APPENDIX A: KEYWORDS

We first identified all tweets broadly related to career-promoting and family-related activities, and began with the terms such as “publication", “new paper", “child care" and “home school." Based on the randomly drawn sets of 100 tweets, we coded each of these tweets as work- and family-related or not. Based on this human-coded data, we then chose a more extensive set of keywords that can classify the entire corpus, as shown in Table B1. Note that since most papers and articles are shared on Twitter via url, we also classified tweets as work-related if the shared url address indicates the file type (‘pdf’), a publication venue (i.e. ‘tandfonline’, ‘ssrn’, ‘monkeycage’, ‘jstor’, ‘wiley’, ‘sagepub’), or data repository services (‘github’).

B1: List of Work, Family, and Teaching -Related Keywords

Work-Related Keywords	accept ajps analyze announce application apsr article author award book chapter committee conference contribution data database draft edit estimate experiment explore find finding forthcoming gated grant graph honor jop journal lsq nominat offer paper pnas preprint presentation project publish qualitative quant quantitative randomization RCT register reject replicat report research result reviewer revise revision scholar studies study submission submit survey validity workshop
Family-Related Keywords	aunt babysit breast feeding breast milk breastfeeding camp child care child childcare dad day care daycare elementary school families family leave family home school homeschool homework infant kids marriage married marry maternity mom my baby my child my dad my daughter my father my kid my mom my mother my son nanny newborn our baby our child our daughter our kid our son parent paternity pregnant preschool return to school toddler year old yr old
Teaching-Related Keywords	accept assign class course educator enroll essay grade grading hybrid instruction instruct intro lecture module office hour quiz rec letter recommendation letter recording semester service session slide student syllabi syllabus synchronous taught teacher teaching textbook undergrad

There are limits to using a keyword-focused approach. Without hand coding each tweet, we miss some family- and work- related tweets and include false-positives. For example, in early iterations the word “father”in isolation was included as a family-related keyword. However, given the sample of political scientists, we collected more tweets on Adams, Jefferson, and other “Founding Fathers” than parenting tweets. However, if we assume that the accuracy of these keywords does not change before and after the treatment, then the measure, albeit imperfect, should reflect changes along these topics. We then apply this classifier to the approximately 1.8 million tweets, which allowed us to construct a weekly measure of the proportion of academics’ family- and work-related tweets.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY STATISTICS

B1: Summary Statistics

	Female	Male	Total
Assistant	791	523	1,314
Associate	521	329	913
Full	371	314	685
Total	1,683	1,229	2,912
	Family Tweet (N)	Work Tweet (N)	Total N
All	109,867	189,173	1,836,896
Female	59,848	93,674	908,041
Male	50,019	95,499	928,855
Percent of Family-Related Tweets (Weekly)			
	Mean	Std Dev	Min-Max
All	6.39	14.57	0-100
Female	7.04	15.59	0-100
Male	5.54	13.05	0-100
Percent of Work-Related Tweets (Weekly)			
	Mean	Std Dev	Min-Max
All	14.02	22.3	0-100
Female	13.70	22.31	0-100
Male	14.44	22.29	0-100

APPENDIX C: TABLE 2 ROBUSTNESS CHECKS

C1: Table 2 without controlling for total tweets

	Family	Work	Family	Work	Family	Work	Family	Work
	All Faculty		Assistant		Associate		Full	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Female*Pandemic	0.967***	-1.354***	1.268***	-1.631**	0.811*	-1.188*	0.573	-0.895
	(0.220)	(0.324)	(0.353)	(0.498)	(0.387)	(0.579)	(0.406)	(0.630)
Individual Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	100,152	100,152	43,052	43,052	31,735	31,735	25,365	25,365
R^2	0.114	0.181	0.107	0.154	0.116	0.200	0.128	0.209

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

C2: Table 2 with controls for total tweet interactions

	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet
	All Faculty		Assistant		Associate		Full	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	0.001	-0.005*	0.002	0.001	-0.002	-0.005	0.0003	-0.011*
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Female*Pandemic	0.942***	-1.423***	1.372**	-1.831**	0.700	-1.256	0.505	-0.914
	(0.259)	(0.384)	(0.424)	(0.594)	(0.460)	(0.686)	(0.478)	(0.772)
Female*Total	-0.005*	-0.001	-0.008	-0.008	-0.004	-0.005	-0.004	0.007
	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.006)
Pandemic*Total	-0.004*	0.007**	-0.004	0.003	-0.006*	0.011*	-0.002	0.006
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)
Female*Pandemic*Total	0.002	0.006	-0.007	0.017*	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.0003
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.007)
Individual Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	100,152	100,152	43,052	43,052	31,735	31,735	25,365	25,365
R^2	0.114	0.181	0.107	0.155	0.116	0.200	0.128	0.209

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

C3: Table 2 with tweet counts as the outcome

	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet
	All Faculty		Assistant		Associate		Full	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Female*Pandemic	0.241**	-0.187**	0.153†	-0.119	0.355**	-0.262*	0.280	-0.162
	(0.076)	(0.071)	(0.086)	(0.089)	(0.108)	(0.103)	(0.217)	(0.191)
Individual Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	100,152	100,152	43,052	43,052	31,735	31,735	25,365	25,365
R^2	0.592	0.583	0.519	0.449	0.619	0.543	0.611	0.684

† p<0.08; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

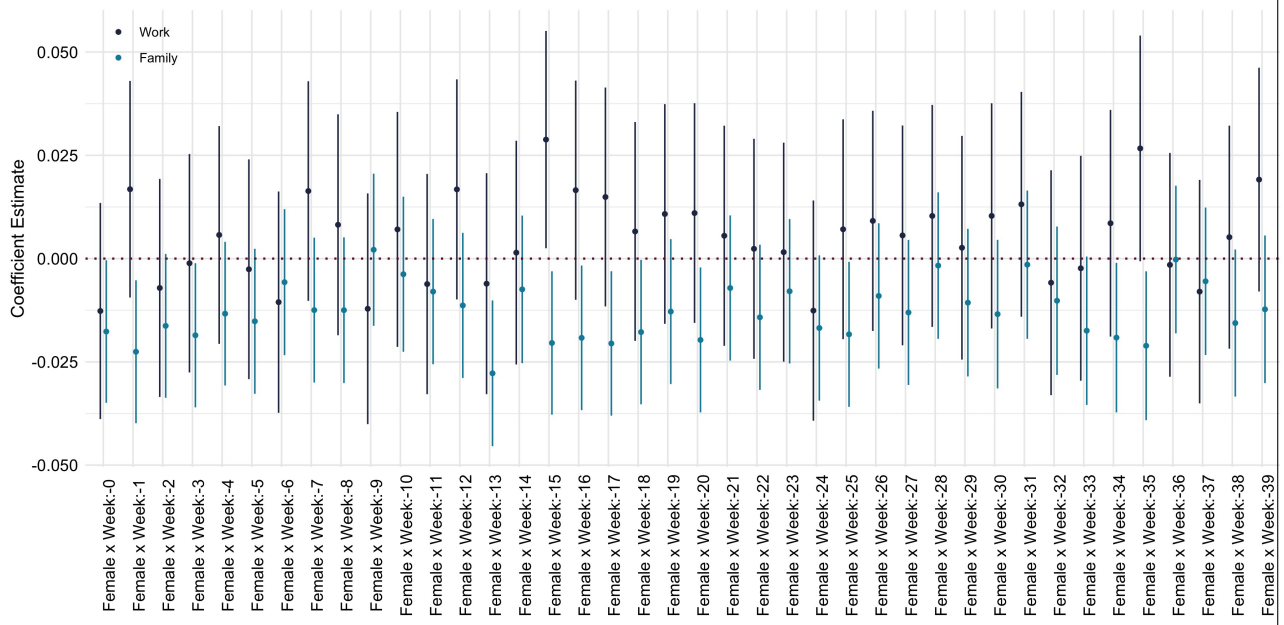
C4: Table 2 with Alternative Treatment Date

	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet	Family Tweet	Work Tweet
	All Faculty		Assistant		Associate		Full	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Female*Pandemic	0.860***	-1.460***	1.079**	-1.621***	0.701	-1.360*	0.611	-1.117
	(0.214)	(0.316)	(0.348)	(0.488)	(0.371)	(0.559)	(0.394)	(0.620)
Individual Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	100,152	100,152	43,052	43,052	31,735	31,735	25,365	25,365
R^2	0.114	0.181	0.107	0.154	0.116	0.200	0.128	0.209

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

APPENDIX D: ABSENCE OF PRE-TREATMENT TRENDS

D1: Pre-Treatment Gender Difference in Work- and Family-Related Tweets (%)



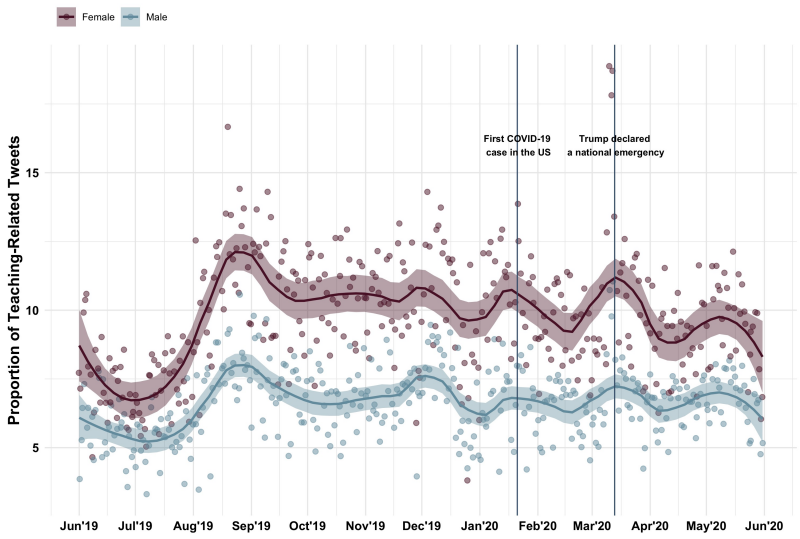
Note: This figure reports the estimated coefficients of Female interacted with the dummies for each week pre-treatment. The benchmark week is Week 40 (i.e the first treated week). Individual and time fixed effects are included. Vertical lines represent the 95% CI and the dots indicate the estimated coefficient of the interaction term. Navy indicates the results for the work-related tweets, and lighter blue indicates the results for the family-related tweets. Null results suggest there was no consistent pre-treatment difference in trends.

APPENDIX E: ADDRESSING ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

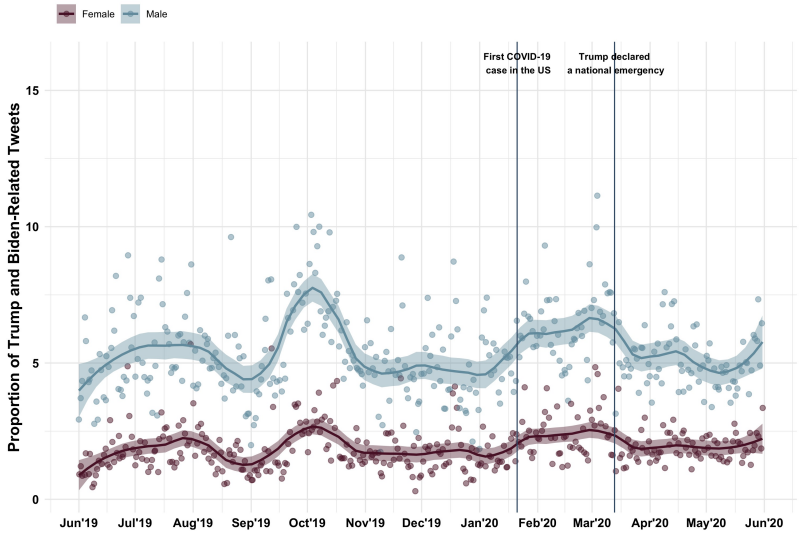
To address alternative explanations, we apply the same estimation strategy using tweets about a topic that should not vary by gender before and after the lockdown. First, our *Discussion* shows no gender differences in teaching-related tweets after the pandemic, and E1 offers visual evidence. Second, because so many political scientists use Twitter to discuss current affairs, we use the same corpus to construct a weekly measure of the percentage of tweets concerning Donald Trump or Joe Biden. Given that much of the public discourse since the onset of the pandemic has concerned either the Trump Administration's response to the pandemic or the upcoming 2020 Presidential election, we would expect the number of tweets mentioning either Trump or Biden to increase over time. Unlike family- or work-related tweeting, we have have no prior expectation that the effects would differ by gender and Figure E2 shows that there is no obvious gender-related differences in tweets about two candidates over time. For completeness, Table E3 shows the related DiD estimates to show that there is no evidence that the lockdown affected female scholars' tendency to tweet about current affairs relative to their male peers across ranks.

To further contextualize this effect, we present data on academic commentary on the Black Lives Matter protests this past summer. As seen in Figure E4, the killing of George Floyd resulted in an approximately 6% increase in the number of BLM-related tweets among political scientists. The surge in BLM-related tweets exists for both men and women till late June. Yet it quickly recedes to its pre-George Floyd level.

E1: Daily Trends in % Teaching-Related Tweets



E2: Daily Trends in % Trump- and Biden-Related Tweets

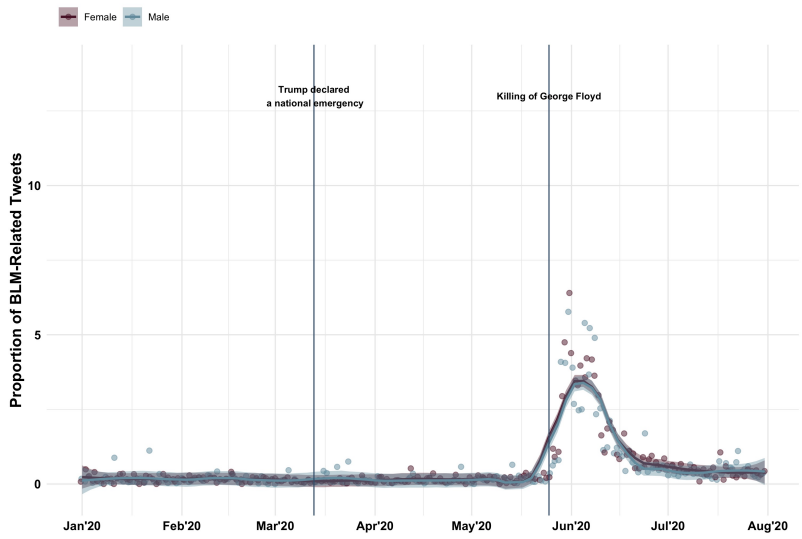


E3: The Lockdown Effect on Trump- and Biden-Related Tweets

	All Faculty	Assistant	Associate	Full
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female*Pandemic	0.087	0.003	0.104	0.259
	(0.146)	(0.173)	(0.258)	(0.370)
Individual Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	101,408	43,589	32,135	25,684
R^2	0.254	0.183	0.215	0.320

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses. * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

E4: Daily Trends in % Black Lives Matter Tweets



Seasonality Effect

One may also worry that our effects capture something seasonal about early March, where we would typically observe the relative decline in work-related tweets for female academics. For instance, the annual conference that attracts scholars of international relations (ISA) typically happens around the end of March, followed by an annual discipline-wide conference (MPSA) in mid-April. To the extent that male academics are over-represented in conference panels and that work-related twitter activity tends to go up during the conference, our results may simply reflect the particularities of the uptick in professional networking opportunities in the second half of the spring semester. To address this concern, we repeat a similar analysis to Table 3, using March 15, 2019 as a cut-point. For the comparability, we compare the results between Jan 1–May 30, 2019 with the same time window in 2020 to show that there is no comparable treatment effect in 2019. These relationships are disaggregated by rank in Appendix F.

E4: Full Seasonality Test

	Panel A: 2019							
	Family	Work	Family	Work	Family	Work	Family	Work
	All Faculty		Assistant		Associate		Tenured	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Female*Pandemic	0.014	-0.497	-0.791	-0.365	0.093	-0.474	1.198*	-0.689
	(0.277)	(0.431)	(0.417)	(0.675)	(0.503)	(0.765)	(0.541)	(0.820)
Individual Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	40,518	40,518	17,062	17,062	12,925	12,925	10,531	10,531
R^2	0.159	0.222	0.151	0.210	0.157	0.226	0.181	0.242

	Panel B: 2020							
	Family	Work	Family	Work	Family	Work	Family	Work
	All Faculty		Assistant		Associate		Tenured	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Female*Pandemic	1.108***	-1.231***	1.290**	-1.244*	1.245**	-1.321*	0.597	-1.002
	(0.254)	(0.355)	(0.402)	(0.561)	(0.453)	(0.619)	(0.471)	(0.679)
Individual Fixed Effect?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	46,257	46,257	20,013	20,013	14,655	14,655	11,589	11,589
R^2	0.004	0.009	0.005	0.010	0.005	0.011	0.003	0.009

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001