Supplemental Material for "The Pandemic and *Political Behavior*: Staying the Course"

In an effort to grapple with and empirically test overtime changes in the representation of women authors in submissions to *Political Behavior*, we utilize lagged dependent variable models. Table A1 provides the results from a series of lagged dependent variable models testing the effect of time period treatments on the change in proportion of submissions that include at least one woman author. These four lagged dependent variable models include a one period (3-month) lag and test the effect of the COVID-19 "treatment" if we consider treatment at the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020 or if we model the treatment as being delayed in effect by three, six, and 15 months. We choose the first treatment point because it represents the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. We chose the other treatment points because they are the time points when we observe clear shifts in the proportion of submissions with at least one woman author (a clear drop-off in June-August 2020 and increases in September-November 2020 and June-August 2021).

Given established concerns about lagged dependent variable models biasing the true effect in a negative direction (Angrist and Pischke 2009; Ding and Li 2019), negative coefficients are likely to be closer to zero than the model predicts and positive coefficients are likely to be larger values (farther away from zero) than the model predicts. A statistically significant finding indicates that even controlling for past proportion of submissions that have at least one woman, there is an inflection point in submissions with at least one woman author at the time point designated by the treatment time point. A positive value indicates that submissions with at least one woman increase, a negative value that such submissions decrease.

Table A1: Lagged dependent variable model of the effect of time period treatments on the proportion of submissions with at least one woman author, one-period (3 month) lag

	Treatment Variable			
	March-May 2020 and after	June-August 2020 and after	Sept-Nov 2020 and after	June-August 2021 and after
Lagged proportion with woman author	.16 (.26)	.04 (.30)	-.19 (.21)	-.29 (.24)
Treatment variable	.10 (.06)	.10 (.06)	.17** (.04)	.17** (.04)
Constant	.29* (.10)	.35** (.11)	.41** (.08)	.49** (.09)
N=14 Adjusted R^2	.20	.20	.61	.56

*p<.05; **p<.01

We find in these estimates that there is no statistically significant effect of the treatment (no increase in the proportion of submissions with at least one woman author) with the onset of COVID-19 or the treatment of COVID-19 delayed three months (the first two columns of table A1). Even still, the statistically insignificant coefficient estimate is positive. When we delay the effect further, we find that a statistically significant effect indicating that the proportion of submissions with at least one woman increases slightly beginning in either the September-November 2020 time period or the June-August 2021 period.

In Table A2, we estimate the same models, but this time with a one-year, rather than a one-period (three months) lag. Given this lag, we are unable to estimate a model with the initial treatment cutoff of March-May 2020 because of missing data (caused by the one-year lag). We find remarkably similar estimates with statistically significant and positive coefficient estimates for the six and 15 month delay treatments, but no significant effect of the treatment delayed three months from the beginning of the lockdown from COVID-19 in March 2020.

Table A2: Lagged dependent variable model of the effect of time period treatments on the proportion of submissions with at least one woman author, one-year lag

	Treatment Variable		
	June-August 2020 and after	Sept-Nov 2020 and after	June-August 2021 and after
Lagged proportion with woman author	.10 (.33)	.006 (.24)	-.25 (.26)
Treatment variable	.06 (.10)	.15* (.05)	.13* (.04)
Constant	.37* (.04)	.34** (.10)	.49** (.09)
N=11 Adjusted R^2	-.16	.41	.45

*p<.05; **p<.01

Altogether these results indicate that there are consistent increases in submissions with at least one woman author beginning in September-November 2020 and June-August 2021. In other words, there was a sustained increase in the presence of women authors in submissions to Political Behavior after these time periods. It is not clear whether or not these increases were related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the limitations of the data at hand and further data on the submissions and the larger pool of potential submitters, we are hesitant to extrapolate beyond what we model and find in these series of models.

References

Angrist, Joshua D., and Pischke, Jörn-Steffen. 2009. *Mostly Harmless Econometrics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Ding, Peng, and Li, Fan. 2019. "A Bracketing Relationship between Difference-in-Differences and Lagged-Dependent-Variable Adjustment." *Political Analysis* 27 (4): 1–11.