Codebook and Question Wording for Replication Data for: Women in Legislative Studies: Improving Gender Equality

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This document explains each of the variables used in our paper. These variables come from our original survey described in the paper. We've included the question wording, and how the variable was coded. Please note that skip logic was used in programming the survey such that respondents were only asked questions that applied to them.

Q2 What is your subfield in Political Science? Please check all that apply.

- ☐ American (1)
- ☐ Comparative (2)
- ☐ International Relations (3)
- ☐ Political Philosophy (4)
- ☐ Political Methodology (5)
- ☐ Other. Please describe: (6) _____

In the dataset, these were coded as separate indicator variables: Q2_1 American, Q2_2 Comparative, Q2_3 IR, etc.

Q4_1:
Approximately what percentage of your work is related to legislative politics?

	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Legislative Politics ()	

Q5: It is common for scholars to think about themselves as someone who "studies X." Do you consider yourself someone who "studies legislatures?"

- ○ Definitely yes (1)
- ○ Probably yes (2)
- ○ Not Sure (3)
- ○ Probably not (4)
- ○ Definitely not (5)

identityrank: a factor variable version of Q5 with the following categories: “Definitely not", "Probably not", "Not Sure", "Probably yes", "Definitely yes"))

Q15 What is your current academic rank?

- ○ Graduate Student (1)
- ○ Post-Doc (2)
- ○ Assistant Professor (3)
- ○ Associate Professor (4)
- ○ Full Professor (5)
- ○ Emeritus Professor (6)
- ○ Instructor (7)
- ○ Adjunct Professor (8)
- ○ Other. Please describe: (9) _____

Q24 Which racial/ethnic category best describes you?

- ○ White, non-Hispanic (1)
- ○ African-American / Black (2)
- ○ Asian-American (3)
- ○ Hispanic / Latino (4)
- ○ Native American / American Indian (5)
- ○ Other: (6) _____

Q8 What APSA sections are you a member of? Please select all that apply.

- [ ] 1. Federalism & Intergovernmental Relations (1)
- [ ] 2. Law and Courts (2)
- [ ] 3. Legislative Studies (3)
- [ ] 4. Public Policy (4)
- [ ] 5. Political Organizations and Parties (5)
- [ ] 6. Public Administration (6)
- [ ] 7. Conflict Processes (7)
- [ ] 8. Representation and Electoral Systems (8)
- [ ] 9. Presidents and Executive Politics (9)
- [ ] 10. Political Methodology (10)
- [ ] 11. Religion and Politics (11)
- [ ] 13. Urban and Local Politics (12)
- [ ] 15. Science, Technology & Environmental Politics (13)
- [ ] 16. Women and Politics Research (14)
- [ ] 17. Foundations of Political Theory (15)
- [ ] 18. Information Technology and Politics (16)
- [ ] 19. International Security and Arms Control (17)

- [ ] 20. Comparative Politics (18)
- [ ] 21. European Politics and Society (19)
- [ ] 22. State Politics and Policy (20)
- [ ] 23. Political Communication (21)
- [ ] 24. Politics and History (22)
- [ ] 25. Political Economy (23)
- [ ] 27. New Political Science (24)
- [ ] 28. Political Psychology (25)
- [ ] 29. Political Science Education (26)
- [ ] 30. Politics, Literature, and Film (27)
- [ ] 31. Foreign Policy (28)
- [ ] 32. Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior (29)
- [ ] 33. Race, Ethnicity and Politics (30)
- [ ] 34. International History and Politics (31)
- [ ] 35. Comparative Democratization (32)
- [ ] 36. Human Rights (33)
- [ ] 37. Qualitative and Multi-Method Research (34)
- [ ] 38. Sexuality and Politics (35)

- [ ] 39. Health Politics and Policy (36)
- [ ] 40. Canadian Politics (37)
- [ ] 41. Political Networks (38)
- [ ] 42. Experimental Research (39)
- [ ] 43. Migration and Citizenship (40)
- [ ] 44. African Politics Conference Group (41)
- [ ] 45. Class and Inequality (42)
- [ ] 46. Ideas, Knowledge, and Politics (43)
- [ ] 47. American Political Thought (44)
- [ ] 48. International Collaboration (45)
- [ ] 49. Middle East and North Africa Politics (46)

In the dataset, these were coded as separate indicator variables: Q8_1, Q8_2, Q8_3, etc.

lss: An indicator variable whether the respondent was an “LSS Member” or “Non-LSS Member” based on their response to Q8_3==“3. Legislative Studies.”

Q9 Why did you decide not to become a member of APSA's Legislative Studies Section? Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Never considered joining (1)
- ☐ Too expensive (2)
- ☐ No additional benefits (3)
- ☐ Not a welcoming section (4)
- ☐ Perceived to be male-dominated (5)
- ☐ Lacks racial and ethnic diversity (6)
- ☐ Too cliquey/exclusive (7)
- ☐ Too focused on the U.S. Congress (8)
- ☐ Too heavily focused on quantitative methods (9)
- ☐ Section membership is not important to me (10)
- ☐ I do not consider myself a legislative scholar (11)
- ☐ Other. Please explain: (12)

In the dataset, these were coded as separate indicator variables:Q9_1, Q9_2, etc.

Q13 Which of the following do you think are problems in the Legislative Studies Section? Please check all that apply.

- [ ] Too expensive (1)
- [ ] No additional benefits (2)
- [ ] Not a welcoming section (3)
- [ ] Perceived to be male-dominated (4)
- [ ] Lacks racial and ethnic diversity (5)
- [ ] Too cliquey/exclusive (6)
- [ ] Too focused on the U.S. Congress (7)
- [ ] Too heavily focused on quantitative methods (8)
- [ ] Other. Please explain: (9)

In the dataset, these were coded as separate indicator variables:Q13_1, Q13_2, etc.

Q26 Have you ever submitted work (either solo-authored or with co-authors) to Legislative Studies Quarterly?

- ○ Yes (1)
- ○ No (2)
- ○ Don't Recall (3)

Q28 To which journals do you submit your work before considering Legislative Studies Quarterly?

- ☐ American Journal of Political Science (1)
- ☐ American Political Science Review (2)
- ☐ The Journal of Politics (3)
- ☐ Legislative Studies Quarterly is typically the first outlet I send my work to (4)
- ☐ Other: (5)

In the dataset, these were coded as separate indicator variables: Q28_1, Q28_2, Q28_3, etc.