

# Online Appendix for “Gender Research in Political Science Journals: A Dataset ”

Carolyn Barnett,<sup>1</sup> Michael FitzGerald,<sup>2</sup> Katie Krumbholz,<sup>3</sup> and Manika Lamba<sup>4</sup>

This Appendix is intended for online publication only.

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<sup>1</sup> Ph.D. Candidate in Politics, Princeton University ([carolyn.barnett@princeton.edu](mailto:carolyn.barnett@princeton.edu)). Authors are listed in alphabetical order and contributed equally.

<sup>2</sup> Ph.D. Student in Political Science, Rutgers University ([mf876@polisci.rutgers.edu](mailto:mf876@polisci.rutgers.edu)).

<sup>3</sup> Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science, Rutgers University ([katie.krumbholz@rutgers.edu](mailto:katie.krumbholz@rutgers.edu)).

<sup>4</sup> Ph.D. Candidate in Library & Information Science, University of Delhi, India ([lambamanika07@gmail.com](mailto:lambamanika07@gmail.com)).

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## A. Data Collection and Cleaning

As described in the main manuscript, our sample of gender and politics research articles (Barnett et al. 2022) is taken from a selection of 37<sup>1</sup> peer-reviewed political science journals and collected from two databases, SCOPUS (2021) and Web of Science (2021). The journals included in our sample are listed and summarized in Table A1. Journals were selected with the intention of representing prominent generalist journals along with a wide range of specialist journals that publish political science research. The collection was constructed by combining journals analyzed in comparable studies examining trends in political science publishing (Cammatt and Kendall 2021; Djupe, Smith, and Sokhey 2019; Teele and Thelen 2017; Wilson and Knutsen 2020); journals sponsored by professional associations or APSA organized sections; and additional established journals within political science known to focus thematically on gender-related issues. In addition to journal title and abbreviation, Table A1 also provides any affiliated professional association, the year the journal was established and H-index scores. Table A2 lists all journals included in our sample along with the total number of unique articles retrieved from the databases, and shows the distribution of articles across the several categories we use to code article abstracts. In the main manuscript, we summarize the steps of our data collection and coding process. This appendix repeats some of that basic information and provides additional details about how the dataset was compiled.

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<sup>1</sup> The *Journal of Women, Politics and Policy* and the journal *Women & Politics* are the same journal, which changed names from the latter to the former in 2005. While the dataset thus contains 38 distinct journal titles, we combine the JWPP and W&P in our analyses.

Table A1. Journals in the Dataset

Journal	Abbreviation	Association	Founded	SCOPUS H-I	WOS H-I
American Journal of Political Science	AJPS	MPSA	1957	161	189
American Political Science Review	APSR	APSA	1906	245	226
American Political Thought	APT	APSA	2012	4	3
British Journal of Political Science	BJPS	None	1971	103	98
Comparative Political Studies	CPS	None	1968	114	104
Comparative Politics	CP	None	1968	51	70
Interest Groups and Advocacy	IGA	APSA	2012	13	8
International Feminist Journal of Politics	IFJP	None	1999	27	27
International Organization	IO	None	1947	159	152
International Studies Quarterly	ISQ	ISA	1957	101	99
Journal of Experimental Political Science	JEPS	APSA	2014	16	NA
Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law	JHPPL	APSA	1976	44	55
Journal of Information Technology and Politics	JITP	APSA	2004	39	15
Journal of Law and Courts	JLC	APSA	2013	13	10
Journal of Politics	JOP	SPSA	1939	134	133
Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics	JREP	APSA	2016	7	NA
Journal of Women, Politics and Policy	JWPP	None	2005	21	20
Legislative Studies Quarterly	LSQ	APSA	2002	49	50
New Political Science	NPS	APSA	1979	22	9
Perspectives on Politics	POP	APSA	2003	73	56
Policy Studies Journal	PSJ	APSA	1972	72	66
Political Analysis	PA	APSA	1989	69	70
Political Behavior	PB	APSA	1979	73	66
Political Communication	PC	APSA	1980	79	77
Political Psychology	PP	ISPP	1980	89	91
Political Research Quarterly	PRQ	WPSA	1948	78	76
Political Theory	PT	None	1973	64	60
Politics and Gender	P&G	APSA	2005	39	32
Politics and Religion	P&R	APSA	2008	17	17
Presidential Studies Quarterly	PSQ	APSA	1999	6	9
Public Administration	PAD	APSA	1922	94	89
Publius	PUB	APSA	1973	43	39
Quarterly Journal of Political Science	QJPS	APS	2006	33	36
Review of Policy Research	RPR	APSA	1981	49	31
Social Politics	SP	None	1994	47	0
State Politics and Policy Quarterly	SPPQ	APSA	2001	38	31
Women & Politics	W&P	None	1980	31	25
World Politics	WP	None	1948	140	124

Table A2. Coding Decisions by Journal

Journal	Unambiguous	Ambiguous	Exclude (Content)	Exclude (Type)	Total
AJPS	74	30	99	0	203
APSR	63	21	139	5	228
APT	3	1	14	0	18
BJPS	41	6	57	1	105
CPS	52	18	61	1	132
CP	32	3	22	0	57
IGA	1	0	8	0	9
IFJP	343	2	1	31	377
IO	9	5	40	0	54
ISQ	45	14	62	0	121
JEPS	5	2	3	0	10
JHPPL	35	31	155	11	232
JITP	6	7	8	0	21
JLC	6	5	3	0	14
JOP	120	30	158	1	309
JREP	5	1	3	0	9
JWPP	255	1	0	3	259
LSQ	38	11	30	0	79
NPS	77	8	54	7	146
POP	50	13	53	7	123
PSJ	51	31	88	6	176
PA	3	10	7	0	20
PB	48	23	74	0	145
PC	22	10	51	1	84
PP	69	50	109	1	229
PRQ	202	36	109	2	349
PT	55	8	49	7	119
P&G	350	0	0	18	368
P&R	25	13	34	0	72
PSQ	0	4	14	0	18
PAD	23	9	76	1	109
PUB	19	17	78	0	114
QJPS	5	3	7	0	15
RPR	57	18	58	6	139
SP	439	17	13	7	476
SPPQ	18	18	24	2	62
W&P	424	1	0	4	429
WP	14	8	35	0	57

Note: Includes all articles from 1913 to 2019.

## A1. Database Search

To extract gender-related articles that have been published in non-gender- dedicated journals, we developed a keyword search string that we validated against the population of articles published in gender-dedicated journals. We prioritized minimizing false negative search results (i.e., a gender-related article being excluded from the list of articles returned by the search) and resolved false positives through the hand-coding procedure described below. Working from the assumption that all articles published in gender-dedicated journals are gender-related, we took the total number of articles returned in Web of Science and Scopus searches of each journal as a baseline and add or subtract keywords from the search string until over 90 percent of the baseline articles are returned and no superfluous keywords remain. The final keyword search string and the results of this validation procedure are presented in Table A3.

Table A3. Search String Validation

Journal	SCOPUS			Web of Science		
	With Key Words	No Key Words	Percent Found	With Key Words	No Key Words	Percent Found
IFJP	301	333	90.4	350	393	89.1
JWPP	229	230	99.6	263	264	99.6
P&G	295	301	98.0	314	320	98.1
SP	327	348	94.0	444	475	93.5
W&P	440	481	91.5	260	267	97.4

*Note:* Final keyword search string: \*gender\* OR women\* OR sex\* OR femini\* OR masculin\* OR lgbt\* OR queer\* OR matern\* OR female\* OR lesbian\* OR men OR girl\* OR mother\* OR patriarch\* OR intersectional\* OR intima\* OR male OR widow\* OR abortion\* OR child\* OR veil\* OR parent\* OR ladies OR spous\* OR ERA OR misogyn\*.

All searches used to retrieve article metadata using the Web of Science and SCOPUS databases were performed on July 30, 2020, without time constraints on publication year and limited to the original research article type. Because the metadata on publication date returned by these searches is only as precise as the year published, we then limited our dataset to items published through 2019 for the sake of reproducibility.<sup>2</sup> In addition to publication year, our gender research articles dataset includes the variables described in Table A4. After cleaning, the final dataset contains metadata for 5,571 unique articles captured by our keyword search of the selected journals.<sup>3</sup> Thus, each row of the “article” dataset is a distinct article. Because this data cannot provide information about the total number of articles—those *not* captured by our keyword search in addition to those articles that were returned by the search—we also construct a dataset which takes its unit of observation as the journal-year. This “summary” dataset is described below in Appendix B and Table B1; we mention it here for the sake of distinguishing it from the article dataset which uses individual articles returned by the keyword search as its unit of observation.

<sup>2</sup> Because our cut-off for inclusion is the end of 2019, our dataset cannot be used to test potential effects of the COVID-19 crisis on productivity in gender and politics research as a result of increasing care responsibilities (disproportionately affecting women) and travel restrictions (potentially disproportionately affecting qualitative research reliant on field-based methods). Extending the dataset in the future to chart such trends would be a worthwhile area for further research.

<sup>3</sup> Despite attempts to recover missing abstracts (described below in Appendix A2), we were ultimately left with 84 articles that did not have an abstract. Hence, the analyses presented in the main manuscript are based on 5,487 articles.

Table A4. Metadata Variables Included in the Article Dataset

Variable	Description
UID	Unique number assigned to each article
DI	Digital Object Identifier (DOI)
AU	Author(s)
PY	Year of publication
TI	Title
SO	Journal
VL	Volume
PN	Issue
PP	Pages
AB	Abstract
auto_abs	Synthetic abstract produced through automated summary? 0=No/1=Yes
code_choice	Final gender research type coding decision (unambiguous, ambiguous, exclude (content), exclude (type), abstract missing)
gender_journ	Journal is dedicated to publishing gender research? 0=No/1=Yes
CR	References cited in the article
NR	Number of references cited in the article
TC	Web of Science Core Collection times cited count
DT	Document type (e.g., Article, Book Chapter, Proceedings Paper)
PU	Publisher
SR	Short reference for the article (author last name, year, journal short name)
SR_FULL	Required by R package bibliometrix
SN	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
JI	ISO journal abbreviation
LA	Language
C1	Author address
RP	Reprint address
AU_UN	University affiliation for all authors
AU1_UN	University affiliation for first author only
AU_UN_NR	Required by R package bibliometrix
DB	Database in which the record was indexed
DE	Author-provided keywords
ID	Keyword Plus: Keywords generated by Web of Science

## A2. Data Cleaning and Coding Procedure

Web of Science and SCOPUS do not catalogue the exact same articles. As a result, pulling from both allows us to capture articles that would have been omitted if only one or the other of these databases were used. However, even though we drew from two databases, there were a substantial number of articles with abstracts missing from the indexed metadata. This approach also created a large number of duplicate entries, which were parsed both mechanically and manually.<sup>4</sup>

The dataset initially included 9,328 articles and was reduced to 5,883 following duplicate removal. Eliminating entries published in 2020 or with a missing publication year (indicating it was at the time published online first but not yet in an actual issue of the journal) brought the total number of articles down further to 5,571.

After removing duplicates, 685 articles in our dataset did not have abstracts. To address these missing observations, we searched individual journal websites to obtain any abstracts that did in actuality exist but had not been indexed by Web of Science and SCOPUS databases. This filled in 102 abstracts in the article dataset. For the remaining articles for which we had a title but no abstract, we downloaded PDF files of the full article text and produced a synthetic abstract using an automated summarization technique that works by extracting and compiling sentences with the highest normalized word frequency scores.<sup>5</sup> These 499 “auto-summary” abstracts were then added to the dataset to enable coding and inclusion of these records. For 84 articles we were unable either to locate an abstract or generate one automatically from a PDF file. These records are excluded from the final dataset that we analyze. The final dataset contains metadata and abstracts for 5,487 articles.

To code our final set of articles, we used a Shiny app custom-built for this project<sup>6</sup> to provide an interactive interface which randomly selected abstracts to display to each coder, ensuring an unbiased distribution of records across coders. Research team members selected their name at the beginning of a coding session, and then for each article abstract displayed selected from among the coding options described in the main manuscript: unambiguous, ambiguous, exclude due to content, excluded due to type. Each submitted decision was saved as a .csv file which included the coder’s name, the article’s UID (unique identifier), and the coding choice selected. The app then iteratively added each file to a dataset of coding decisions before displaying a new title and abstract to the coder. In the first round of coding, each coder only saw abstracts which he or she had not previously coded and which had not yet been coded by at least two separate coders. The initial pass through the dataset thus had two independent decisions made per article.

In the first round of coding, 4,712 articles (85.9 percent) were assigned the same code by two of the authors. Articles without agreement of the first two coders were independently coded by an additional two authors; 409 articles (7.5 percent) were considered resolved as they were assigned the same code at least three times out of the four total opportunities. The remaining 366

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<sup>4</sup> First, we searched for duplicated Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) and kept the entry with a non-missing abstract (and if both entries had an abstract, then the entry with the fewest missing values in other columns was kept). A review of the dataset after this first step revealed that not all duplicate entries were resolved because Web of Science and SCOPUS sometimes recorded different DOIs. Further, random variations in spellings of author names and article titles prohibited automated identification. Hence, the second step was to identify duplicates by hand.

<sup>5</sup> This procedure was implemented in Python.

<sup>6</sup> Code is available on the GitHub page associated with this project: [https://github.com/carolyn-barnett/gender\\_poli\\_sci](https://github.com/carolyn-barnett/gender_poli_sci)



articles (6.7 percent) were coded through deliberation involving all authors to arrive at an agreed-upon categorization.

## B. Data Aggregation and Summary

Because journals publish different numbers of articles per year and have been publishing for different lengths of time, a direct comparison of the counts of gender research articles published is not fully informative. Hence, we collected additional data about the total count of articles published by each journal each year on any topic from SCOPUS and Web of Science databases in order to generate the proportions reported in the main manuscript. We combine this information with the gender and politics article data we collected and coded, aggregated to the level of the journal-year, in the “summary” dataset. This dataset permits estimating the proportions and subsequent journal and time-trend analyses presented in the main manuscript. Table B1 presents the variables included in this summary dataset.

Table B1. Aggregate Variables Included in the Summary Dataset

Variable	Description
Journal	Journal
Year	Year
count_sco	Total number of articles indexed by Scopus
count_wos	Total number of articles indexed by Web of Science
n_all	Sum of count_sco and count_wos
n_keyword	Number of articles returned by the gender keyword search
Unambiguous	Count of articles coded as unambiguous gender research
Ambiguous	Count of articles coded as ambiguous gender research
Combined	Sum of Unambiguous and Ambiguous
Exclude (Content)	Count of articles coded as unrelated to gender research
Exclude (Type)	Count of articles coded as types other than original research
Abstract Missing	Count of articles with a missing abstract
n_key_uniq	Number of articles from the keyword search remaining after deduplication
prop_uniq_key	Proportion of keyword articles that were unique ( $n\_key\_uniq / n\_keyword$ )
Scopus H-Index	H-Index generated from Scopus
WOS H-Index	H-Index generated from Web of Science
Abbreviation	Journal abbreviation
Association	Journal association/affiliation with a professional organization, if any
Year Founded	Year the journal was founded
gender_journ	Journal is dedicated to publishing gender research? 0=No/1=Yes

To collect data on the total number of articles published on any topic in each journal-year, we conducted searches unrestricted by gender research keywords in both SCOPUS and Web of Science databases for each of the journals in our sample. The resulting data spans the years 1906 (the year APSR was founded) to 2019 for a total of 1,410 journal-years. It was necessary to de-duplicate this total count data as we had done for the articles we collected via keyword search. However, the scale of the problem outpaced the solution we developed for the

article data cleaning process—in all, 40,221 (SCOPUS) and 37,721 (Web of Science) total articles were published in the panel we analyze. We used a pooled approach for calculating a rate of non-duplication based on all journal-years for which we had keyword search data; this approach is explained in Appendix B1 below.

## B1. Pooled Proportion Estimation

Our strategy in this instance was to estimate the total number of unique articles published in each journal-year using the known proportion of unique articles returned from the keyword search of both databases. Approximation of the deduplication process therefore occurred in three steps and relies on the assumption that the incidence of duplication observed in the keyword search results is representative of the duplication present in the full population of research articles published by the journals we sample.

The first step was to use known quantities—the number of unique articles in our sample after deduplication and the total number of articles returned by the keyword search of SCOPUS and Web of Science—to generate a non-duplicate proportion or rate for each journal-year. For example, in P&G’s first year of publication, 2005, the keyword search returned 50 articles of which 16 were determined to be double-counted (i.e., returned by both databases), giving a non-duplicate proportion of 0.68.

The second step was to use this proportion calculated for all journal-years to estimate a pooled mean proportion of article non-duplication. We exclude from the pooled mean calculations those journals with systematically perfect duplication (all articles indexed by both databases) or non-duplication (only indexed by one database). These outliers are APT, JEPS, and JREP. The average proportion of unique articles out of all articles retrieved from the gender keyword search was 0.717 (95% CI = 0.703, 0.730;  $n = 911$ ). Note that the years of data from which this mean proportion is calculated corresponds with the time-frame of analysis presented in the main manuscript; that is, 1980–2019.

In the third and final step, we multiplied the total number of articles returned from a non-keyword search of each journal in both databases by this pooled mean proportion. This calculation gives an estimate of the total number of unique articles, both gender- and non-gender-related, published by a given journal and is applicable to aggregate and yearly counts. To complete the example, SCOPUS and Web of Science non-keyword searches for P&G research articles returned 304 and 320 records, respectively, giving an estimated 447 ( $0.717 \times 624$ ) total articles published over all years (2005–2019). By year, for instance examining PRQ in 2010, SCOPUS returned 72 articles and Web of Science 67, giving an estimated 100 ( $0.717 \times 139$ ) total unique articles published in that particular journal-year combination. We then use these estimates as denominators for calculating the proportion of unambiguous, ambiguous, and excluded articles that can be used for comparison over time and across journals.

## **C. Unambiguous and Ambiguous Categories of Inclusion**

Our coding focused on adjudicating whether items should be included in our subsequent analysis of topic trends and citation networks, or excluded for various reasons. As noted above, reasons for exclusion included an article having been captured by our database search due to words in the abstract or keywords appearing as though they might have to do with gender even

though they did not, as well as being a type of publication that we chose to exclude from the analysis.

At the other extreme, our final dataset includes as “unambiguous” gender research articles that independent coders and/or the research team as a whole (via deliberation) agreed had a clear theoretical and empirical focus on gender. There was an element of “you know it when you see it” to deciding that articles fell into this unambiguous category. Such articles had content that related to women’s rights and roles, women’s political participation and representation, gender identities, sexuality and reproductive health, LGBT rights, roles, participation, and representation, masculinities, patriarchy, and so on. Articles that two initial coders agreed should be unambiguously included in the dataset included, for example: “Gender Quotas and Women’s Political Leadership” (*American Political Science Review*, 2016), “The Policy Priorities of African American Women in State Legislatures” (*Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 1995), “Bad for Men, Better for Women: The Impact of Stereotypes During Negative Campaigns” (*Political Behavior*, 2009), “Intersectionality, Linked Fate, and LGBTQ Latinx Political Participation” (*Political Research Quarterly*, 2019), “Original Sin: A Cross-National Study of the Legality of Homosexual Acts” (*Comparative Political Studies*, 2013), “Public Ideas and Public Policy: Abortion Politics in 4 Democracies” (*Comparative Politics*, 1993), and “Philosophers and Abortion Question” (*Political Theory*, 1978).

We also included articles that might otherwise have been considered ambiguous (as discussed in the next paragraph) but which had clear gender implications and appeared in one of the four gender-focused journals upon which we validated our search string (see “Data Collection” above). These included, for example: “Support for Deserving Families: Inventing the Anti-Welfare Familialist State in Singapore” (*Social Politics*, 2013), “Strategies for Building and Sustaining a New Care Movement” (*Journal of Women, Politics and Policy*, 2010), “What Drives the Voting on Abortion Policy? Investigating Partisanship and Religion in the State Legislative Arena” (*Women & Politics*, 2001), and “Revisiting IR in a Time of Crisis: Learning from Indigenous Knowledge” (*International Journal of Feminist Politics*, 2015). It is often difficult to get a sense from titles alone what might have led us to include such pieces. Abstracts of all four articles cited here are included in Appendix D, with explanations for why we would have considered them “ambiguous” if they had appeared in a different journal. For example, the abstract for “Support for Deserving Families,” the first article cited above, does not indicate a theoretical emphasis on gendered dimensions of the family, despite mentioning gender and sexuality as dimensions of family forms. Rather, the focus is on exploring how state action produces different visions of the family, with implications for social inequalities. It might be fair to assume these include gendered inequalities, but this is not specified. The theoretical focus is on contrasting state-centered explanations of welfare state formations with explanations that focus on culture.

Among the articles that remained, drawing a clear line between what we would include in our study and what would be excluded was a trickier process. There are many ways such decisions could be made, and articles that ended up in our residual category of ambiguous inclusion spanned a wide range. Some might have reasonably been included in our “unambiguous” category on the basis of their empirical content, but were framed in such a way that the gendered nature of the empirics seemed incidental to the author’s theoretical interest. Articles that fell into this range included “Can Employment Reduce Lawlessness and Rebellion? A Field Experiment with High-Risk Men in a Fragile State” (*American Political Science Review*, 2016), “Probable Future Funding Priorities in Maternal and Child Health: A Modified Delphi

National Survey” (*Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 1985), and “Deliberative Democracy and ‘Human Nature’: An Empirical Approach” (*Political Psychology*, 2006). The latter article, for example, focuses empirically on data from debates among parents of school-age children in Poland receiving sex education. The empirical content thus dealt clearly with sexuality. The overall focus of the article, however, was clearly the prospects for and effects of “effective deliberation” as a core component of democracy.

We also included as ambiguous articles that were about abortion but in which abortion as an issue appeared to be the case the authors happened to use to test, illustrate, or theorize other processes, for example “Democratic Responsiveness and Policy Shock: The Case of State Abortion Policy” (*State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, 2008), “Republican Schoolmaster: The U.S. Supreme Court, Public Opinion, and Abortion” (*American Political Science Review*, 1989), and “Issue Voting in Gubernatorial Elections: Abortion and Post-Webster Politics” (*Journal of Politics*, 1994). The last article cited, for example, focused on demonstrating empirically that individuals’ views on abortion were more predictive of their votes in gubernatorial elections than state economic conditions were, as an example of how social issues could outweigh economic issues in voters’ decision-making processes and deserved greater consideration.

A variety of other cases fell into the ambiguous category. Some articles that would otherwise have been excluded explicitly mentioned implications of their findings for gender-related questions. Examples of these include “Culture, Institutions, and Urban Officials’ Responses to Morality Issues” (*Political Research Quarterly*, 2002) and “Studying Issue (Non)-Adoption in Transnational Advocacy Networks” (*International Organization*, 2007). Other articles included sex or gender as a key control variable in analyses studying other predictors and outcomes, and reported the influence of the sex/gender control in the abstract as of theoretical (and/or practical) interest. Examples of these include “Decomposing the Relationship Between Candidates’ Facial Appearance and Electoral Success” (*Political Behavior*, 2014) and “Community Psychology, Political Efficacy, and Trust” (*Political Psychology*, 2010). We also found cases where the primary focus of the article was not gender, but the research design or outcomes examined took gender into explicit consideration or used gender as a foil for the main topic under consideration. Examples of these include “What Kind of Movement is Black Lives Matter? The View from Twitter” (*Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics*, 2019) and “The Effects of Religious Messages on Racial Identity and System Blame Among African-Americans” (*Journal of Politics*, 1995). The latter article, for example, finds that messages of civic awareness promote greater racial identification among Black voters than do messages of political activity, but that “these factors seem to operate slightly differently for men and women.” In addition, we coded as ambiguous articles that invoked or discussed feminist methodologies or epistemologies, but in the service of theoretical and empirical studies in other areas. Examples of these include “Charismatic Economies: Pentecostalism, Economic Restructuring, and Social Reproduction” (*New Political Science*, 2007) and “The Psychosocial Effects of Drone Violence: Social Isolation, Self-Objectification, and Depoliticization” (*Political Psychology*, 2019).

Finally, while articles that focused primarily on families or children without any clear gendered analytical lens were excluded, we included as ambiguous such articles when some indication of gendered analysis was present or when the article appeared in one of the gender-focused journals identified above. Examples of the former type include “All in the Family: Family Types, Access to Income, and Family Income Policies” (*Policy Studies Journal*, 1992) and “Postrevolutionary Mobilization in China – The One-Child Policy Reconsidered” (*World Politics*, 1990). Examples of the latter type include “Securitized Intimacies, Welfare State and

the ‘Other’ Family” (*Social Politics*, 2017) and “Work-Life Balance in Extraordinary Circumstances” (*Journal of Women, Politics and Policy*, 2010).

#### **D. Examples of “ambiguous” articles included as unambiguous due to placement in gender-dedicated journals**

Each of the articles cited in this section of the appendix were coded as “unambiguously included” in our dataset of political science research related to gender due to the journal in which they were published. At the same time, they are examples of articles that we would have coded as “ambiguous” had they been published in a non-gender-dedicated journal. Annotations following each abstract explain why each article would have been considered “ambiguous” if published elsewhere.

**Teo, Youyenn. 2013. “Support for Deserving Families: Inventing the Anti-Welfare Familialist State in Singapore.” *Social Politics* 20 (3): 387–406.**

*Abstract:* The (ideological) aversion many states in Asia have toward universal welfare has led to the development of various solutions that depend on the valorization of the familial. This tends toward limiting state expenditure on public goods. The unevenness and inequalities produced and reproduced by the state’s reliance on particular family forms—with its specific connotations around class, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality—also result in particular hierarchies and principles of division within the society. This paper challenges the assumption embedded in much current scholarship that it is “culture” that determines what states can and cannot do in the realm of public provisions. Instead, it interrogates how states produce and reproduce particular visions of the family through their approach toward welfare, and how this more broadly shapes and reproduces social inequalities in state-society relations.

*Note on Ambiguity:* The abstract, while mentioning gender and sexuality as dimensions of family forms, does not otherwise indicate a theoretical emphasis on gendered dimensions of the family. Rather, the focus is on exploring how state action produces different visions of the family, with implications for social inequalities. It might be fair to assume these include gendered inequalities, but this is not specified. The theoretical focus is on contrasting state-centered explanations of welfare state formations with explanations that focus on culture.

**Engster, Daniel. 2010. “Strategies for Building and Sustaining a New Care Movement.” *Journal of Women, Politics and Policy* 31 (4): 289–312.**

*Abstract:* While care theorists have made great headway over the last 20 years in developing a political theory of care, and care advocates have developed numerous public policy proposals for supporting care work, few theorists or advocates have paid much attention to strategic questions about how best to forge and sustain a political care movement. In this article, I outline a number of strategies for fostering the development and growth of such a movement in the United States. I first provide a brief survey of the recent history of care ethics and the rise of care advocacy organizations in this country, and then outline four general strategies for unifying and expanding the care movement. These include proposals for (1) linking particular care constituencies and initiatives to a larger care movement, (2) supporting universal over means-tested programs, (3) working with market mechanisms and business interests, and (4) finding ways to garner greater public support among the American people for care policies. I conclude by

discussing several of the unique challenges that face the care movement and offering some ideas for overcoming them.

*Note on Ambiguity:* While focusing on a highly gendered topic, this article's abstract does not mention gender specifically at all. The theoretical and empirical focus is on political strategies for gaining greater recognition for care work, broadly defined.

**Tickner, J. Ann. 2015. "Revisiting IR in a Time of Crisis: Learning from Indigenous Knowledge" *International Journal of Feminist Politics* 17 (4): 536–553.**

*Abstract:* The sense of crisis, fueled by military conflicts, the failures of neoliberal globalization and ecological degradation, is everywhere. neoconservative agendas and cuts in educational spending are shrinking space for critical thinking necessary for understanding the impacts of these crises on ordinary people's lives. This article examines some indigenous responses to these various crises. It reexamines IR's Westphalia triumphalist narrative about the origins of the nation-state system from the perspective of those who suffered the consequences of european expansion. Emphasizing the importance of rewriting their histories, indigenous peoples are offering very different models of world order and ways of life that are more sensitive to resource and ecological constraints. Although indigenous women have a complex relationship with feminism, indigenous knowledge is strikingly similar to certain feminist thinking. Indigenous epistemologies are hermeneutic and reflexive, seeking to uncover hidden histories and new knowledge from those whose voices have rarely been heard. The article outlines some visions of world order and national sovereignty offered by indigenous peoples in Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Central and North America, demonstrating parallels with feminist thought. It concludes by reflecting on obstacles, similar to those faced by feminists, standing in the way of alternative forms of knowledge being taken seriously by the discipline of international relations.

*Note on Ambiguity:* The theoretical and empirical focus of the article is indigenous knowledge. The author draws a clear comparative link to feminist theory and challenges faced by feminists in the abstract, but these are not the focus of the piece.

**Schecter, David. 2001. "What Drives the Voting on Abortion Policy? Investigating Partisanship and Religion in the State Legislative Arena." *Women & Politics* 23 (4): 61-83.**

*Abstract:* Much of the public policy debate on abortion now centers in the nation's state capitals. This research assesses the impact of partisanship and religiosity on the voting behavior of state legislators. Recent research indicates that a legislator's religious affiliation and the religiosity of their home districts can be a powerful predictor of votes on abortion bills, but this research uses a unique data set developed to analyze voting in the Florida House of Representatives to re-test those ideas and test several new ones. This work challenges the notion that member religion or district religiosity is more influential than partisanship in predicting votes on abortion. Ordered probit techniques show partisanship, gender and legislator religion (for catholic and jewish members only), to be the most significant predictors of abortion voting behavior. A number of district characteristics are found to be less significant. Theoretically, this suggests that legislators fulfill their party obligations as trustee on the floor of the house, more so than following constituent interests in the classic delegate role, as originally noted by Burke.

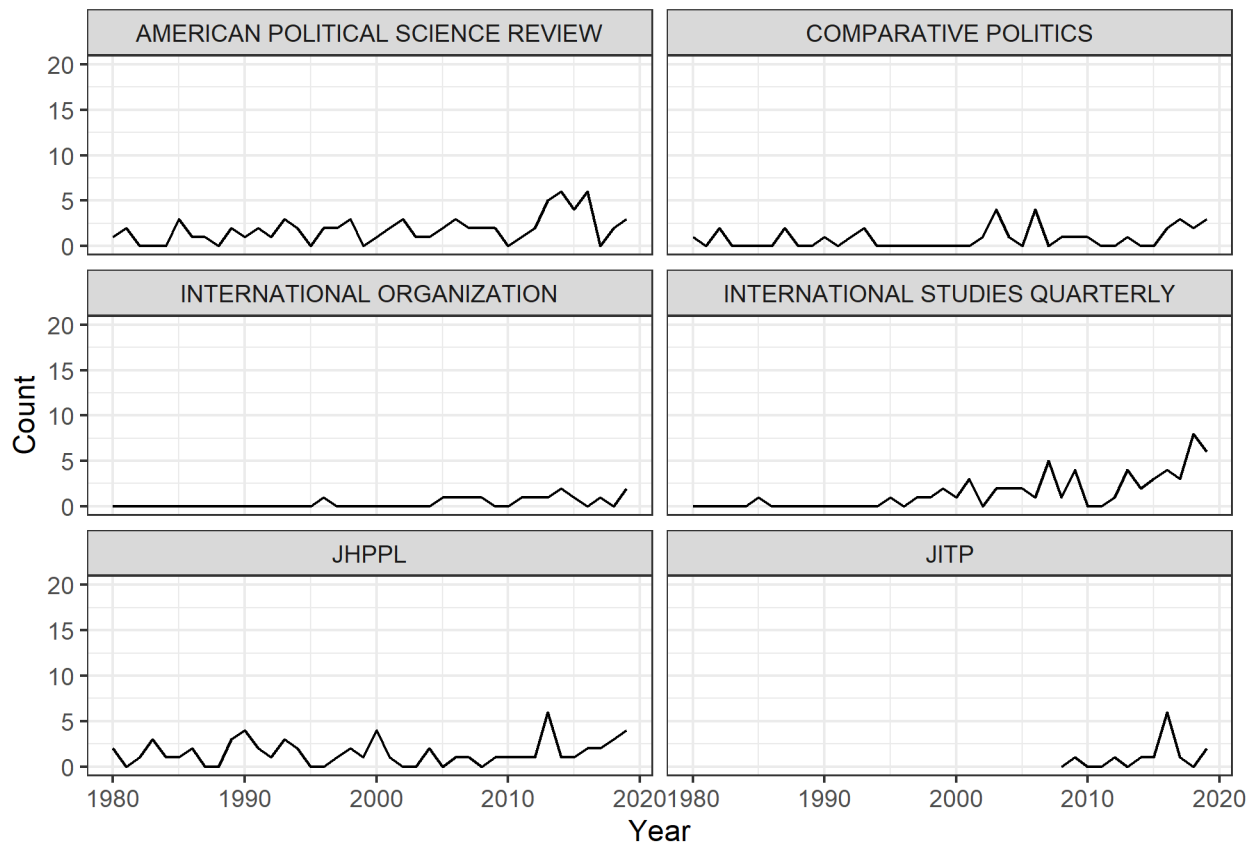
*Note on Ambiguity:* Abortion as a topic per se appears less important in this piece than explaining legislator behavior, adjudicating among several potential theoretical drivers of voting choice. The author emphasizes the theoretical import of the piece lies in its relationship to considering competing models of legislator behavior. However, it is worth noting that even

without the journal placement of this article, through consensus we may have decided that it is “unambiguous” anyway, due to the centrality of “the public policy debate on abortion” at the beginning of the abstract, suggesting the author’s substantive interest is in explaining abortion legislation, rather than merely using abortion as a test case for examining legislator behavior.

## E. Additional Figures

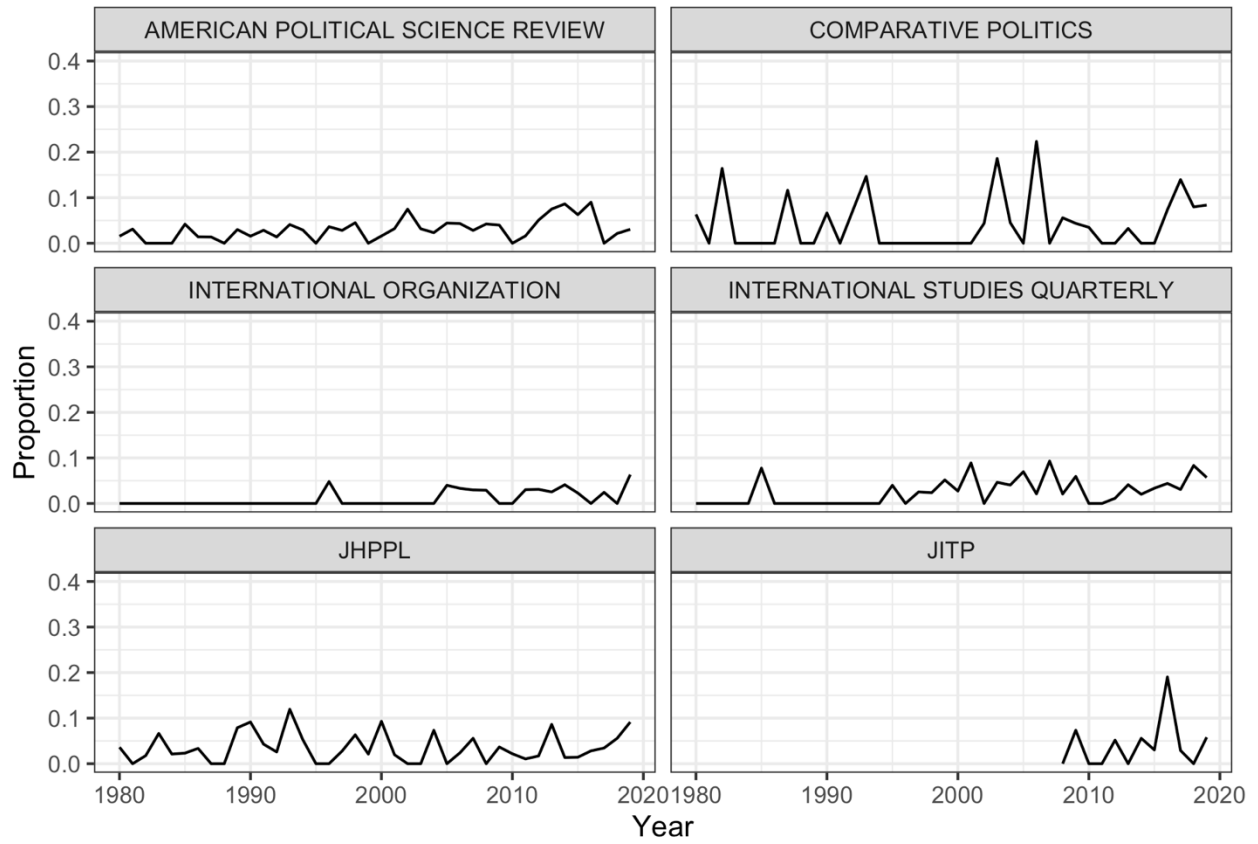
For figures E1-E4, two versions of each figure are included: (a) one which shows the counts of gender-related articles published in each journal, and (b) one which shows the estimated proportions of all articles published by that journal these counts represent. See Section B1 for our discussion of how these proportions were estimated.

Figure E1a. Time Trends for Non-Gender-Dedicated Journals (AJPS, CP, IO, ISQ, JHPPL, JITP)



*Note:* The table shows the total number of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year for non-gender-dedicated journals with at least 10 years of data.

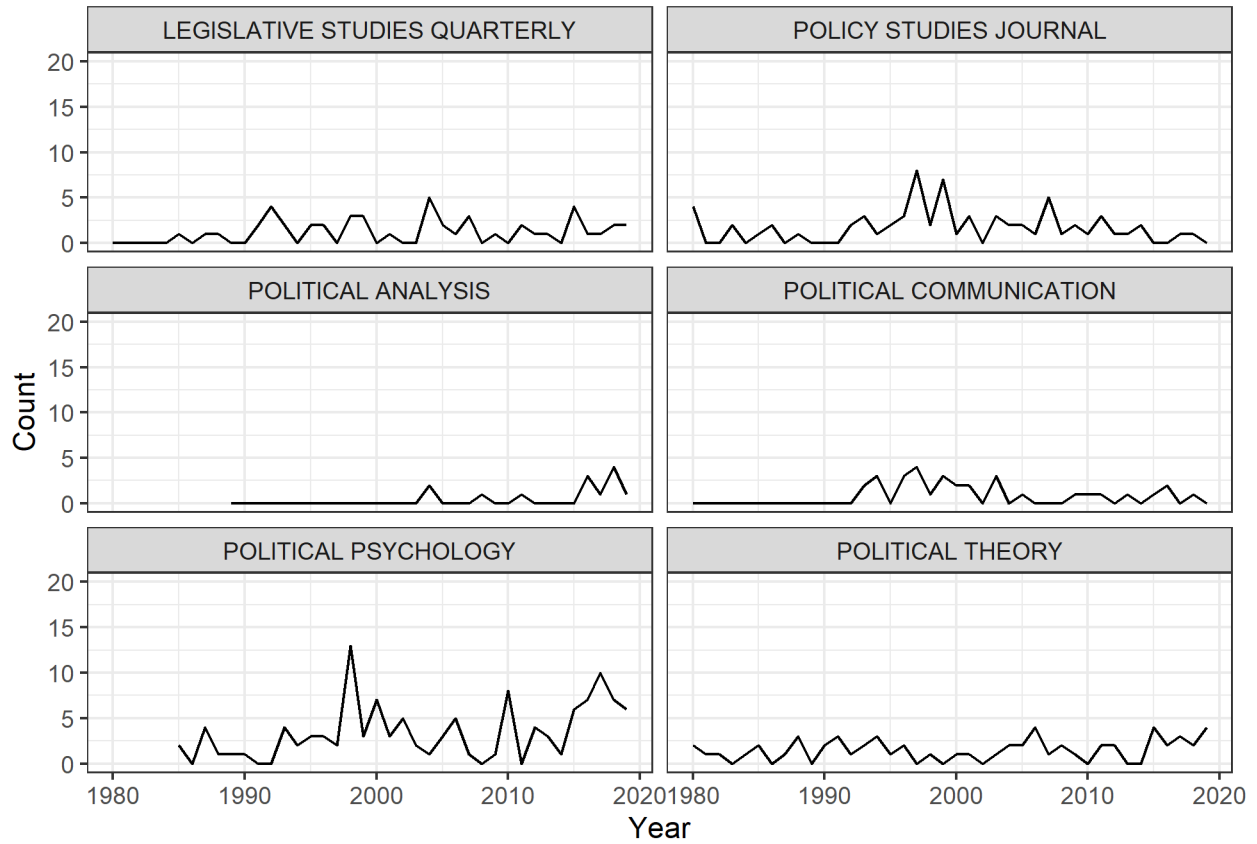
Figure E1b. Time Trends for Non-Gender-Dedicated Journals (AJPS, CP, IO, ISQ, JHPPL, JITP)



*Note:* The table shows the proportion of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year for non-gender-dedicated journals with at least 10 years of data. See discussion in Section B1 for an explanation of how these proportions were calculated.

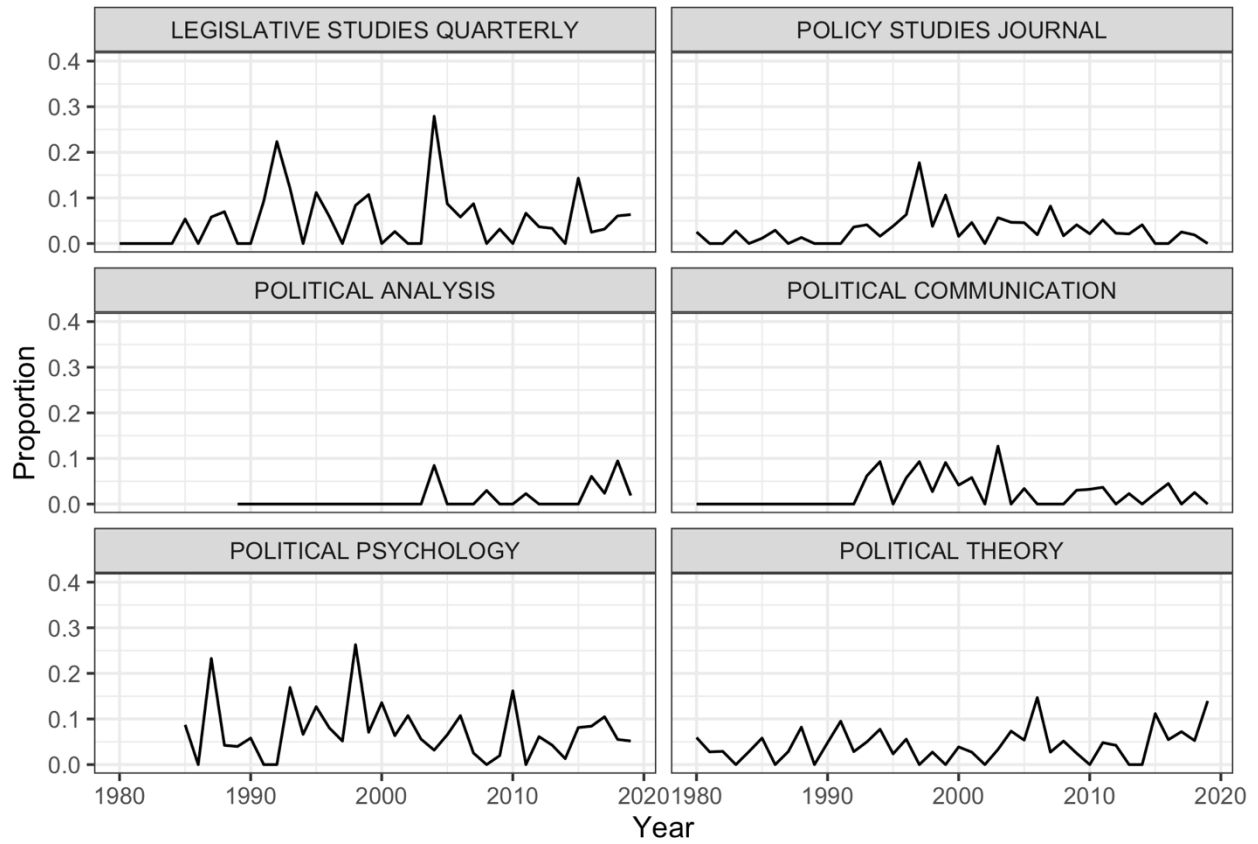


Figure E2a. Time Trends for Non-Gender-Dedicated Journals (LSQ, PSJ, PA, PC, PP, PT)



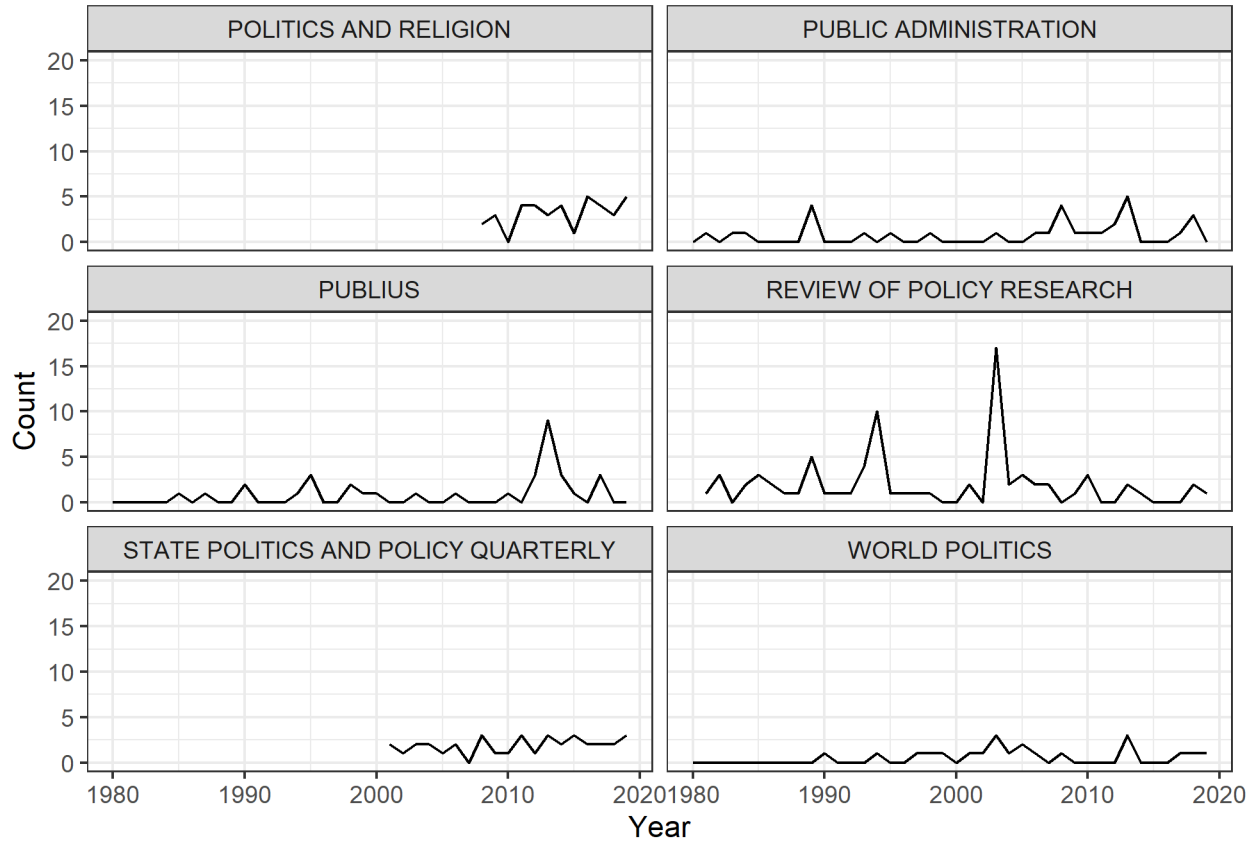
Note: The table shows the total number of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year for non-gender-dedicated journals with at least 10 years of data.

Figure E2b. Time Trends for Non-Gender-Dedicated Journals (LSQ, PSJ, PA, PC, PP, PT)



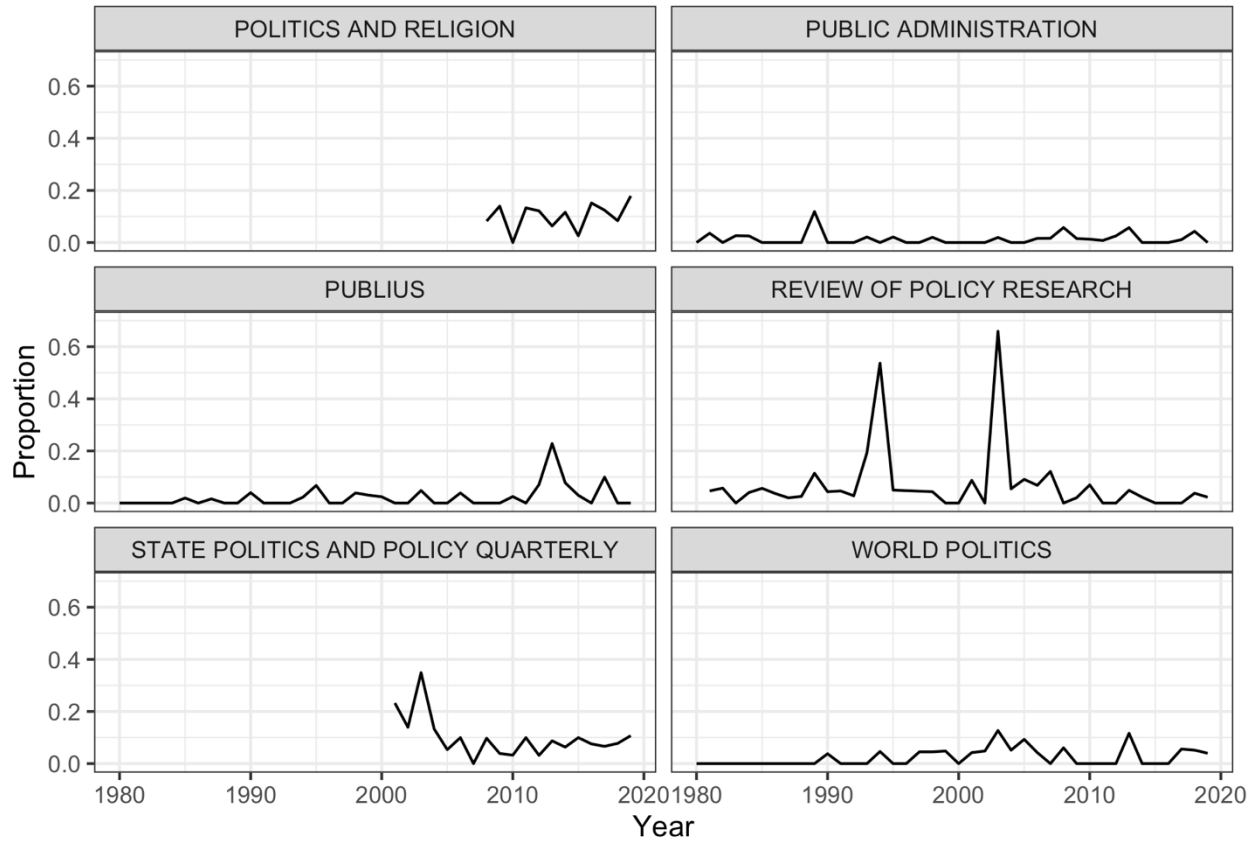
*Note:* The table shows the proportion of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year for non-gender-dedicated journals with at least 10 years of data. See discussion in Section B1 for an explanation of how these proportions were calculated.

Figure E3a. Time Trends for Non-Gender-Dedicated Journals (P&R, PAD, PUB, RPR, SPPQ, WP)



Note: The table shows the total number of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year for non-gender-dedicated journals with at least 10 years of data.

Figure E3b. Time Trends for Non-Gender-Dedicated Journals (P&R, PAD, PUB, RPR, SPPQ, WP)



*Note:* The table shows the proportion of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year for non-gender-dedicated journals with at least 10 years of data. See discussion in Section B1 for an explanation of how these proportions were calculated.

Figure E4a. Time Trends for Gender-Dedicated Journals



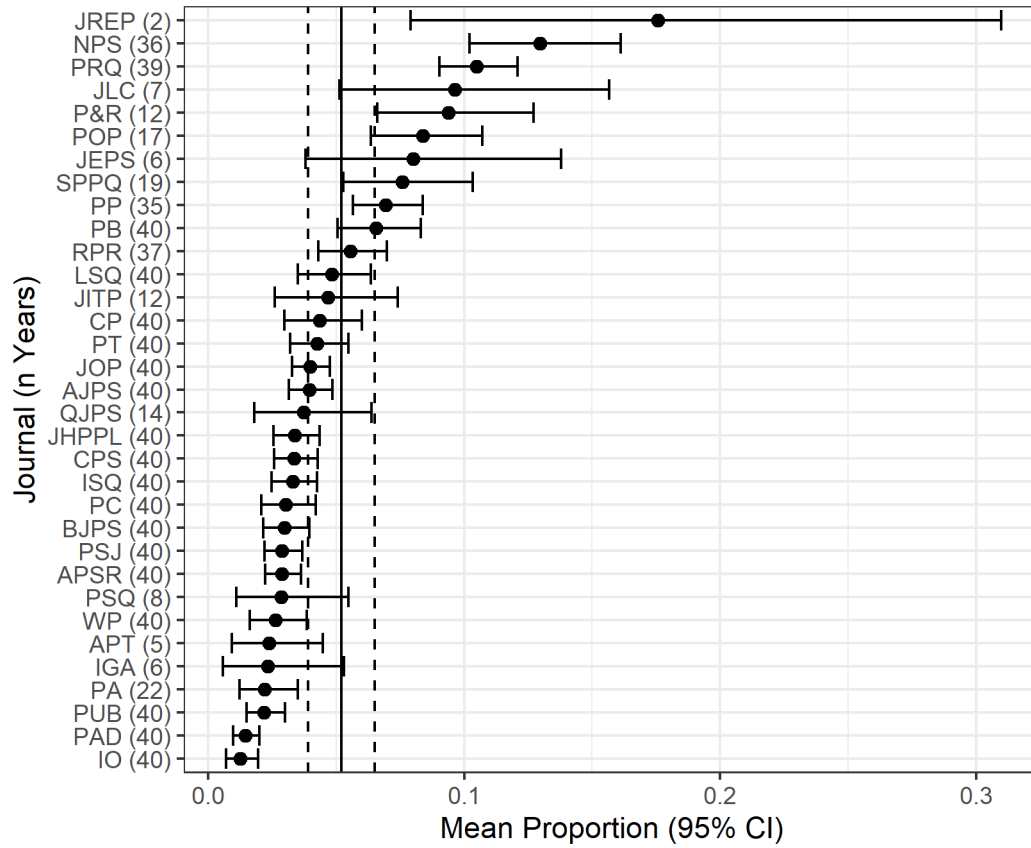
Note: The table shows the total number of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year.

Figure E4b. Time Trends for Gender-Dedicated Journals



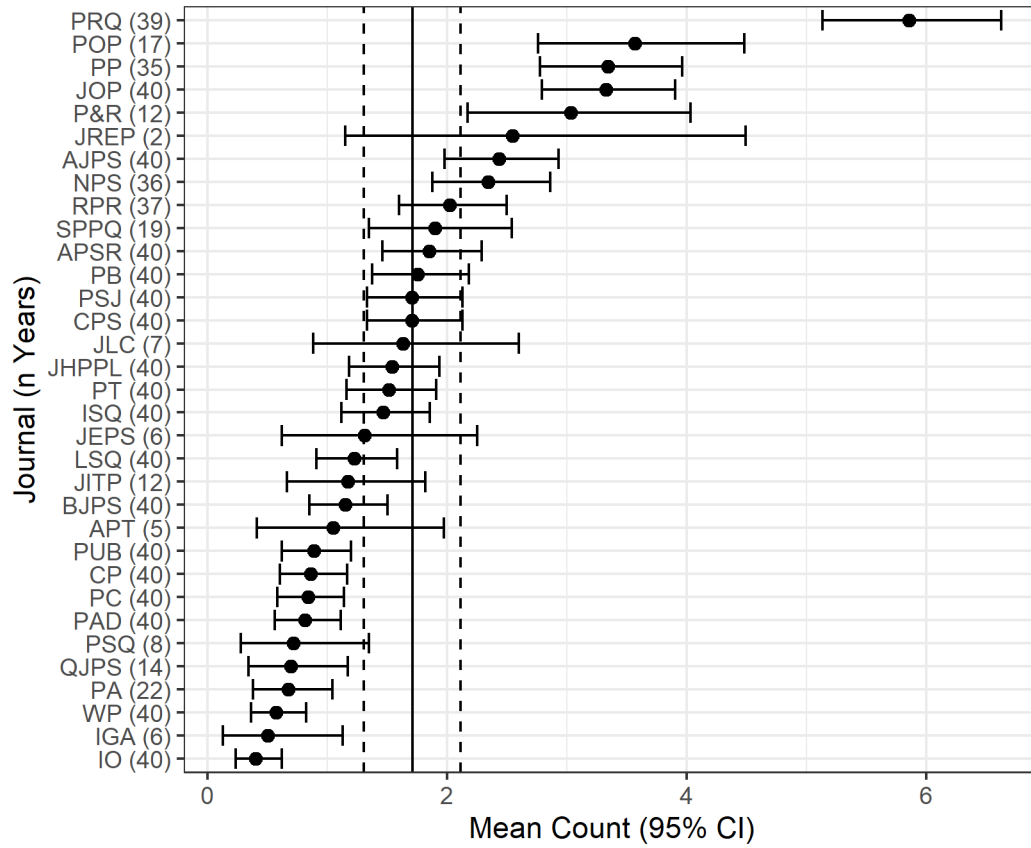
Note: The table shows the proportion of articles coded as either “unambiguous” or “ambiguous” for each journal by year. See discussion in Section B1 for an explanation of how these proportions were calculated.

Figure E5. Yearly Average Proportion of Gender Research Published by Journal



Note: The vertical lines represent the mean and 95% confidence interval of the sample of average yearly proportion estimates by journal. Proportions are estimated using a Bayesian approach based on a Poisson-gamma distribution. The prior is informed by the pooled yearly mean and the inverse of the pooled yearly standard deviation. Posterior means and 95 percent credible intervals, divided by the estimated total yearly count of articles published, are plotted for each journal.

Figure E6. Yearly Average Count of Gender Research Published by Journal



Note: The vertical lines represent the mean and 95% confidence interval of the sample of average yearly count estimates by journal. Counts are estimated using a Bayesian approach based on a Poisson-gamma distribution. The prior is informed by the pooled yearly mean and the inverse of the pooled yearly standard deviation. Posterior means and 95 percent credible intervals are plotted for each journal.



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