Table 4. Brief elaboration of calibration

Enlargement process
Source: own coding, based on the individual progress of each (potential) candidate state
Data for: until end of 2013
Categories in original dataset: The dynamic of EU enlargement is measured in terms of possible steps in the enlargement process. The scale ranges from 0 (pre-trajectory) to 23 (EU accession).
Mode: 6
Median: 8
Mean: 9.41
Calibration: This condition is calibrated so that 0 means ‘fully out of the set of countries experiencing credible membership perspective’ and 1 means ‘fully in the set of countries experiencing credible membership perspective’. Following Böhmelt and Freyburg (2012, 255), the fuzzy-set scale regards a score of 21 or higher as fully in the set while a value of 0 is fully out of the set. The cut-off membership score is assigned to a value of 9, which represents the moment of accession application.
Fuzzy-set calibration syntax in fs/QCA software: calibrate(enlarge,21,9,0)

Political transformation
Source: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI), variable: democracy status (SI)
Data for: 2003, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014
Missing values: Missing data is replaced by linear interpolation.
Categories in original dataset: The state of political transformation (democracy status) is measured in terms of five criteria, which are based on a total of 18 indicators. The scale ranges from 0 (lowest value) to 10 (highest value).
Mode: 7.75
Median: 7.55
Mean: 7.49
Calibration: This condition is calibrated so that 0 means ‘fully out of the set of consolidated democracies’ and 1 means ‘fully in the set of consolidated democracies’. Following the guidelines established by the BTI project (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2014, 25), all cases with a score of 4 or lower (hard-line autocracies) are seen as fully out of the set and with a score of 10 as fully in the set. The threshold value of 6 is established to separate defective democracies from highly defective democracies.
Fuzzy-set calibration syntax in fs/QCA software: calibrate(poltrans,10,6,4)

Economic transformation
Source: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI), variable: market economy status (SII)
Data for: 2003, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014
Missing values: Missing data is replaced by linear interpolation.
Categories in original dataset: The state of economic transformation (market economy status) is measured in terms of seven criteria, which are based on a total of 14 indicators. The scale ranges from 0 (lowest value) to 10 (highest value).
Mode: 6.79
Median: 6.75
Mean: 6.86
Calibration: This condition is calibrated so that 0 means ‘fully out of the set of developed market economies’ and 1 means ‘fully in the set of developed market economies’. Following the guidelines established by the BTI project (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2014, 35), all cases with a score of 3 or lower (rudimentary market economies) are seen as fully out of the set and with a

score of 10 as fully in the set. The threshold value of 7 is established to separate functioning market economies from market economies with functional flaws.
Fuzzy-set calibration syntax in fs/QCA software: calibrate(ecotrans,10,7,3)

Reform policy
Source: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI), variable: transformation management (M)
Data for: 2003, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014
Missing values: Missing data is replaced by linear interpolation.
Categories in original dataset: The state of reform policy (transformation management) is measured in terms of five criteria, which are based on a total of 20 indicators. The scale ranges from 0 (lowest value) to 10 (highest value).
Mode: 5.41
Median: 5.97
Mean: 5.82
Calibration: This condition is calibrated so that 0 means 'fully out of the set of countries with sound reform policy' and 1 means 'fully in the set of countries with sound reform policy'. Following the guidelines established by the BTI project (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2014, 47), all cases with a score of 3 or lower (failed or non-existent) are seen as fully out of the set and with a score of 10 as fully in the set. The threshold value of 5.6 is established to separate countries with good transformation management from countries with moderate transformation management.
Fuzzy-set calibration syntax in fs/QCA software: calibrate(reform,10,5.6,3)

Conflict situation
Source: Conflict Barometer, Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK), variable: conflict intensity
Data for: 2004-2013
Categories in original dataset: This variable measures the mean conflict intensity for all cases per year, as defined by the Conflict Barometer. The HIIK (2015, 8) uses a five-level model of conflict intensity: 1 (dispute), 2 (non-violent crisis), 3 (violent crisis), 4 (limited war), and 5 (war). By coding the absence of a conflict as 0, the final scale ranges from 0 to 5.
Mode: 2
Median: 1.75
Mean: 1.54
Calibration: This condition is calibrated so that 0 means 'fully out of the set of peaceful states and societies' and 1 means 'fully in the set of peaceful states and societies'. For each case, the mean conflict intensity per year is used. All cases with a mean score of 5 are seen as fully out of the set and with a mean score of 0 as fully in the set. The cut-off membership score is assigned to a mean value of 2 (HIIK 2015, 9).
Fuzzy-set calibration syntax in fs/QCA software: calibrate(conflict,0,2,5)

Change in attention to enlargement
Source: European Council Conclusions Dataset, variable: enlargement (ENLG)
Data for: 2004-2012
Missing values: Data used in 2013 are from 2012.
Categories in original dataset: The European Council Conclusions Dataset covers all official meetings of the European Council held between 1975 and 2012. These Conclusions have been coded at the quasi-sentence level in order to determine which issues have been addressed at the summits. The dataset codes the enlargement issue as follows: 0 (the argument is not related to enlargement) and 1 (the argument is related to enlargement). The proportion of total references to enlargement is taken as an indicator of its status on the agenda of the EU

(Alexandrova *et al*. 2014, 56). In order to measure the degree of attention change, the ‘percentage-percentage method’ is used and this measurement is replicated for all years to generate the distribution of yearly change scores (Alexandrova *et al*. 2012, 76). The calculated scores of attention changes in the agenda of the European Council to the issue of enlargement range between a minimum of -0.96 (a 96 percent decrease in attention to enlargement) to a maximum of 2.93 (a 293 percent increase in attention).
Mode: -0.5
Median: -0.25
Mean: 0.43
Calibration: This condition is calibrated in such a way that 0 means ‘fully out of the set of high attention given to enlargement’ and 1 means ‘fully in the set of high attention given to enlargement’. A score of -0.96 is seen as fully out of the set and a score of 2.93 as fully in the set. Here, the crossover point is thus established at a value of 0.
Fuzzy-set calibration syntax in fs/QCA software: calibrate(attention,2.93,0,-0.96)