

Themes, approaches, and methods in the geographical analysis of Czech and Slovak parliamentary elections: a systematic review

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ABSTRACT

This article reviews the field of electoral geography in Czechia and Slovakia. It systematically analyses selected publications to identify the most and least frequently researched topics, theories, and methods. Most of the analyzed studies strived to determine the factors underlying the uneven geographical distribution of election results. Issues of turnout and geographical representation were the least common. The cleavage theory was the most frequently applied theoretical approach, although most studies did not apply any theory. Only one study used the qualitative methodology, whereas the rest relied on quantitative methods. Most often, analyses were performed at the scale of districts and municipalities. The article identifies possible directions for future research in the electoral geography of Czechia and Slovakia.

KEYWORDS

Electoral geography; parliamentary elections; Czechia; Slovakia; systematic review

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1. Introduction

By 2020, 30 years had passed since the first free parliamentary elections in post-socialist Czechoslovakia following the end of the undemocratic regime. A year after that event, the first publication was published on the geographical aspects of those election results (Blažek and Kostecký 1991). This work was soon followed by other geographical papers. Since the initial description of the geographical distribution of political party support, electoral geography has gradually begun to address other issues related to elections and geography. How is turnout changing in different regions? Is there a difference in the voting behavior of rural and urban areas? What factors influence the distribution of electoral support? The publications were also expanded by various methods through which the authors tried to obtain answers to these questions. After 30 years of developing electoral geography in Czechia and Slovakia, it is therefore time to ask what is known about the geographical distribution of electoral results in these countries, and what, on the contrary, remains hidden.

Several studies have dealt with the state of electoral geography in these two countries (Madleňák 2010; Plešivčák 2014b; Plešivčák et al. 2016). The disadvantage of these studies is however their focus on the development of electoral geography in terms of global trends, where the specific environment of Czechia and Slovakia is considered to a lesser extent only (Madleňák 2010; Plešivčák et al. 2016), or research is concerned with only one selected aspect of electoral geography in the study area (Plešivčák 2014b).

Therefore, the aim of this paper is to systematically search and analyze publications that deal with the issue of electoral geography in both countries and to determine which areas of research are well studied and, conversely, which topics of electoral geography deserve more attention in the future. Specifically, the work will try to answer several questions:

- What topics are covered in the electoral geography publications?
- Upon which theories are the authors' analyses based?
- What methods were used to do this?
- What geographical scale level was used in the research?

The second section will deal with the analysis of the state of knowledge in electoral geography as well as the use of a systematic scientific literature review. The section that follows will then describe the procedure of selecting relevant publications and the method of data extraction and synthesis. The results of the analysis will then be presented in the fourth section. The final part will discuss the results and summarize new findings.

2. Systematic review as a method of studying the state of electoral geography

Most studies concerning electoral geography are based on previous findings. However, some studies focus purely on determining the state of knowledge. They usually work on a certain area and period in which they show the progress of electoral geography. These studies use various maps and statistical outputs (e.g., Clem 2006; Zarycki 2015; van Hamme et al. 2018). Other works compare the development of electoral geography in different areas and point out similarities and differences (e.g., Johnston 2005). One way to capture the state of knowledge is to analyze the available literature; this reveals not only well-known topics but also topics that deserve more attention (e.g., Weaver 2014). Two possible methods of literature analysis are the bibliometric analysis (Leib and Quinton 2011; Jokić et al. 2019) and the systematic review.

The systematic review is the application of scientific strategies that limit bias through systematic assembly, critical appraisal, and synthesis of all relevant studies on a specific topic (Cook et al. 1995). While it is commonly used in medical studies (e.g., Cook et al. 1995; Wright et al. 2007), systematic reviews have emerged in several other scientific fields (e.g., Lösel et al. 2018; Novotný et al. 2018).

Only a handful of systematic reviews have been created on the topic of electoral geography, and the topic has usually been connected with other topics such as political brands (Nielsen 2017), disability (Virendrakumar et al. 2018), or education (Manning and Edwards 2014). A systematic review therefore is necessary in order to discover and make systematic the knowledge about the geography of electoral results in Czechia and Slovakia since 1989.

Before proceeding with the review, let us first explore the state of knowledge in world electoral geography. For Reynolds (1990), research in electoral geography has tended to focus on one of three issues: The first is the geography of voting, where the objective is to explain the spatial pattern of voting in terms of some other mappable characteristics. Second is the geographical influences on voting, where the object is to explain voting based on spatial contexts. Third is the geography of representation, which explores the means through which votes are converted into seats (Reynolds 1990).

Madleňák (2010) identified six current research trends in electoral geography: (1) the contextual approach, where the study of the neighborhood effect plays a significant role; (2) the identification of factors which determine elections; (3) the difference between urban and rural voters; (4) the spatial context of election campaigns; (5) the spatial aspects of political participation and representation; and (6) the spatial organization of elections.

Leib and Quinton (2011) analyzed 224 articles from 1990 to 2007 and grouped electoral geography studies into four broad categories. The largest category is called “vote studies,” which examine the spatial distribution of compositional factors or place-based contextual factors. This category covers a large variety of topics like the difference between city and suburban voters, turnout distribution, and others. The second category is “electoral system research,” which approached the issue of voting systems from several directions. The third concerns discussions and examinations of the (re)districting process, while the last grouping attempts to find methods of bring electoral studies into the classroom. The authors also claimed that almost all electoral geography studies are situated within the spatial-analytic tradition; however, in recent years, studies from post-structuralist viewpoints have grown in popularity.

3. Methods

In the selection of suitable publications, only publications which dealt with parliamentary elections and the analysis of the intrastate geographical distribution of these election results were included. No restrictions were placed on the research design or methods used, and both quantitative and qualitative works were selected. However, publications lacking a geographical aspect were excluded. The focus on parliamentary elections was chosen for several reasons. In both countries surveyed, parliamentary elections are the most important of the elections thanks to the large amount of interest they attract (Kostelecký et al. 2015) – hence why most professional publications deal with them. Other options were not included due to the scope of this work.

The publications were first found in the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases in November and December 2020 via searches for the terms “parliamentary election,” “Slovakia,” “Slovak Republic,” “Czechia,” “Czech Republic,” and “Czechoslovakia” within the article, book, or book chapter categories. Other relevant articles, books, or book chapters were identified by screening references in relevant studies found in the database searches. Studies in English, Czech, and Slovak published between 1990 and 2020 were chosen.

During the database search, duplicate records and studies unrelated to the topic were discarded based on the title or abstract. Reference screening was then performed on the remaining studies so as to identify the largest possible list of relevant publications not included in the databases. Subsequently, articles were read in full; publications without a sufficient geographical aspect – they focused on elections only at the state level – or works with content similar to or duplicated in other studies (and thus not providing new, added information) were excluded.

During the data extraction phase, information on the topic of study, theoretical concepts, analytical methods, and geographical scale of analysis was gathered from the articles.

After the extraction of this information from the studies, the articles were grouped based on information similarity. Individual groups are discussed in more detail in the following section.

4. Results

4.1 Final sample of studies

Initial searches on Web of Science and Scopus yielded 332 unique studies, of which 305 were excluded by eliminating duplicates and screening titles and abstracts. An additional 78 potentially relevant studies were identified using the snowballing technique. This strategy yielded 105 studies, which were analyzed in full. Three of these were excluded due to insufficient geographical aspects. In the next step, three additional studies were excluded as their content was duplicated in other studies. The final sample for data extraction therefore consisted of 99 unique studies. Only nine of them were published in foreign publications, with the remainder being published in Czech (37) or Slovak (53) journals or books. Table 1 shows the characteristics of these studies in more detail.

Tab. 1 Categorization of studies by publication year and type.

	WoS journal	Scopus journal	Other journal	Book	Book chapter	Total
1991–2000	1	5	6	1	1	14
2001–2010	2	0	12	2	2	18
2011–2020	17	12	18	9	11	67
Total	20	17	36	12	14	99

These studies were divided into 9 categories based on the topic of study, 7 categories based on theoretical concepts, 17 categories based on analytical methods, and 7 categories according to the geographical scale of analysis. An overview of the extracted information from each study is shown in appendix 1.

4.2 Topics of study

The studies have been divided into nine thematic groups and are presented below followed by a description and starting with the most numerous, which includes 19 studies dealing with factors that influence geographical differences in electoral results. These studies are distinguished by theories and methods used to identify key factors influencing election results. Some studies do not work with any theories (Krivý et al. 1996; Kostelecký 2001; 2009; Spurná 2008; Plešivčák 2011b;

Gurňák and Mikuš 2012; Nestorová-Dická and Molnár 2013; Bahna and Zagrapan 2017), whereas the most common theory used is cleavage theory (Kostecký 1994; Plešivčák 2014b; Baboš and Malová 2015; Voda 2015; Voda and Pink 2015) and the effect of contextual factors on election results (Kouba 2007; Bernard et al. 2014; Maškarinec 2014; Mikešová 2019). One study works with grievance theory (Maškarinec and Bláha 2014), and another uses the concept of phantom borders (Šimon 2015).

A frequent geographical study of parliamentary elections in Czechia and Slovakia is a review of specific election results. Authors of these studies often publish follow-up studies (e.g., Krivý 1999; 2003; 2006; 2011; 2012; Krivý and Majo 2018). This type of study was popular among geographers, especially in the early 1990s due to the unavailability of data concerning several elections (Blažek and Kostecký 1991; Mariot 1991; 1994; 1996). Later, this type of study was used by early sociologists and political scientists (Navrátil 2010; Pink 2011). They are also frequent in books focusing on the political and sociological aspects of elections. In these books, the geographical aspects of the elections form one of several chapters (Krivý 2012; Pink and Voda 2014; Rybář et al. 2017; Krivý and Majo 2018; Voda 2019).

Six studies can be described as analyzing multiple elections. These studies examine changes in the geographical distribution of voting support over time. This type of research is more often published in a separate book (Madleňák 2012; Pink et al. 2012) or a chapter within a book (Jehlička et al. 1993; Gyárfášová and Krivý 2012; Mikuš 2014). Only one study in this category was published in a journal (Madleňák 2006), and the specificity of this publication is its focus on one specific area (Orava region).

Ten studies focus on a particular political party or political family. The main topic of these studies is detailed analysis of the geographical distribution of support for a particular party/family. Authors usually examine traditionally established political parties, such as the communist parties (Kyloušek and Pink 2007), social democratic parties (Kyloušek and Pink 2009), Hungarian parties (Mariot 2003a; Szabó and Tátrai 2016) or the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (Mariot 2003b). However, there are also studies that focus on new political actors, such as Slovakia's Party of Civic Understanding and Alliance of the New Citizen (Mariot 2004) or the Czech Pirate Party (Maškarinec 2020b). In the last decade, they have come to the forefront of work addressing the issue of populist or radical right-wing parties (Mikuš and Gurňák 2012; 2016; 2019).

Another group of studies focuses on showing the distribution of electoral support for political parties in elections. Until 2015, studies that used a simple map display (Plešivčák 2011a) or Jehlička and Sýkora's (1991) method of identifying electoral support areas dominated (Baráth et al. 1995; Szöllös 2000;

2006; Kostecký et al. 2015). Since 2015, thanks to Maškarinec (2015; 2017a; 2017b; 2019; 2020a; 2020b), the spatial autocorrelation method has come to the fore, specifically, the analysis of the local indicator of spatial autocorrelation (LISA).

A popular topic of electoral geography is the comparison of voting behavior in urban and rural regions or in border and peripheral areas. Kostecký and Krivý (2015) examined urban-rural differences in election results in Czechia and Slovakia, while Plešivčák, with a focus on Slovakia, examined the differences between urban municipalities and the countryside (2012a, 2012b, 2012c 2013b, 2014a). Mariot (1999) addressed the issue of voting behavior in cities, Mikuš and Malíková (2015) analyzed voting behavior in marginal rural areas in eastern Slovakia, and Daněk (2000) addressed the issue of peripheral border areas.

In recent years, electoral geographers have also focused on the spatial aspects of voting behavior within the largest cities. For example, Plešivčák (2013a) and Bahna and Majo (2012) analyzed the geography of election results in Bratislava, Kerekeš (2018) analyzed election results in Košice, and Bahna, Kerekeš, and Majo (2018) compared the voting behavior of Bratislava and Košice. Kerekeš (2020) further analyzed election results within Prague's districts. Attention has also been paid to the issue of suburban residential voting behavior. Kostecký (2005) examined spatial patterns of voting behavior in the metropolitan areas of Prague, Brno, Ostrava, and Pilsen, while Šuška et al. (2018) analyzed the suburban area of Bratislava.

Eleven studies also deal with the issue of electoral geography in the pre-1989 period. They usually work with election results from interwar Czechoslovakia or with the 1946 elections. An exception is a paper by Fňukal (2008), who examined the 1907 elections to the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Council. The first studies to employ election results from the First Czechoslovak Republic used them in comparison with the results of several political parties (Maškarinec 2011; Kostecký et al. 2014) or single parties, such as the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Daněk 1993; Balík 2006) or the Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party (Voda 2011) in elections after 1989. Later, studies began to solely focus on the geographical aspects of elections from the interwar Czechoslovakia period (Kráľ 2016; Przybyla 2019), with several works analyzing the 1929 election results for their relative proximity in time to the 1930 population census (Šerý and Urbančíková 2011; Bahna a Krivý 2016; Madleňák and Balažovič 2018).

Only five geographical studies dealt exclusively with the issue of turnout, and all of them have come out in the last 10 years (Mikuš and Gurňák 2014; Nový 2014; Kevický 2020a; 2020b; Kevický and Daněk 2020). These studies seek to map the uneven distribution of turnout, some of which also try to identify several factors influencing voter turnout "maps" in

Czechia and Slovakia (Kevický 2020b; Kevický and Daněk 2020).

Among the less common topics is the issue of territorial representation. Four of the five studies dealing with this topic concern Slovakia (Brunn and Vlčková 1994; Charvát 2016; Madleňák 2017; 2019), with the remaining study dealing with the Czech territory (Mikešová and Kostecký 2016). These studies mostly point out that central areas of both Czechia and Slovakia are significantly overrepresented among the deputies, whereas some peripheral areas have no representatives in parliament.

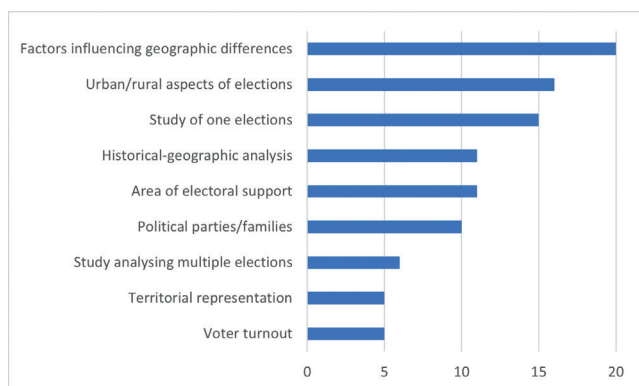


Fig. 1 Division of studies by topic (%).

4.3 Theoretical background of study

As many as 69 studies use no explicit theory and are descriptive only. Among the studies based on theory, cleavage theory is most often applied. Fourteen studies work with this theory, mostly focusing on determining the factors influencing geographical differences in election results (Kostecký 1994; Plešivčák 2014b; Voda 2015; Voda and Pink 2015; Lysek et al. 2020), on the differences between urban and rural voting (Plešivčák 2013a; 2014a; Kerekeš 2018), and on the examination electoral support for specific political parties/families (Szabó and Tátrai 2016; Mikuš and Gurňák 2019). Cleavage theory was also used by two studies analyzing multiple elections (Madleňák 2012; Pink et al. 2012), and one study focused on a historical-geographic analysis (Madleňák and Balažovič 2018).

Another large group of studies discussed the issue of contextual effects. This theoretical concept is used in studies that focus on determining geographical factors influencing electoral support, such as the effect of friends and neighbors, issue voting, or the neighborhood effect (Kouba 2007; Bernard et al. 2014; Maškarinec 2014; 2015; 2017a; 2017b; 2019; 2020a; 2020b; Mikešová 2019).

Of the studies focused on the issue of turnout, only three make use of theory, for instance, societal modernization theory, mobilization theory, or habitual voting theory (Kevický 2020a; 2020b; Kevický and

Daněk 2020). The remaining studies work with grievance theory (Maškarinec and Bláha 2014), the conceptual sociological structure of city (Kerekeš 2020), and the theory of phantom borders (Šimon 2015).

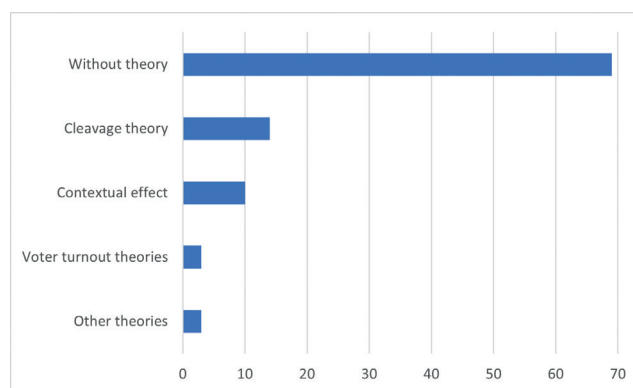


Fig. 2 Division of studies by theoretical background (%).

4.4 Methods

The methods in the analyzed studies can be divided into two groups. The first uses methods that display election results through maps. This method was employed in 61 studies, out of which 23 used straightforward map visualizations displaying election results using a simple cartogram (e.g., above-average/below-average election support). The delimitation of electoral support areas, proposed by Jehlička and Sýkora (1991), is also used often – 28 studies. This method displays election results and allows for the analysis of their spatial stability. LISA analysis is the least common method of displaying election results and was mainly used by Maškarinec (2014; 2015; 2017a; 2017b; 2019; 2020a, 2020b) but also Kouba (2007) and Kevický (2020b).

The second group employed methods of analyzing election results. Eighteen studies use simple descriptive analysis, in which, for example, regions with the greatest support for political parties are identified or the results of elections are described. This type of method is used mainly by studies focused on one election (e.g., Krivý 1999; 2012) and those focused on the characterization of differences in electoral support between urban and rural areas (e.g., Plešivčák 2012a; 2012b).

Seventeen studies use correlation analysis to identify factors influencing electoral support, and 22 use regression analysis to determine factors influencing the geographical distribution of voting support. Most authors used linear regression analysis. Spurná (2008), Maškarinec (2014; 2020b), and Lysek et al. (2020) work with geographically weighted regression or spatial regression, and Bernard et al. (2014) uses ecological regression.

Studies of territorial representation usually use different methods for the study of proportionality.

These include the calculation of the least squares index (Charvát 2016) or the index of regional political representation (Madleňák 2017; 2019). Three studies (Blažek and Kostecký 1991; Gyárfášová and Krivý 2012; Madleňák and Balažovič 2018) use cluster analysis, while Netorová-Dická and Molnár (2013) work with factor analysis.

Less often used methods include ecological inference methods (Bahna and Krivý 2016; Bahna et al. 2018; Lysek et al. 2020), spatial econometrics (Plešivčák 2014b), component analysis (Kerekeš 2020), and regional typization (Plešivčák 2013b). Plešivčák (2014a) conducted a study review dealing with elections in urban and rural regions. The only study out of 99 that was not quantitatively focused, using qualitative data analysis instead, is the study by Mikešová (2019). Mikešová (2019) analyzed nine focus group discussions and 44 in-depth interviews across 10 Czech localities.

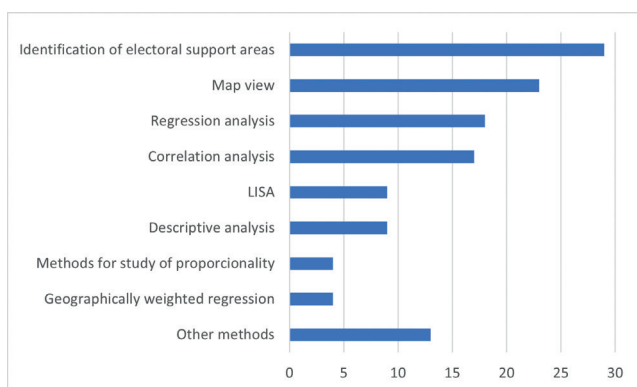


Fig. 3 Division of studies by methods (%).

4.5 Geographical scale of study

Both Czechia and Slovakia use a three-tier territorial-administrative system: regions, districts, and municipalities. Most often, analyses were performed at the district level (51 studies). The second most frequent territorial unit studied are municipalities, with which 39 studies work. Two studies work with regions (Mikuš and Gurňák 2012; Charvát 2016).

Studies examining election results in specific cities used data at the borough level (Plešivčák 2013a; Kerekeš 2018) or the level of electoral districts (Bahna and Majo 2012; Bahna et al. 2018; Kerekeš 2020). The study by Fňukal (2008) also works with electoral district territorial units.

Eight studies work with a territorial unit of functional urban regions (Plešivčák 2011a; 2011b; 2012a; 2012b; 2012c; 2013b; 2014b). Some studies analyze the election results from 1918 to 1938 using historical juridical districts as a territorial unit (Daněk 1993; Kostecký et al. 2014; Král 2016). Jehlička and Sýkora (1991) and Šimon (2015) also work with juridical districts.

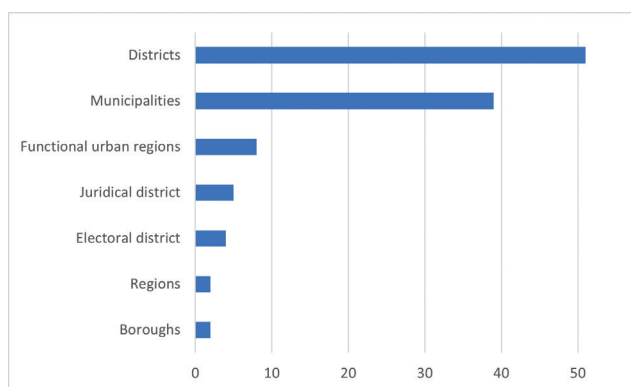


Fig. 4 Division of studies by geographical scale (%).

5. Discussion and conclusion

This systematic review of literature on electoral geography in Czechia and Slovakia has shown several significant trends. Most studies focus on identifying factors that influence election results. The second most common topic is the study of specific elections. This theme was dominant among geographers in the 1990s but, later, appears mainly within chapters of books analyzing not only the geographical aspects of elections but also the political, sociological, economic, or psychological. Other more frequent topics are the analysis of the urban and rural environment influences on voting behavior or studies showing the long-term stability of electoral support for political parties. Given the democratic history of interwar Czechoslovakia and the availability of data, studies also analyze the historical results of the elections. Several studies deal with the electoral support of political parties and political families. However, established political parties are analyzed in most cases, and authors have only begun to address new political families, such as the populist radical right, in recent years. Little attention is paid to the topics of turnout and geographical representation.

Many studies are not based on any theoretical basis, the most used of which was cleavage theory. From the point of view of methods, quantitative methods dominate. The identification of electoral support areas is used to display election results on a map. In the last decade, some authors have also used LISA analysis to show the distribution of results. Regression and correlation analysis are used to determine the factors influencing election results. Analysis based on districts and municipalities as spatial units of analysis was most often used, but some studies also used historical territorial units or functional urban regions.

In comparison to global trends, a positive feature in the state of electoral geography study within Czechia and Slovakia is that the number of studies have increased and they are increasingly being published in journals with impact factor and Scopus indexed

journals, whereas the number of electoral geography studies have been decreasing globally in recent years (Leib and Quinton 2011). The systematic review showed that all three of Reynolds's (1990) issues are represented. Most studies belong to the geography of voting. Geographical influences on voting and the geography of representation are less represented in Czech and Slovak studies but the number has been rising in recent years. Czech and Slovak electoral geography has also considered some global research trends, which were identified by Madleňák (2010). No study reflected the spatial context of election campaigns or the spatial organization of elections. According to Leib and Quinton's (2011) classification, all the analyzed studies belong among "vote studies" and are situated within the spatial-analytic tradition. Studies about the (re)districting process and electoral system research studies are missing in both countries. Czech and Slovak electoral geography should develop studies from post-structuralist viewpoints to be published.

This systematic review contributes to a deeper understanding of electoral geography in Czechia and Slovakia. The findings may help researchers identify less used themes, theories, and methods of electoral geography. The study also presents an approach to operationalize, analyze, and synthesize literature which may analogously be applied elsewhere.

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Appendix 1

List of analyzed studies detailing topic, theoretical frame, method, and geographical scale.

References	Study theme	Theoretical background	Methods	Scale of study
Baboš and Malová (2015)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	cleavage theory	regression analysis	districts
Bahna et al. (2018)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	identification of electoral support areas, ecological inference	electoral districts
Bahna and Krivý (2016)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	ecological inference	districts
Bahna and Majo (2012)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view	electoral districts
Bahna and Zagraban (2017)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	regression analysis	municipalities
Balík (2006)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	municipalities
Baráth et al. (1995)	area of electoral support	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Bernard et al. (2014)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	contextual effect	ecological regression	municipalities
Blažek and Kostecký (1991)	study of one election	without theory	cluster analysis, regression analysis	districts
Brunn and Vlčková (1994)	territorial representation	without theory	descriptive analysis	districts
Daněk (1993)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	regression analysis	judicial districts
Daněk (2000)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	districts
Fňukal (2008)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	methods for study of proportionality	electoral districts
Gurňák and Mikuš (2012)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	correlation analysis	municipalities
Gyárfášová and Krivý (2012)	study analyzing multiple elections	without theory	cluster analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts, municipalities
Charvát (2016)	territorial representation	without theory	methods for study of proportionality	regions
Jehlička and Sýkora (1991)	area of electoral support	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	judicial districts
Jehlička et al. (1993)	study analyzing multiple elections	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Kerekeš (2018)	urban/rural aspects of elections	cleavage theory	regression analysis, identification of electoral support areas	boroughs
Kerekeš (2020)	urban/rural aspects of elections	conceptual sociological structure of city	component analysis	electoral districts
Kevický (2020a)	voter turnout	voter turnout theories	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Kevický (2020b)	voter turnout	voter turnout theories	LISA, regression analysis	municipalities
Kevický and Daněk (2020)	voter turnout	voter turnout theories	regression analysis	municipalities
Kostecký (1994)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	cleavage theory	regression analysis	districts
Kostecký (2001)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	regression analysis	districts
Kostecký (2005)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	regression analysis, correlation analysis	municipalities
Kostecký (2009)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	regression analysis	districts
Kostecký and Krivý (2015)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	descriptive analysis	municipalities

References	Study theme	Theoretical background	Methods	Scale of study
Kostecký et al. (2014)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	juridical districts
Kostecký et al. (2015)	area of electoral support	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Kouba (2007)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	contextual effect	LISA, regression analysis	districts
Král (2016)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	correlation analysis, identification of electoral support areas	juridical districts
Krivý (1999)	study of one election	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	districts, municipalities
Krivý (2003)	study of one election	without theory	descriptive analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Krivý (2006)	study of one election	without theory	descriptive analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Krivý (2011)	study of one election	without theory	descriptive analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts, municipalities
Krivý (2012)	study of one election	without theory	descriptive analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts, municipalities
Krivý et al (1996)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	correlation analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Krivý and Majo (2018)	study of one election	without theory	descriptive analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts, municipalities
Kyloušek and Pink (2007)	political parties/families	without theory	correlation analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Kyloušek and Pink (2009)	political parties/families	without theory	correlation analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Lysek et al. (2020)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	cleavage theory	regression analysis, geographically weighted regression, ecological inference	municipalities
Madleňák (2006)	study analyzing multiple elections	without theory	map view	municipalities
Madleňák (2012)	study analyzing multiple elections	cleavage theory	correlation analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Madleňák (2017)	territorial representation	without theory	methods for study of proportionality	districts
Madleňák (2019)	territorial representation	without theory	methods for study of proportionality	districts
Madleňák and Balažovič (2018)	historical-geographic analysis	cleavage theory	cluster analysis	municipalities
Mariot (1991)	study of one election	without theory	map view	municipalities
Mariot (1994)	study of one election	without theory	descriptive analysis	districts
Mariot (1996)	study of one election	without theory	map view	districts
Mariot (1999)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	municipalities
Mariot (2003a)	political parties/families	without theory	correlation analysis	districts, municipalities
Mariot (2003b)	political parties/families	without theory	map view	municipalities
Mariot (2004)	political parties/families	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	municipalities
Maškarinec (2011)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	municipalities

References	Study theme	Theoretical background	Methods	Scale of study
Maškarinec (2014)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	contextual effect	LISA, geographically weighted regression	municipalities
Maškarinec (2015)	area of electoral support	contextual effect	LISA	districts
Maškarinec (2017a)	area of electoral support	contextual effect	LISA	districts
Maškarinec (2017b)	area of electoral support	contextual effect	LISA	districts
Maškarinec (2019)	area of electoral support	contextual effect	LISA	districts
Maškarinec (2020a)	area of electoral support	contextual effect	LISA	municipalities
Maškarinec (2020b)	political parties/families	contextual effect	LISA, geographically weighted regression	municipalities
Maškarinec and Bláha (2014)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	grievance theory	regression analysis	districts
Mikešová (2019)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	contextual effect	qualitative data analysis	municipalities
Mikešová and Kostelecký (2016)	territorial representation	without theory	map view, methods for study of proportionality	districts
Mikuš (2014)	study analyzing multiple elections	without theory	map view, correlation analysis	districts, municipalities
Mikuš and Gurňák (2012)	political parties/families	without theory	descriptive analysis	regions, municipalities
Mikuš and Gurňák (2014)	voter turnout	without theory	map view	municipalities
Mikuš and Gurňák (2016)	political parties/families	without theory	map view, correlation analysis	districts
Mikuš and Gurňák (2019)	political parties/families	cleavage theory	regression analysis	districts, municipalities
Mikuš and Málíková (2015)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	municipalities
Navrátil (2010)	study of one election	without theory	correlation analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Nestorová-Dická and Molnár (2013)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	factor analysis	districts
Nový (2014)	voter turnout	without theory	map view, correlation analysis	districts, municipalities
Pink (2011)	study of one election	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Pink et al. (2012)	study analyzing multiple elections	cleavage theory	regression analysis, identification of electoral support areas	districts
Pink and Voda (2014)	study of one election	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Plešivčák (2011a)	area of electoral support	without theory	map view	functional urban regions
Plešivčák (2011b)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	correlation analysis	functional urban regions
Plešivčák (2012a)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	functional urban regions
Plešivčák (2012b)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	functional urban regions
Plešivčák (2012c)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view, descriptive analysis	functional urban regions
Plešivčák (2013a)	urban/rural aspects of elections	cleavage theory	map view, descriptive analysis	boroughs
Plešivčák (2013b)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	regional typization	functional urban regions
Plešivčák (2014a)	urban/rural aspects of elections	cleavage theory	review	municipalities
Plešivčák (2014b)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	cleavage theory	spatial econometrics	functional urban regions
Przybyla (2019)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	correlation analysis	districts
Rybář et al. (2017)	study of one election	without theory	correlation analysis	districts

References	Study theme	Theoretical background	Methods	Scale of study
Spurná (2008)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	without theory	geographically weighted regression	municipalities
Szabó and Tátrai (2016)	political parties/families	cleavage theory	map view	municipalities
Szóllós (2000)	area of electoral support	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Szóllós (2006)	area of electoral support	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Šerý and Urbančíková (2011)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	correlation analysis, identification of electoral support areas	municipalities
Šimon (2015)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	theory of phantom borders	map view	juridical districts
Šuška et al. (2018)	urban/rural aspects of elections	without theory	map view	municipalities
Voda (2011)	historical-geographic analysis	without theory	identification of electoral support areas	districts
Voda (2015)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	cleavage theory	regression analysis	districts, municipalities
Voda (2019)	study of one election	without theory	correlation analysis	districts
Voda and Pink (2015)	factors influencing geographic differences in electoral results	cleavage theory	regression analysis	municipalities