

Powell, Eleanor N. and Joshua A. Tucker. 2014. "Revisiting Electoral Volatility in Post-Communist Countries: New Data, New Results, and New Approaches", *British Journal of Political Science*. 44(1): 123-147.

*Replication Addendum:*

Shortly after this article was published in the *British Journal of Political Science*, we were fortunate to have Charles Crabtree and Matthew Golder of Pennsylvania State University conduct a replication study of our findings. They were able to completely replicate our results, but in the course of doing so brought to our attention that we had neglected to include a footnote in the published version of the article noting that we only had data for GDP in Bosnia-Herzegovina going back to 1994, as opposed to 1989. Therefore, our measure "GDP as a percentage of GDP in 1989" was calculated differently for our three Bosnian elections than for the remaining countries. To clarify now what we should have included in a footnote then, we chose to use the rate of GDP growth in 1994 as a "best guess" for GDP growth in the five preceding years before 1994, and then calculate GDP as a percentage of GDP in 1989 accordingly.

Using new data from the European Bank for Recovery and Development that was published after we completed work on the article, Crabtree and Golder were able to demonstrate that using the new EBRD estimates for GDP growth in 1989-1993, the size of coefficient we reported for "GDP Change from 1989" in Column 4 of Table 4 actually increases by approximately 30% (from -4.6 to -6.0), but the size of the standard error on this estimate also increases substantially and consequently the coefficient falls out of conventional measures of statistical significance; similar results are found by simply dropping the three Bosnian cases from the analysis altogether.

In light of this new data, our finding that an increase in GDP relative 1989 is associated with a decrease in Type A Volatility is no longer statistically significant, although the increase in the size of the coefficient suggests it remains an interesting candidate for future analysis. That being said, our larger point and most general substantive conclusion – that we know very little about the determinants of both Type A and Type B volatility in post-communist countries – is actually strengthened by the findings.