The pandemic's effects on submissions to *Politics & Gender*

Susan Franceschet, *University of Calgary, Canada*
Emma Schroeder, *University of Notre Dame, United States*
Christina Wolbrecht, *University of Notre Dame, United States*

On-line Appendix

Difference in Difference Estimation

We supplement our visual analysis of submission patterns at *Politics & Gender* pre- and post-Covid with a difference in differences estimation. We use March 11, 2020, the date when the World Health Organization declared Covid-19 a global pandemic, to delineate pre- and post-Covid periods. We transform our data on authors and papers into panel form, with each author and paper coded as zero before submission and 1 after. Author Gender and Covid-19 are both binary variables, with a 1 in Author Gender indicating woman, and a 1 in Covid indicating post-pandemic declaration. The interaction of these two variables gives us the difference in differences estimate.

In Table A1, we report the results of an estimation of the likelihood of any author submitting to *Politics & Gender* being a woman (see also Figure 2). The insignificant coefficient on gender interacted with Covid-19 indicates that neither men nor women were more likely to be the author of a paper submitted to *Politics & Gender* after Covid-19 compared to before, contrary to our second hypothesis.

Table A1: The Likelihood of an Author Being a Woman Pre- and Post- Covid

	Dependent variable:
	Whether a Paper is Submitted
Author Gender	0.03
	(0.01)
Covid-19	0.5***
	(0.01)
Author Gender X Covid-19	-0.01
	(0.01)

Constant	0.2^{***}
	(0.01)
Observations	6,055,441
R^2	0.2
Adjusted R^2	0.2
Residual Std. Error	0.4 (df = 6055437)

Note: Clustered standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

In the rest of our models, our unit of analysis is regular submission papers instead of authors. We again transform our data into panel form, so that each paper submitted has one observation per day from January 2, 2015 to August 11, 2022. The outcome variable is whether a paper has been submitted (1 if so, 0 otherwise) to *Politics & Gender*. The interaction between specific paper traits and the start of the Covid-19 pandemic produces the difference in differences estimate.

In the first of these three models, reported in Table A2, we estimate the likelihood that a submitted paper has a single woman author compared to any other type of author or author group (see all Figure 3). The interaction between a solo-authored paper by a woman and the onset of Covid-19 is insignificant; Solo women authors were no more or less likely to submit to *Politics & Gender* before Covid-19 compared to after Covid-19, contrary to our second hypothesis.

Table A2: The Likelihood of a Paper Being Written by a Woman Alone Pre- and Post-Covid

	Dependent variable:
	Whether a Paper is Submitted
Paper with a Solo Woman Author	0.04*
	(0.02)
Covid-19	0.5***
	(0.01)
Paper with a Solo Woman Author X Covid-19	-0.01
	(0.02)
Constant	0.3***
	(0.01)
Observations	3,379,264
R^2	0.2
Adjusted R^2	0.2
Residual Std. Error	0.4 (df = 3379260)
Note: Clustered standard errors in parentheses.	*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

The model in Table A3 tests whether papers were more likely to be written by teams, compared to single authors, after Covid-19 (see also Figure 4). Solo author paper is a binary variable where 1 indicates that the paper was written by a solo author. This insignificant coefficient on the interaction indicates that papers written by solo authors were neither more nor less likely to be submitted to *Politics & Gender* after Covid-19, contrary to our third hypothesis.

Table A3: The Likelihood of a Paper Being Written by a Solo Author Pre and Post Covid

	Dependent variable:
	Whether a Paper is Submitted
Solo Authored Paper	0.04*
	(0.02)
Covid-19	0.5***
	(0.01)
Solo Authored Paper X Covid-19	-0.01
	(0.02)
Constant	0.3***
	(0.01)
Observations	3,379,264
R^2	0.2
Adjusted R^2	0.2
Residual Std. Error	0.4 (df = 3379260)
Note:	*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Our final model tests whether all-women team papers became more common after Covid-19. Our key variable is a binary variable for an all-woman team (among all team papers), with 1 indicating an all-woman team. Table 4 shows that there is no substantial effect of Covid-19 on the difference in submission rates between all-women teams and teams with at least one man on them, contrary to our fourth and final hypothesis.

Table A4: The Likelihood of an All-Women Team Paper (Given a Team-Authored Paper) Pre- and Post- Covid

	Dependent variable:
	Whether a Paper is Submitted
All-Women Team Paper	0.03
	(0.03)
Covid-19	0.5***
	(0.02)
All-Women Team Paper X Covid-19	0.004
	(0.02)
Constant	0.2***
	(0.02)
Observations	1,636,831
R^2	0.3
Adjusted R^2	0.3
Residual Std. Error	0.4 (df = 1636827)
Note: Clustered standard errors in parentheses.	*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001