2018

How International Is Political Science? Patterns of Submission and Publication in the American Political Science Review

Marijke Breuning
University of North Texas

Ayal Feinberg
University of North Texas

Benjamin Isaak Gross
Jacksonville State University, bgross@jsu.edu

Melissa Martinez
University of North Texas

Ramesh Sharma

See next page for additional authors

Recommended Citation

Breuning, M., Feinberg, A., Gross, B., Martinez, M., Sharma, R., & Ishiyama, J. (2018). How International Is Political Science? Patterns of Submission and Publication in the American Political Science Review. PS: Political Science & Politics, 51(4), 789-798. doi:10.1017/S1049096518000963

How International is Political Science? Patterns of Submission and Publication in the APSR

Marijke Breuning, *University of North Texas*

Ayal Feinberg, *University of North Texas*

Benjamin Isaak Gross, *Jacksonville State University*

Melissa Martinez, *University of North Texas*

Ramesh Sharma, *Data Analytics Consultant*

John Ishiyama, *University of North Texas*

Abstract

How international in scope is publishing in political science? Previous studies have shown that the top journals primarily publish work by scholars from the US and, to a lesser extent, other global north countries. However, such studies used published content and could not evaluate the impact of the review process on the relative absence of international scholars in journals. Here, we evaluate patterns of submission and publication by US and international scholars for the *American Political Science Review* (APSR) – one of the most selective peer-reviewed journals in the discipline. We find that scholars from the US and other global north countries are published roughly in proportion to submissions, but that global south scholars fare less well. We also find that scholars affiliated with prestigious universities are overrepresented, irrespective of geographic location. We conclude with some observations about the implications of these findings for efforts to internationalize the discipline.

Biographical notes

Marijke Breuning is a Professor at the University of North Texas. She can be reached at marijke.breuning@unt.edu.

Ayal Feinberg is a PhD Candidate at the University of North Texas. He can be reached at ayal.k.feinberg@gmail.com.

Benjamin Isaak Gross is an Assistant Professor at Jacksonville State University. He can be reached at Bgross@jsu.edu.

Melissa Martinez is a PhD Candidate at the University of North Texas. She can be reached at MelissaMartinez10@my.unt.edu.

Ramesh Sharma is an independent data analytics consultant based in Texas. He can be reached at sharmarr2008@gmail.com.

John Ishiyama is a University Distinguished Research Professor at the University of North Texas. He can be reached at john.ishiyama@unt.edu.

Introduction

The APSA has long worked to internationalize the discipline and foster dialogue between scholars from different geographic locations. Such dialogue adds to the diversity of perspectives and enriches social scientific knowledge. The association now includes scholars from over 100 countries outside the US (PS 2013, 2015), who together account for about a quarter of its membership (Miller 2016). Additionally, in 2016, the APSA appointed an editorial team based outside of the US for the first time in the journal's history, further reinforcing the internationalization of the discipline.

Yet, scholars affiliated with US universities remain a dominant presence in the social sciences in general and political science in particular (UNESCO 2010, 2013; see also Aydinli and Mathews 2000; Hoffmann 1977; Kristensen 2015; Wæver 1998). Evidence from published work shows that the largest proportion of authors whose work appears in top journals is affiliated with institutions in the US and, to a lesser extent, other global north countries (Aydinli and Mathews 2000; Breuning, Bredehoft and Walton 2005; Kristensen 2015). It is less clear, however, whether the review process affects the relative absence of international scholars in these journals. To fill this gap, we evaluate what determines the success of papers submitted by US and international scholars to the *American Political Science Review* (APSR) – one of the most selective peer-reviewed journals in the discipline.

International Authorship in Political Science

How international in scope is the authorship of articles in journals published by professional associations based in the US? Previous studies (Aydinly and Mathews 2000; Breuning, Bredehoft and Walton 2005; Kristensen 2015; Wæver 1998) have shown that the authorship of prestigious journals in political science and international studies has become more international, but remains focused on the US and other global north countries. It is possible that this is a function of the incentive structure regarding publication, but it is also possible that the review process affects this outcome.

Aydinly and Mathews (2000) recommended that journals and professional associations in the US engage in outreach efforts to improve the odds of success for international – and especially global south – scholars. The APSA has engaged in such efforts through its Africa and

MENA workshops (e.g. PS 2015). However, the internationalization of the discipline is an incomplete project and not always characterized by dialogue (Canagarajah 2002).

Furthermore, Kristensen (2015, 252) observed that "success breeds success: a highly published author or institution is more likely to publish again." He does not suggest that highly published authors do not deserve to be published again, but he does suggest that high quality scholarship by less well-published scholars and those affiliated with non-elite institutions faces a higher threshold to gain recognition. In other words, Kristensen (2015) cautions that implicit biases may affect what gets published. His work, as most studies of journal authorship, employs data derived from the published content of academic journals.

Such studies provide important insights, but cannot determine whether scholars affiliated with institutions outside the US are less likely to submit their work or whether their work fares less well in the review process. We recognize that scholars at elite institutions have advantages that may give their work somewhat better odds in the review process, but assume that high quality scholarship can come from anywhere – both in terms of type of institution and global location. To complement and extend previous work, we investigated whether the location of an author's PhD institution, the geographic location of their current institutional affiliation, and their current institution's global rank have a discernible impact on the likelihood that a manuscript is accepted.

First, the academic job market is becoming increasingly international (Foote et al 2008). We therefore consider that scholars who obtained their PhD in the US might be employed elsewhere but be familiar with the academic style and expectations of journals such as the APSR (Canagarajah 2002). This may increase a scholar's willingness to submit their work as well as the likelihood that it is accepted.

Second, despite internationalization of the academic job market, we suspect that geography still matters (Aydinli and Mathews 2000). Submissions to the APSR represent a narrower range of countries than the APSA's membership. It is plausible that geographic location structures not only outcomes (who gets published), but also influences what is considered for publication (who submits their work). That said, it is now more likely that universities in emerging, transition, and global south countries provide incentives to their faculty to submit to prestigious journals in the global north.[1]

Third, resources and support for research vary across different types of institutions. This is one possible reason for Kristensen's (2015) finding authors affiliated with prestigious and research-intensive institutions publish more. We therefore evaluate whether authors affiliated with globally highly ranked universities are more likely to have their work accepted for publication. Together these three measures provide insight into the factors that foster or impede the submission and publication of a broader, more international cross-section of scholarship.

Data on International Submissions

To evaluate the extent to which political science fosters international scholarly dialogue, we examined all manuscripts (and several characteristics of their authors) submitted to the APSR in 2010 and 2014 – the third year of, respectively, the UCLA- and UNT-based editorial teams. We chose the third year of each team's four-year editorial term, because the editors are then experienced and confident in their decision-making processes. At the same time, once the successor has been announced (usually early in the fourth year of the team's term), this may influence authors' decisions to submit. Hence, we estimate that the third year is a good time to take the pulse of editorial decision making. In addition, the data are limited to two years because

the coding of this data was extremely labor intensive (well over 400 person-hours). It was therefore not feasible to extend our data to a larger range of years.

For all manuscripts, we identified the institution at which each author had obtained their PhD, which we later recoded to reflect whether the institution was in the US (coded as "1") or elsewhere (coded as "0"). We also coded the geographic location of the institution with which each author was affiliated when the manuscript was submitted. We later recoded the location of each author into an ordinal variable borrowed from Aydinli and Mathews (2000), who classified the US as "core," other global north countries as the "periphery of the core," emerging countries and eastern European countries as "core of the periphery," and the global south as the "periphery." We combined the last two categories, in part because the distinctions between the last two categories do not always fit current realities. Online Appendix A shows the classification of countries into these three categories.

Further, we employed the ranking of the "best" global universities provided by *US News & World Report* (2016). We coded universities that do not appear in this ranking as "0." It is important to note that this is an overall ranking of institutions. It is therefore a blunter instrument than the ranking of US graduate programs in political science by the same publication. However, neither the latter nor the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education (2015) include institutions outside of the US. Hence, we are using the global rank, recoded into quartiles, to achieve a rough estimate of higher and lower ranked institutions.

In addition to the above three variables, we coded whether the manuscript was accepted ("1") or rejected ("0"); whether the author was female ("1") or male ("0"); the number of authors for each manuscript; each author's academic rank (reclassifying international authors after researching international equivalencies of positions); whether this was the author's first

submission and whether she or he had reviewed prior to submitting the manuscript (both coded as yes=1, no=0). When the relevant information on authors was not available in Editorial Manager, we searched online. When that remained fruitless, we categorized the information as missing. The overall effort covers 1621 manuscripts and 2660 authors. Broken down by year, we collected data for 670 manuscripts from 1020 authors for 2010, and 951 manuscripts from 1640 authors for 2014. The totals reported in the analyses are smaller due to missing data.

How International is the APSR?

Around a quarter of the APSA's membership are international scholars (Miller 2016). This is slightly lower than the proportion of international submissions. In 2010, 28.5% of submitting authors and 29.7% of all authors (on multi-authored papers) were international. In 2014, this had risen to 32.5% and 34.8%. International submitting authors represented 42 different countries in 2010, and 48 in 2014. When all authors are considered, manuscripts came from 43 countries in 2010 and 52 in 2014 (see the Appendix at the end of the article for further details). Hence, international authors submit their work to the APSR are a slightly higher percentage than their proportion of the association's membership, but those authors come from a narrower range of countries than the 100+ countries represented among the APSA membership.

How do these international authors fare in the review process? We present several different ways to evaluate this. Earlier work classified authors by the geographic location of their institution (e.g. Aydinli and Mathews 2000). However, the academic job market has shifted over the past decade or so, and scholars now more often live and work abroad. Although we do not know the nationality of the authors who submitted their work, we do know where they obtained their PhD, where they work, and the global ranking of that institution. By using all three

measures, we achieve a more complete picture of the success of international scholars in placing their work in the APSR. We first provide bivariate assessments of the success of international and US authors, and subsequently turn to a multivariate explanation.

First, we evaluated the success rate of submitting authors with PhDs from universities in the US and elsewhere, irrespective of current affiliation. As Table 1 shows, submitting authors with PhDs from US institutions are somewhat more likely than those with degrees from non-US institutions to have their work accepted by the APSR. This is true for both 2010 and 2014. However, the difference is small and not statistically significant. When we included co-authors (in addition to the submitting authors), the proportions are slightly different but remain statistically non-significant (see Table 1A, online Appendix B). On the surface, this would appear to be good news. Scholars with PhDs from institutions in the US and elsewhere who submit their work to the APSR have roughly similar success rates.

Table 1 about here

However, despite the increasing internationalization of the academic job market (Foote et al 2008), we suspect that scholars who obtained their PhD in the US have a high likelihood of working in the US as well. Further, the distinction between those who received their PhD in the US or elsewhere provides little information about the geographic distribution of patterns of submission and publication. We already noted that submissions to the APSR represent a narrower range of countries than represented by the APSA's membership. This suggests that the geographic location of employment may affect the success rate of authors.

Therefore, our second measure of the international scope of authorship is geographic. As mentioned above, we employ an ordinal categorization borrowed from Aydinli and Mathews (2000) to evaluate the acceptance rate of scholars from core and periphery locations. As is shown in Table 2, submitting authors are primarily affiliated with universities in the core (the US) and, to a lesser extent, countries in the periphery of the core (other global north countries). Relatively few submitting authors reside in the emerging, transition, or global south countries (the periphery). Scholars affiliated with institutions in the core are somewhat more likely to have their work accepted than those in the periphery of the core, and those affiliated with institutions in emerging, transition, and global south countries have substantially lower odds. That said, the differences are not statistically significant for either 2010 or 2014.

Table 2 about here

When we include all authors, the pattern of submission and publication remains largely the same (see Table 2A in online Appendix B). A few co-authors reside in emerging and transition countries, but the results remain statistically non-significant for 2010 although they do reach statistical significance for 2014 ($p<.05$). The geographic data show that, one, authors from the US and other global north countries submit more manuscripts and, two, these manuscripts are much more likely to be accepted for publication than the small number of manuscripts submitted by authors from emerging, transition, and global south countries.

Table 3 about here

Third, we evaluated whether authors from prestigious, research-intensive universities are more likely to have their work accepted than those affiliated with other types of institutions, irrespective of where they obtained their PhD or the geographic location. We find a statistically significant relationship between the global ranking of the submitting author's institution and the likelihood that their work is accepted for publication ($p<.01$ or better, as is shown in Table 3). Interestingly, scholars affiliated with institutions in the top quartile do not submit the largest number of manuscripts. In both 2010 and 2014, authors affiliated with institutions in the second quartile submit more manuscripts, but are less likely to have them accepted. Perhaps publishing in a top journal offers a stronger career boost for those in the second quartile, making such authors more eager to submit their work. Authors affiliated with the third and bottom quartiles submit fewer manuscripts and their likelihood of acceptance tends to be lower than for scholars at institutions in the second quartile. That said, the odds of authors in the bottom quartile (which includes many liberal arts universities in the US) are better in 2014 than in 2010. The same pattern holds when we include co-authors, as is shown in Table 3A in online Appendix B.

In sum, where scholars obtained their PhD and their current country location appear to be less important than the prestige of their institution in explaining the likelihood that their work is accepted for publication. However, the above analyses are bivariate. In order to explore the relative impact of these three measures, we next present a logit model that includes modified versions of these variables as well as several controls.

The dependent variable for our logistic regression is whether or not the paper was accepted for publication. Our explanatory variables of interest are whether the author received her or his PhD at a US institution, the geographic location of the current affiliation (recoded into

US = 1 and 0 otherwise), and the global rank of the institutional affiliation (recoded into top quartile = 1 and 0 otherwise).

We added several control variables. The gender of the author helps to identify potential gender bias. The number of authors of the manuscript identifies whether single or multi-authored work fares better. The author's academic rank identifies potential bias favoring either more senior or more junior scholars. Lastly, we controlled for whether the manuscript was the author's first submission to the APSR and whether they had reviewed prior to submission. There is some evidence (Breuning et al 2018) that prior service as a reviewer improves the odds of acceptance. Table 4 provides the summary statistics for the independent variables included in our logistic regression.

Table 4 about here

Table 5 presents the results. Models 1 and 2 present the results for submitting authors for 2010 and 2014 respectively. For both years, scholars affiliated with institutions ranked in the top quartile of the global ranking have statistically significant better odds of getting their work accepted for publication than others. However, the odds ratios suggest that the advantage of such an affiliation is less pronounced in 2014 than in 2010. Although geographic location is not statistically significant, the results suggests that US-based scholars fared a little better in 2014 and international authors better in 2010. Further, there is a statistically significant advantage to having reviewed prior to submitting a manuscript.

There did not seem to be any specific advantage to a PhD from the US or being affiliated with a US institution, nor did the submitting author's gender or rank, number of co-authors, or

whether the paper was a first submission to the APSR matter. None of these variables were statistically significant.

Table 5 about here

Models 3 and 4 include all co-authors for each manuscript. The results reported in these models yield largely similar results to those considering only the submitting authors. Once again, an affiliation with an institution ranked in the global top-quartile makes acceptance of a paper significantly more likely, although less so in 2014 than in 2010. Geographic location is, once again, not statistically significant, but the results also show a trend towards a higher likelihood of acceptance for US-based authors in 2014 than in 2010. Finally, in 2010 reviewing prior to submission was helpful for all authors, but in 2014 this control variable loses statistical significance. None of the other control variables were significant in models 3 and 4. The collinearity diagnostics showed that the variables in our models were within acceptable limits, i.e. the VIF scores were all well below 4 (as is shown in Table 5).

Figure 1 shows our key results graphically. The left panel in Figure 1 shows that in 2010 submissions by scholars affiliated with institutions in the top quartile of the global ranking were significantly more likely to have their work accepted than those at other types of institutions. The right panel shows that in 2014 scholar affiliated with these top institutions still did relatively well, but the difference between these and other institutions was notably smaller. This difference is similar to the difference in the odds ratios for this variable in models 1 vs 2 (and 3 vs 4) in Table 5.

We also compared differences between US and international scholars for both 2010 and 2014. The results showed *no* significant differences in terms of acceptances, suggesting that there is no systematic bias against non-US scholars, as has sometimes been suggested.

Figure 1 about here

Trends and Trade-offs

The evidence presented here suggests that authors affiliated with institutions in the top quartile of the global ranking have better odds that their work will be accepted by the APSR than others. Although this may reassure some, it also suggests that the internationalization of the discipline has not resulted in a broader geographic diversity or a greater diversity of perspectives in the pages of the APSR.

Moreover, the findings suggest that there may be a trade-off between geographic location and global rank: in 2010 international scholars (at top ranked institutions) seemed to do relatively better, whereas in 2014 scholars at less highly ranked institutions (in the US) did slightly better. The descriptive data underscore this result. The international scholars who are accepted for publication are almost exclusively affiliated with top-ranked institutions in the global north. These international scholars have their work accepted for publication at rates roughly equal to those of US-based scholars. On the other hand, scholars affiliated with institutions in emerging, transition, and global south countries are responsible for a rather small, but increasing, proportion of submissions and rather unlikely to have their work accepted for publication in either 2010 or 2014.

Overall, international authors who submit their work to the APSR do not simply hail from a narrower range of countries than the association's membership: they represent only one

corner of the globe. This suggests that the internationalization of the discipline is as yet partial and incomplete. In addition, the data hint that there may well be tradeoffs between different types of inclusion. In 2014, work by scholars from non-top ranked, non-research-focused institutions (such as liberal arts universities in the US) was somewhat more likely to be accepted, but this inclusion of a broader range of institutions did not extend internationally. Instead, it benefited primarily US scholars.

If we assume that theoretically driven, innovative work can come from anywhere, then it is troubling that the internationalization of the APSR's content has been limited to scholars affiliated with highly ranked institutions. Kristensen (2015) noted that high quality scholarship produced by less well-published scholars and those affiliated with non-elite institutions faces a higher threshold to gain recognition. Our findings suggest that good scholarship by authors from outside top-ranked, global north institutions represents a rather small proportion of submissions and rarely makes it through the review process.

Hence, editors might wish to carefully evaluate how they assess the value of submissions. One strategy is to make the review process "triple blind" – shielding the author's identity and affiliation from editors to permit a focus on the merits of the work. This strategy intends to mitigate potential editorial bias favoring specific scholars and institutions. However, it could also reinforce the focus on elite institutions, where scholars enjoy advantages that give their work somewhat better odds in the review process. Such advantages include participation in small conferences and speaking engagements that provide valuable feedback on work-in-progress, ensuring that a submitted paper is already quite polished. This possibility suggests that there are no easy solutions to fostering a more international discipline that is inclusive of a broader and more global diversity of perspectives.

That said, building on the success of the Africa and MENA workshops, the APSA and other professional societies might continue to foster dialogue through initiatives that bring together scholars from different geographic locations. Quite often, scholars from emerging, transition, and global south countries lack the resources to attend conferences, and therefore lack the opportunity to receive feedback on drafts that might improve their odds once they submit their manuscript. Depending on the incentive structures at their institutions (which vary widely), these scholars may welcome the opportunity to sharpen their arguments to facilitate their success in the review process (see Canagarajah 2002).

Political science, as represented in the pages of the APSR, has a clear international dimension. However, the scholarship submitted to and accepted for publication in the journal remains dominated by scholars from top universities in the global north. Broader internationalization would add to the diversity of perspectives in the journal and the discipline, but will not be easy to achieve.

References

Aydinli, Ersel, and Julie Mathews. 2000. “Are the Core and Periphery Irreconcilable? The Curious World of Publishing in Contemporary International Relations.” *International Studies Perspectives*1(3):289-303.

Breuning, Marijke, Joseph Bredehoft, and Eugene Walton. 2005. “Promise and Performance: An Evaluation of Journals in International Relations.” *International Studies Perspectives* 6(4):447-61.

Breuning, Marijke, Benjamin Isaak Gross, Ayal Feinberg, Melissa Martinez, Ramesh Sharma, and John Ishiyama. 2018. “Clearing the Pipeline? Gender and the Review Process at the APSR.” *PS: Political Science and Politics*. Forthcoming.

Canagarajah, A. Suresh. 2002. *A Geopolitics of Academic Writing.* Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. 2015. http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu/

Foote, Kenneth E., Wei Li, Janice Monk, and Rebecca Theobald. 2008. “Foreign-Born Scholars in US Universities: Issues, Concerns, and Strategies.” *Journal of Geography in Higher Education* 32(2):167-178.

Hoffmann, Stanley. 1977. “An American Social Science: International Relations.” *Daedalus* 106(3):41-60.

Kristensen, Peter Markus. 2015. “Revisiting the ‘American Social Science’ – Mapping the Geography of International Relations.” *International Studies Perspectives* 16(3):246-269.

Miller, Teka. 2016. Email response to authors’ query.

PS. 2013. “APSA International Membership.” *PS: Political Science and Politics* 46(4):887.

PS. 2015. “APSA International Membership.” *PS: Political Science and Politics* 48(2):408.

UNESCO. 2010. *World Social Science Report: Knowledge Divides.* Paris: UNESCO Publishing and International Social Science Council.

UNESCO. 2013. *World Social Science Report: Changing Global Environments*. Paris: UNESCO Publishing and International Social Science Council.

US News & World Report. 2016. “Best Global Universities Rankings.” http://www.usnews.com/education/best-global-universities/rankings?int=a27a09

Wæver, Ole. 1998. “The Sociology of a Not So International Discipline: American and European Developments in International Relations.” *International Organization* 52(4):687-727.

Table 1. Success Rate of Submitting Authors Who Hold US and Non-US PhDs

Submitting Authors	**2010**			**2014**		
	accept	reject	total	accept	reject	total
	N row percentage					
PhD *not* obtained in the US	7 5.6%	118 94.4%	125 100.0%	11 5.0%	210 95.0%	221 100.0%
PhD obtained in the US	35 7.1%	457 92.9%	492 100.0%	50 7.2%	647 92.8%	697 100.0%
Total	42 6.8%	575 93.2%	617 100.0%	61 6.6%	857 93.4%	918 100.0%
*p≤.05; **p≤.01; ***p≤.001	χ^2 .360, df 1, sig .548			χ^2 1.305, df 1, .253		

Table 2. Success Rate of Submitting Authors by Geographic Location of Institution

Submitting Authors	**2010**			**2014**		
	accept	reject	total	accept	reject	total
Location of current institution:	N row percentage					
Core (US)	33 6.9%	444 93.1%	477 100.0%	48 7.5%	591 92.5%	639 100.0%
Periphery of Core (Other Global North countries†)	9 6.2%	136 93.8%	145 100.0%	12 5.2%	219 94.8%	231 100.0%
Periphery (Emerging, Transition, and Global South countries†)	0 0.0%	43 100.0%	43 100.0%	1 1.3%	77 98.7%	78 100.0%
Total	42 6.3%	623 93.7%	665 100.0%	61 6.4%	887 93.6%	948 100.0%
†See Appendix A for listing of countries classified as "periphery of core" and "periphery." *p≤.05; **p≤.01; ***p≤.001	χ^2 3.194, df 2, sig .202			χ^2 5.261, df 2, sig .072		

Table 3. Success Rate of Submitting Authors by Global Rank of Institutional Affiliation

Submitting Authors	**2010**			**2014**		
	accept	reject	total	accept	reject	total
Global rank of current institution:	N row percentage					
Top quartile	22 12.5%	154 87.5%	176 100.0%	29 10.9%	236 89.1%	265 100.0%
Second quartile	16 5.8%	260 94.2%	276 100.0%	20 5.1%	376 94.9%	396 100.0%
Third quartile	2 2.9%	68 97.1%	70 100.0%	3 3.1%	94 96.9%	97 100.0%
Bottom quartile	1 0.9%	109 99.1%	110 110.0%	9 5.7%	148 94.3%	157 100.0%
Total	41 6.5%	591 93.5%	632 100.0%	61 6.7%	854 93.3%	915 100.0%
*p≤.05; **p≤.01; ***p≤.001	χ^2 17.868, df 3, sig .000***			χ^2 11.663, df 3, sig .009**		

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the Independent Variables

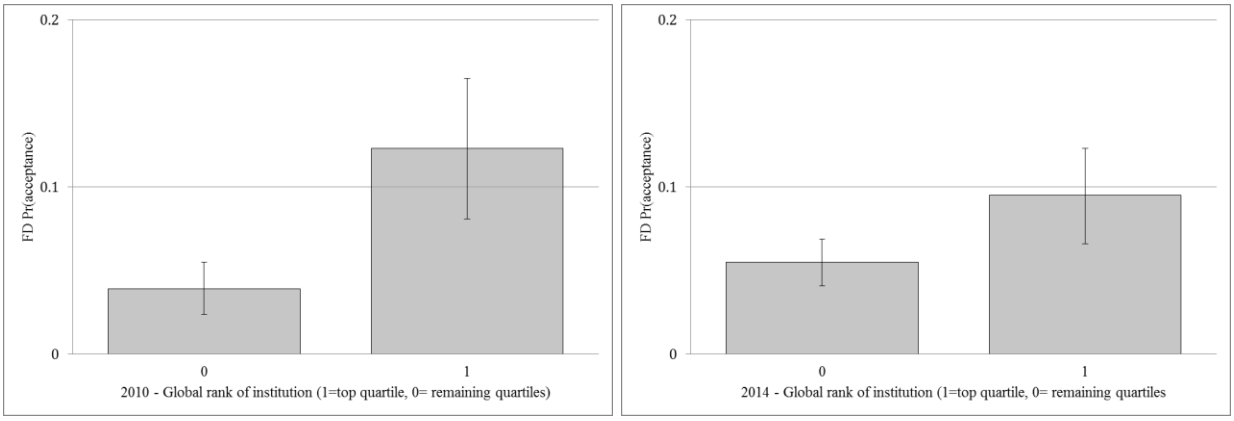
Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
PhD from US institution (US=1; other=0)	.76	.427	0	1
Global Rank of Institutional Affiliation (top quartile=1; rest=0)	.29	.454	0	1
Geographic Location of Current Institutional Affiliation (US=1; rest=0)	.67	.469	0	1
Author male/female (female=1; male=0)	.22	.417	0	1
Number of authors (count)	2.09	1.054	1	6
Author's academic rank (PdD candidate=0; postdoc=1; assistant professor=2; associate professor=3; professor=4; other=9)	2.95	2.478	0	9
First submission (yes=1; no=0)	.60	.489	0	1
Reviewed prior to submission (yes=1; no=0)	.39	.488	0	1

Table 5. Do Geographic Location and Institutional Prestige Affect Acceptance of Manuscripts? (Logistic regression)

Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
	Submitting Authors		All Authors	
	2010	2014	2010	2014
	OR (SE) VIF			
PhD from US institution (US=1; other=0)	.778 (.630) 2.012	.763 (.512) 2.198	.470 (.450) 2.053	.669 (.385) 2.235
Geographic location of institution (US=1; rest=0)	.822 (.623) 2.115	1.301 (.487) 2.286	.687 (.456) 2.194	1.394 (.370) 2.354
Global rank of institutional affiliation (top quartile=1; rest=0)	3.594*** (.362) 1.102	2.302** (.287) 1.131	3.652*** (.289) 1.102	1.720* (.222) 1.129
Author male/female (female=1; male=0)	1.425 (.416) 1.042	.965 (.315) 1.025	.895 (.357) 1.038	1.114 (.239) 1.021
Number of authors (count)	.917 (.215) 1.088	.954 (.153) 1.062	.924 (.139) 1.019	1.118 (.093) 1.023
Author's academic rank (PdD candidate=0; PostDoc=1; Assistant Professor=2; Associate Professor=3; Professor=4; Other=9)	1.153 (.094) 1.086	.999 (.071) 1.086	1.051 (.075) 1.119	1.031 (.054) 1.132
First submission (yes=1; no=0)	.913 (.363) 1.221	1.189 (.328) 1.454	.682 (.287) 1.251	.730 (.249) 1.474
Reviewed prior to submission (yes=1; no=0)	3.665*** (.395) 1.310	2.118* (.345) 1.568	2.839*** (.308) 1.325	1.176 (.257) 1.570
N	599	892	905	1506
Pseudo R-Square	.049	.018	.048	.010

*p≤.05
**p≤.01
***p≤.001

Figure 1. Global Rank of Institution



Appendix. Geographic Location of Institutional Affiliation

Table 1. Geographic Location of Institutional Affiliation of Submitting Authors

2010				2014		
	number	percent			number	percent
US	479	71.49%		US	642	67.51%
UK	38	5.67%		UK	70	7.36%
Canada	21	3.13%		Canada	29	3.05%
Germany	16	2.39%		Germany	25	2.63%
Israel	10	1.49%		China	21	2.21%
Spain	10	1.49%		Australia	19	2.00%
Australia	9	1.34%		Sweden	14	1.47%
France	6	0.90%		Italy	11	1.16%
Sweden	5	0.75%		Netherlands	11	1.16%
S Korea	5	0.75%		Norway	10	1.05%
Singapore	5	0.75%		Israel	7	0.74%
Italy	4	0.60%		Denmark	7	0.74%
Netherlands	4	0.60%		France	6	0.63%
Norway	4	0.60%		Switzerland	5	0.53%
Finland	4	0.60%		Russia	5	0.53%
India	4	0.60%		Spain	4	0.42%
Ireland	4	0.60%		Finland	4	0.42%
China	3	0.45%		Japan	4	0.42%
Denmark	3	0.45%		Pakistan	4	0.42%
Nigeria	3	0.45%		Mexico	4	0.42%
Switzerland	2	0.30%		India	3	0.32%
Japan	2	0.30%		Chile	3	0.32%
Chile	2	0.30%		Austria	3	0.32%
Taiwan	2	0.30%		Hong Kong	3	0.32%
Turkey	2	0.30%		Iran	3	0.32%
Brazil	2	0.30%		Czech Republic	3	0.32%
Portugal	2	0.30%		S Korea	2	0.21%
Russia	1	0.15%		Singapore	2	0.21%
Pakistan	1	0.15%		Ireland	2	0.21%
Austria	1	0.15%		Taiwan	2	0.21%
Hong Kong	1	0.15%		Turkey	2	0.21%
Iran	1	0.15%		Belgium	2	0.21%
Belgium	1	0.15%		New Zealand	2	0.21%
New Zealand	1	0.15%		Malaysia	2	0.21%
Colombia	1	0.15%		Nigeria	1	0.11%
Qatar	1	0.15%		Brazil	1	0.11%
UAE	1	0.15%		Colombia	1	0.11%

Argentina	1	0.15%		Qatar	1	0.11%
Egypt	1	0.15%		UAE	1	0.11%
Iraq	1	0.15%		Bangladesh	1	0.11%
Kenya	1	0.15%		Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0.11%
Palestinian Territories	1	0.15%		Cyprus	1	0.11%
Senegal	1	0.15%		Hungary	1	0.11%
				Kuwait	1	0.11%
				Peru	1	0.11%
				Poland	1	0.11%
				Romania	1	0.11%
				Slovenia	1	0.11%
				Vietnam	1	0.11%
Total	667	100.00%		Total	951	100.00%

Table 2. Geographic Location of Institutional Affiliation of All Authors

2010				2014		
	number	percent			number	percent
US	717	70.29%		US	1070	65.24%
UK	61	5.98%		UK	112	6.83%
Canada	26	2.55%		Germany	54	3.29%
Germany	24	2.35%		Canada	52	3.17%
Australia	17	1.67%		China	44	2.68%
Spain	14	1.37%		Sweden	28	1.71%
Israel	12	1.18%		Australia	24	1.46%
Sweden	11	1.08%		Italy	23	1.40%
Italy	11	1.08%		Netherlands	17	1.04%
Netherlands	10	0.98%		Norway	17	1.04%
France	9	0.88%		Switzerland	17	1.04%
S Korea	8	0.78%		Denmark	16	0.98%
Norway	7	0.69%		Israel	14	0.85%
Denmark	7	0.69%		France	9	0.55%
Singapore	6	0.59%		Spain	8	0.49%
Brazil	6	0.59%		Pakistan	8	0.49%
China	5	0.49%		Russia	8	0.49%
Switzerland	5	0.49%		Singapore	7	0.43%
Japan	5	0.49%		Japan	7	0.43%
Finland	5	0.49%		Belgium	7	0.43%
Ireland	5	0.49%		Mexico	7	0.43%
Nigeria	5	0.49%		Taiwan	6	0.37%
India	4	0.39%		Brazil	5	0.30%
Portugal	4	0.39%		Finland	5	0.30%
Iran	3	0.29%		Iran	5	0.30%
Chile	3	0.29%		Hong Kong	5	0.30%
Belgium	2	0.20%		S Korea	4	0.24%
Taiwan	2	0.20%		Ireland	4	0.24%
Austria	2	0.20%		India	4	0.24%
Turkey	2	0.20%		Chile	4	0.24%
Argentina	2	0.20%		Austria	4	0.24%
Pakistan	1	0.10%		Turkey	4	0.24%
Russia	1	0.10%		UAE	4	0.24%
Hong Kong	1	0.10%		Czech Republic	4	0.24%
UAE	1	0.10%		Colombia	3	0.18%
Colombia	1	0.10%		Cyprus	3	0.18%
New Zealand	1	0.10%		Hungary	3	0.18%
Qatar	1	0.10%		Poland	3	0.18%

Egypt	1	0.10%		Nigeria	2	0.12%
Indonesia	1	0.10%		New Zealand	2	0.12%
Iraq	1	0.10%		Qatar	2	0.12%
Kenya	1	0.10%		Bangladesh	2	0.12%
Palestinian Territories	1	0.10%		Malaysia	2	0.12%
Senegal	1	0.10%		Slovenia	2	0.12%
				Egypt	1	0.06%
				Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0.06%
				Georgia	1	0.06%
				Kuwait	1	0.06%
				Luxembourg	1	0.06%
				Peru	1	0.06%
				Romania	1	0.06%
				Thailand	1	0.06%
				Vietnam	1	0.06%
Total	1013	100.00%		Total	1640	100.00%

Notes

[1] We draw here on informal conversations with scholars from such countries.