

# III. POLITICAL SCIENCE IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

## 4

### International Political Science as a Global Centre-Periphery System

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#### **Abstract**

*This article documents the enormous concentration of global access to the products of 'political science' published in the existing channels of communication. The author's analysis is based on a detailed and quantitative critique of the self-image of political science, which still seeks to disseminate the products of our work exclusively in English-language peer-reviewed journals based in the former, declining geographical and political centre of the world economy. We are trying to develop new perspectives aimed at increasing the international visibility of scientific work across our planet in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, beyond these established publication channels. A planet that is increasingly moving away from the leadership role of the United States of America and that is increasingly characterized by a plurality of cultures and languages.*

**Keywords:** *Bibliometrics, Centre-Periphery System, political science, BRICS, OIC, Muslim World, National Libraries, Union Catalogues, OCLC WorldCat, Social Science Research Network, ResearchGate, EBSCO Host, ProQuest, Web of Science, Scopus.*

#### **Introduction**

As a scholar born in 1951, it is time to consider what I can pass on to future generations of scholars around the world.

The late Harvard Professor Karl Wolfgang Deutsch (1912–1992), who was President of the International Political Science Association from 1976 to 1979, and who played a crucial role in my scientific development, argued throughout his long and fruitful scholarly life that political science must be truly interna-

*History & Mathematics: Long-Term Trends and Our Future 2025*  
167–208 DOI: 10.30884/978-5-7057-6469-3\_05

tional (Deutsch 1986; Taylor and Russett 2020). Global developments point in a different direction, and current international tensions and conflicts reinforce these tendencies. Writing for this journal, which is widely read in East and West, North and South, my message of global scholarly inclusion, not exclusion, is clear enough.

Leading political scientists, such as Norris (2021), are aware of the structures that determine the productivity and impact of political science research, and especially from the global periphery and semi-periphery, the structures of global inequality in political science research are simply too important to be brushed aside (Tausch 2010, 2011, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2023). In this article, which briefly summarizes the research presented in Tausch (2023), we will attempt to arrive at a concluding perspective, emphasizing the access of the BRIICS countries to the global market of political science.

For the purposes of this study we have, among other things, compiled an updated and fairly complete list of the 54 national union catalogues, 76 national libraries, 15 parliamentary libraries and nine international organization libraries that offer online catalogues of their data, and analysed how many items with the English title word 'political science' are present in these libraries. The devastating result of our research is that only 30 of the 54 national union catalogues, 18 of the 76 national libraries, 4 of the 15 parliamentary libraries and 7 of the 9 international organizations surveyed had library holdings of more than 1,000 items with the explicit title word 'political science'. And yet, the global interest in political science is huge and beyond our expectations. To measure this global interest, our article looked at the download statistics of the main Wikipedia articles on 'political science' in their respective languages. Our analysis shows that there is a huge global interest in our subject, which is not being met by current publications.

Especially titles in Hindi, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, Indonesian, Thai, French, Polish, and Japanese would meet a growing demand for information on political science, while the supply of scholarly publications on the subject is rather limited.

In this analysis we also question the reliability of standard databases such as the Web of Science. We show that even the work of Skytte laureates in political science, including two Nobel laureates in economics, is grossly undervalued in the Web of Science.

This article also includes a consideration of the centre-periphery system of international political science, based on the Scopus database system and other indicators. We analyze the global output of political science in the international social science journals of all countries indexed in the Scopus system. Unfortunately, we must conclude that the political science communities in the eleven leading Western countries account for no less than 63 % of the political science

articles in the world's journals, as well as 77 % of global political science citations. These data are consistent with other perspectives from our analysis. The political science communities in these 11 countries now also account for 73 % of the presence in the Open Syllabus system. The eleven leading countries are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Japan. In our article, we also compare the presence of these eleven countries with the BRICS countries, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (the countries of the Muslim world) and the rest of the world. Finally, we use the statistical tool of partial correlation of political science publications per million inhabitants to show the positive impact of political science on indicators of global development, such as gender equality and socio-liberal democratic values.

### The Global Concentration of Political Science

Although the author of this article has always maintained that science communication cannot, of course, avoid peer-reviewed journals and transnational book publishers, the epochal changes in the world today can no longer be denied, and they are also revolutionizing the science sector worldwide. The decline of America and Europe and the rise of new centres of power on our planet are also becoming increasingly apparent in the science sector. A look at the data from OCLC WorldCat, the global library union catalogue, on global publishing in the field of political science over the last five years shows the continuing dominance of English in this area. With the keyword 'political science', no less than 505,365 new titles have been added in all languages for the period from 2016 to 2021 as of 16:07 on 20/09/2021. OCLC WorldCat breaks down the languages as follows, and we have taken our percentages directly from the OCLC WorldCat data.

**Table 1.** Global new political science publications by language, 2016–2021 according to OCLC WorldCat

	Number of political science publications, 2016–2021	Share of the 505,365 total publications, %
English	348,288	68.918
German	21,443	4.243
Swedish	9,305	1.841
French	9,266	1.834
Arabic	8,458	1.674
Spanish	6,779	1.341
Russian	2,355	0.466
Japanese	2,053	0.406
Ukrainian	1,503	0.297

*Continuation of Table 1*

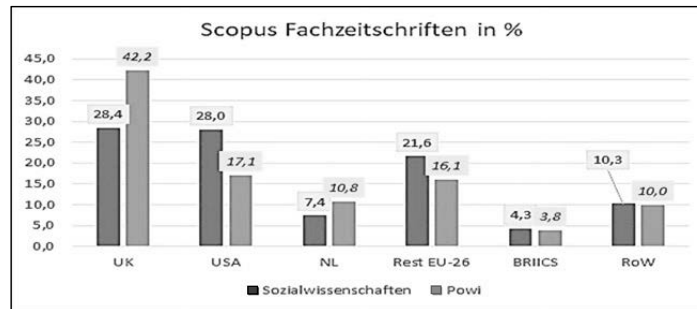
	<b>Number of political science publications, 2016–2021</b>	<b>Share of the 505,365 total publications, %</b>
Italian	1,235	0.244
Dutch	1,222	0,242
Indonesian	1,058	0.209
Chinese	812	0.161
Polish	439	0.087
Portuguese	422	0.084
Croatian	393	0.078
Korean	365	0.072
Turkish	258	0.051
Czech	164	0.032
Thai	141	0.028
Hebrew	139	0.028
Modern Greek	112	0.022
Danish	102	0.020
Hindi	97	0.019
Persian	97	0.019
Slovenian	95	0.019
Serbian	86	0.017
Romanian	77	0.015
Hungarian	65	0.013
Catalan	60	0.012
Malay	60	0.012
Other languages	88,416	17.495

OCLC First Search, the full version of OCLC, which is unfortunately still too little used in many European countries, allows us to draw the following further conclusions from these data, which we illustrate in the following table. Only a small top group of 4.1 % of English-language publications reach more than 500 libraries within 5 years at the latest, and an equally respectable group of 17.5 % of political science book production reaches 50–499 libraries. In Spanish, French and German, the proportion of works with a high global circulation (500+ libraries) is even lower. Our tables and figures tell us with extreme clarity: 40 % to 60 % of world production in our subject in English, Spanish, French and German is barely visible in the global library system.

**Table 2.** The global distribution of recent political science publications, 2016–2021 by language of publication in %

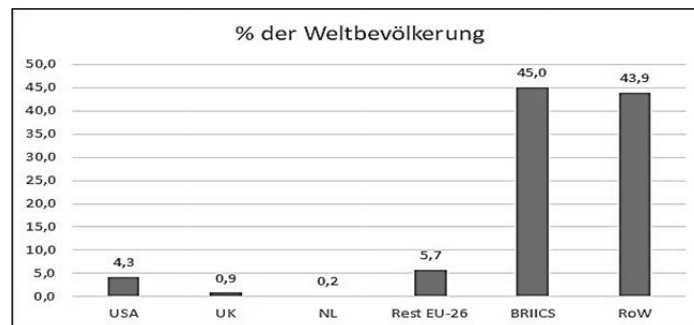
	> 500 libraries	50–499 libraries	5–49 libraries	< 5 libraries
English	4.1	17.5	23.0	55.4
Spanish	2.7	7.5	25.3	64.5
French	1.0	4.2	51.2	43.6
German	0.4	7.6	39.6	52.4

There is evidence on the global library presence (OCLC WorldCat Identities) of the 88 Economic Nobel Laureates and Skytte Laureates in Political Science, 1993–2022 (see Tausch 2023). Their median library presence is 11,711 libraries. Equally surprising is the data available on the continuing concentration of knowledge production.



**Fig. 1.** The localization of the global 7,683 social science and 573 political science journals indexed in the Scopus database in %

Scopus Fachzeitschriften = Scopus journals  
 Sozialwissenschaften = social sciences  
 Powi = political science



**Fig. 2.** The distribution of the world population in %  
 % der Weltbevölkerung = % of the world population

Even in the geographically fairly inclusive data system Scopus, an almost fabulous international concentration of our global social science emerges. The countries with only 5.4 % of the world's population host the publication of 70.1 % of our world's political science journals recorded in Scopus. Furthermore, according to OCLC WorldCat, there are no less than 474,974 works on the globe with the word 'political science' in the title. Truly a statistically profound insight into our field: in Table 3, we note how much % of this global knowledge is available in the BRIIC countries, where, after all, more than 40 % of the world's population lives. Why do we use here the term 'BRIIC' and not BRIICS? For the sake of simplicity, we have excluded South Africa, which is very well integrated into the transnational science system. Whether Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Johannesburg, or Stellenbosch: all the country's academic centres are, after all, well equipped with international literature, and by inclusion would only distort the results of our comparison. If we reduce our comparison to Brazil, Russia (where, unfortunately, there is no Union catalogue that can be used for such comparative purposes, but there is the catalogue of the country's powerful state library), India, Indonesia, and China, and in contrast to this the cumulative holdings of Harvard University, which has existed since 1636, we get an idea of the full extent of global inequality in access to political science knowledge on our planet.

The access to WorldCat OCLC First Search allows an even more extreme view of the language problem of our discipline: in the libraries of our globe on 29 September 2021 at 16:51 there were no less than 16,705 'serial publications' with the keyword 'political science', no less than 11,254 appeared in English, and the leader, the New Republic, reached 3,297 libraries. But, on the other hand:

- 772 journals appeared in German, with the best-ranked PVS (Politische Vierteljahresschrift) reaching only 190 libraries.
- Only 711 journals in French were listed there, the most widespread being the *Revue Francaise de Science Politique* present at 297 libraries.
- The system listed 471 journals in Chinese, but all of them were present in fewer than 100 global libraries each.
- Only 501 journals in Spanish were listed, and the most widely read was the *Revista de Estudios Politicos* in Madrid with 229 libraries.
- The Russian language brought it to only 203 journals, and Arabic had only 95 journals listed at all.

If a younger scholar is planning an English-language publication in the field of political science, the expected 'market' in the world's libraries is, of course, much higher. The top-ranked English-language political science journal published by Oxford University Press, *Publius*, one of the 96 Oxford political

science journals, is held in 483 libraries; the top-ranked of the 49 Springer journals, *Economics of Governance*, is held in 216 libraries; the top-ranked of the 207 Routledge journals, *British Journal of Sociology*, is held in 693 libraries; and the top-ranked John-Wiley political science journals, *New Perspectives Quarterly*, is held in 876 libraries, and so on and so forth.

**Table 3.** Holdings of works with the title 'political science' in the library catalogues of the BRIIC countries as a % of the 474,974 global titles available in OCLC WorldCat

	% of world titles political science
Brazil – nationwide union catalogue Rede Pergamum	0.136
Indonesia – nationwide union catalogue oneseach.id accessible via the Indonesian National Library Perpustakaan	0.140
Russian State Library	0.146
India – nationwide union catalogue Indcat	0.151
China – nationwide union catalogue CALIS	0.917
Harvard University Library – Catalogue HOLLIS	72.378

I share the view of most representatives of European political science that our world is characterized by strong center-periphery structures, which are also blatantly reflected in the scientific structures of our world, and which have worsened since the days when the authors such as Fernando Henrique Cardoso began questioning the dependence of the periphery (see Tausch 2010). At some point, the contradiction arises of writing about these conditions in expensive publications that are only available to a fraction of the world's scientists and students, and where there are endless geographical and social barriers to the dissemination of knowledge.

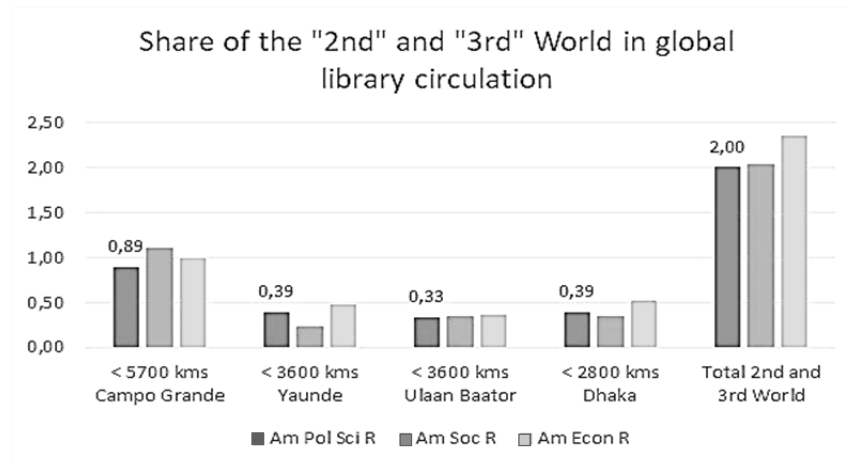
When you start asking questions about the geography of access to science in this world, the beautiful and elegant house of cards of mainstream publishing in the leading journals and the leading book publishers collapses in a way. It makes a huge difference whether scholarly works are available not only in Western Europe, North America and the other industrialised countries, but also in the rest of the world. Reaching global audiences in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia is an important future task for global social sciences, and the people in, say, Anadyr, the easternmost city in Russia, are just as important as our readers in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, or Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, the economic centre of Germany. Working with the freely accessible OCLC WorldCat, we also come to the startling and staggering conclusion that title after title entered into the system leads to the diagnosis that some 70–80 % of all English-language social science titles tend to be concentrated in libraries within less than 3,800 km of Winnipeg, Canada, in the geo-

graphical centre of the highly developed part of the North American continent, 10–20 % within less than 1,750 km of Brussels, Belgium, and even smaller but relatively constant proportions in the social science markets of Australia, New Zealand, Southern Africa and China, and East and South-East Asia. And in the vast rest of our planet, our beautiful political science is virtually invisible.

An analysis of the geographical distribution of the global library holdings of the *American Political Science Review*, the official journal of the world's most prestigious professional association of political scientists, provides a succinct and unsparing account of these truly shocking details of the limited global dissemination and low visibility of scientific knowledge today. The aforementioned journal – a symbol of political science as it is understood in the world's leading universities and research centres, and where every department head today jubilantly congratulates his or her staff whenever an institute publication appears in it – is currently available in 1,797 libraries around the globe. We find these copies only in the following libraries of the 'Second' and 'Third World':

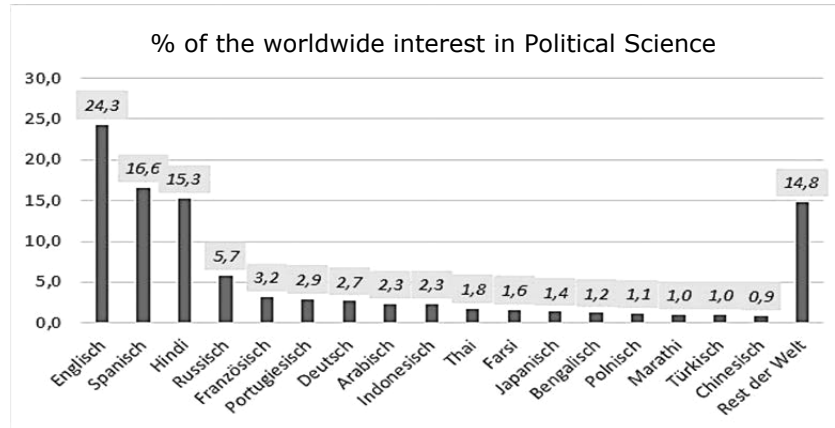
less than 5,700 km from Campo Grande, Brazil	16 libraries
less than 3,600 km from Yaoundé, Cameroon	7 libraries
less than 3,600 km from Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	6 libraries
less than 2,800 km from Dhaka, Bangladesh	7 libraries

For reasons of comparison, we also include in Fig. 3 the corresponding data for the *American Sociological Review* and the *American Economic Review*.



**Fig. 3.** The global distribution of political science. The geography of the *American Political Science Review*, *American Sociological Review* and *American Economic Review* library presence

Let us dive further down into the real-world potential markets for information and science on our planet. Fig. 4 indicates the dramatic need for political science information in Hindi, Russian, Portuguese, Arabic, and Indonesian, language communities which all share over 2 % each of the roughly estimated global interest in political science based on Wikipedia downloads. These language communities, along with English, the ever-emerging Spanish, and German, still a powerful communication tool in global political science, will become the superstars of the coming decade of global political science.



**Fig. 4.** The worldwide interest in political science according to the distribution of Wikipedia annual download statistics of the central Wikipedia article 'Political science' in the respective languages of the world in %

**Table 4.** Worldwide interest in political science according to the distribution of Wikipedia annual download statistics of the central Wikipedia article 'Political science' in the respective languages, 09/17/2020 – 09/16/2021

Language	Rank interest in the political science	Language code	Name of the wiki page political science in the respective language	Number of downloads in the last year 17/9/20–17/9/21	World-wide Wikipedia readership in millions	% of wiki users who have read the political science article in a year	Million user devices	% of the world-wide interest in political science
English	1	en	Political science	734,969	797	0.0922	0,7350	24.30
Spanish	2	es	Ciencia política	501,408	138	0.3633	0,5014	16.58

Continuation of Table 4

Language	Rank interest in the political science	Language code	Name of the wiki page political science in the respective language	Number of downloads in the last year 17/9/20–17/9/21	World-wide Wikipedia readership in millions	% of wiki users who have read the political science article in a year	Million user devices	% of the world-wide interest in political science
Hindi	3	hi	राजनीति विज्ञान	461,716	21	2.1986	0,4617	15.27
Russian	4	ru	Политология	173,788	86	0.2021	0,1738	5.75
French	5	fr	Science politique	96,548	86	0.1123	0,0965	3.19
Portuguese	6	pt	Ciência política	88,051	55	0.1601	0,0881	2.91
German	7	de	Politikwissenschaft	80,592	97	0.0831	0,0806	2.67
Arabic	8	ar	علوم سياسية	69,323	43	0.1612	0,0693	2.29
Indonesian	9	id	Ilmu politik	68,599	33	0.2079	0,0686	2.27
Thai	10	th	รัฐศาสตร์	53,726	18	0.2985	0,0537	1.78
Farsi	11	fa	علوم سیاسی	48,497	28	0.1732	0,0485	1.60
Japanese	12	ja	政治学	41,532	111	0.0374	0,0415	1.37
Bengali	13	bn	রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান	36,764	5	0.7353	0,0368	1.22
Polish	14	pl	Politologia	34,740	26	0.1336	0,0347	1.15
Marathi	15	mr	राज्यशास्त्र	30,472	3	1.0157	0,0305	1.01
Turkish	16	tr	Siyaset bilimi	29,041	23	0.1263	0,0290	0.96
Chinese	17	zh	政治学	27,097	54	0.0502	0,0271	0.90
Total World	xx	xx	xx	3,024,017	1624	0.1862	3,0240	100.00

It would be erroneous to assume that the high concentration of global political science publishing and accessibility is not also reflected in the national union catalogues, national libraries, parliamentary libraries and international organization libraries.

### **The Evidence from National Union Catalogues, National Libraries, Parliamentary Libraries and International Organization Libraries**

In Table 5 and Figs. 5 and 6, we compare the presence of political science documents with the word 'political science' in the title of the document in the

libraries around the world. For the aims of this study, we compiled an updated and fairly exhaustive list of 54 national union catalogues, 76 national libraries, 15 parliamentary libraries and nine international organization libraries. Our list expands the list, used by us in earlier research. Only 44 % of the surveyed national union library catalogues, 24 % of the surveyed national libraries, 27 % of the surveyed parliamentary libraries, and two of the nine surveyed international organizations – the OSCE and NATO had library holdings of less than 1,000 titles each with the title word ‘political science’. From this we can risk the dire conclusion that truly vast proportions of the global population and of the surface of our globe do not have a more comprehensive access to standard political science publishing.

**Table 5.** The presence of ‘political science’ titles in the world's libraries

Library catalogue	Political science	Type of catalogue
UN ECLAC, Santiago de Chile	3,856,765	international organization library
Canada	491,065	national union catalogue
Australia	440,417	national union catalogue (books and libraries only)
Latvia	254,047	national library
Denmark	244,229	national library
Luxembourg	224,459	national union catalogue
Luxembourg	224,387	national library
World Bank and IMF	218,667	international organization library
United Nations, Geneva	193,961	international organization library
United Nations, New York	193,277	international organization library
Jamaica	162,913	national library
Canada	105,003	parliamentary library
International Labor Organization	70,414	international organization library
Saudi Arabia	60,710	national library
European Parliament	56,122	parliamentary library
European Union	52,634	international organization library
United Kingdom	22,506	national union catalogue
Germany Berlin State	13,355	national union catalogue
Germany – Hesse	11,407	national union catalogue
New Zealand	8,543	national union catalogue
Poland	8,344	national union catalogue
Asian Development Bank	8,144	international organization library
Japan	7,992	national union catalogue
Belgium	7,751	national library
Germany – Bavaria	7,727	national union catalogue
United Kingdom	7,569	national library

Continuation of Table 5

Library catalogue	Political science	Type of catalogue
Germany – Baden Württemberg	7,510	national union catalogue
Norway	7,041	national library
Denmark	5,886	national union catalogue
Switzerland	5,226	national union catalogue
China	4,356	national union catalogue
Sweden	4,187	national union catalogue
Israel	3,768	national union catalogue
Japan	3,243	national library
China	3,165	national library
Australia	3,164	national library
Austria	2,983	national union catalogue
Finland	2,811	national union catalogue
Pakistan	2,622	national union catalogue
Canada	2,614	national library
Turkey	2,150	national union catalogue
Thailand	2,007	national union catalogue
Japan	1,977	parliamentary library
France	1,956	national library
Germany North Rhine Westphalia	1,944	national union catalogue
France	1,827	national union catalogue
Czech Republic	1,756	national union catalogue
Hungary	1,687	national union catalogue
Russia	1,656	national library
Germany – Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, Hamburg, Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,640	national union catalogue
Italy	1,487	national union catalogue
Belgium	1,460	national union catalogue
Poland	1,385	national library
Australia	1,309	parliamentary library
Germany	1,229	national library
India	1,163	national library
Serbia	1,053	national union catalogue
Serbia	1,053	national library
Netherlands	991	national library
Israel	887	national library
Thailand	838	national library
Sweden	805	parliamentary library
Finland	791	parliamentary library

*Continuation of Table 5*

<b>Library catalogue</b>	<b>Political science</b>	<b>Type of catalogue</b>
Austria	761	national library
India	719	national union catalogue
Indonesia	663	national union catalogue
Brazil	645	national union catalogue
Slovenia	629	national union catalogue
New Zealand	585	national library
Slovenia	581	national library
Jordan	564	national union catalogue
Czech Republic	560	national library
Egypt	493	national library
Germany	381	parliamentary library
South Korea	367	national union catalogue
Iceland	309	national union catalogue
Iceland	309	national library
Italy	285	parliamentary library
Spain	278	national library
Chile	277	parliamentary library
Portugal	269	national union catalogue
Belarus	238	national library
Switzerland	234	national library
Irish Republic	216	national library
Hungary	191	national library
Taiwan – China	190	national library
Austria	175	parliamentary library
Kuwait	171	national library
Brazil	162	parliamentary library
Finland	150	national library
Bosnia	134	national union catalogue
Bosnia and Herzegovina	134	national library
Indonesia	129	national library
Malaysia	129	national library
Saudi Arabia plus 24 Arab countries – Aruc Arab Union Catalogue	127	national union catalogue
Singapore	126	national library
Argentina	122	national library
Croatia	104	national union catalogue
Romania	99	national library
Mexico	94	national library
Egypt	92	national union catalogue

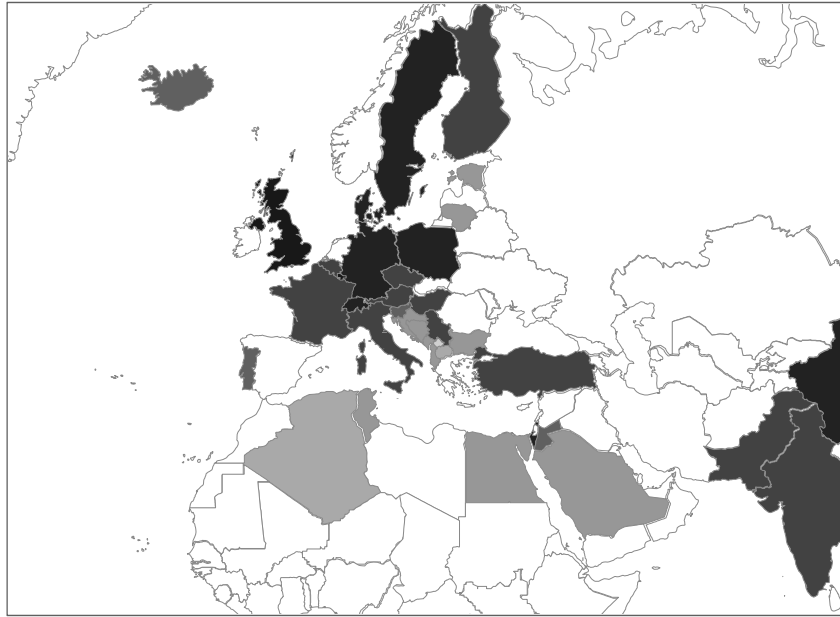
Continuation of Table 5

Library catalogue	Political science	Type of catalogue
Lithuania	84	national union catalogue
Lithuania	84	national library
Namibia	68	national library
Albania	65	national union catalogue
Peru	62	national library
Italy	60	national library
Moldova	60	national library
Tunisia	56	national union catalogue
Turkey	54	national library
Estonia	40	national union catalogue
Montenegro	40	national union catalogue
Vatican	39	national union catalogue
Holy Lake	39	national library
Venezuela	38	national library
Greece	36	national library
Oman	33	national library
Bulgaria	29	national union catalogue
Slovak Republic	29	national library
Switzerland	29	parliamentary library
Chile	27	national library
Colombia	23	national library
Algeria	22	national union catalogue
Northern Macedonia	22	national union catalogue
Bahamas	21	national library
Portugal	20	national library
Sweden	20	national library
Liechtenstein	14	national library
Ukraine	14	national library
Iran	10	national library
OSCE Academy Bishkek	9	international organization library
Korea (South)	8	national library
Albania	7	national library
Croatia	7	national library
Spain	7	parliamentary library
Mexico	7	parliamentary library
Malta	6	national union catalogue
Cyprus	6	national library
Trinidad and Tobago	5	national library

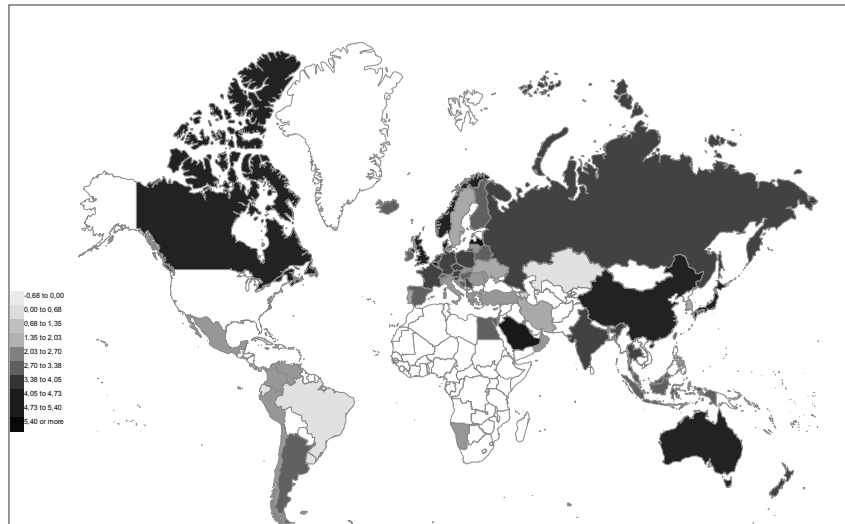
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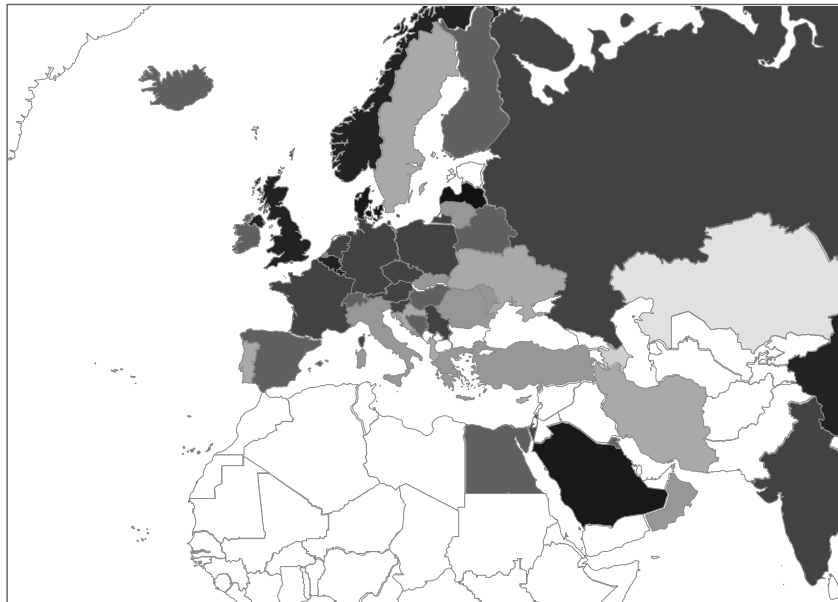
Library catalogue	Political science	Type of catalogue
Costa Rica	4	national library
Georgia	4	parliamentary library
Kosovo	3	national union catalogue
Azerbaijan	3	national library
Panama	3	national library
NATO	2	international organization library
Costa Rica	1	national union catalogue
Bhutan	1	national library
Brazil	0	national library
Cuba	0	national library
Ecuador	0	national library
Kazakhstan	0	national library
Malta	0	national library
Uruguay	0	national library





**Fig. 5.** Findings from the national union catalogues – materials mentioning 'political science' explicitly in the title (log-10)





**Fig. 6.** Findings from the National Libraries: materials mentioning 'political science' explicitly in the title ( $\log_{10}(\text{titles}+1)$ )

### **Scopus as the Alternative? A Critical Reflection on the Web of Science – a Reliable Source for University Rankings or a Data Graveyard?**

The standard response of advocates of 'normal publishing' would be to say that large international comprehensive databases such as the Clarivate Web of Science (WoS), which underpins most global university rankings, make the products of our work visible enough anyway. So how visible is political science on our globe, as it has been mediated by international publications, reflected in standard databases and assessed in most university rankings?

We show here how unreliable the Web of Science database is for our field, also and especially in contrast to the competing product Scopus by Elsevier and the very reliable university rankings based on it by Scimago Institution Rankings (Scimago-Sir).

The following table shows how inaccurate, unreliable and ultimately discriminatory this system can be for the scientific community, as well as its disastrous effects on university rankings, which are mostly based on the WoS. It is inconceivable that the WoS is currently unable to provide adequate information on these laureates:

1995 Robert Alan Dahl

- 1996 Juan José Linz
- 1997 Arend Lijphart
- 1998 Alexander L. George
- 1999 Elinor Claire Ostrom
- 2000 Fritz W. Scharpf
- 2001 Brian Barry
- 2002 Sidney Verba
- 2003 Hanna Fenichel Pitkin
- 2004 Jean Blondel
- 2005 Robert Owen Keohane
- 2006 Robert David Putnam
- 2007 Theda Skocpol
- 2008 Pure Taagepera
- 2009 Philippe C. Schmitter
- 2010 Adam Przeworski
- 2011 Ronald F. Inglehart
- 2012 Carole Pateman
- 2013 Robert Marshall Axelrod
- 2014 David Collier
- 2015 Yoshihiro Francis Fukuyama
- 2016 Jon Elster
- 2017 Amartya Kumar Sen
- 2018 Jane Mansbridge
- 2019 Margaret Levi
- 2020 Peter J. Katzenstein
- 2021 David D. Laitin

Professor Adam Przeworski, for example, is lumped in with his namesake, a researcher at a veterinary research centre in Olsztyn, Poland, and the ‘Author Metrics Beamplot Summary’ displayed under his name suggests that 20 % of the global scientific community ranks higher than he, the 1940 Skytte Prize winner. Even worse is the case of the recently deceased pioneer of global political science research, Ronald Franklin Inglehart (1934–2021), who, according to Google Scholar Citations Profiles, was the most important political scientist in the world with 140,287 citations, but who appears in WoS only in connection with his professorship in St Petersburg, Russia, with 19 papers. Even if you search for one of Inglehart’s most famous essays, ‘Modernization, cultural change, and the persistence of traditional values’, which has been cited 7,140 times according to Google Scholar, and then click on the main author, you will end up in the WoS data graveyard with Ronald Charles Inglehart as the author.

Most of Ronald F. Inglehart’s work is erroneously attributed to Ronald Charles Inglehart, but Ronald Charles Inglehart did not get his bachelor’s degree until 2008, but according to WoS he began his publishing career in 1967!

Similarly, the WoS information on the 2013 Skytte Laureate, Professor Robert Marshall Axelrod, is wrongly 'merged' with, among others, a cancer researcher at the ETH Zurich. The 2019 winner, Margaret Levi, exists in the system, but according to the WoS database her publication career would have started in 1957, when she was only 10 years old!

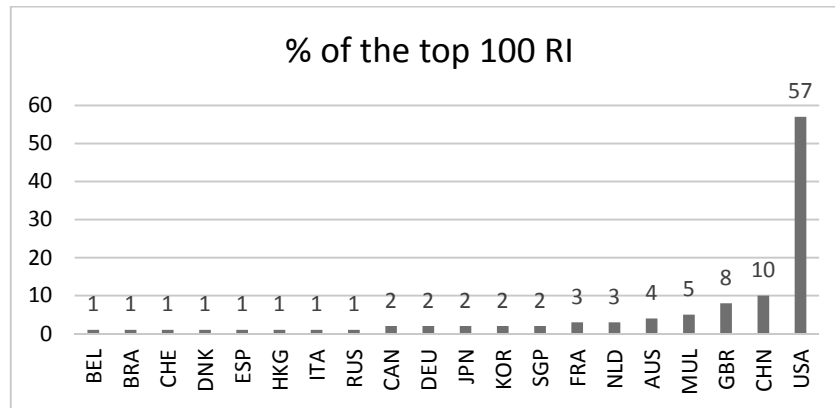
Also truly disastrous in its effects on the system of science is the underestimation of the scientific achievements of individual members of the scientific community that can be observed in Clarivate's WoS compared to the very reliable Elsevier's Scopus, in this case of several Skytte Prize winners, including two Nobel Prize winners in economics.

**Table 6.** Database WoS: devalued science of the Skytte laureates, including Nobel laureates in economics

Year	Skytte Price Recipient	First name	% WoS Underestimation of the H-index compared to Scopus
2017	Sen (Nobel Prize in Economics 1998)	Amartya Kumar	-73.7
2014	Collier	David	-63.2
2004	Blondel	Jean	-60.0
2007	Skocpol	Theda	-55.2
2002	Verba	Sidney	-53.8
2016	Elster	Jon	-51.9
2008	Taagepera	Pure	-30.8
2018	Mansbridge	Jane	-28.6
2020	Katzenstein	Peter J	-26.9
1997	Lijphart	Arend	-26.7
2019	Levi	Margaret	-26.1
2012	Pateman	Carole	-25.0
1999	Ostrom (Nobel Prize in Economics 2009)	Elinor Claire	-24.7
2000	Scharpf	Fritz W	-22.7
1996	Linz	Juan José	-21.4
1998	George	Alexander L	-20.0
2011	Inglehart	Ronald F	-17.6
2005	Keohane	Robert Owen	-13.3
2015	Fukuyama	Yoshihiro Francis	-12.5
2003	Pitkin	Hanna Fenichel	-10.0

Fig. 7, based on the Scimago SIR ranking of the world's academic institutions, which is very precise and based on Scopus, an alternative and competing database to the Web of Science, shows the dramatic shifts that have taken place in recent years to the detriment of the 'old' West. It is no coincidence that the

free Scopus-based journal documentation system Scimago and the free Scopus-based research site ranking system Scimago SIR are located in Spain, a country at the crossroads of Ibero-American and European culture with a particularly active bibliometric scene. It is no coincidence that these two systems provide information that is much more in tune with today's rapidly changing world than the Web of Science, which is still connected to the old hierarchies of the world system.



**Fig. 7.** Country distribution of 100 leading research institutes and universities (RI) worldwide

In any case, this work has attempted to raise awareness of the need for 21<sup>st</sup> century political science to become more accessible and global. Publications in Hindi, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, Indonesian, Thai, French, Polish, and Japanese will in any case play an important role in the future.

Our work has tried to shift our gaze forward a little and communicate our political science a little more for the benefit of the inhabitants of our planet, and not just to serve rankings and impact factors.

**Table 7.** The market imbalances in global political science – global demand and global publication supply

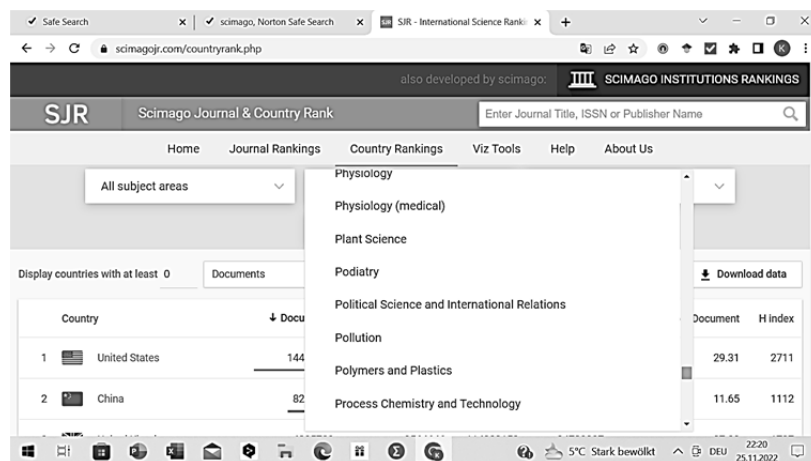
Language	% of global demand	% global publication offer	Market imbalance in %
Hindi	15.3	0.0	-15.3
Spanish	16.6	1.3	-15.2
Russian	5.8	0.5	-5.3
Portuguese	2.9	0.1	-2.8
Indonesian	2.3	0.2	-2.1
Thai	1.8	0.0	-1.8

Continuation of Table 7

Language	% of global demand	% global publication offer	Market imbalance in %
French	3.2	1.8	-1.4
Polish	1.2	0.1	-1.1
Japanese	1.4	0.4	-1.0
Turkish	1.0	0.1	-0.9
Chinese	0.9	0.2	-0.7
Arabic	2.3	1.7	-0.6
German	2.7	4.2	1.6
Other languages	18.6	20.5	1.9
English	24.3	68.9	44.6

**Assessing the Geographical Distribution of the Global Political Science 280,288 Articles, Published from 1996 to 2021 in 597 Political Science and International Relations Journals, Indexed in Scopus, by 207 Political Science Communities of Our World**

By far the most complete country-wise balance of the publications in global political science journals is available from the database Scopus, which allows for such balances in practically all disciplines of science. Fig. 8 indicates the original data, used for our analysis. In our case, we selected the field ‘political science and international relations’.



**Fig. 8.** Global country rankings of the political science communities of the world according to Scopus

The results of this operation, presented in Table 8, reflect the country rankings of the different political science communities in the world according to Scopus, here ranked by the H-Index of the country's entire political science community over the years (1996–2021). An H-Index of 313 indicates, for example, that the community authored 313 articles which were cited 313 or more times in the literature. The political science community, to which I am currently affiliated, South Africa, published 52 articles which were quoted 52 or more times in the literature. Table 8 is the most comprehensive listing of political science publishing 1996–2021 hitherto published in the literature.

**Table 8.** The country rankings of the different political science communities in the world according to Scopus, ranked by the H-Index of the country's political science community (1996–2021)

Country	Region	Documents	Citations	Citations per document	H-index
United States	Northern America	66,985	10,769,83	16,08	313
United Kingdom	Western Europe	38,050	459,230	12,07	173
Germany	Western Europe	12,638	126,993	10,05	121
Canada	Northern America	9,873	107,156	10,85	114
Netherlands	Western Europe	6,872	83,684	12,18	105
Australia	Pacific Region	11,350	98,642	8,69	96
Norway	Western Europe	3,462	51,513	14,88	95
Switzerland	Western Europe	4,172	49,150	11,78	89
Sweden	Western Europe	3,486	50,432	14,47	89
Italy	Western Europe	6,533	49,425	7,57	78
Denmark	Western Europe	2,648	37,387	14,12	78
Belgium	Western Europe	4,067	38,786	9,54	73
France	Western Europe	9,643	48,168	5,00	72
Israel	Middle East	3,918	34,793	8,88	72
India	Asiatic Region	12,616	41,490	3,29	62
Spain	Western Europe	5,809	29,152	5,02	62
China	Asiatic Region	5,096	29,800	5,85	57
Turkey	Middle East	3,073	19,481	6,34	55
Ireland	Western Europe	1,993	20,799	10,44	55
Finland	Western Europe	1,700	17,393	10,23	55
South Africa	Africa	4,091	23,665	5,78	52
Singapore	Asiatic Region	2,025	20,118	9,93	52
Austria	Western Europe	1,648	15,793	9,58	52

*Continuation of Table 8*

Country	Region	Documents	Citations	Citations per document	H index
Hong Kong	Asiatic Region	1,771	15,037	8,49	51
Japan	Asiatic Region	4,168	22,508	5,40	50
New Zealand	Pacific Region	1,346	13,210	9,81	48
Russian Federation	Eastern Europe	8,735	19,405	2,22	44
South Korea	Asiatic Region	2,899	13,341	4,60	42
Hungary	Eastern Europe	1,044	7,940	7,61	39
Brazil	Latin America	2,714	10,637	3,92	37
Greece	Western Europe	941	7,238	7,69	37
Mexico	Latin America	1,669	7,201	4,31	36
Portugal	Western Europe	1,632	8,252	5,06	36
Malaysia	Asiatic Region	1,376	6,840	4,97	32
Taiwan	Asiatic Region	1,420	6,193	4,36	31
Poland	Eastern Europe	2,289	7,805	3,41	30
Czech Republic	Eastern Europe	1,545	5,927	3,84	29
Estonia	Eastern Europe	505	3,302	6,54	27
Colombia	Latin America	1,388	5,095	3,67	26
Chile	Latin America	1,146	4,424	3,86	26
Argentina	Latin America	1,197	4,391	3,67	25
Thailand	Asiatic Region	722	3,500	4,85	24
Philippines	Asiatic Region	802	3,230	4,03	23
Slovakia	Eastern Europe	429	2,703	6,30	23
Egypt	Africa/Middle East	404	2,322	5,75	23
Vietnam	Asiatic Region	369	1,692	4,59	23
Luxembourg	Western Europe	294	2,072	7,05	23
Cyprus	Western Europe	278	2,095	7,54	23
Indonesia	Asiatic Region	1076	3,315	3,08	22
Nigeria	Africa	946	3,604	3,81	22
Lithuania	Eastern Europe	1,064	3,219	3,03	21
Ukraine	Eastern Europe	877	2,415	2,75	21
United Arab Emirates	Middle East	515	2,364	4,59	20
Lebanon	Middle East	349	1,590	4,56	20
Kenya	Africa	288	1,816	6,31	20
Romania	Eastern Europe	982	2,637	2,69	19
Kazakhstan	Asiatic Region	909	2,502	2,75	19

Continuation of Table 8

Country	Region	Documents	Citations	Citations per document	H-index
Ghana	Africa	267	1,438	5,39	19
Pakistan	Asiatic Region	723	1,991	2,75	18
Slovenia	Eastern Europe	480	2,166	4,51	18
Sri Lanka	Asiatic Region	195	1,486	7,62	18
Iceland	Western Europe	132	1,390	10,53	17
Palestinian Territories	Middle East	78	768	9,85	17
Croatia	Eastern Europe	626	1,812	2,89	16
Iran	Middle East	542	1,408	2,60	16
Serbia	Eastern Europe	423	1,278	3,02	16
Bangladesh	Asiatic Region	368	1,259	3,42	16
Nepal	Asiatic Region	109	968	8,88	16
Morocco	Africa	261	972	3,72	15
Ethiopia	Africa	196	802	4,09	14
Macao	Asiatic Region	154	768	4,99	14
Uganda	Africa	138	1,000	7,25	14
Jamaica	Latin America	52	656	12,62	14
Venezuela	Latin America	302	774	2,56	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eastern Europe	183	707	3,86	13
Tunisia	Africa	147	636	4,33	13
Malta	Western Europe	102	690	6,76	13
Tanzania	Africa	99	627	6,33	13
Botswana	Africa	95	580	6,11	13
Qatar	Middle East	204	981	4,81	12
Peru	Latin America	166	466	2,81	12
Jordan	Middle East	166	511	3,08	12
Zimbabwe	Africa	139	732	5,27	12
Saudi Arabia	Middle East	234	550	2,35	11
Uruguay	Latin America	156	527	3,38	11
Latvia	Eastern Europe	154	426	2,77	11
Georgia	Eastern Europe	122	522	4,28	11
Ecuador	Latin America	246	782	3,18	10
Bulgaria	Eastern Europe	223	585	2,62	10
Macedonia	Eastern Europe	142	607	4,27	10
Cameroon	Africa	128	348	2,72	10

*Continuation of Table 8*

Country	Region	Documents	Citations	Citations per document	H-index
Kuwait	Middle East	127	514	4,05	10
Montenegro	Eastern Europe	78	352	4,51	10
Oman	Middle East	71	292	4,11	10
Fiji	Pacific Region	67	396	5,91	10
Trinidad and Tobago	Latin America	56	469	8,38	10
Brunei Darussalam	Asiatic Region	108	280	2,59	9
Kyrgyzstan	Asiatic Region	72	280	3,89	9
Senegal	Africa	70	336	4,80	9
Costa Rica	Latin America	70	464	6,63	9
Uzbekistan	Asiatic Region	69	226	3,28	9
Cambodia	Asiatic Region	55	251	4,56	9
Azerbaijan	Eastern Europe	99	256	2,59	8
Malawi	Africa	42	232	5,52	8
Laos	Asiatic Region	32	177	5,53	8
Mozambique	Africa	31	172	5,55	8
Greenland	Western Europe	10	182	18,20	8
Iraq	Middle East	138	245	1,78	7
Afghanistan	Asiatic Region	60	205	3,42	7
Bahrain	Middle East	39	165	4,23	7
Zambia	Africa	26	210	8,08	7
Sierra Leone	Africa	22	124	5,64	7
Algeria	Africa	96	190	1,98	6
Albania	Eastern Europe	78	146	1,87	6
Belarus	Eastern Europe	76	140	1,84	6
Rwanda	Africa	34	133	3,91	6
Bolivia	Latin America	29	95	3,28	6
Libya	Africa	25	118	4,72	6
Myanmar	Asiatic Region	24	113	4,71	6
Guatemala	Latin America	21	137	6,52	6
Lesotho	Africa	19	73	3,84	6
El Salvador	Latin America	18	153	8,50	6
Burundi	Africa	11	80	7,27	6
Armenia	Eastern Europe	76	119	1,57	5
Moldova	Eastern Europe	47	70	1,49	5

Continuation of Table 8

Country	Region	Documents	Citations	Citations per document	H-index
Sudan	Africa	45	147	3,27	5
Mauritius	Africa	35	99	2,83	5
Barbados	Latin America	34	96	2,82	5
Congo	Africa	29	85	2,93	5
Burkina Faso	Africa	28	126	4,50	5
Syrian Arab Republic	Middle East	26	89	3,42	5
Swaziland	Africa	20	123	6,15	5
Niger	Africa	20	86	4,30	5
Liberia	Africa	19	83	4,37	5
Bhutan	Asiatic Region	14	71	5,07	5
Faroe Islands	Western Europe	14	56	4,00	5
Haïti	Latin America	10	357	35,70	5
Somalia	Africa	10	86	8,60	5
Nicaragua	Latin America	16	37	2,31	4
Paraguay	Latin America	13	37	2,85	4
Namibia	Africa	8	103	12,88	4
Cuba	Latin America	66	87	1,32	3
Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	33	29	0,88	3
Democratic Republic Congo	Africa	29	22	0,76	3
Mali	Africa	24	41	1,71	3
Tajikistan	Asiatic Region	22	24	1,09	3
Yemen	Middle East	21	43	2,05	3
Angola	Africa	17	26	1,53	3
Puerto Rico	Latin America	15	35	2,33	3
Benin	Africa	14	25	1,79	3
Mongolia	Asiatic Region	12	157	13,08	3
Panama	Latin America	12	18	1,50	3
Gambia	Africa	10	25	2,50	3
Papua New Guinea	Pacific Region	10	27	2,70	3
Guyana	Latin America	8	34	4,25	3
Cape Verde	Africa	8	20	2,50	3
Eritrea	Africa	5	19	3,80	3
Dominica	Latin America	5	44	8,80	3
Mauritania	Africa	4	31	7,75	3

*Continuation of Table 8*

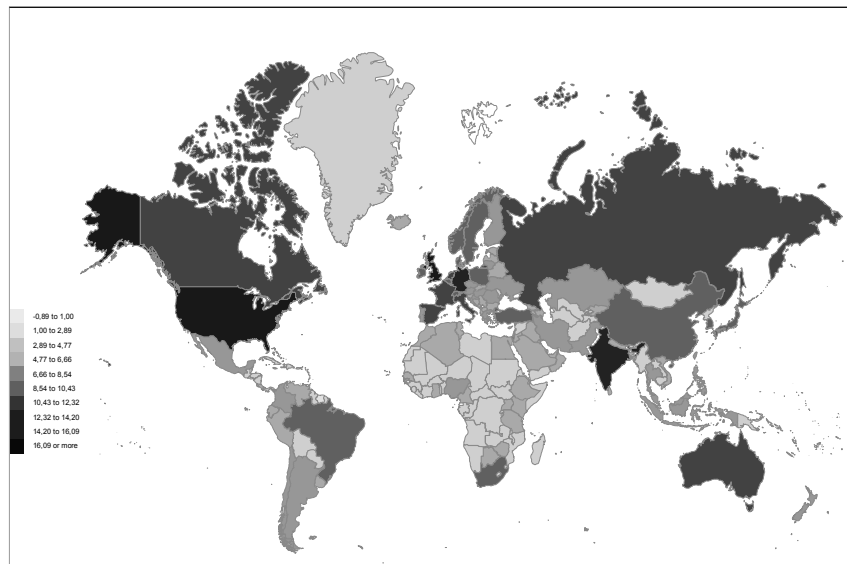
Country	Region	Documents	Citations	Citations per document	H-index
Central African Republic	Africa	3	30	10,00	3
Western Sahara	Africa	3	20	6,67	3
Dominican Republic	Latin America	12	47	3,92	2
Togo	Africa	8	12	1,50	2
Timor-Leste	Asiatic Region	6	46	7,67	2
Guadeloupe	Latin America	6	6	1,00	2
Chad	Africa	5	11	2,20	2
Maldives	Asiatic Region	5	14	2,80	2
Guinea	Africa	4	9	2,25	2
Martinique	Latin America	4	8	2,00	2
Vanuatu	Pacific Region	4	9	2,25	2
New Caledonia	Pacific Region	4	32	8,00	2
Guam	Pacific Region	4	8	2,00	2
Republic of South Sudan	Africa	4	15	3,75	2
Djibouti	Africa	3	46	15,33	2
Liechtenstein	Western Europe	3	32	10,67	2
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Latin America	3	23	7,67	2
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Pacific Region	2	27	13,50	2
Solomon Islands	Pacific Region	2	32	16,00	2
Tonga	Pacific Region	2	7	3,50	2
French Guiana	Latin America	2	14	7,00	2
Gabon	Africa	7	2	0,29	1
Madagascar	Africa	7	5	0,71	1
Honduras	Latin America	6	9	1,50	1
French Polynesia	Pacific Region	3	3	1,00	1
Seychelles	Africa	3	8	2,67	1
Turkmenistan	Asiatic Region	3	6	2,00	1
Bahamas	Latin America	2	9	4,50	1
Bermuda	Latin America	2	5	2,50	1
Saint Lucia	Latin America	2	2	1,00	1
Wallis and Futuna	Pacific Region	1	12	12,00	1
Samoa	Pacific Region	1	10	10,00	1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Latin America	1	50	50,00	1
Antigua and Barbuda	Latin America	1	6	6,00	1

Continuation of Table 8

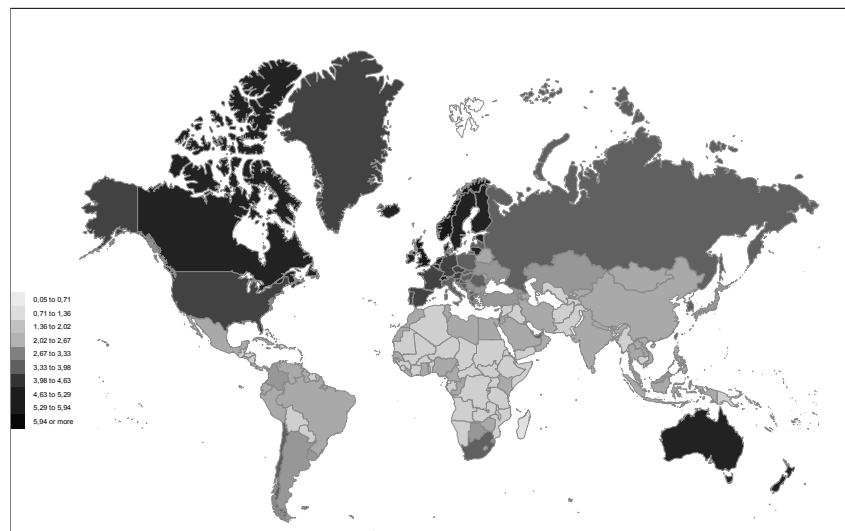
Country	Region	Documents	Citations	Citations per document	H-index
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Latin America	1	1	1,00	1
American Samoa	Pacific Region	1	1	1,00	1
Monaco	Western Europe	1	1	1,00	1
San Marino	Western Europe	1	3	3,00	1
Palau	Pacific Region	1	2	2,00	1
Virgin Islands (British)	Latin America	3	0	0,00	0
Grenada	Latin America	2	0	0,00	0
North Korea	Asiatic Region	2	0	0,00	0
Reunion	Africa	2	0	0,00	0
Federated States of Micronesia	Pacific Region	1	0	0,00	0
Suriname	Latin America	1	0	0,00	0
Tuvalu	Pacific Region	1	0	0,00	0
Cayman Islands	Latin America	1	0	0,00	0
Vatican City State	Western Europe	1	0	0,00	0

The following figures are an analytical perspective on the political geography of global political science publishing. Fig. 9 is the choropleth map of the publication of global political science documents ( $\sqrt[0,25]{}$ ) (*i.e.*, fourth root) per country. Fig. 10 shows the analysis of the geography of published political science documents per 1 million population ( $\sqrt[0,25]{}$ ) (*i.e.*, fourth root), and Fig. 11 contains the analysis of the citations of the works of the political science community of the country in global political science ( $\sqrt[0,25]{}$ ) (*i.e.*, fourth root). For reasons of clarity of the maps, we have not used the original values, to be taken or calculated from Table 8, but each time the fourth mathematical root of the original values.

The uniform message that emerges from our maps is simply staggering, showing how – worse than in the days of Fernão de Magalhães (1485–1521), the first circumnavigator of the world – there are vast white and light grey patches on the global maps of international political science, counterbalanced by the ‘dark patches’ of high political science presence and activity in only a handful of countries and territories of the world.



**Fig. 9.** Choropleth map of the publication of global political science documents ( $\wedge 0,25$ ) per country



**Fig. 10.** Published political science documents per 1 million population ( $\wedge 0,25$ )



**Fig. 11.** Citations of the works of the political science community of the country in global political science ( $\wedge 0,25$ )

## Political Science, Global Inequality, and Development

Interested readers can download our data in EXCEL format.\*

The chosen IBM-SPSS data-files from the World Values Survey (WVS) database for the analysis of the relationships of political science with global values were 'World Values Survey\_Longitudinal\_1981\_2014\_spss\_v2015\_04\_18.sav' and 'World Values Survey\_Longitudinal\_1981\_2016\_Spss\_v20180912.sav'. Our samples cover a vast number of countries across the globe. The original data were made freely available to the global scientific publics and render themselves for systematic, multivariate analysis of opinion structures based on the original anonymous interview data. In the social sciences, there is a rich and evolving debate on the conclusions to be drawn from these comparable and freely available 'omnibus surveys' (Tausch, Heshmati, and Karoui 2014). For several years now, also some leading economists became interested in studying global comparative opinion data, especially from the World Values Survey (*Ibid.*). Most of the major economic studies, using World Values Survey data concluded that trust is an important factor for long-run economic growth (Tausch, Heshmati, and Karoui 2014).

In the present article section, we now feature on societal values in the framework of what is called in Political Science the 'civic culture' and their interaction with political science (*Ibid.*).

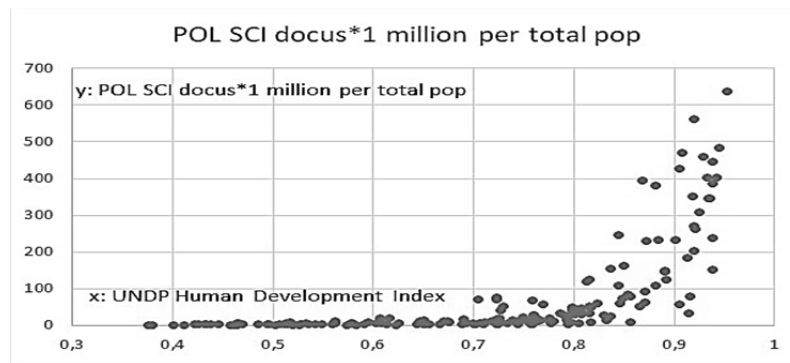
Sociologists, working with the unique comparative and longitudinal opinion survey data from the World Values Survey have discovered inter alia that there are constant and long-term patterns of value change (*Ibid.*). We also used the latest edition of the World Values Survey, 2017–2020. These data are ideally fit to test our hypothesis of the vacuum in global leadership and is based on 79 countries and 127,358 interviews. There is a very detailed description of the sources used in our statistical analysis (see Tausch 2019, 2020, 2023).

Our statistical calculations were performed by the routine and standard IBM-SPSS statistical program (IBM-SPSS XXIV) and were based on standard correlation analyses and partial correlation analyses (*Ibid.*). Since both our data and the statistical methods used are available around the globe, any researcher can repeat our research exercise with the available open data and should be able to reproduce the same results as we did.

The following statistical documentations show, on the one hand, the correlation of political science activity in a country with the well-known UNDP Human Development Index (Fig. 12).

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\* See URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367207762\\_Bibliometry\\_from\\_a\\_global\\_perspective\\_Library\\_and\\_classroom\\_outreach\\_and\\_the\\_future\\_ranking\\_of\\_political\\_scientists\\_and\\_publishers](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367207762_Bibliometry_from_a_global_perspective_Library_and_classroom_outreach_and_the_future_ranking_of_political_scientists_and_publishers).



**Fig. 12.** Underdeveloped nations, underdeveloped political science: scatterplot of political science documents (\* 1 million) per total population, predicted by the UNDP Human Development Index

We infer from Table 8 the enormous concentration of political science activity in the world in eleven leading Western countries, and we further elaborate this information in the following figures and tables, also showing that, lamentably, this concentration is also matched by the concentration of library resources, lecture hall activities and editorships of political science journals.

The Western leaders in the number of political science documents, as it already emerged from Table 8, are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and Japan. Table 9 shows how these countries play a dominant, not to say overwhelming, role in the international library union catalogue OCLC WorldCat, despite improvements in recent years.

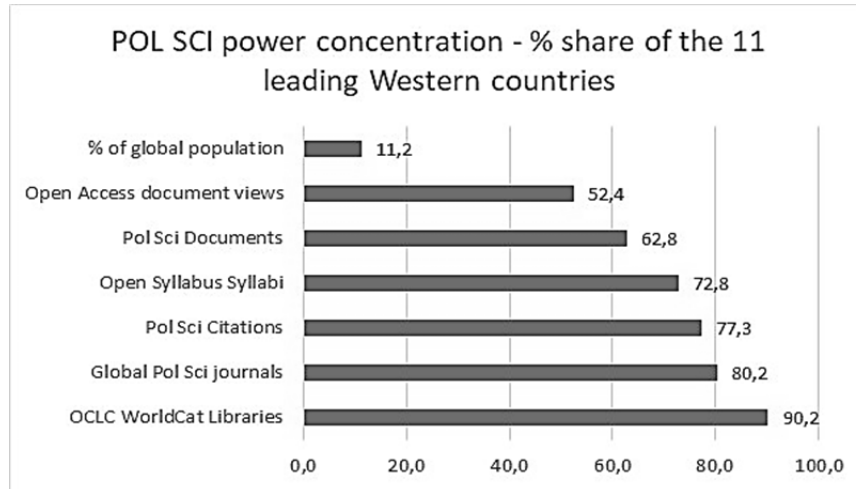
**Table 9.** The OCLC WorldCat Libraries are concentrated in the Western world

Country/Territory	Number of OCLC Libraries
United States	19,741
Germany	1,964
Australia	1,236
Canada	799
United Kingdom	447
Netherlands	374
Switzerland	252
Italy	250
France	245
Japan	201
Spain	96

Source: URL: <https://www.oclc.org/en/contacts/libraries.html>.



Fig. 13 and Table 12 further analyze the totally unequal power structures of global political science. Table 12 is particularly revealing because it shows how the dominant position of the political science communities in the three leading Western countries, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the USA, is secured by the editorship of scientific journals and, above all, by self-citations.



**Fig. 13.** The political science communities in 11 western countries dominate global political science

**Table 12.** The share of the Netherlands, the UK, and the United States in global political science resources

	3 countries (NL, UK, US)	World Pol Sci	% share of the big three
Open access all-Time Views of the present author on Academia Edu	12,623	42,531	29.7
Global Pol Sci Documents	111,907	280,288	39.9
Syllabi in Political Science	30,031	72,837	41.2
OCLC Academic Libraries	3,517	6,897	51.0
Global Pol Sci Citations	1,619,897	2,781,434	58.2
Number of Scopus Indexed Pol Sci journals	402	593	67.8
Global Pol Sci Self-citations	660,321	920,495	71.7

### The Beneficial Effects of Political Science

In Table 13, we show the significant partial correlations of population-weighted political science activity in a country using standard social science indicators. Without question, a social climate in which political science is well

anchored has beneficial socio-political effects on such variables as gender equity and socio-liberal value change, thus providing the groundwork for a truly global democratic open society (Popper 2008).

**Table 13.** What political science does to societies – partial correlation with POL SCI docus\* 1 million per total population, the Human Development Index 2018 and its square constant

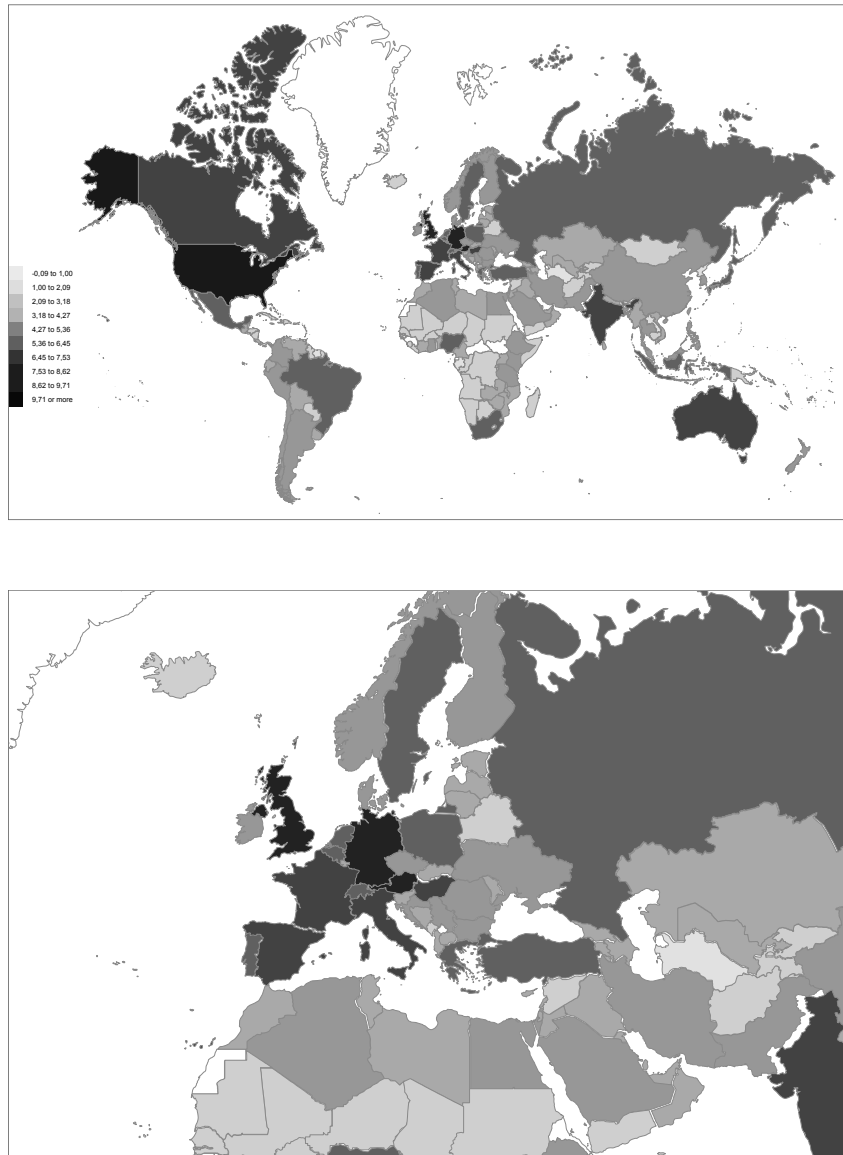
constant: HDI 2018 & HDI (2018)^2	partial correlation with POL SCI docus*1 million per total pop	error p	df
Gender empowerment index value	0.432	<.001	70
UNDP WVS analysis: Share of people with no gender bias	0.363	0.002	70
Effective Democracy Index	0.349	<.001	154
Closing of global gender gap overall score 2009	0.321	<.001	128
Closing political gender gap	0.315	<.001	128
WVS factor analysis: higher education of the younger generation	0.294	0.023	58
MNC outward investments (stock) per GDP	0.282	0.002	117
WVS factor analysis: tolerance and respect + postmaterialism	0.282	0.029	58
ESI Index Component Social and Institutional Capacity	0.280	<.001	135
WVS factor analysis: Global tolerance index	0.272	0.025	66
Expenditure on education	0.268	0.001	143
WVS factor analysis: Feminism	0.267	0.015	80
WVS factor analysis: Secularism	0.265	0.016	80
Corruption avoidance measure	0.244	0.002	157
Deregulation Index 2013, World Bank (Regulatory Quality Index)	0.234	0.003	158
Closing economic gender gap	0.219	0.012	128
Economic Globalization, de facto index	0.209	0.006	168
Overall 35 variable development index	0.209	0.008	158
ESI-Index Environment Sustainability Index (Yale Columbia)	0.207	0.015	135
Labour Force Participation Rate LFPR 55–59	0.202	0.011	154
Economic Globalization, overall index	0.198	0.01	168

Continuation of Table 13

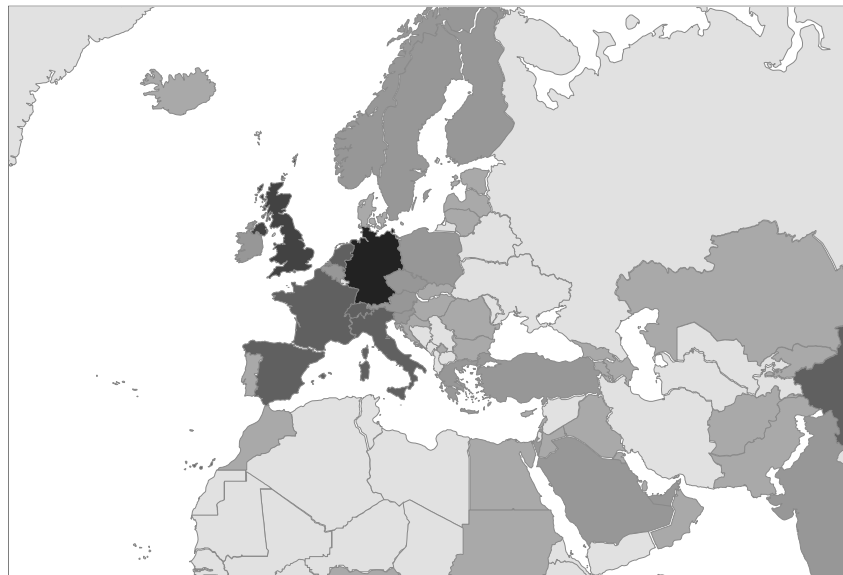
constant: HDI 2018 & HDI (2018)^2	partial correlation with POL SCI docs*1 million per total pop	error p	df
MNC PEN – stock of Inward FDI per GDP	0.197	0.014	155
Gallup poll about satisfaction: Trust in other people	0.189	0.036	121
Social Globalization, de jure index	0.166	0.03	168
Rule of law	0.165	0.037	158
Civil and Political Liberties violations	-0.186	0.019	157
WVS factor analysis: Social isolation	-0.221	0.046	80
ADL 100 (Antisemitism Index)	-0.298	0.003	96
Avoiding net trade of ecological footprint gha per person	-0.299	<.001	137
WVS factor analysis: authoritarian character	-0.302	0.019	58
WVS factor analysis: female rejection of the market economy and democracy	-0.305	0.018	58
UNDP WVS analysis: GSNI (gender bias index)	-0.363	0.002	70
WVS analysis: No trust: People of another religion (B)	-0.394	<.001	81

### **The Political Geography of Inequality in the Global Political Science Profession**

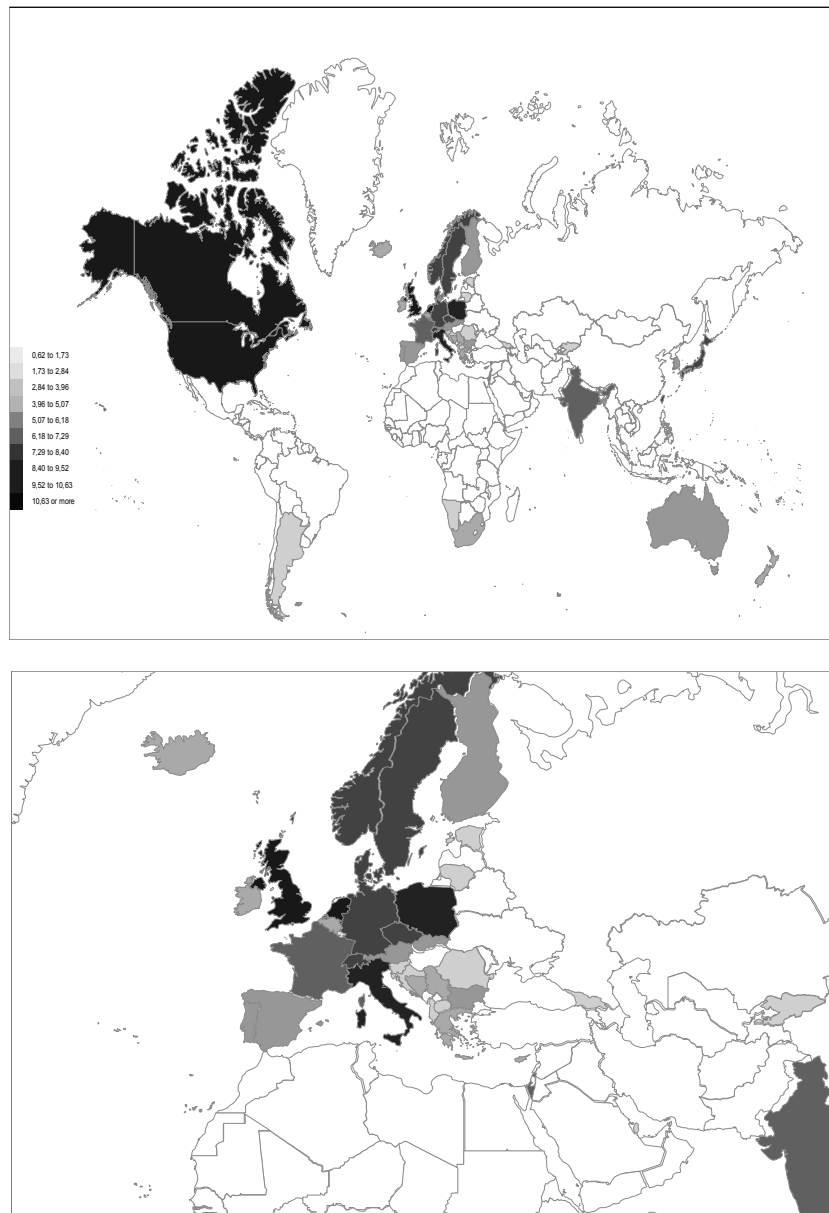
The following figures further highlight the dramatic inequality of global political science. In Fig. 14, for reasons of simplicity, I make public my own open access figures (^0.25) (all-time views on Academia Edu) as an easily available first proxy indicator of how even open access political science is characterized by global inequality. The global distribution of the downloads for other political scientists, I guess, would not look very different. Fig. 15 shows the political geography of global unequal library access, analyzing OCLC World-Cat libraries per country (^0.25). Fig. 16 highlights the political geography of global unequal political science: Political science syllabi (^0.25) in the Open Syllabus system. The next figure, Fig. 17, analyzes the global political geography of the distribution of Scopus-Indexed political science journals per country (^0.25).



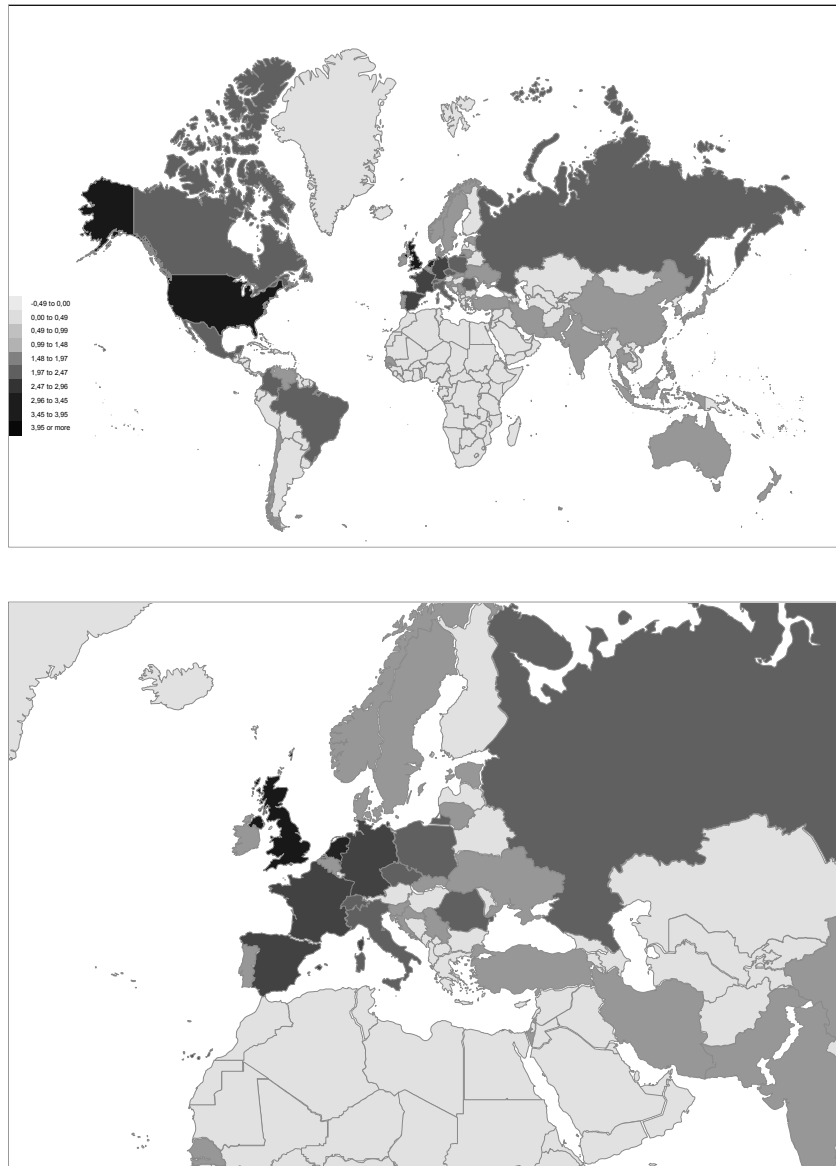
**Fig. 14.** Open access figures for the present author ( $\wedge 0.25$ ) (All-Time Views of his files on Academia Edu) as an indicator of how even open access political science is characterized by global inequality



**Fig. 15.** The political geography of global unequal library access: OCLC WorldCat libraries per country ( $\wedge 0.25$ )



**Fig. 16.** The political geography of global unequal political science: Political science syllabi ( $\wedge 0.25$ ) in the Open Syllabus system



**Fig. 17.** The global political geography of the distribution of Scopus-Indexed political science journals per country ( $\wedge 0.25$ )

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