

How Many Citations to Women is “Enough”?
Estimates of Gender Representation in Political Science
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Supplemental Appendix

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Journal sample statistics

Journal name	First year in sample	N of Authors	N coded	Proportion coded	Female authors	Female proportion
AJPS	2007	1289	1218	0.94	221	0.18
APSR	2007	827	772	0.93	150	0.19
AMERICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	2015	44	42	0.95	6	0.14
BJPS	2007	729	681	0.93	157	0.23
CPS	2007	999	921	0.92	290	0.31
CP	2007	318	277	0.87	98	0.35
IO	2007	431	398	0.92	99	0.25
IPSR	2007	457	397	0.87	138	0.35
ISQ	2007	910	836	0.92	205	0.25
JCR	2007	874	800	0.92	205	0.26
J OF EXPERIMENTAL POLI SCI	2014	123	112	0.91	29	0.26
J OF INFO TECH AND POLITICS	2007	378	329	0.87	107	0.33
J OF LAW AND COURTS	2013	96	93	0.97	24	0.26
J OF POLI SCI EDUCATION	2007	421	383	0.91	166	0.43
JOP	2007	1576	1495	0.95	328	0.22
J OF RACE, ETHNICITY, AND POLITICS	2016	30	25	0.83	13	0.52
LSQ	2007	427	408	0.96	80	0.20
NEW POLITICAL SCIENCE	2007	282	260	0.92	78	0.30
PARTY POLITICS	2007	774	718	0.93	218	0.30
PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICS	2008	508	479	0.94	175	0.37
POLICY STUDIES JOURNAL	2007	658	592	0.90	162	0.27
POLITICAL ANALYSIS	2007	611	567	0.93	80	0.14
POLITICAL BEHAVIOR	2007	622	584	0.94	158	0.27
POLITICAL COMMUNICATION	2007	513	465	0.91	144	0.31
PRQ	2007	1211	1130	0.93	339	0.30
POLITICS & GENDER	2008	489	452	0.92	375	0.83
POLITICS & SOCIETY	2007	292	265	0.91	90	0.34
POLITICS AND RELIGION	2008	330	291	0.88	84	0.29
POLITY	2007	218	200	0.92	60	0.30
PS-POLITICAL SCIENCE & POLITICS	2007	1920	1795	0.93	608	0.34
PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY	2007	1082	1021	0.94	315	0.31
PUBLIUS	2007	470	423	0.90	158	0.37
REPRESENTATION	2007	374	339	0.91	106	0.31
RIPE	2007	512	460	0.90	139	0.30
REVIEW OF POLICY RESEARCH	2007	653	563	0.86	192	0.34
SPPQ	2007	412	390	0.95	97	0.25
URBAN AFFAIRS REVIEW	2007	593	528	0.89	178	0.34
WORLD POLITICS	2007	262	242	0.92	62	0.26

Authors’ coding of authors’ probable gender using genderize.io API with jsonlite ver. 1.5 (Ooms, Lang, and Hilaiel 2017) in R (ver. 3.3.2). Source data from Web of Science or ProQuest.

Gender composition of author teams, 2007-2016

	Female team	Male team	Mixed gender team	Solo female	Solo male	N coded
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	2.4%	40.7%	22.7%	7.7%	26.4%	572
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	2.9%	32.8%	15.8%	11.2%	37.3%	418
AMERICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	42
BRITISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	3.2%	33.0%	26.3%	8.6%	28.9%	339
COMPARATIVE POLITICAL STUDIES	4.2%	24.6%	23.2%	17.5%	30.5%	521
COMPARATIVE POLITICS	3.7%	13.9%	14.4%	25.7%	42.2%	187
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	1.3%	24.0%	23.1%	15.3%	36.2%	229
INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	6.5%	13.8%	17.8%	17.0%	44.9%	247
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES QUARTERLY	4.0%	25.6%	19.1%	10.8%	40.5%	481
JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION	2.8%	33.3%	28.2%	11.3%	24.4%	390
JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL POLITICAL SCIENCE	2.4%	31.0%	40.5%	11.9%	14.3%	42
JOURNAL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND POLITICS	5.0%	17.0%	34.0%	11.9%	32.1%	159
JOURNAL OF LAW AND COURTS	3.8%	25.0%	19.2%	13.5%	38.5%	52
JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE EDUCATION	11.2%	13.0%	22.8%	20.0%	33.0%	215
JOURNAL OF POLITICS	3.0%	32.8%	23.7%	8.9%	31.6%	756
JOURNAL OF RACE, ETHNICITY, AND POLITICS	11.1%	0.0%	77.8%	11.1%	0.0%	9
LEGISLATIVE STUDIES QUARTERLY	1.8%	34.4%	18.3%	10.1%	35.3%	218
NEW POLITICAL SCIENCE	2.0%	8.0%	7.5%	24.5%	58.0%	200
PARTY POLITICS	3.6%	24.4%	19.8%	19.1%	33.1%	414
PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICS	3.7%	16.4%	12.3%	28.7%	38.9%	324
POLICY STUDIES JOURNAL	5.5%	26.7%	25.0%	12.0%	30.8%	292
POLITICAL ANALYSIS	1.2%	40.8%	23.8%	1.9%	32.3%	260
POLITICAL BEHAVIOR	4.2%	26.8%	25.8%	11.1%	32.1%	287
POLITICAL COMMUNICATION	4.1%	22.9%	33.9%	11.5%	27.5%	218
POLITICAL RESEARCH QUARTERLY	6.3%	26.0%	22.4%	12.9%	32.4%	599
POLITICS & GENDER	16.0%	1.3%	12.7%	63.8%	6.2%	307
POLITICS & SOCIETY	3.9%	15.6%	13.9%	24.4%	42.2%	180
POLITICS AND RELIGION	3.3%	17.7%	15.5%	19.3%	44.2%	181

POLITY	1.2%	5.3%	5.3%	26.3%	62.0%	171
PS-POLITICAL SCIENCE & POLITICS	5.2%	16.4%	18.5%	19.4%	40.5%	1074
PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY	4.9%	25.5%	40.3%	6.3%	23.0%	427
PUBLIUS	10.2%	16.1%	25.4%	12.7%	35.6%	236
REPRESENTATION	4.5%	11.4%	9.8%	19.6%	54.7%	245
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY	2.5%	13.2%	13.2%	20.7%	50.5%	319
REVIEW OF POLICY RESEARCH	4.6%	13.3%	19.4%	17.7%	44.9%	345
STATE POLITICS & POLICY QUARTERLY	2.6%	29.5%	26.4%	10.4%	31.1%	193
URBAN AFFAIRS REVIEW	3.8%	18.2%	32.6%	15.2%	30.3%	264
WORLD POLITICS	2.0%	23.0%	16.4%	18.4%	40.1%	152

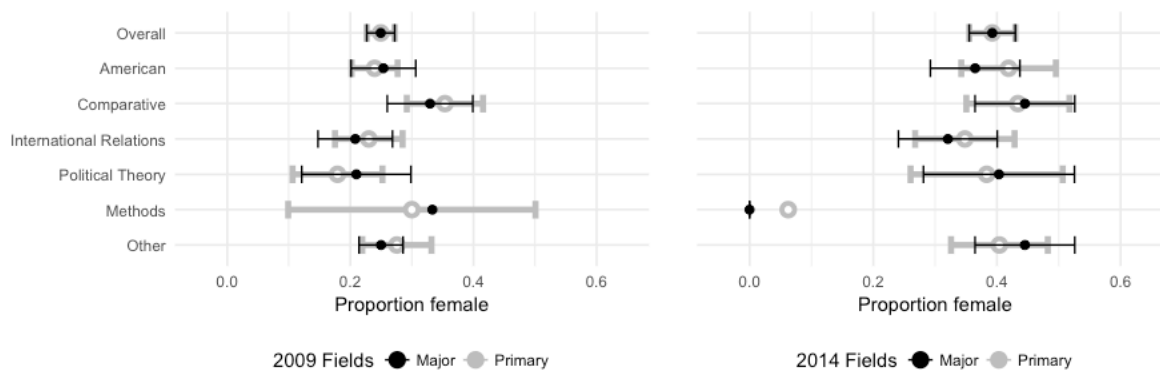
NOTE: Journal author teams for 2007-2016 for available years.

Estimating Women’s Representation with APSA Survey Data

In addition to estimating the distribution of women in research fields using APSA section membership, we can also calculate gender representation using two recent APSA membership surveys. The first wave of the APSA survey included a sample of 1,399 APSA members from the population of 5,179 APSA members, stratified by department size and surveyed in early fall 2009 (Mitchell and Hesli 2013; Hesli, Lee, and Mitchell 2012; Hesli and Lee 2011). The second wave drew a new 1,051 APSA member sample from the 2009 population file, and respondents answered surveys during late fall 2014 and early winter 2015 (Claypool et al. 2017). The proportion of women answering the survey increased from 24.9% of respondents in 2009 to 39.2% in 2014-15.¹ Figure A1 illustrates the gender distribution of APSA members in the surveys overall and according to members’ major field of PhD study and primary field of research and teaching in 2009 and in 2014. Major PhD field has a fixed list of responses, including American Politics, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Theory, Methods, and Other. The surveys also use an open-ended question to ask about a respondent’s primary research and teaching field, which is re-coded to mirror the PhD major field response options (e.g., general political science, political behavior, political economy were recoded to “other”).

Across the major and primary fields, women’s representation increased between the two waves. In 2014-15, among respondents who identified Comparative Politics, Political Theory, or other fields as the major field in their PhD program, more than 40% are female respondents. Among respondents who identified American Politics or International Relations as their major field, 36.5% and 32.1% are female. In both waves of the survey, only three respondents reported Methods as their major PhD field, and one of these identified as female in the first wave, none in the second. When asked their primary field of teaching and research, more than 40% of respondents in American and Comparative Politics identified as female in 2014-15. In contrast, women are only 34.8% and 38.3% of those working primarily in IR or Political Theory, respectively. Of the 16 respondents who identify Methods as their primary teaching and research field in 2014-15, only one is female (6.3%). While the proportion of female APSA survey respondents vary by major and primary fields, the 95% confidence intervals for all major and primary fields except Methods overlap with the overall proportion of women in the survey (39.2%).

PhD major field & primary teaching/research field in APSA surveys



Source:

Authors’ elaboration based on Claypool et al (2017) and Hesli, Lee, and Mitchell (2012).

¹ Gender responses included male, female, and transgender, but only a handful of survey respondents selected transgender, thus we compare males and females in our analyses.

References

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