Gendered Citation Patterns across Political Science and Social Science Methodology Fields

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***Political Analysis*.**

Supplemental Appendix

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Journal Impact Factors

Table A1: SSCI Journal Impact Factors (IF) for *APSR*, *PA*, and *P&G* (2007-2015)

	All political science journals			*APSR*		*PA*		*P&G*	
Year	**N. of jnls**	**Med. IF**	**Aggregate IF**	**JIF**	**5-year JIF**	**JIF**	**5-year JIF**	**JIF**	**5-year JIF**
2007	93	0.561	0.63	2.32	3.92	2.54			
2008	99	0.639	0.742	1.73	4.20	4.78	3.28		
2009	112	0.677	0.81	3.21	4.19	3.76	4.08		
2010	141	0.655	0.806	3.28	3.85	1.86	5.22	2.11	
2011	149	0.613	0.782	3.05	3.76	2.19	5.40	0.88	
2012	157	0.689	0.875	3.93	4.52	2.23	3.86	0.88	
2013	157	0.667	0.895	3.84	5.30	2.88	3.40	1.89	1.69
2014	161	0.734	1.001	3.69	5.95	4.66	4.66	0.72	1.64
2015	163	0.802	1.105	3.44	6.34	3.49	6.10	1.02	1.65

Source: Web of Science Social Sciences Citations Index (2007-2015). Aggregate impact factors is for the "political science" journal category in the SSCI.

Table A2: SSCI Journal Impact Factors (IF) for *Econometrica* and *SMR* (2007-2015)

	All economics journals			*Econometrica*		*All sociology journals*			*SMR*	
Year	**N. of jnls**	**Med. IF**	**Aggregate IF**	**JIF**	**5-year JIF**	**N. of jnls**	**Med. IF**	**Aggregate IF**	**JIF**	**5-year JIF**
2007	191	0.653	0.911	2.972	4.152	96	0.631	0.794	1.206	2.136
2008	209	0.739	1.059	3.865	4.943	100	0.754	0.873	1.368	2.776
2009	247	0.745	1.153	4	5.321	114	0.797	0.919	1.85	3.596
2010	305	0.75	1.188	3.185	5.33	132	0.767	0.923	2	2.448
2011	321	0.778	1.148	2.976	4.7	138	0.784	0.963	1.524	2.39
2012	333	0.795	1.193	3.823	5.702	139	0.829	1.054	1.844	2.477
2013	333	0.787	1.244	3.504	5.111	138	0.831	1.028	2.292	2.864
2014	333	0.86	1.283	3.889	5.758	142	0.783	1.019	2.205	3.126
2015	345	0.829	1.336	4.053	5.399	142	0.897	1.147	3.224	3.547

Source: Web of Science Social Sciences Citations Index (2007-2015). Aggregate impact factors is for the “economies” and “sociology” journal categories in the SSCI.

Table A3: Gender, Field of Study, and Section Membership in APSA

	Female	Male	Other - no answer	Total
APSA	4056	6727	42	10825
	37.47%	62.14%	0.39%	100%
APSA Section membership				
Political Methodology	94	376	2	472
	19.92%	79.66%	0.42%	100%
Women and Politics Research	330	29	1	360
	91.67%	8.06%	0.28%	100%
APSA Primary field of study				
American Politics	1086	2072	4	3162
	34.35%	65.53%	0.13%	100%
Comparative Politics	1379	1743	19	3141
	43.90%	55.49%	0.60%	100%
International Politics	631	1099	6	1736
	36.35%	63.31%	0.35%	100%
Methodology	35	178		213
	16.43%	83.57%		100%
Political Philosophy & Theory	392	695	9	1096
	35.77%	63.41%	0.82%	100%
Public Administration	80	200	1	281
	28.47%	71.17%	0.36%	100%
Public Law and Courts	147	299		446
	32.96%	67.04%		100%
Public Policy	285	401	3	689
	41.36%	58.20%	0.44%	100%
No Response	21	40		61
	34.43%	65.57%		100%

Source: American Political Science Association (2017).

Table A4: Gender & Field of Study by APSA Section Membership

Primary field of study	Female	Male	Other - no answer	Total	Female	Male	Other - no answer	Total
	Political Methodology				Women and Politics			
American Politics	27 22.69%	92 77.31%		119 100%	108 90.76%	11 9.24%		119 100%
Comparative Politics	27 23.68%	86 75.44%	1 0.88%	114 100%	92 92.00%	8 8.00%		100 100%
International Politics	12 17.39%	57 82.61%		69 100%	22 100%			22 100%
Methodology	3 5.88%	48 94.12%		51 100%	2 100%			2 100%
Pol. Phil. & Theory	1 16.67%	5 83.33%		6 100%	41 91.11%	3 6.67%	1 2.22%	45 100%
Public Admin.	1 33.33%	2 66.67%		3 100%	1 50.00%	1 50.00%		2 100%
Public Law & Courts	3 33.33%	6 66.67%		9 100%	13 81.25%	3 18.75%		16 100%
Public Policy	5 29.41%	12 70.59%		17 100%	9 100%	0 0.00%		9 100%
No Response	0 0.00%	3 100%		3 100%	0 0%	1 100%		1 100%

Source: APSA (2017). Note: The Society for Political Methodology also includes members who join the Society directly or through the European Political Science Association.

Table A5: Gender & Editorial Team and Board Membership

	APSR				P&G			PA				Econ.			SMR	
	Ed.	Assoc / Co-Ed.	EB	Exec. Com.	Ed.	Assoc Ed.	EB	Ed.	Assoc Ed.	EB	Adv. Bd.	Ed.	Co-editor	Assoc Ed.	Ed.	EB
2007	1		39	6	2	6	36	1	3	40		1	5	42	1	29
% fem.	0		38.00	33.00	100	83.00	86.00	0	33.00	20.00		0	0	10.00	0	7.00
2008	1	8	64	7	2	5	31	1	3	40		1	6	37	1	30
% fem.	0	50.00	36.00	43.00	100	100	87.00	0	33.00	17.00		0	0	8.00	0	10.00
2009	1	8	64	7	2	5	31	1	3	40		1	6	41	1	30
% fem.	0	38.00	36.00	43.00	100	100	87.00	0	33.00	17.00		0	0	10.00	0	10.00
2010	1	7	62	7	2	5	31	3		40		1	6	41	1	31
% fem.	0	14.00	37.00	43.00	100	100	87.00	33.00		17.00		0	0	10.00	0	10.00
2011	1	8	61	8	1	4	29	2	3	33		1	5	44	1	32
% fem.	0	25.00	38.00	38.00	100	75.00	83.00	0	33.00	18.00		0	0	9.00	0	9.00
2012	1	6	61	8	1	4	29	2	4	32		1	6	44	1	33
% fem.	0	33.00	38.00	38.00	100	75.00	83.00	0	25.00	19.00		0	0	7.00	0	18.00
2013	1	3	61	8	1	4	29	2	4	32	3	1	6	48	1	33
% fem.	0	67.00	38.00	38.00	100	75.00	83.00	0	25.00	16.00	33.00	0	0	6.00	0	18.00
2014	1	3	73		2	7	38	2	6	31	3	1	6	49	1	33
% fem.	0	67.00	42.00		100	86.00	89.00	0	33.00	16.00	33.00	0	0	4.00	0	18.00
2015	1	3	72		2	7	38	2	6	36	3	1	6	48	1	34
% fem.	0	67.00	43.00		100	86.00	89.00	0	33.00	17.00	33.00	0	0	10.00	0	21.00
2016	1	3	72		2	7	38	2	6	32	3	1	6	51	Data not available	
% fem.	0	67.00	43.00		100	86.00	89.00	0	33.00	28.00	33.00	0	0	14.00		
2017	1	6	78		1	6	14	2	6	32	3	1	6	50	1	38
% fem.	0	33.00	67.00		100	100	79.00	0	33.00	28.00	33.00	0	0	16.00	0	16.00

Cells are total number of individuals followed by the percentage of them that are female. Structures of editorial teams may vary over time. Empty cells due to changes in editorial structure. Source: First issue of each calendar year.

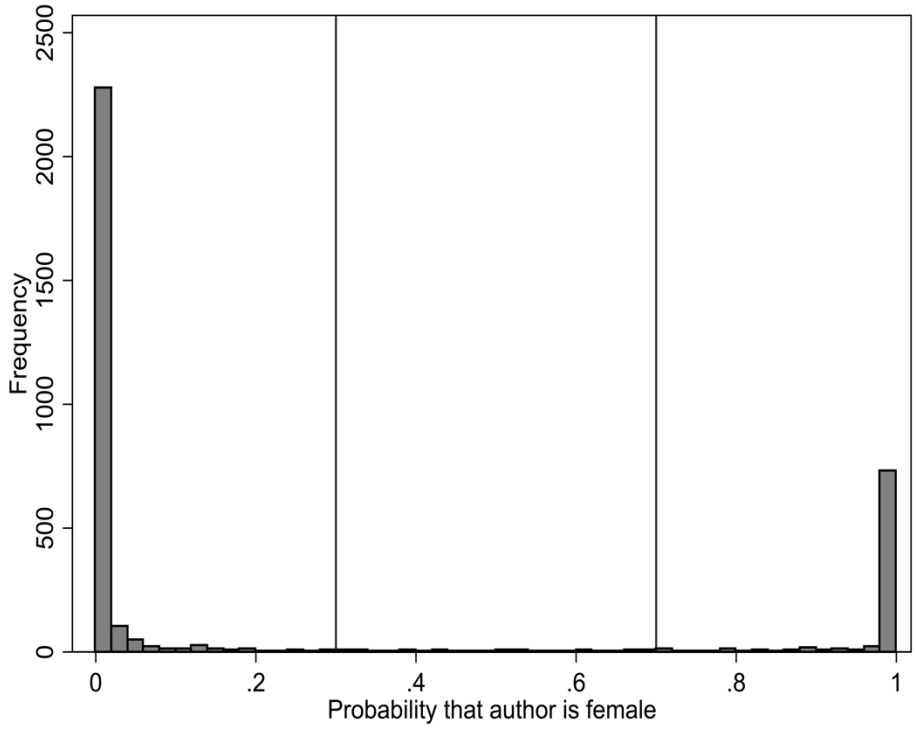
Data Collection

We begin with the Web of Science records for each article published in 2007-2016 in each journal. The search included the following document types: article, editorial material (including special issue articles), proceedings papers (a research article previously presented at a refereed conference), letters, and corrections. The search excluded reviews, book reviews, and biographical items. Items of any type with no references and one article with anonymous authors (in *Politics &* Gender) were excluded. Before 2007, bibliographic sources did not always or consistently include the first names of article authors nor those of reference authors.

Article Authors

We first code the gender of the first five article authors for the sample of articles published by the five journals during 2007-2016. We used the genderizeR package (Wais, VanHoudnos, and Ramey 2016) to query the genderize.io API for its estimated probability that a given name is female. The histogram illustrates the distribution of gender prediction probabilities for article authors.

Figure A1: Histogram of predicted author genders for all article authors



Source: Based on genderize.io API gender probabilities.

We then coded all those article authors with a probability of being female ≤ 0.3 as male and those with a probability of being female ≥ 0.7 as female. For the minority of authors who fail to generate a probability or a probability between 0.3-0.7, we hand-coded all remaining authors. The table below summarizes the resulting distribution of author genders.

Table A6: Article sample characteristics, 2007-2016

	N articles	Number of article authors					N author w/gender coded*	% female	N author hand-coded	N author w/miss gender p**	N author w/0.3 < p < 0.7***
		1	2	3	4	5					
APSR	464	217	161	64	17	5	825	19.88	44	26	18
P&G	340	229	82	20	9	0	489	82.00	26	16	10
PA	295	95	109	70	17	4	611	14.24	37	22	15
Econ.	604	160	260	140	39	5	1286	11.51	135	102	33
SMR	235	81	87	45	15	7	485	22.27	40	21	19
Total	1,938	782	699	339	97	21	3696	24.57	282	187	95

* Includes those with hand-coded author genders. ** Includes any names without a predicted gender probability from genderize.io API query. *** Includes those names generating a predicted probability between 0.3 and 0.7. Source: Web of Science with author's gender coding. Note: May include same author multiple times, if they authored more than one article in sample. For comparison, Teele and Thelen (2017) calculate that 23.43% of APSR research article authors between 2000 and 2015 were women.

Cited reference authors

The cited references included in the Web of Science records are incomplete. They only include the first author of a reference, and article titles are omitted from journal article references. Web of Science cited references usually only include first author, publication name, year, and Document Object Identifier (DOI), if available.

Therefore, we had to look up all author given and family names, a process that took several steps. First, we extracted all unique DOIs from the dataset, then we used the rcrossref package (Chamberlain et al. 2017) to retrieve all author names, article title, journal title, and year from the Crossref API. These were merged into the original dataset. Second, all the reference publication names (e.g., journal name, book title, newspaper, etc.) were compared to the Crossref list of journal names using rcrossref and the API to identify potential books. For records marked as potential books, the first author name and publication name were used to query the Google Books API using the jsonlite package (Ooms, Lang, and Hilaiel 2017). The Google Books API returns records sorted by relevance (or closest match), so when more than one record is returned we cycle through the first and second match (the number of false positives increases after the first two records). If the retrieved Google Book author field contained the first author name, the detailed book's information (e.g., book title, publication year, publisher, and complete author information for all authors) was merged into the original dataset.

Overall, there are 85,688 references in the sample. After the lookup process described above, we have 92,804 reference authors (up to the first five authors of a reference). Of these, we automatically code the gender of 83% (77,056 reference authors). Of those coded, 21.2% of reference authors are coded as female. Using the complete names for the first five authors of references, we then used the genderizeR package (Wais, VanHoudnos, and Ramey 2016) to query the genderize.io API for its estimated probability that a given name is female. As we did for article authors, we code those with probabilities ≤ 0.3 as male and those with a probability of being female ≥ 0.7 as female. The table below provides sample descriptive statistics by journal,

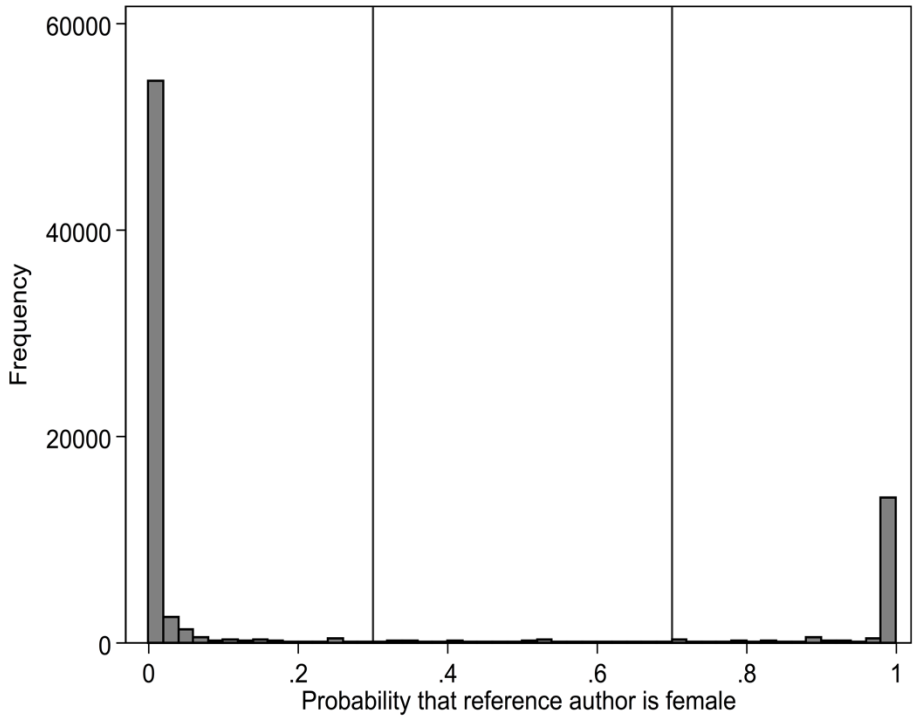
and the histogram below illustrates the distribution of the automated gender predictions for the genders of the first five authors of each reference. It is followed by tables summarizing the distribution of reference author gender coding journal and year.

Table A7: Sample reference authors characteristics, 2007-2016

	N refs	Number of reference authors after lookup procedures					N ref authors after lookup	N ref authors. coded	% ref authors. coded	% of ref authors coded female
		1	2	3	4	5				
APSR	30287	11348	5072	1799	480	315	30384	25912	85.28	17.98
P&G	12299	4503	1892	566	162	57	10918	9396	86.06	56.48
PA	11520	3092	2714	1165	271	233	14264	11968	83.90	12.20
Econ.	22623	5844	6163	2130	349	84	26376	21383	81.07	8.42
SMR	8959	2465	1944	763	255	240	10862	8397	77.31	17.27
Total	85688	27252	17785	6423	1517	929	92804	77056	83.03	19.05

Source: Web of Science with authors' gender coding as described above.

Figure A2: Histogram of predicted reference authors' genders



Source: Based on genderize.io API gender probabilities.

Alternative Specifications

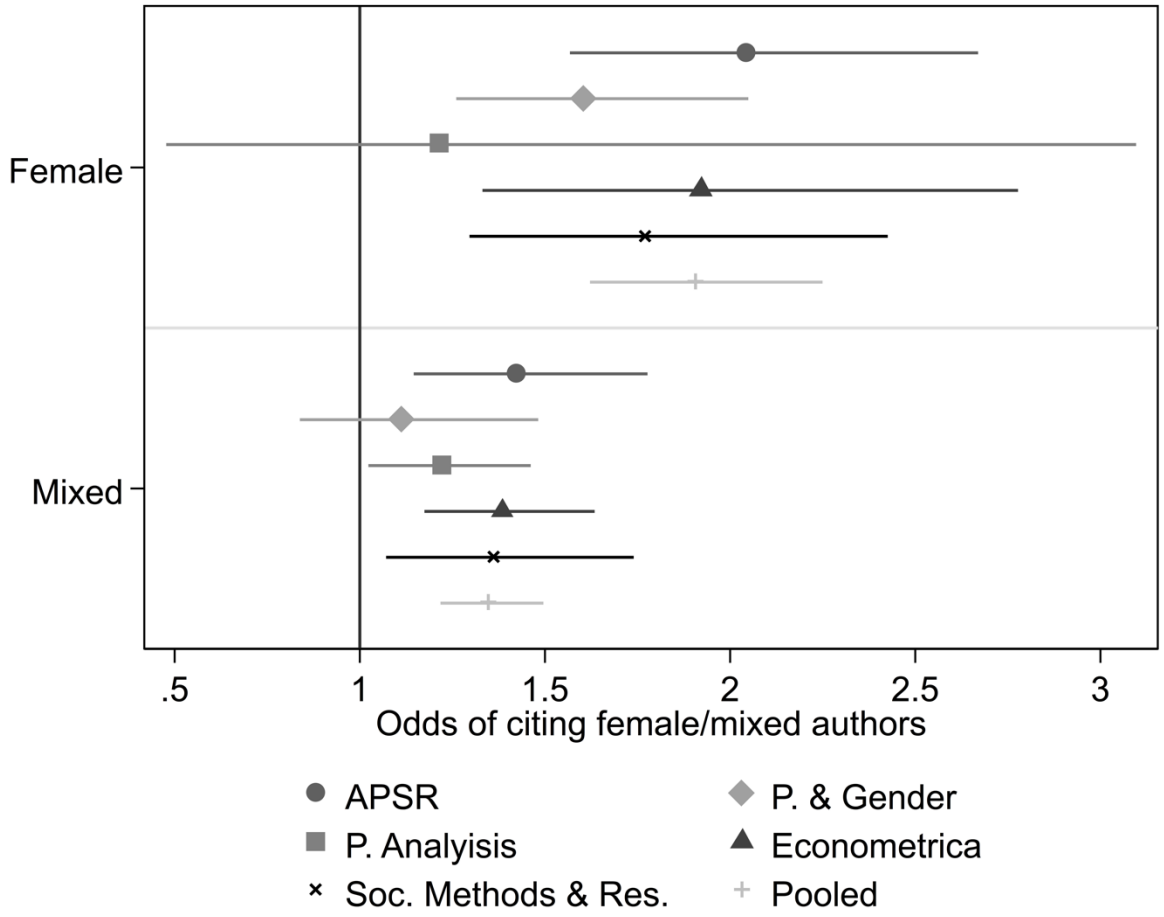
In the models below, the outcome variable has been recoded so that the comparison is between references written by female only or mixed author teams (1) and male only author teams (0). In some ways, this is a more conservative test because it would underestimate the relationship between article author gender and reference author gender if male only author teams are more likely to cite mixed author references mainly because there is at least one male author. While the general pattern of the results is similar, the associations are weaker with a higher level of statistical significance in many instances.

Table A8: Gender and referencing non-male (female/mixed) authors

	APSR	P& G	PA	Econ.	SMR	Pooled
Article author team gender						
Female only	0.72	0.47	0.20	0.65	0.57	0.65
	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.48)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.08)
Mixed	0.36	0.11	0.20	0.33	0.31	0.30
	(0.11)	(0.15)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.05)
Journal fixed effects						
P&G						1.68
						(0.08)
PA						-0.17
						(0.06)
Econ.						-0.59
						(0.05)
SMR						0.13
						(0.07)
Constant	-1.26	0.61	-1.37	-1.83	-1.10	-1.23
	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.04)
Psuedo R2	0.0139	0.00638	0.00123	0.00521	0.00632	0.126
Null log likelihood	-8928	-3490	-3033	-4616	-2385	-25484
Log likelihood	-8804	-3468	-3029	-4592	-2370	-22270
N article clusters	464	332	295	604	232	1927
Observations	15,648	5,883	5,891	10,869	4,053	42,344

Cells are logistic regression coefficients; robust standard errors clustered by article in parentheses.

Figure A3: Odds-ratios for models of non-male (female/mixed) references by journal



Source: Gender and referencing non-male (female/mixed) authors model estimates

Time-series Analysis

Our analysis shows that when the proportion of female scholars is significantly high, the higher the probability that women's work is cited (e.g., see in-text Figure 1). As a first approximation of over time trends, we examine the proportion of article authors (first five authors) that are male or female in each journal over time (see below). Of the sample journals, only *APSR* appears to have a steady increasing proportion of authors that are female over the decade of the sample.

Table A9: Frequencies of article author genders by journal and year

	APSR		*P&G*		*PA*		*Econ.*		*SMR*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2007	71	12			49	9	94	13	36	8
%	85.54	14.46			84.48	15.52	87.85	12.15	81.82	18.18
2008	58	4	8	42	49	5	87	16	28	8
%	93.55	6.45	16.00	84.00	90.74	9.26	84.47	15.53	77.78	22.22
2009	48	13	8	32	46	8	106	14	43	9
%	78.69	21.31	20.00	80.00	85.19	14.81	88.33	11.67	82.69	17.31
2010	77	11	8	38	42	3	122	15	35	11
%	87.50	12.50	17.39	82.61	93.33	6.67	89.05	10.95	76.09	23.91
2011	60	14	8	47	52	7	81	14	44	18
%	81.08	18.92	14.55	85.45	88.14	11.86	85.26	14.74	70.97	29.03
2012	63	18	7	39	52	6	150	14	32	14
%	77.78	22.22	15.22	84.78	89.66	10.34	91.46	8.54	69.57	30.43
2013	71	18	9	50	53	5	134	11	42	11
%	79.78	20.22	15.25	84.75	91.38	8.62	92.41	7.59	79.25	20.75
2014	65	20	11	49	54	14	128	15	50	12
%	76.47	23.53	18.33	81.67	79.41	20.59	89.51	10.49	80.65	19.35
2015	79	27	12	58	65	11	119	23	34	9
%	74.53	25.47	17.14	82.86	85.53	14.47	83.80	16.20	79.07	20.93
2016	69	27	17	46	62	19	117	13	33	8
%	71.88	28.13	26.98	73.02	76.54	23.46	90.00	10.00	80.49	19.51
ALL	661	164	88	401	524	87	1138	148	377	108
%	80.12	19.88	18.00	82.00	85.76	14.24	88.49	11.51	77.73	22.27

Author's calculations. Includes genders for first five authors of each article. *Politics & Gender* was not included in the Web of Science for 2007.

Next, we examine the percentage of the first five authors of each coded reference that is male or female by journal and year. If women's representation is increasing in the corpus of available research to be cited, then we might also expect the proportion of reference authors that is female to increase as well. The proportion of reference authors that are female seem to increase slightly in *APSR* and *PA* over the decade, though there are too few years to say anything definitive.

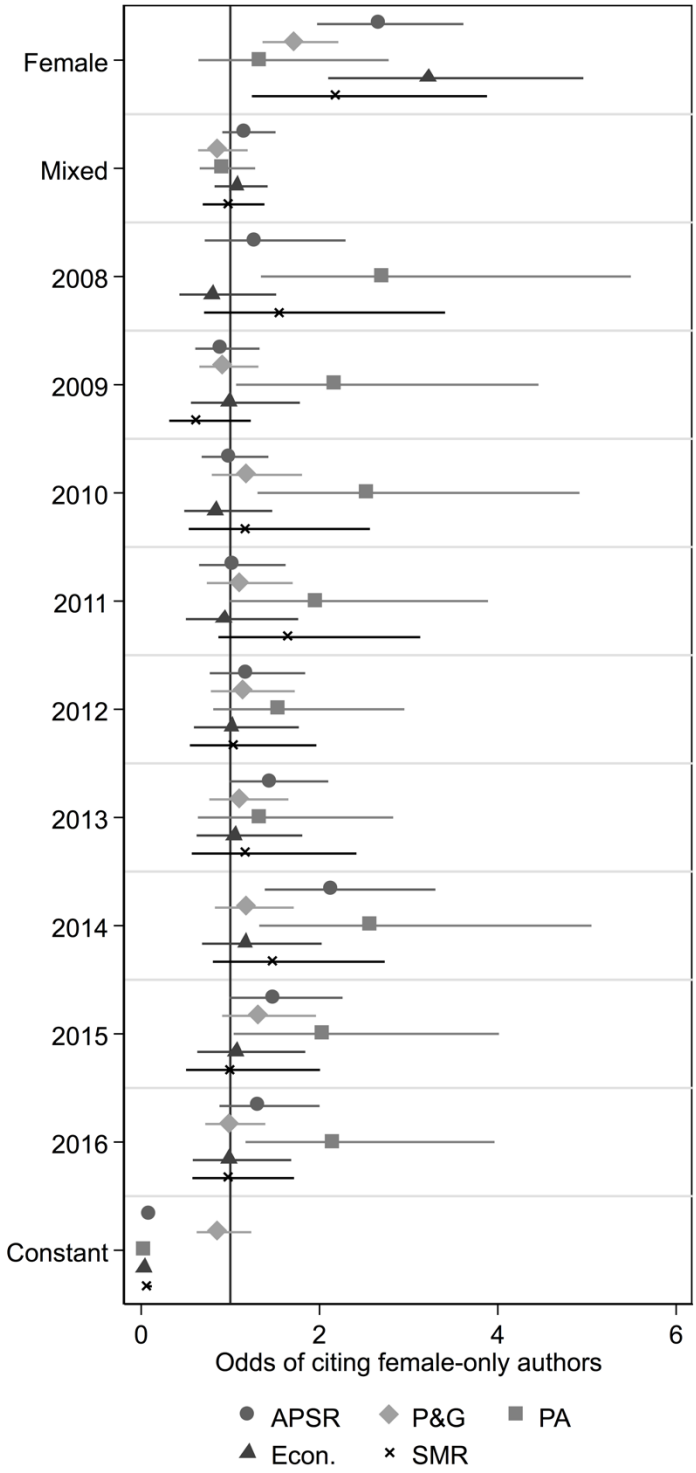
Table A10: Frequencies of reference author genders by journal and year

	APSR		*P&G*		*PA*		*Econ*		*SMR*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2007	1353	210			630	65	1307	158	507	112
%	86.56	13.44			90.65	9.35	89.22	10.78	81.91	18.09
2008	980	190	328	472	603	82	1289	135	522	145
%	83.76	16.24	41.00	59.00	88.03	11.97	90.52	9.48	78.26	21.74
2009	1282	218	321	437	814	110	1737	211	590	130
%	85.47	14.53	42.35	57.65	88.10	11.90	89.17	10.83	81.94	18.06
2010	2279	390	351	564	895	133	1719	146	670	160
%	85.39	14.61	38.36	61.64	87.06	12.94	92.17	7.83	80.72	19.28
2011	1999	382	399	631	1079	173	1759	204	578	185
%	83.96	16.04	38.74	61.26	86.18	13.82	89.61	10.39	75.75	24.25
2012	2668	670	322	524	1133	162	2439	245	824	238
%	79.93	20.07	38.06	61.94	87.49	12.51	90.87	9.13	77.59	22.41
2013	2533	698	365	644	1559	244	2396	272	695	205
%	78.40	21.60	36.17	63.83	86.47	13.53	89.81	10.19	77.22	22.78
2014	2212	784	466	771	1089	238	2157	257	737	207
%	73.83	26.17	37.67	62.33	82.06	17.94	89.35	10.65	78.07	21.93
2015	2587	737	440	713	1352	223	2287	302	645	173
%	77.83	22.17	38.16	61.84	85.84	14.16	88.34	11.66	78.85	21.15
2016	2922	818	662	986	1174	210	2122	241	916	158
%	78.13	21.87	40.17	59.83	84.83	15.17	89.80	10.20	85.29	14.71

Author's calculations. Includes genders for first five authors of each reference in an article. *Politics & Gender* was not included in the Web of Science for 2007.

To better assess whether the probability of citing references written by female authors varies over time, we estimate the main in-text model separately by journal, including fixed effects for each year in our sample. The reference year is 2007. The figure below presents the results for the separate models by journal. The main findings reported in-text remain: in all journals except *PA*, female authors are significantly more likely to cite work by female authors compared to both men and mixed gender author teams. If indeed women were, on average, more likely to be cited with each additional year due to their growing representation in the corpus of available references, we would expect the fixed effects to gradually move away from the baseline category, 2007. Instead, the results indicate that while some years may deviate significantly from 2007, overall there is no trend in the coefficients toward higher probabilities of citing work by female authors in any of the journals. The confidence intervals for the fixed effects also mostly overlap.

Figure A4: Odds-ratios of citing female only authors with fixed year effects by journal, 2007-2016



Logistic regression coefficients with 95% confidence intervals from models estimated with robust errors clustered by article. Reference author gender is male only. Reference year is 2007.

We also estimated the in-text model separately for the first and most recent years for each journal included in the sample. The results are presented in the table below. In most comparisons across years for the same journal, the coefficients are substantively and statistically similar. The exceptions are *PA* and *P&G*. In 2007, in *PA*, there were no articles written by female only author teams (which is also true for 2010, 2012, 2013, and 2015). In 2016, the coefficients are similar to those for the model pooling all years. In both years, the overall probability that an article cites work by female scholars is very low. In *P&G*, the coefficients are substantively different between 2008 (the first year the journal was published) and 2016, though statistically the coefficients for author team genders are not different. Results for intervening years (not presented) suggest no steady trend in the regression coefficients, and instead that the smaller sample by year can be idiosyncratic, particularly for journals like *PA* that have only a handful of articles written by female author teams over the decade.

Table A11: Gender and referencing female authors in first and last year of sample

	APSR		*P&G*		*PA*		*Econ.*		*SMR*	
	2007	2016	2008	2016	2007	2016	2007	2016	2007	2016
Female	0.77	0.69	0.09	0.63		0.35	1.43	1.02	0.66	0.87
	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.15)	(0.38)		(0.73)	(0.71)	(0.63)	(0.25)	(0.39)
Mixed	0.24	0.23	-1.26	-0.19	-0.01	0.06	-1.07	0.72	0.05	0.73
	(0.62)	(0.31)	(0.21)	(0.40)	(0.60)	(0.33)	(0.98)	(0.31)	(0.64)	(0.22)
Constant	-2.30	-1.93	0.44	-0.17	-3.55	-2.80	-3.04	-3.33	-2.61	-2.77
	(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.00)	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.19)	(0.23)	(0.18)	(0.25)	(0.22)
N	1,065	2,271	505	1,014	360	649	769	1,170	280	595
Articles	51	55	33	38	25	39	51	56	23	24
Ll	-348.1	-977.8	-328.6	-680.9	-45.69	-147.3	-133.1	-203.4	-71.90	-158.8
ll_0	-351.7	-992.9	-346.3	-698.9	-45.70	-147.5	-139.3	-206.6	-72.05	-161.9
Pseudo R^2	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02

Cells are logistic regression coefficients; robust standard errors clustered by article in parentheses. In 2007, *Political Analysis* did not publish any papers written by female only authors.

Cohort Analysis

We also estimated models controlling for the earliest publication by a member of the author(s) to account for potential cohort effects. To code the earliest publication of an author team, we queried the CrossRef API using the jsonlite package (Ooms, Lang, and Hilaiel 2017) for each author's first and last name to retrieve the first 800 records, filtered by the first and last name of the author to eliminate false positives, and then extracted the minimum publication year of the resulting list of items. The maximum number of hits for the searches (800) and article filtering strategies were based on searches for Gary King (political science), Kenneth Bollen (sociology), and Charles Ragin (sociology). Based on two different query strategies, the maximum record number for a true hit for each of these authors was less than 600. For the political science journals, the query was restricted to journals in the CrossRef/SCOPUS subjects "Sociology and Political Science" and "Political Science and International Relations." Economics searches were limited to those journals with subjects "Economics and Econometrics" and "Finance," which are often combined in CrossRef/SCOPUS categorizations. While filtering on the journal subjects has the potential to exclude publications by the authors in other subfields, we assume that most scholars' first publications are likely to appear in journals of their primary discipline, and diversification of publication strategies, particularly into other disciplines, are more likely later in one's career. The search strategy for sociology was slightly different based on returns for Bollen and Ragin. Sociology publications have a wider range of subjects, some of which are not clearly grouped by CrossRef/SCOPUS subject categories (e.g., demography is its own category). In addition, many valid Bollen publications were missed when the query was based on CrossRef/SCOPUS subjects, but they were correctly filtered when returned records were filtered to those records with "soc" in the subject. If no records were returned for an author's name, we substituted the year of the article in our dataset, assuming that it was that author's first publication. We estimate that this method of identifying the earliest publication of an author has about a 7-10% error rate, based on the proportion of authors coded to have a first publication earlier than 1970 using this method. Nevertheless, we proceeded to code each author team according to the earliest publication date of any of the team authors, which is then coded into one of 5 cohorts: 2007-2016 (reference category in analysis), 1997-2006, 1987-1996, 1977-1986, and 1967-1976. We also estimated the models using time since first publication, measured in years from zero through 50. The coefficients for the gender of the author team are not substantively different from those presented in the main text.

Table A12: Logistic Regression Estimates: Gender of references and author teams, controlling for cohort of oldest author

	APSR	*P&G*	*PA*	*Econ.*	*SMR*	*Pooled*
Article author team gender						
Female only	1.01	0.52	0.37	1.22	0.76	0.87
	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.39)	(0.27)	(0.30)	(0.11)
Mixed	0.26	-0.17	-0.12	0.04	0.20	0.15
	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.08)
Cohort (2007-2016 cohort is reference category)						
1997-2006	0.11	-0.04	-0.01	0.11	0.28	0.04
	(0.17)	(0.11)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.22)	(0.09)
1987-1996	-0.04	0.23	0.40	0.08	-0.11	0.03
	(0.18)	(0.14)	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.24)	(0.09)
1977-1986	-0.17	-0.31	-0.48	0.09	-0.07	-0.21
	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.35)	(0.19)	(0.30)	(0.10)
1967-1976	0.01	0.34	-0.31	-0.06	0.30	-0.01
	(0.23)	(0.31)	(0.35)	(0.26)	(0.21)	(0.14)
Journal fixed effects						
P&G						1.74
						(0.11)
PA						-0.89
						(0.10)
Econ.						-1.12
						(0.08)
SMR						-0.42
						(0.10)
Constant	-2.10	0.03	-2.84	-3.25	-2.55	-2.03
	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.07)
Psuedo R^2	0.0282	0.0202	0.00650	0.0126	0.0138	0.227
Null LL	-5460	-3598	-1035	-1530	-1006	-16026
LL	-5307	-3525	-1028	-1511	-992.0	-12393
N articles	393	300	242	479	184	1598
Observations	13,408	5,302	4,917	8,559	3,330	35,516

Cells are logistic regression coefficients; robust standard errors clustered by article in parentheses.

Table A13: Logistic Regression Estimates: Gender of references and author teams, controlling for cohort of oldest author

	APSR	*P&G*	*PA*	*Econ.*	*SMR*	Pooled
Article author team gender						
Female	1.00	0.54	0.40	1.19	0.78	0.87
	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.39)	(0.26)	(0.30)	(0.11)
Mixed	0.25	-0.15	-0.05	0.06	0.17	0.14
	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.08)
Cohort (years since first publication)	-0.000	-0.004	-0.005	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.002)
Journal fixed effects						
P&G						1.73
						(0.10)
PA						-0.88
						(0.10)
Econ.						-1.14
						(0.08)
SMR						-0.41
						(0.10)
Constant	-2.08	0.03	-2.79	-3.16	-2.41	-2.00
	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.17)	(0.06)
Psuedo R^2	0.0270	0.0173	0.00128	0.0123	0.00944	0.225
Null log likelihood	-5501	-3615	-1059	-1549	-1021	-16154
Log likelihood	-5352	-3553	-1058	-1530	-1012	-12517
N article clusters	397	302	246	484	184	1613
Observations	13,484	5,325	4,995	8,691	3,370	35,865

Cells are logistic regression coefficients; robust standard errors clustered by article in parentheses.

Appendix References

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