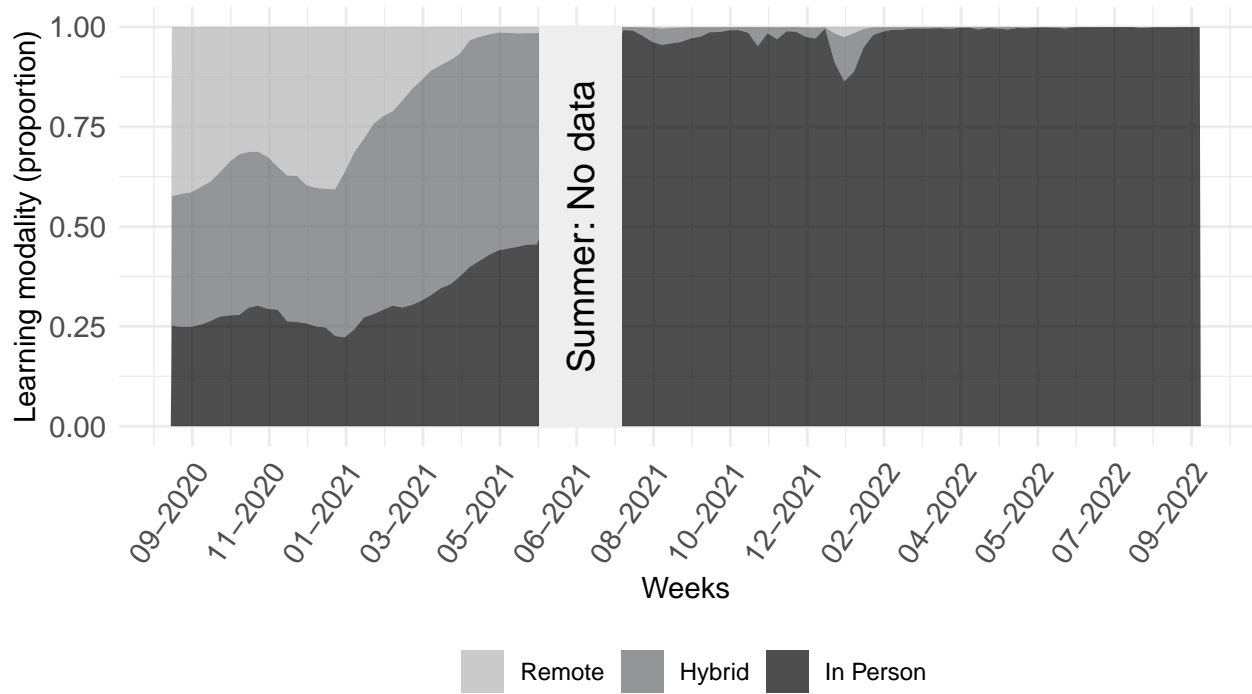The *American Political Science Review* during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Supplemental Materials

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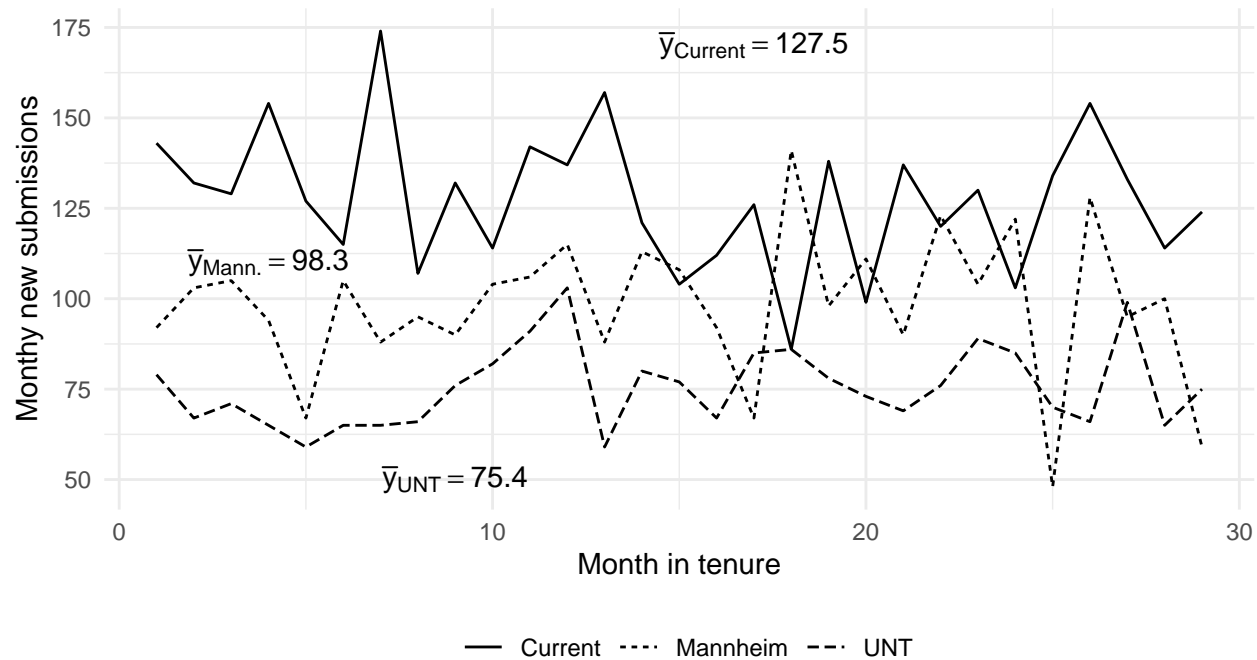Figure 1: United States Learning modality share K-12 schools, 2020-2022

Table 1: Number of new submissions regressed on time periods

	Monthly submissions
Intercept (pre-announcement)	103.947***
	(6.669)
Post-announcement	−3.697
	(12.252)
Early pandemic	7.553
	(21.611)
New team	33.786**
	(10.041)
AY2021-22+	16.767
	(10.239)
Num.Obs.	58
R2	0.214
R2 Adj.	0.154
AIC	562.3
BIC	574.6
Log.Lik.	−275.129
F	3.599
RMSE	27.79

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Linear regression coefficients (and standard errors).

See Figure 1 in main text for coding of time periods.

$\overline{y}_{\text{Current}} = 127.5$

$\overline{y}_{\text{Mann.}} = 98.3$

$\overline{y}_{\text{UNT}} = 75.4$

Note: The UNT (2012–16) and Mannheim (2016–20) teams began on July 1,
while the Current team began on June 1, 2020.

Figure 2: Average monthly new submissions by month of tenure

Table 2: New submission author characteristics by substantive topics & editorial team, 2018-2022

Classification	Author characteristics	Mannheim	Current	Percent change
Global South	N. America	225	386	71.6
Global South	Europe	68	103	51.5
Global South	Other	31	66	112.9
Women/SOGI	Women/Non-binary	47	116	146.8
Women/SOGI	Men	31	64	106.5
Women/SOGI	Mixed team	40	107	167.5
Race/Ethnicity	1+ Author(s) of color	94	216	129.8
Race/Ethnicity	White author(s)	111	147	32.4

In Table 2, we report the number of new manuscript submissions in each classification from main text Figure 2 according to authors' regional location (corresponding author only), gender identity, or race/ethnicity. The number of new submissions after June 2020 increased across all reported classifications and author characteristics. However, the increases were largest by author(s) with characteristics most associated with the substantive area of research. New submissions on politics in the Global South from other regions increased more (as a percentage increase) than those from North America and Europe.[1] Similarly, increases in new submissions related to women and politics and/or sexuality or gender identity (SOGI) and politics were driven by larger increases in submissions by women and/or non-binary authors or teams with at least one woman or non-binary member. Likewise, the largest increase in new submissions in REP were by individual scholars of color or teams with at least one author of color. Overall, these patterns suggest that our team's public commitment to greater *substantive* diversity may be associated with greater *representational* diversity among submitting authors.

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[1]We acknowledge that it is also possible that the authors most likely to submit their work to the journal may be among the more occupationally, economically, or socially privileged political scientists in their national contexts.

Table 3: Classification regressed on author characteristics

	Outcome: Global South	Outcome: Women, Gender & Sexuality	Outcome: Race/ Ethnicity
Current team	0.373***	0.513**	0.458***
	(0.091)	(0.185)	(0.131)
Europe	−0.489***		
	(0.145)		
Other region	−0.414*		
	(0.201)		
Europe × Current	−0.113		
	(0.187)		
Other x Current	0.093		
	(0.247)		
Mixed team		−0.599**	
		(0.225)	
Declined gender		−1.640***	
		(0.413)	
Mixed team × Current		0.176	
		(0.268)	
Declined gender × Current		0.515	
		(0.465)	
Race/Ethnicity declined			−0.383
			(0.227)
Race/ethnicity declined × Current			−0.885**
			(0.324)
Constant	−1.945***	−2.087***	−2.202***
	(0.071)	(0.155)	(0.109)
Num.Obs.	6756	6756	6756
AIC	5168.2	3028.4	4058.8
BIC	5209.2	3083.0	4099.7
Log.Lik.	−2578.121	−1506.220	−2023.382
F	12.945	31.463	16.642
RMSE	0.33	0.24	0.29

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Logistic regression coefficients (and standard errors).

See main text for coding of categories.

References

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2023a. "School Learning Modalities, 2020-2021." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/school-learning-modalities-2020-2021.

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