Supplementary Materials of "Gender Gaps in Perceptions of Political Science Journals"

A Sample Statistics

The sample was drawn from people who participated at the 2017 APSA Annual Meeting as presenters, chairs, discussants, or in another named capacity. Some statistics of study participants in our survey are shown in Figure A.1. Since we did not force participants to answer questions (see our explanation on this in the Supplementary Materials B), we show two sets of percentage distributions – one including non-response (NR) as a category (the fourth column), and one without (the fifth column). We compare our sample statistics to statistics for all APSA members.[12] But we do this with caution, because we collected a sample from those who attended the 2017 Annual Meeting.

Conceptually, the targeted population in our study should include all "research active" political scientists who intend to publish articles in leading political science journals, including (but not limited to) the thirteen journals we selected for this study. Accordingly, it is not suitable to obtain a sample from *all* APSA members, including retired scholars, practitioners, political scientists devoted more to teaching or policy engagement, etc. For the same reason, it is also not valid (and impractical) to collect a sample from all faculty members in political science departments and programs in the U.S. We argue that our approach to contact participants of the 2017 Annual Meeting is a reasonable, although not the best, way to collect a sample of "research active" political scientists. Needless to say, we have no intention to claim that all political scientists who did/could not attend the 2017 Annual Meeting are research inactive. It is possible that our sample is biased toward scholars at Ph.D.-granting institutions and away from research-active scholars at four year colleges and

[12] ASPA Membership Dashboard, http://www.apsanet.org/RESOURCES/Data-on-the-Profession/Dashboard/Membership (last accessed on July 14, 2018).

Table A.1: Descriptive statistics of participants

		N	% with NR	% without NR
Gender	Man	456	56.30	61.04
	Woman	285	35.19	38.15
	Non-binary	6	0.74	0.80
	No Response	63	7.78	
Race/Ethnicity	White	610	75.31	81.55
	Asian	29	3.58	3.88
	Black	15	1.85	2.01
	Hispanic	26	3.21	3.48
	Other	68	8.40	9.09
	No Response	62	7.65	
Subfield	American Politics	200	24.69	26.53
	Comparative Politics	241	29.75	31.96
	International Relations	134	16.54	17.77
	Political Theory	100	12.35	13.26
	Public Administration/Public Policy	31	3.83	4.11
	Methodology	14	1.73	1.86
	Other	34	4.20	4.51
	No Response	56	6.91	
Position	Assistant	186	22.96	24.73
	Associate	175	21.60	23.27
	Full	295	36.42	39.23
	Other	96	11.85	12.77
	No Response	58	7.16	
Institution	University, PhD-granting	536	66.17	70.99
	University, not PhD-granting	110	13.58	14.57
	Four-Year College	87	10.74	11.52
	Other	22	2.72	2.91
	No Response	55	6.79	

Note: The total number of study participants is 810. NR stands for no response.

other institutions.

Gender Women's share of our sample—35.2% with NR, and 38.2% without NR—is similar to the share of APSA members who are women (33.8%). Compared to the sample used by Djupe, Smith, and Sokhey (2019) in their study on "Professional Activity in the Social Sciences," which also asked participants about journal submissions, we have a smaller percentage of women.

Race/ethnicity Our sample is 75.3% (with NR) to 81.6% (without NR) white. The percentage of APSA members who are white are 58.3% (with NR) to 73.4% (without NR).[13] Our sample of APSA members is significantly whiter than the membership of APSA as a whole.

Subfield The distribution of participants by subfield roughly mirrors the subfield distribution of APSA members. For example, people who specialize in Comparative Politics (CP) make up 30.0% (with NR) or 32.0% (without NR) of our sample, while CP specialists make up 28.7% of APSA members. American politics specialists make up 24.7% (with NR) or 26.5% (without NR) of our sample, compared to 22.2% of APSA members. In our sample, International Relations specialists make up 16.5% (with NR) or 17.8% (without NR), compared to 22.0% of APSA members. Finally, political theorists make up 12.5% (with NR) or 13.3% (without NR) of our sample, compared to 13.2% of APSA members.

Note: The APSA membership dashboard does not provide information on the distribution of members' ranks or institution type. Therefore, we are unable to compare our sample to APSA membership on these two dimensions.

[13]The non-response rate for the race and ethnicity question on the APSA membership dashboard for all members is 20.7%. See Footnote 12 for the source.

B More on Survey

Selection of journals It would be ideal to have many more journals in this study, but, not surprisingly, in pilot surveys we found that completion rates declined as we added more journals. We thus had to select journals based on the criteria we discuss in the main text. In our survey, we also asked some questions about non-political science journals, but do not use these data for this paper.

"Not my area of research" For subfield journals (specifically, *CPS*, *IO*, *JPSE*, *PA*, *PB*, *PT*, and *PGI*), participants were given the opportunity to indicate that the journal did not fit into their area of research. Specifically, the option was: "Not my area of research (please go to the next page)." We consulted with several experts and included this option on their advice. They said that participants would feel uncomfortable expressing their opinions using the likely-unlikely scales if they would not submit a manuscript due to research area. In our data analysis, we treat choosing this option as missing (i.e., not being included in the analysis).

Incentives participants were given the opportunity to enter into a lottery for one of three $50 Amazon gift cards in return for their participation.

Responses to survey invitation In the email invitation to participate in this survey, we did not mention that our main focus would be to understand gender gaps in perceptions. We also used APSA's logo and emphasized that this is a study supported by APSA for more general purposes. Specifically, we said, "The survey is designed to help APSA understand perceptions of top journals among political scientists and contribute to a broader NSF-funded study of publication practices across academic disciplines." Therefore, we think that the reasons for failing to respond to our invitation are unlikely to correlate with the objective of our research.

Reasons for choosing unlikely We asked participants who chose "Somewhat Unlikely," "Very Unlikely," or "Not my area of research" an additional question about their reasons for choosing one of these options. Since these branched questions were designed to motivate participants to think carefully about the journals and compare their current response to previous responses, we do not use them in our data analysis.

Non-forced responses We did not force participants to respond to each question out of concern that doing so for as many as thirteen journals could discourage participants to continue the survey.[14] A non-response might also mean "very unlikely" because participants did not know the journal, but it might be due to some other random factors. Since we have no data to investigate reasons for question-specific non-responses, we simply treat these observations as missing.

Quantitative vs. qualitative For a question about methods, we used categories set by the APSA Publications Committee. The specific question asked in our survey was: "What is your dominant methodological approach?" We coded "Experimental (lab, survey, or field)", "Formal", and "Statistical-Observational" as quantitative, and "Case study/Small N", "Critical Theory/Poststructuralist", "Ethnographic", "Interpretive", and "Normative" as qualitative. Since not all research orientations included in the "qualitative" group use empirical data, an alternative label for this group could be simply "non-quantitative." That said, since a large proportion of scholars in this group use qualitative data (see Figure 4), we use the quantitative-qualitative dichotomy in the paper.

[14] We should also note that in the IRB review process, we were strongly discouraged from forcing participants to answer questions.

C Additional Figures

Figure C.1 American Journal of Political Science

Figure C.2 Political Analysis

Figure C.3 Journal of Political Science Education

Figure C.6 Comparative Political Studies

Figure C.4 Journal of Politics

Figure C.7 Political Behavior

Figure C.5 Political Research Quarterly

Figure C.8 International Organization

Figure C.9 Perspectives on Politics

Figure C.10 Political Theory

Figure C.11 Polity

Figure C.12 Results of multivariate regression analysis

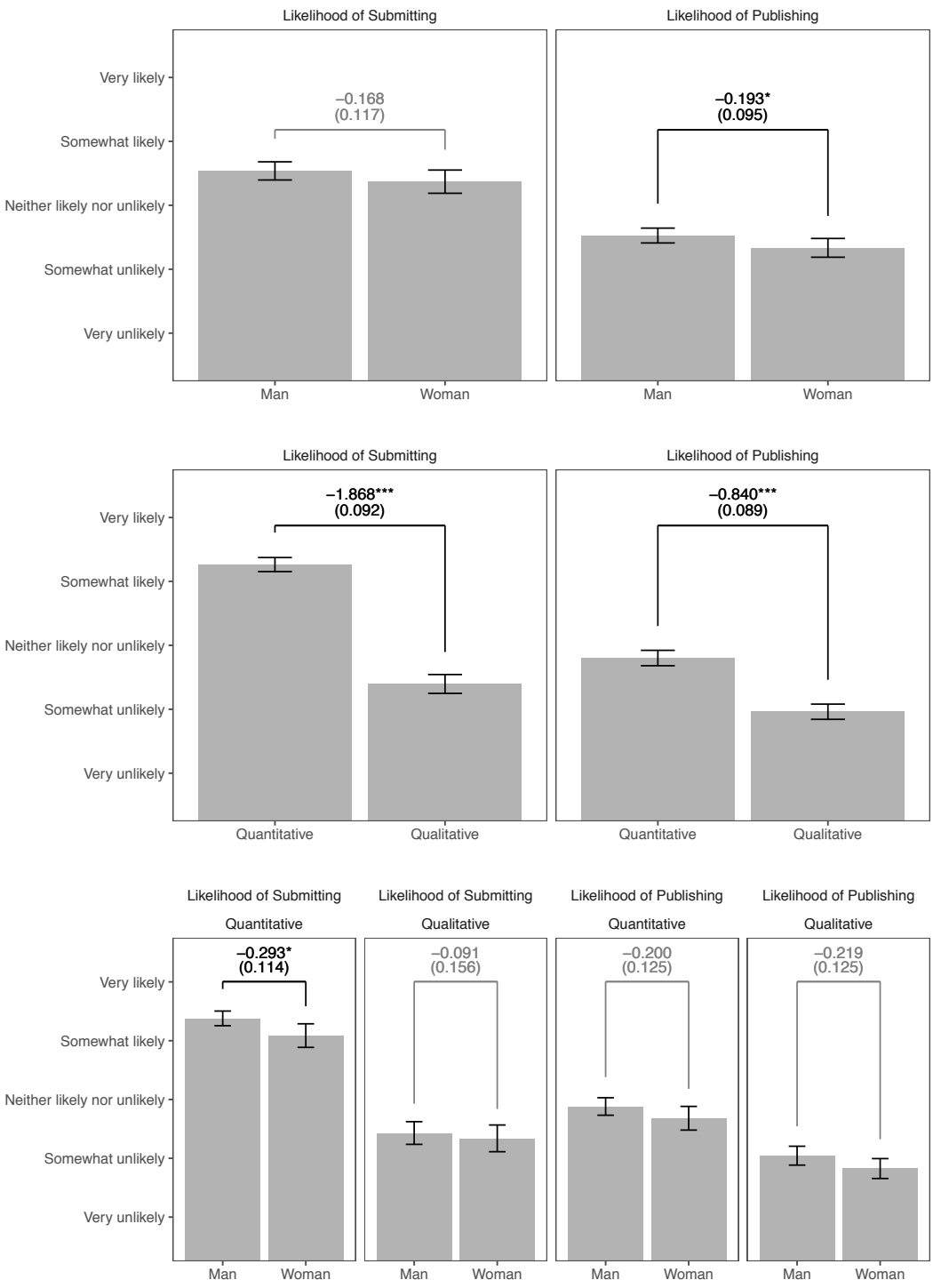

Figure C.1: American Journal of Political Science. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

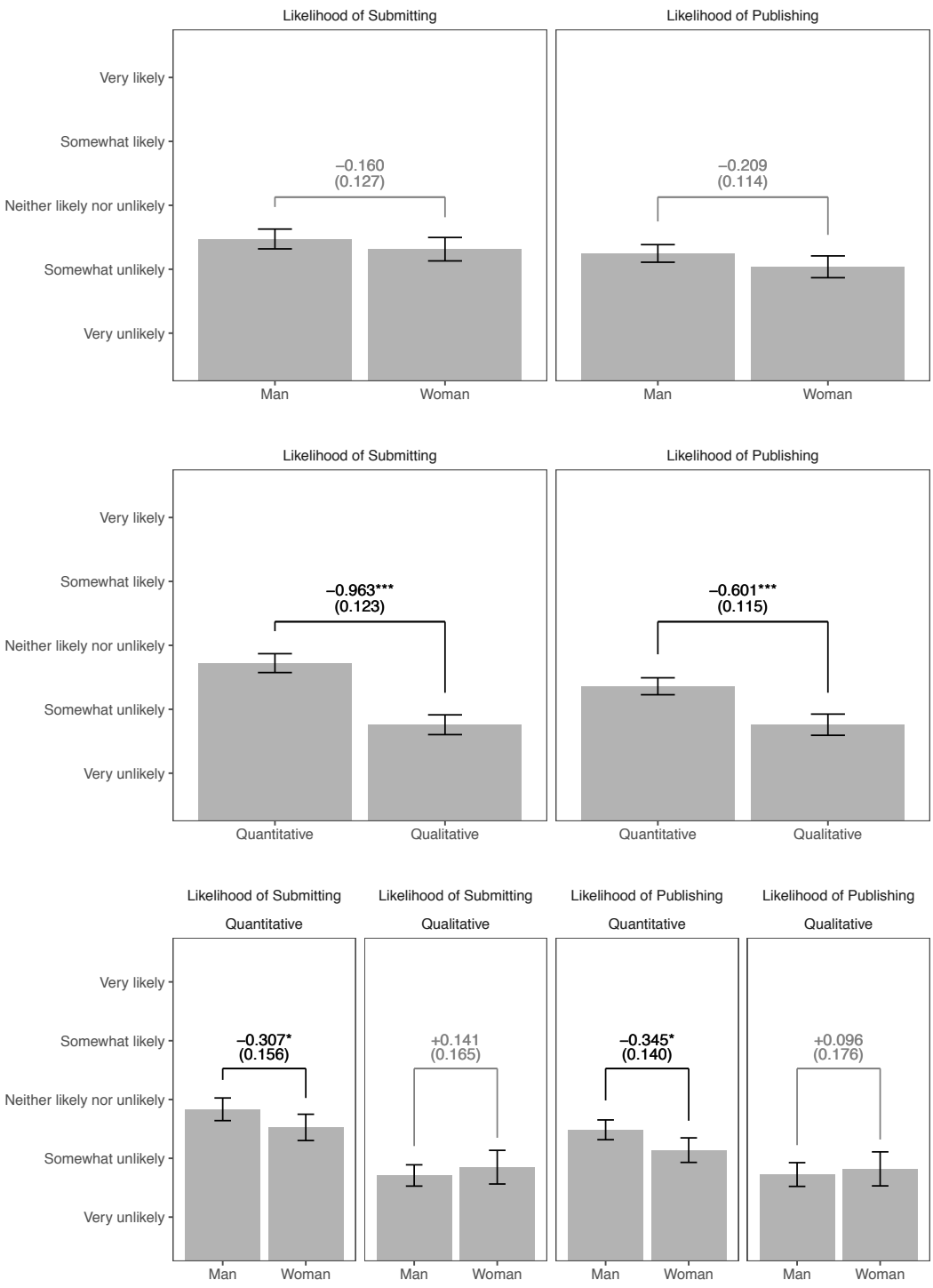

Figure C.2: Political Analysis. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

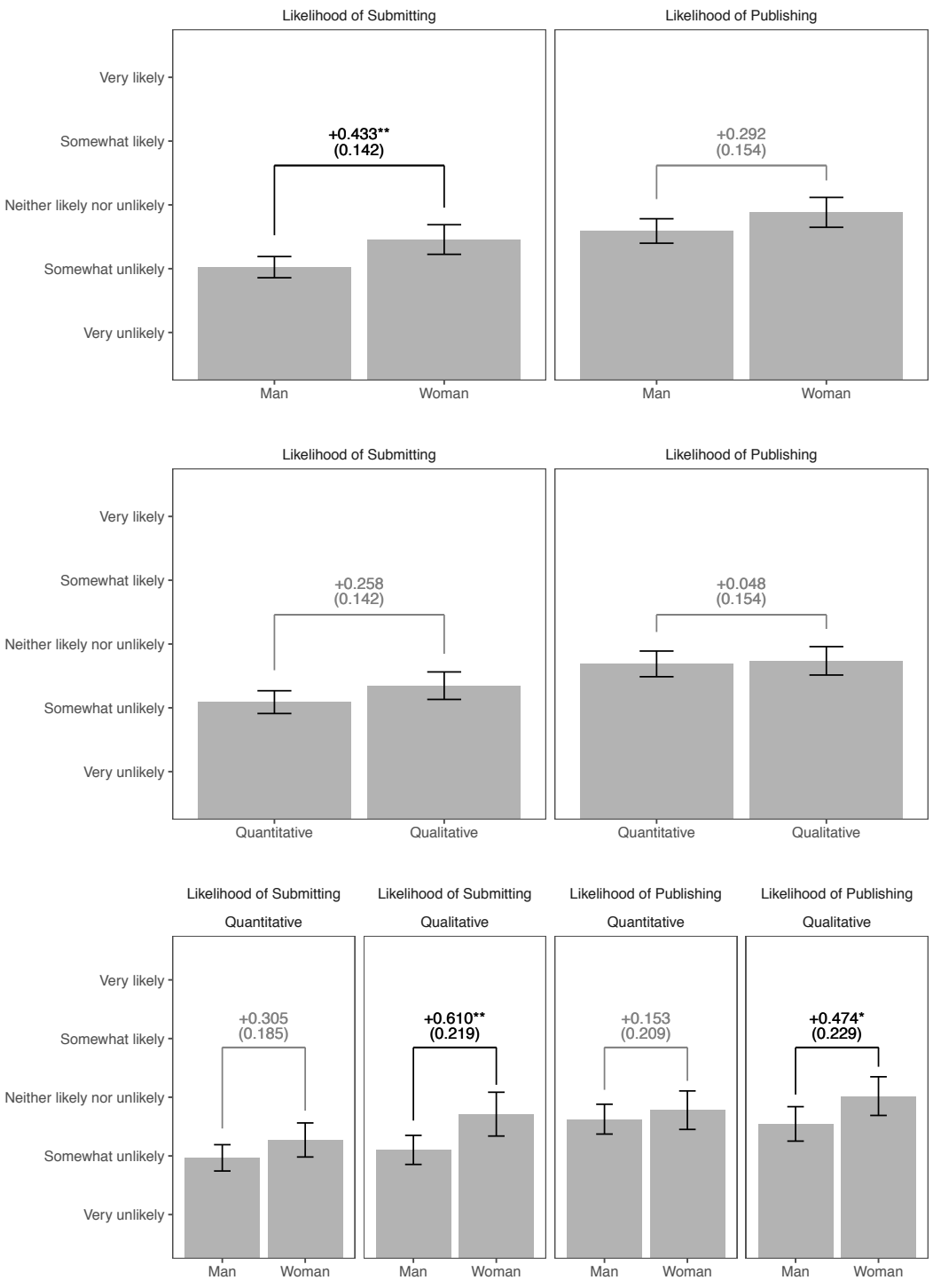

Figure C.3: Journal of Political Science Education. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

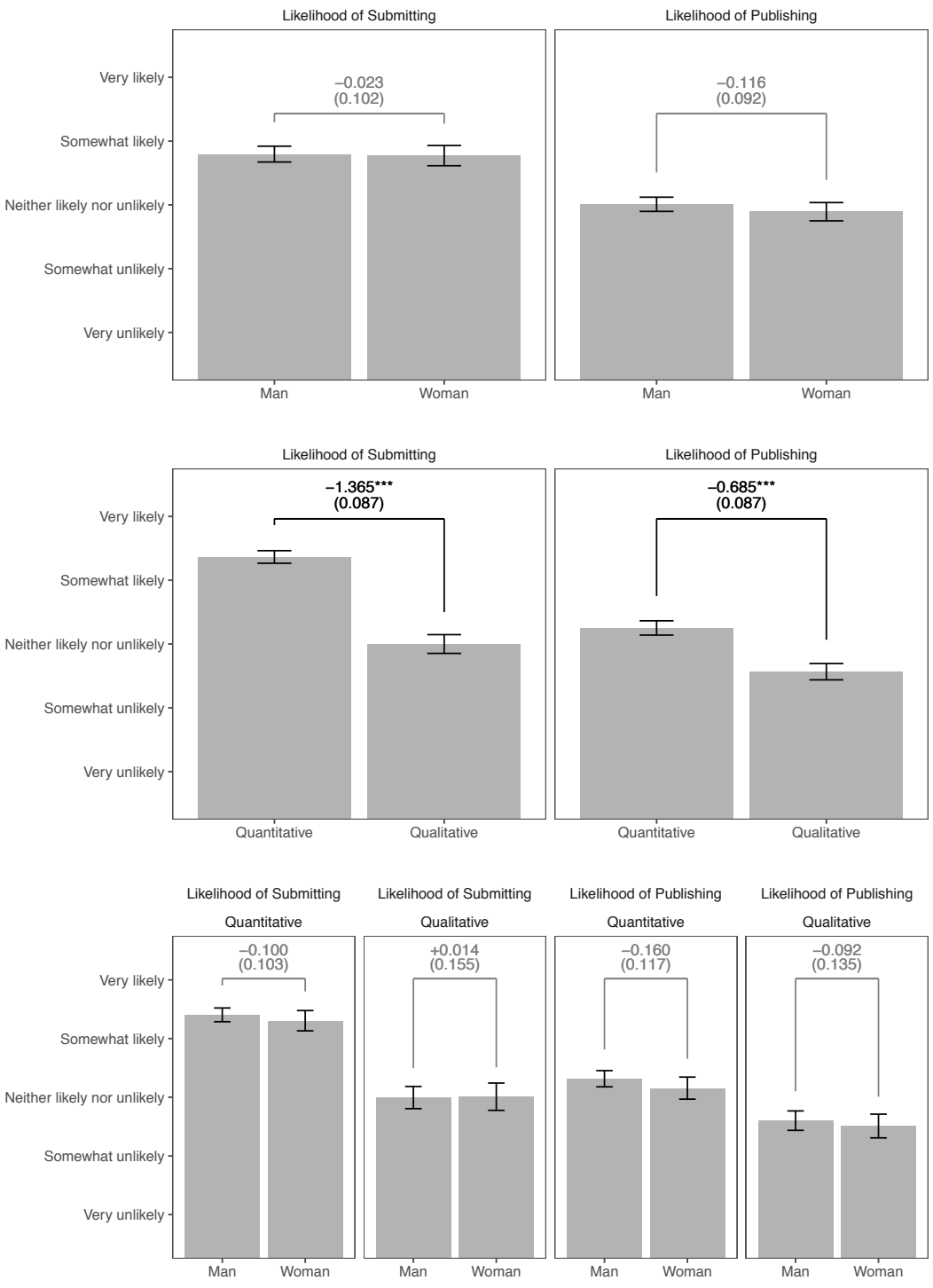

Figure C.4: Journal of Politics. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

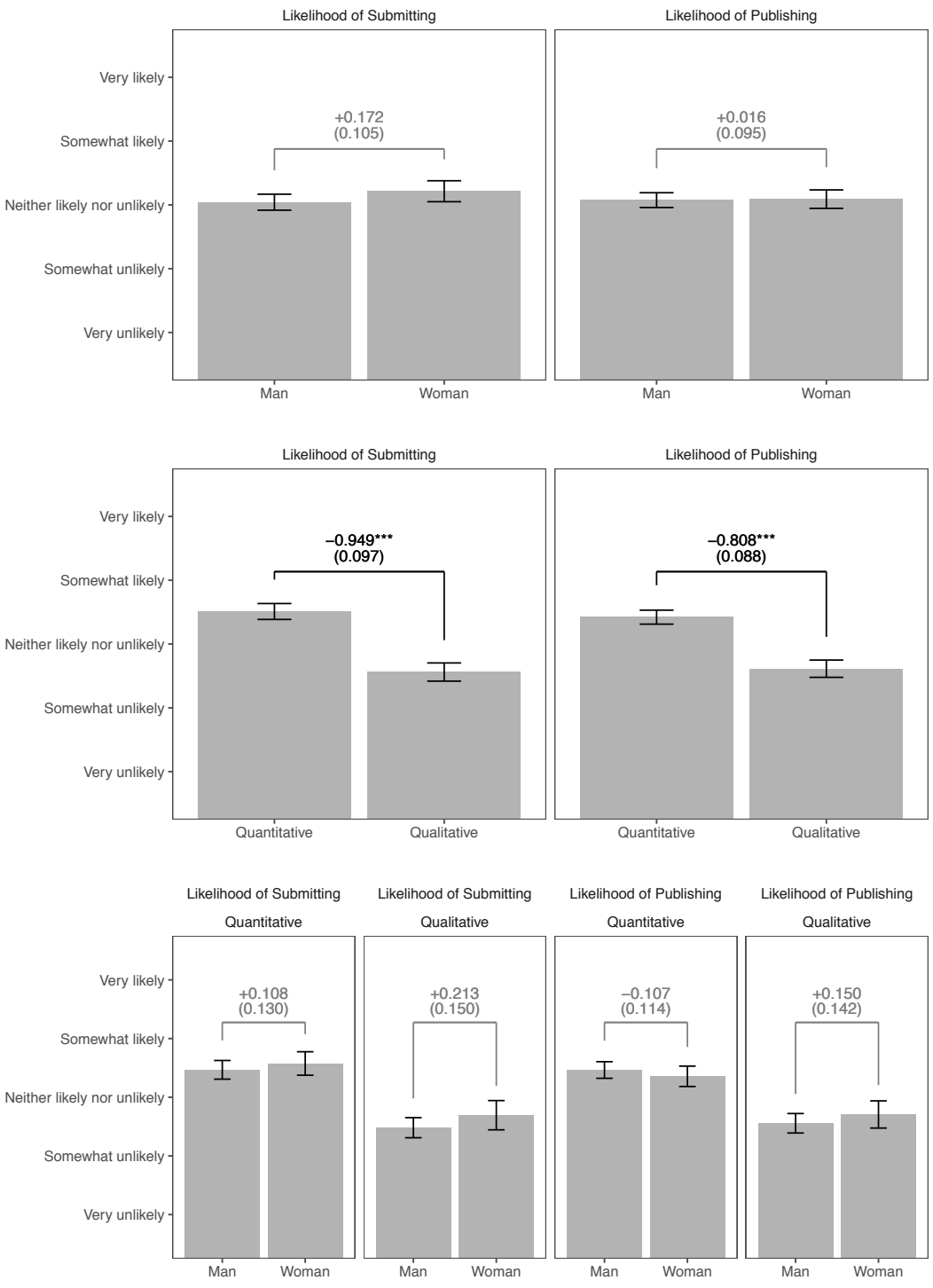

Figure C.5: Political Research Quarterly. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

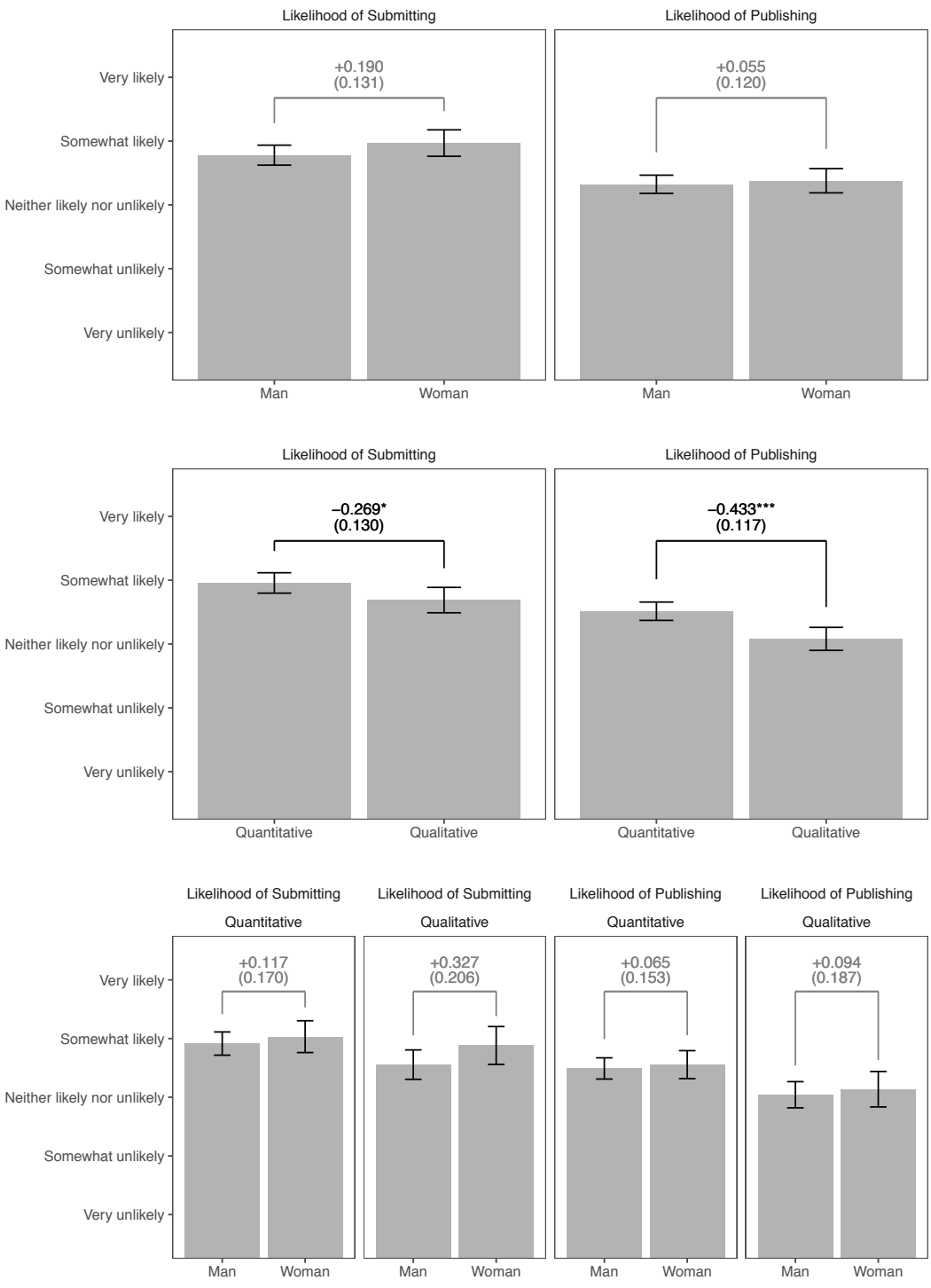

Figure C.6: Comparative Political Studies. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

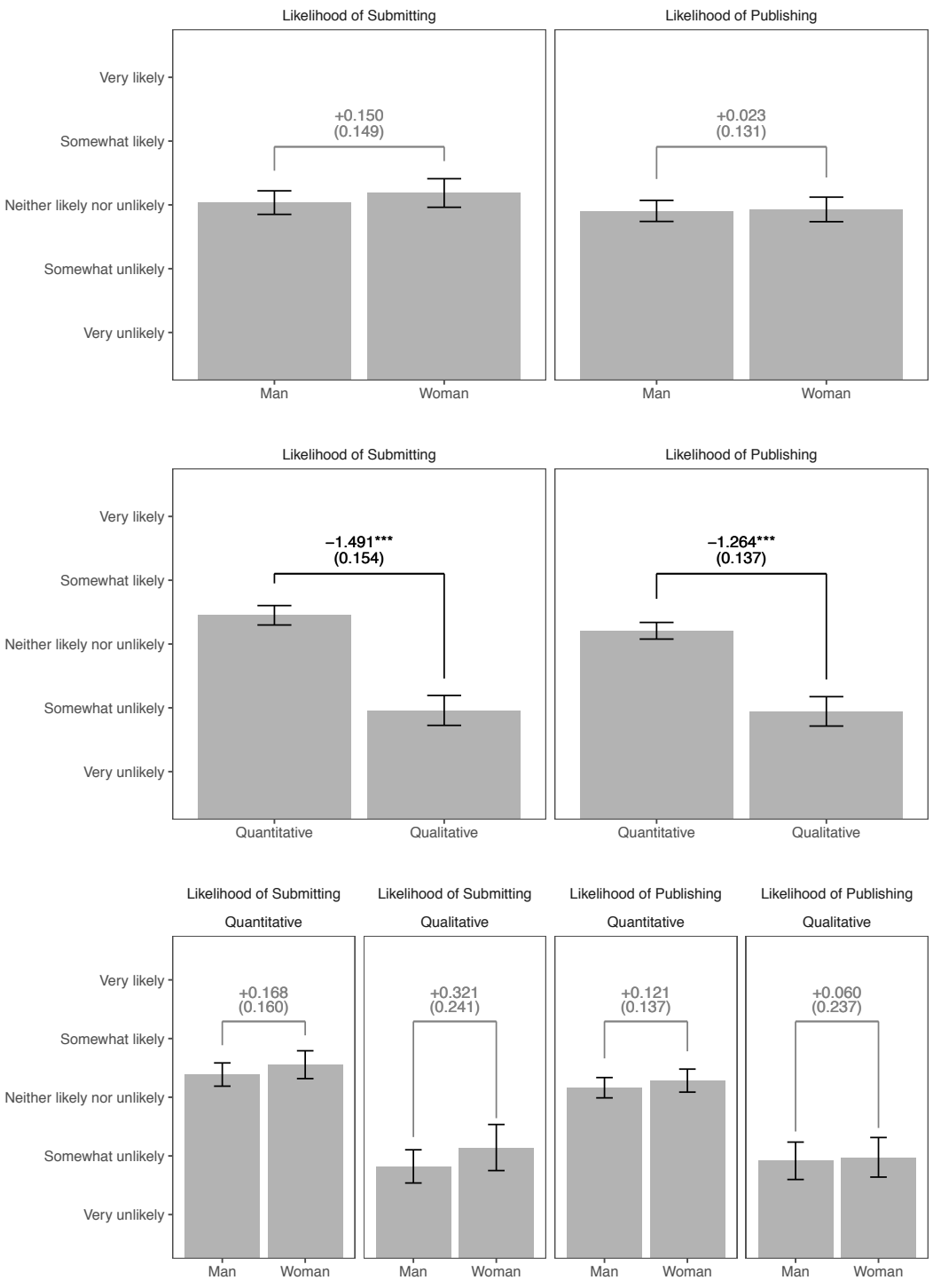

Figure C.7: Political Behavior. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

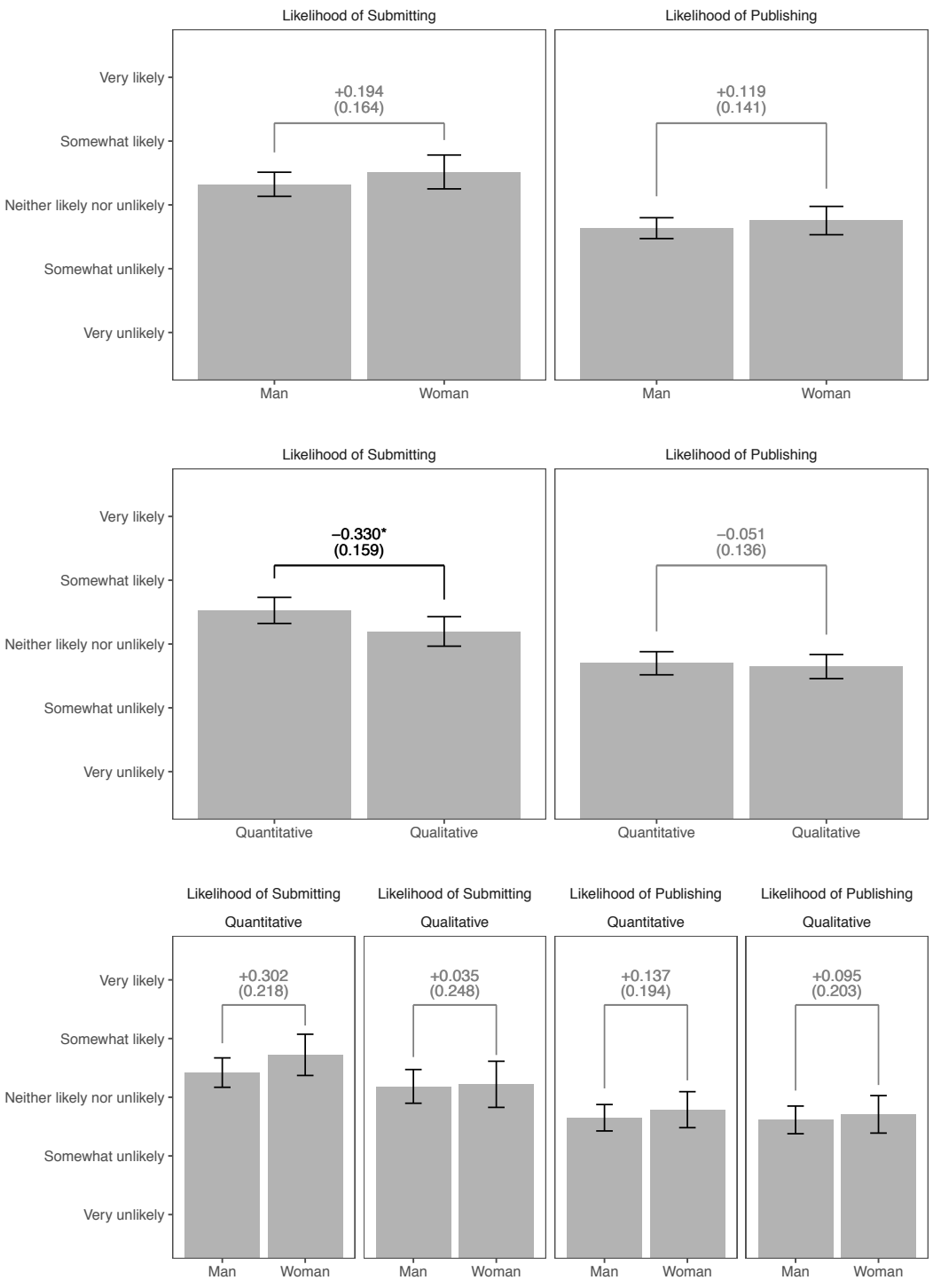

Figure C.8: International Organization. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

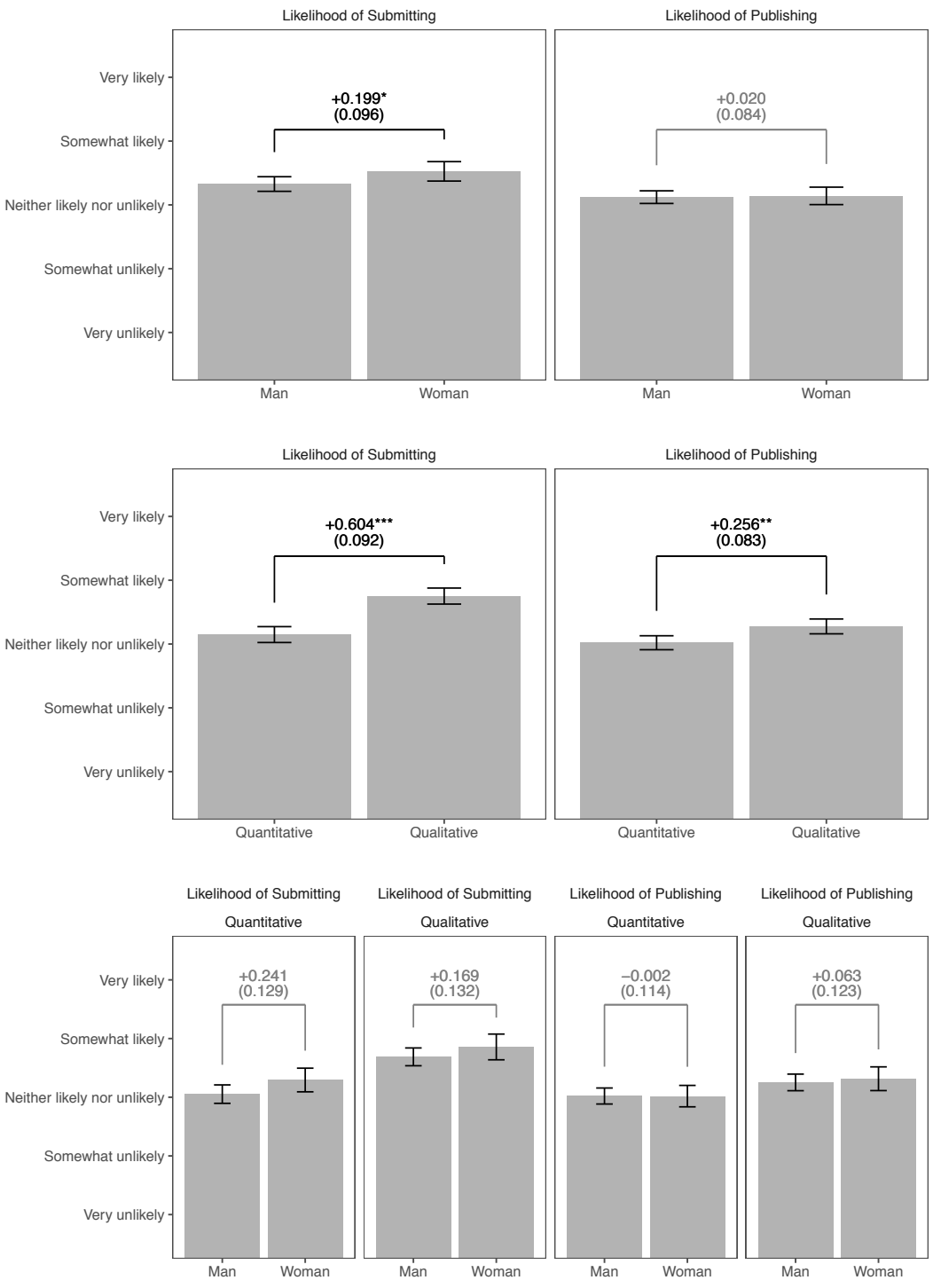

Figure C.9: Perspectives on Politics. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

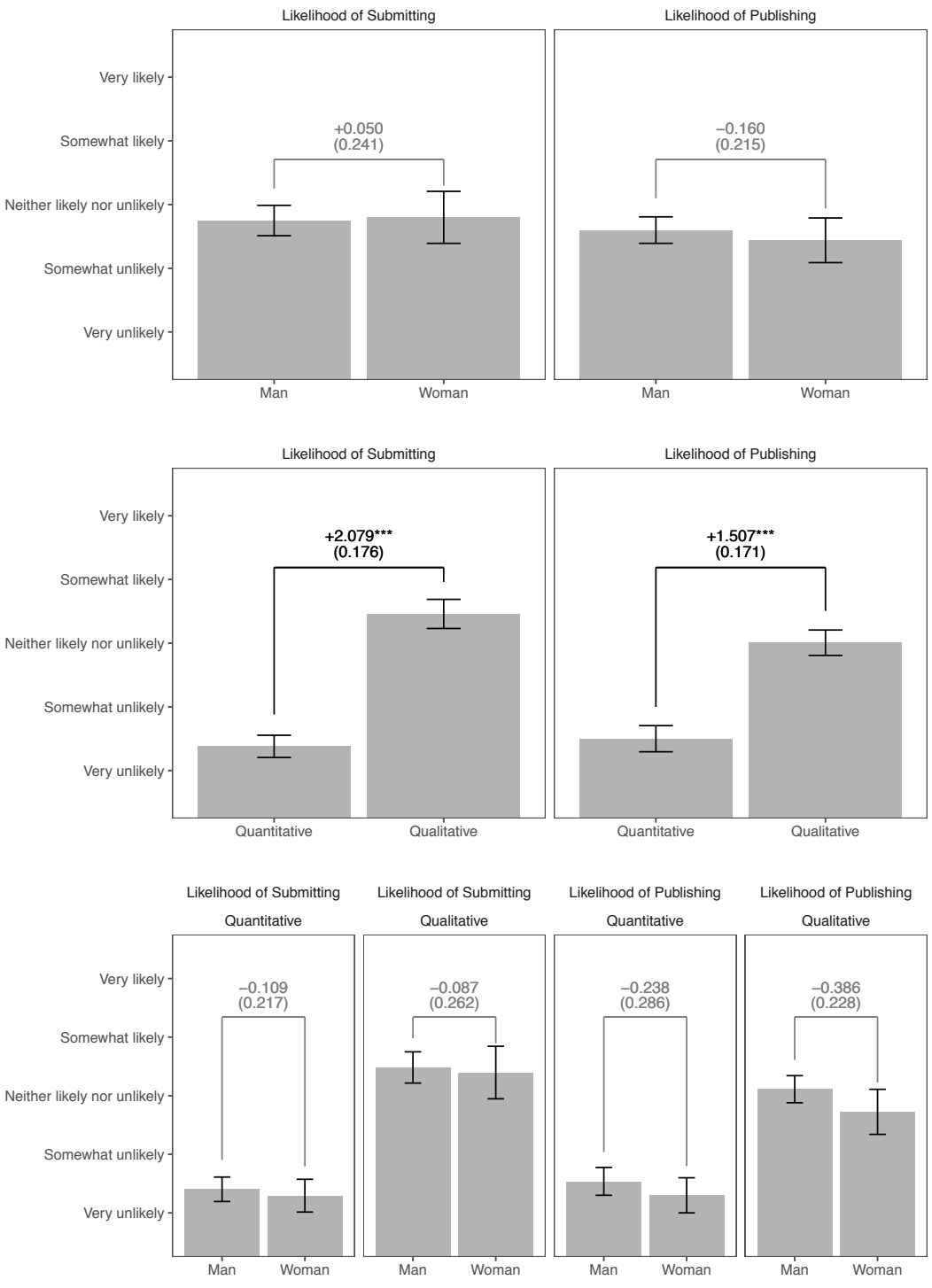

Figure C.10: Political Theory. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

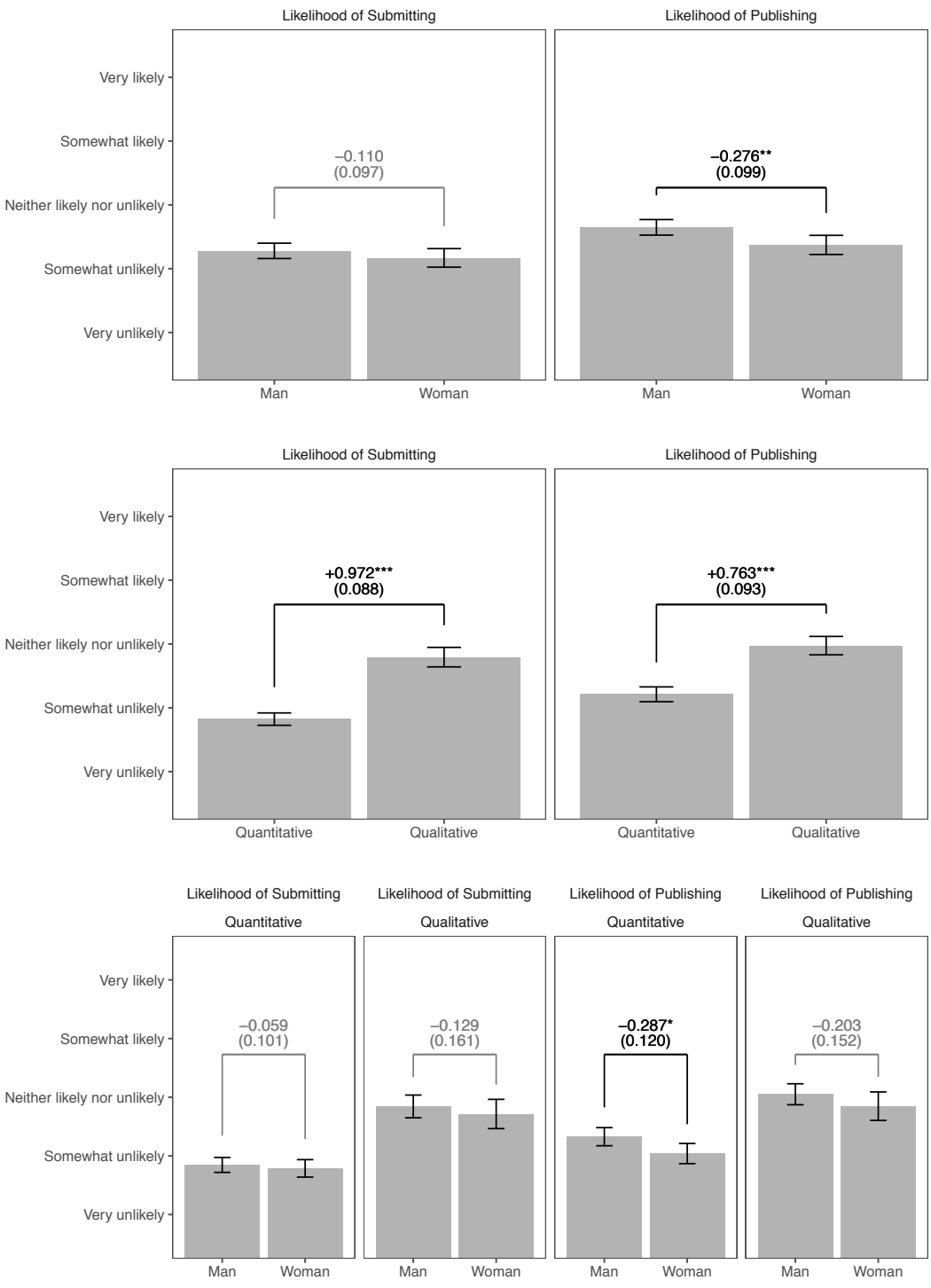

Figure C.11: Polity. *The differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*

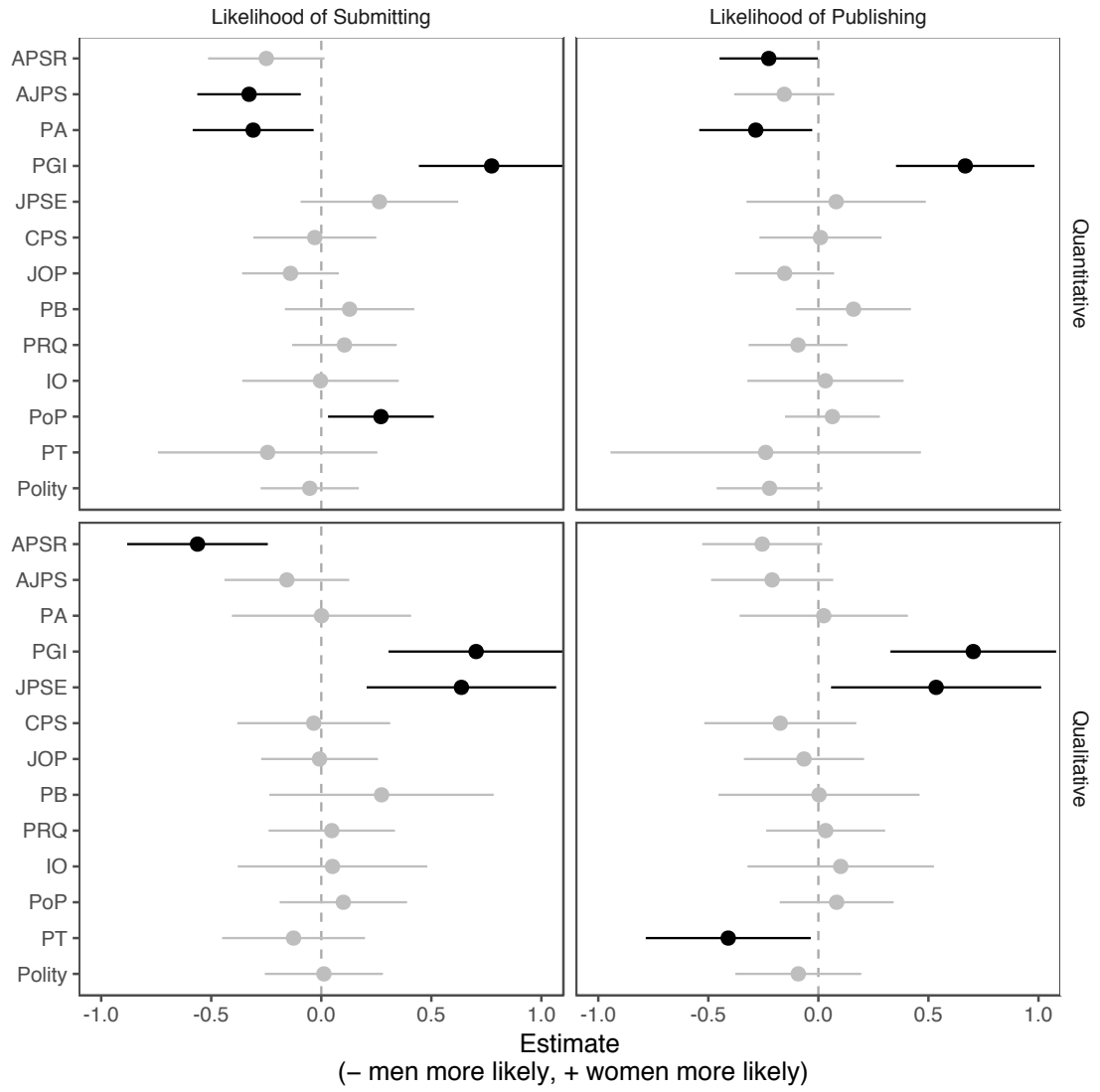

Figure C.12: Results of multivariate regression analysis. *Note: The effects that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are highlighted in black.*