

## Supplementary material

This is a supplement to: Mathis Lohaus & Wiebke Wemheuer-Vogelaar (2020), “Who publishes where? Exploring the geographic diversity of global IR journals.” *International Studies Review*.  
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### Section A: Data sources and journal overview

#### *S-A1: Data sources and availability*

<i>Authorship records: N = 3195 (authorship records)</i>		
Author names	Articles and journals (online, print)	100% (3195)
Affiliation at the time of publication	Articles and journals (online, print)	97.3% (3109)
<i>Bibliographical data: N = 2540 (unique authors)</i>		
Gender	Own web research + information on authors from the TRIP data set	87% (2209)
BA location and year	Own web research + information on institutions from the TRIP data set	66.3% (1685)
PhD location and year	Own web research + information on institutions from the TRIP data set	81.3% (2065)

***S-A2: Journal profiles***

Title	Web of Science	Main editorial location and language	Editing institution and publisher	Year founded	Publication rhythm	Type	Comments
<b>International Organization (IO)</b>	Yes	USA/ English	International Organization Foundation/ Cambridge UP	1947	quarterly	Full IR	<p>“seeks to publish the best and most innovative scholarly manuscripts available on international political and economic relations” (mission statement)</p> <p>The journal’s impact factor in 2015 was 3.213, making it the second most cited journal in IR.</p>
<b>International Studies Quarterly (ISQ)</b>	Yes	USA/ English	International Studies Association (ISA)/ Oxford UP	1967	quarterly	Full IR	<p>ISA’s flagship journal</p> <p>articles in ISQ should seek to “provide an answer to an explanatory puzzle, present original research, explore topics in international theory, or otherwise intervene in disciplinary debates” (mission statement)</p> <p>While ISQ’s host institution, the ISA, has become a professional organization with a highly varied membership from more than 80 countries, the journal has always been edited by editorial teams based at U.S. universities.</p>
<b>European Journal of International Relations (EJIR)</b>	Yes	Europe/ English	European International Studies Association (EISA)/ Sage	1995	quarterly	Full IR	<p>EISA’s flagship journal/formerly of ECPR standing group on IR</p> <p>According to the founding editor, the journal was designed as an international publication in order to avoid the “ethnocentric anchorage and bias” and to resist the “parochialism” that many nationally based IR journals demonstrated at that time.</p> <p>The journal’s official mission statement also stresses that it is interested in publishing “cutting edge theory debates”</p>

<b>Chinese Journal of International Politics (CJIP)</b>	Yes	China/ English	Tsinghua University/ Oxford UP	2006	quarterly	Full IR	<p>Yan Xuetong, professor at Tsinghua University, is the journal's creator and still serves as senior advisor</p> <p>Journal started as a forum to publish translations of Chinese articles</p> <p>"most of its articles are either related to China or have implication for Chinese foreign policy" (mission statement)</p>
<b>World Economics and Politics (WEP)</b>	No	China/ Chinese	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)	1979	monthly	Full IR	<p>"Covering comprehensive topics, the publication is devoted to promotion of academic innovation and has the foresight to choose the most valuable issues to discuss. It is centered on study of the international relations and focuses on the major current issues in the field of domestic and international politics and economics." (mission statement)</p> <p>"Journal of World Economy and Politics has played an active role in contributing to the formation of an academic platform in the field of international relations and become a window for observing development in China's international relations." (mission statement)</p>
<b>Issues and Studies (IS_TWN)</b>	Yes	Taiwan/ English	Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University	1972 (with breaks; ongoing since 1995)	quarterly	Full IR	<p>"Issues and Studies is an internationally peer-reviewed journal dedicated to publishing quality social science research on issues— mainly of a political nature— related to the domestic and international affairs of contemporary China, Taiwan, and East Asia, as well as other closely related topics." (mission statement)</p>
<b>Wenti yu Yanjiu (WY)</b>	No	Taiwan/ Chinese	Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University	1961	quarterly	Full IR	<p>"This journal is a SSCI-leveled academic quarterly devoted to the discussion and analysis of IR, comparative politics, regional studies, international economic issues etc." (mission statement, translated)</p>

<b>International Relations of the Asia Pacific (IRAP)</b>		Japan/ English	Japanese Association of International Relations (JAIR)/Oxford UP	2001	triannual	Full IR	<p>“The aims of International Relations of the Asia-Pacific are twofold: to bring outstanding general scholarship in international relations to readers in the Asia-Pacific; and to provide a dedicated outlet for scholars working on the international relations of the region.” (mission statement)</p> <p>“The circulation of the journal includes all the members of the Japan Association of International Relations, thereby guaranteeing substantial readership within the region.” (according to JAIR website)</p> <p>founded as a Japanese-UK collaboration</p>
<b>Kokusai Seiji (KKSJ)</b>	No	Japan/ Japanese	JAIR/JAIR	1957	quarterly	Full IR	<p>JAIR’s flagship journal</p> <p>Publishes three special issues and only one open, highly competitive, issue per year</p>
<b>Review of International Studies (RIS)</b>	Yes	UK/ English	British International Studies Association (BISA)/Cambridge UP	1975 (since 1981 under the name RIS)	quarterly	Full IR	<p>BISA’s flagship journal</p> <p>“The Review seeks to reach beyond the traditional grounding of the discipline so that it reflects the changing nature of global politics, new political challenges and contemporary understandings.” (mission statement)</p> <p>“The Review aims to be a place where meaningful discussion of pressing global issues can take place, and where the voices in that debate are drawn from a truly international community.” (mission statement)</p> <p>“The Review publishes work that is theoretically informed, empirically rich, and methodologically rigorous, but which also pushes the boundaries of the discipline through theoretical, conceptual and methodological innovation.” (mission statement)</p> <p>From 2012 onwards one special issue per year in addition to the regular four issues</p> <p>Continues British Journal of International Studies (1975 - 1980)</p>

<b>Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen (ZIB)</b>	No	Germany/ German	IR section of the German Political Science Association (DVPW)/Nomos	1994	biannual	Full IR	DVPW's flagship IR journal  The journal does not have a formal mission statement in either German or in English.
<b>Études internationales (EI_F)</b>	No	Canada/ French	Université Laval's School of High International Studies/ Université Laval'	1970	quarterly (triannual since 2015)	Full IR	"The journal's mission is to bring scholarly analysis of international phenomena in French to a specialized academic and non-academic readership." (mission statement)  "It publishes analysis in social sciences disciplines concerned with international problems, including political science, economics, law, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, and psychology." (mission statement)  Between one and three special issue with guest editors per year between 2011 and 2015
<b>Rivista Italiana di Scienza Politica (RISP)</b>	No	Italy/ Italian and English	Italian Political Science Association (IPSA)/Cambridge UP	1971	quarterly	Political Science	IPSA's flagship IR journal  changed to full-English publication and English title in 2015  migrated to Cambridge University Press in 2015  "Over four decades on from its launch, IPSR/RISP continues to publish high quality and original peer reviewed research by leading political scientists and the best young scholars, from Italy and around the world." (mission statement)  "Whether theoretical or empirical, articles should seek to engage with current debates and disciplinary developments." (mission statement)
<b>Estudios Internacionales (EI)</b>	No	Chile/ Spanish	Institute for International Relations at the Universidad de Chile in Santiago/	1960	quarterly	Full IR	"a platform for multidisciplinary academic publications in the field of international relations." (mission statement, translated)  "covers issues of different world regions, making special emphasis on topics related to Latin America" (mission statement, translated)

			Universidad de Chile in Santiago				mission statement is published exclusively in Spanish
<b>Foro Internacional (FI)</b>	No	Mexico/ Spanish	El Colegio de México/El Colegio de México	1960	quarterly	Political Science	<p>The journal does not have a formal mission statement in either Spanish or in English.</p> <p>in an editorial note from 2015, the editors underline FI's international orientation in terms of authorship diversity, writing that the journal "has continuously published research articles by Mexican and foreign academics that attempt to capture the complex national and international political reality"</p> <p>publishes a special issue on the analysis and evaluation of Mexican foreign policy every six years (with varying guest editorships)</p>
<b>Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional (RBPI)</b>	No	Brazil/ Portuguese, Spanish, and English	Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais/ Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais	1958	Biannual (plus occasional special issue)	Full IR	<p>100 percent in English since 2016</p> <p>"publishes articles on themes related to International Relations (politics, economics, sociology, security, history, foreign policy, environment and other pressing matters of contemporary relevance), valuing inter-disciplinary approaches. The journal is receptive to a wide array of methodological traditions." (mission statement)</p> <p>"RBPI is the oldest publication specialized in the themes of international agenda, is one of the most traditional of Latin America and one of the most influential in the field in the Global South." (mission statement)</p> <p>Transferred from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília in 1993</p>
<b>South African Journal of International Affairs (SAJIA)</b>	Yes (since 2012)	South Africa/English	The South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)/ Taylor and Francis	1993	quarterly	Full IR	<p>"The South African Journal of International Affairs is a vibrant interdisciplinary forum for debate on all foreign policy issues affecting Africa in general or South Africa in particular." (mission statement)</p> <p>One special issue per year, almost every year between 2011 and 2015</p>

***S-A3: Number of incoming citations, Web of Science, articles from 2006-2015***

Journal	Search terms	Citations
IO	INT ORGAN , INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	5288
ISQ	INT STUD Q  INTERNATIONAL STUDIES Q	4269
RIS	REV INT STUD , REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STUD	2651
EJIR	EUR J INT RELAT , EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL REL	2491
IRAP	INT RELAT ASIA-PAC , INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE ASIA PAC	551
CJIP	CHIN J INT POLIT , CHINESE JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL POL	542
RBPI	REV BRAS POLIT INT , REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE POLITICA INT	176
IS_TWN	ISSUES STUD , ISS STUD	108
ZIB	Z INT B , ZEITSCHRIFT FUR INT , ZIB	107
WEP	WORLD EC POL WORLD ECONOMICS POL	99
EI_F	ETUD INT , ETUDES INT	40
EI	ESTUDIOS INT , ESTUD INT	28
FI	FORO INT	23
KKSSJ	KOKUSAI SEIJI	7
SAJIA	S AFR J INT AFF , SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF INT , SAJIA	4
RISP	RIV ITAL SCI POL , RIVISTA ITALIANA SCIENCA POL	4
WY	WENTI YU YANJIU	3

Note: The last column indicates the number of references to all articles published in the respective journal between 2006 and 2015. Only citations from sources that are themselves counted as “International Relations” (in Web of Science) are counted. We are grateful to Frank Havemann for providing this information.

#### *S-A4: Frequency of co-authorship*

Journal	no. of articles	Co-authored		... with different doctorate regions		...with different affiliation regions	
<i>full sample</i>	2362	663	28.1 %	111	4.7 %	138	5.8 %
IO	136	77	56.6 %	8	5.9 %	16	11.8 %
ISQ	300	152	50.7 %	19	6.3 %	34	11.3 %
RIS	304	49	16.1 %	10	3.3 %	15	4.9 %
EJIR	185	44	23.8 %	11	5.9 %	16	8.6 %
IRAP	82	24	29.3 %	10	12.2 %	8	9.8 %
CJIP	80	19	23.8 %	6	7.5 %	6	7.5 %
RBPI	124	45	36.3 %	10	8.1 %	8	6.5 %
IS_TWN	43	10	23.3 %	3	7.0 %	3	7.0 %
ZIB	68	21	30.9 %	3	4.4 %	2	2.9 %
WEP	452	128	28.3 %	11	2.4 %	6	1.3 %
EI_F	95	13	13.7 %	0	-	1	1.1 %
EI	67	15	22.4 %	3	4.5 %	3	4.5 %
FI	79	18	22.8 %	5	6.3 %	6	7.6 %
KKSSJ	200	2	1.0 %	1	0.5 %	0	-
SAJIA	105	31	29.5 %	6	5.7 %	10	9.5 %
RISP	19	11	57.9 %	3	15.8 %	4	21.1 %
WY	23	4	17.4 %	2	8.7 %	0	-

Note: Co-authorship raises theoretically interesting questions because professional norms and career incentives vary between different IR communities. Cross-regional teams may be rare because joint authorship is unusual in some world regions. This might make it more difficult for authors from those regions to gain access to prestigious journals.<sup>1</sup> Yet unfortunately, such questions are difficult to assess without more detailed information on each article's process on the way to publication. Lacking this kind of data, we cannot tell how each author contributes to article contents and who is responsible for addressing editor and reviewer requests.

This seems unproblematic for the analysis. Journals vary in how often they publish co-authored pieces, with the North American journals having the largest shares. However, since co-author teams trained or employed in different world regions are quite rare, geographic diversity is not significantly driven or hindered by varying co-authorship. That is why we treat all authorship records equally. In section D of this supplementary material, we show that the geographic distribution of doctoral degrees per journal is quite similar for solo and collaborative articles.

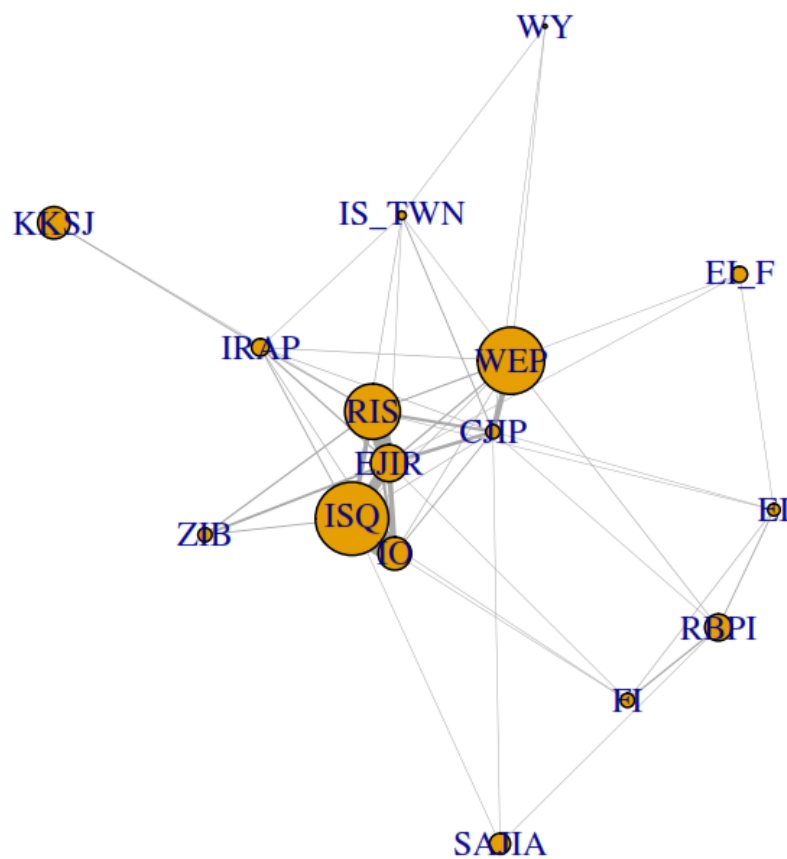
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<sup>1</sup> We thank one of the anonymous reviewers for alerting us to this point.



*S-A5: The network of journals*

RISP

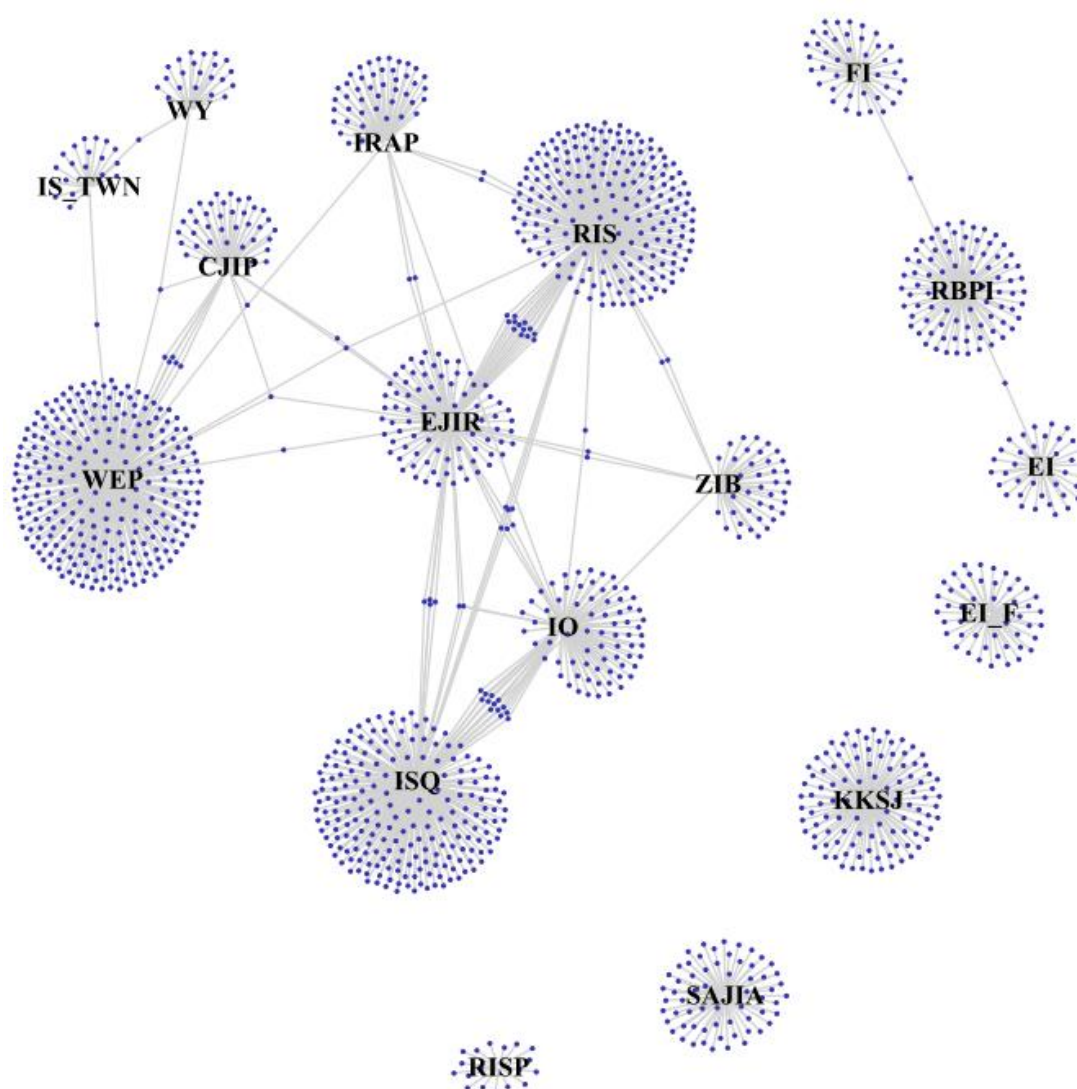


Note: Node size corresponds to the total number of authors in the respective journal, 2011-2015. The widths of the lines connecting journals) corresponds to the number of shared authors. The latter also shapes the positioning. Drawn with Fruchtermann-Reingold (weighted).

## Section B: Splitting the sample

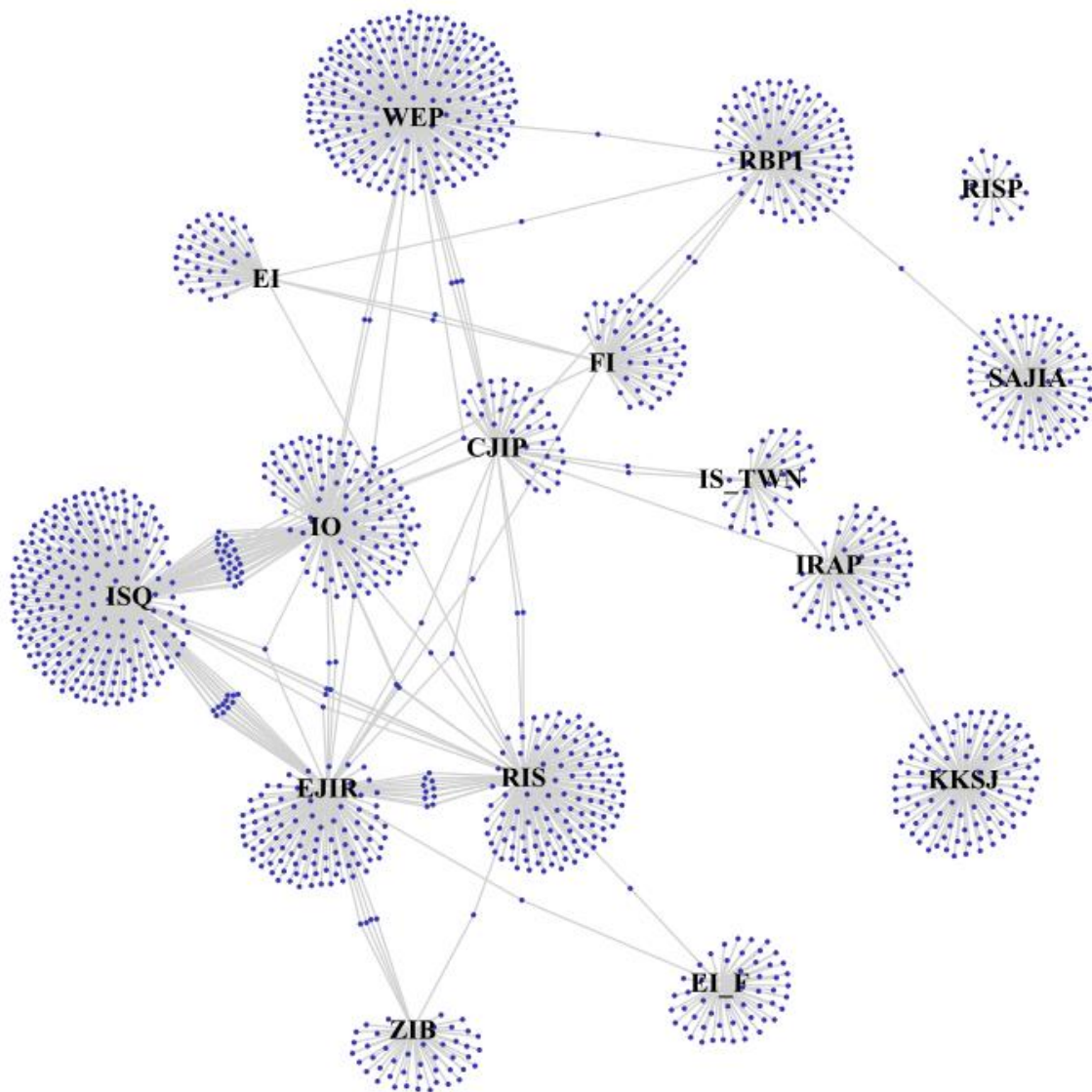
To explore if our findings are sensitive to changes in the sampling period, we have split the sample in two halves. The first contains 1191 articles from 2011 until the middle of 2013; the second contains the remaining 1171 articles until the end of 2015. The networks look slightly different, as several journals are completely isolated in 2011-2013 period. However, the conclusions from the main text also fit to both halves individually: CJIP, EJIR, IO, ISQ, and RIS are relatively well-connected; within East Asia, there is a marked difference between the English and the local-language journals; in general, non-English journals are more isolated.

### *S-B1: Author network for the 2011-2013 period*



Note: This network is based on authorships from the start of 2011 until the middle of 2013. It is drawn using the same parameters as the main graph in the article.

*S-B2: Author network for the 2013-2015 period*

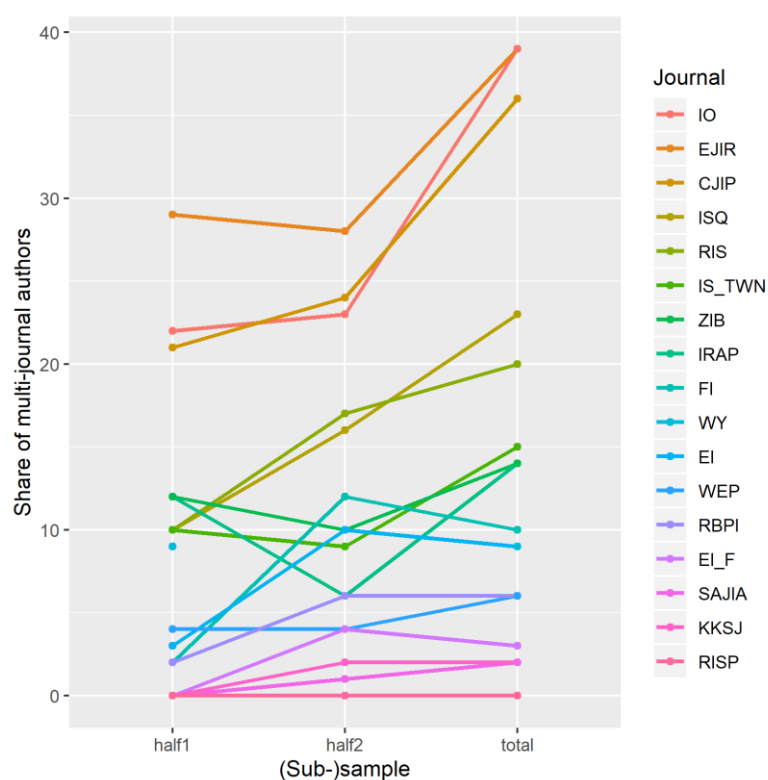


Note: This network is based on authorships from the middle of 2013 until the end of 2015. It is drawn using the same parameters as the main graph in the article.

***S-B3: Shares of multi-journal authors across sample periods (in percent)***

Journal	2011-mid2013	mid2013-2015	Full period
EJIR	29	28	39
IO	22	23	39
CJIP	21	24	36
ISQ	10	16	23
RIS	10	17	20
IS_TWN	10	9	15
IRAP	12	6	14
ZIB	12	10	14
FI	2	12	10
EI	3	10	9
WY	9	<i>N/A</i>	9
RBPI	2	6	6
WEP	4	4	6
EI_F	0	4	3
KKSJ	0	2	2
SAJIA	0	1	2
RISP	0	0	0

Note: Shaded cells indicate journals that would have looked much more isolated if we had only included data from 2011 until mid-2013. Overall, the journals' level of connectivity to the network is relatively stable. Five years appears to be an appropriate sampling period.



## Section C: Single- and multi-journal authors

### *S-C1: Distribution of authors (articles, journals, languages)*

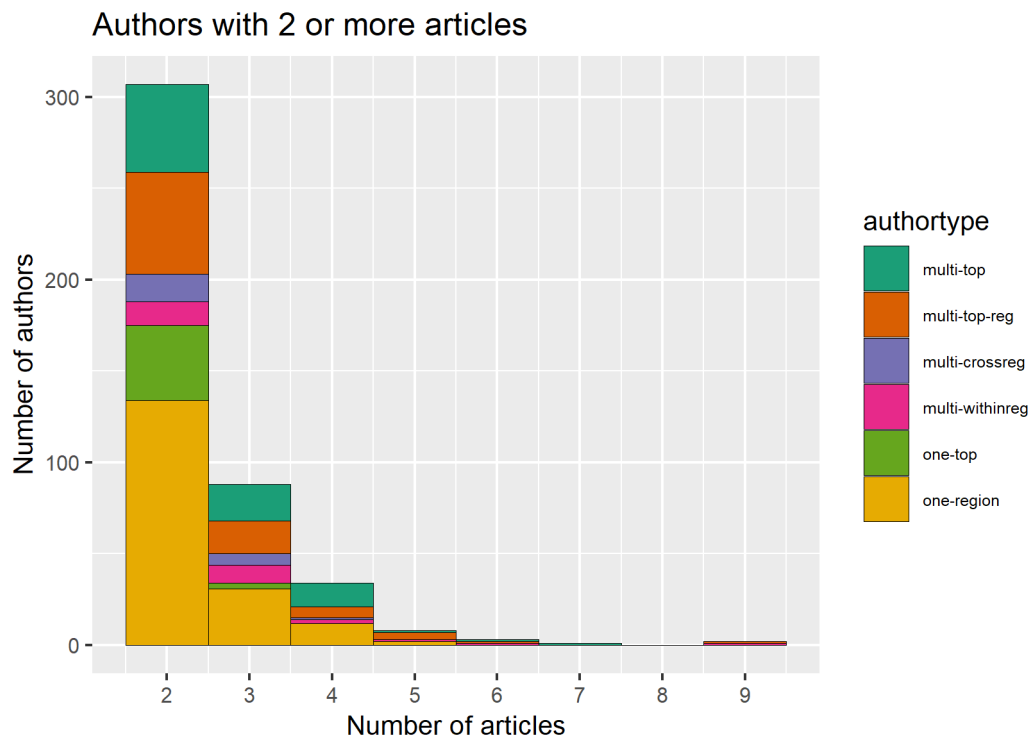
	N = 1	N = 2	N = 3	N > 3
Frequency of authors with N articles	2097 82.6%	307 12.1%	88 3.5%	48 1.9%
Frequency of authors with article(s) in N journals	2320 91.3%	197 7.8%	21 0.8%	2 0.1%
Frequency of authors with articles in N languages	2477 97.5%	62 2.4%	1	0

### *S-C2: Different types of single- and multi-journal authors*

Author type	N	% of total	% female	Mean PhD year	Median PhD year	% US PhD	% top PhD
Single journal	2320	91.3	27.0	2004	2007	34.9	51.0
Multi journal	220	8.7	20.8	2003	2006	52.1	65.6
Single: not top-3	1705	67.1	26.8	2005	2008	16.0	43.6
Single: top-3	615	24.2	27.6	2004	2007	75.9	67.1
Multi: top-3 plus other	86	3.4	25.3	2003	2006	36.6	65.9
Multi: top-3	84	3.3	20.2	2003	2005	84.5	77.4
Multi: not top-3 but within-region	28	1.1	11.1	2004	2006	25.0	39.3
Multi: not top-3 but cross-region	22	0.9	18.2	2005	2007	19.0	52.4

Note: “Single” refers to authors who published in one journal from the sample; “multi” means more than one journal. “Top-3” refers to IO, ISQ, and EJIR – which might be paired with a publication in the “other” 14 outlets. “Within-region” means journals that share a geographic region (e.g., both based in East Asia), whereas “cross-region” applies to authors who published in one European and one Latin American outlet. The latter two labels exclude top-3 journals.

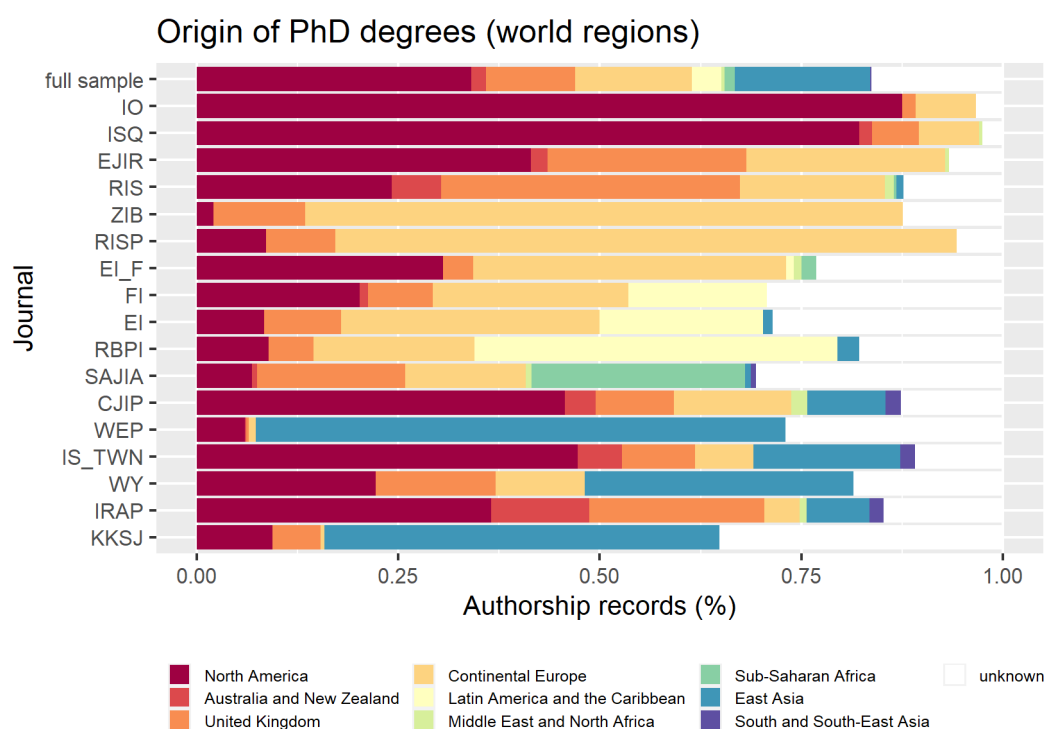
***S-C3: Distribution of author types per number of articles written***



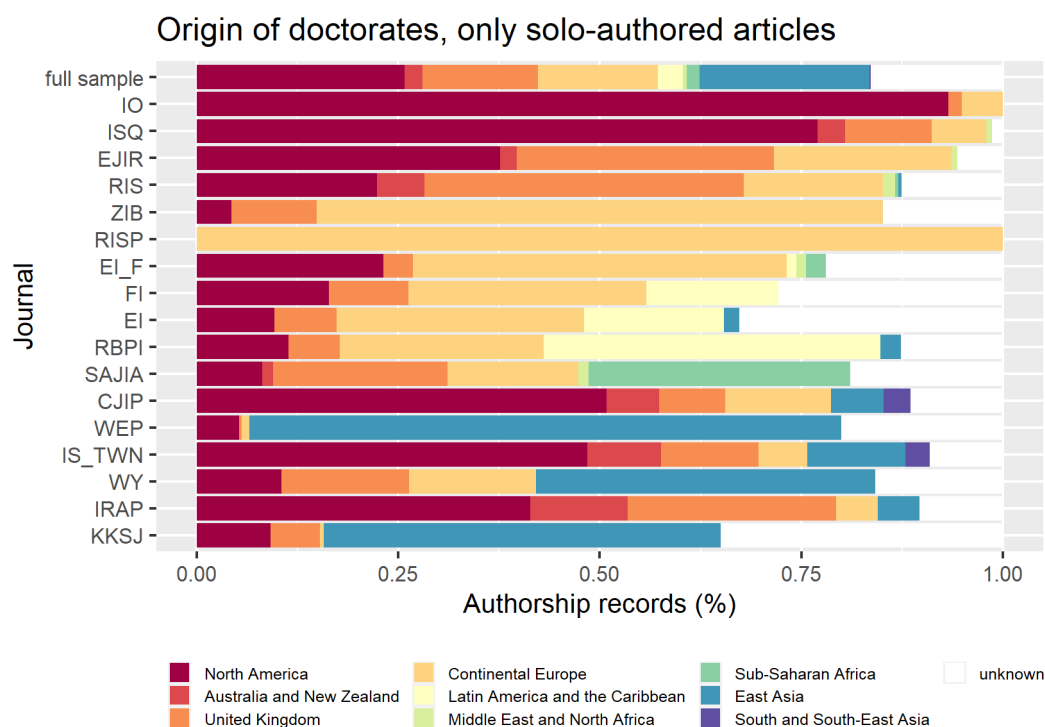
Note: Includes the authors with at least two articles. The author type indicates whether a person published in a single or in multiple *journals*.

## Section D: Comparisons across journals

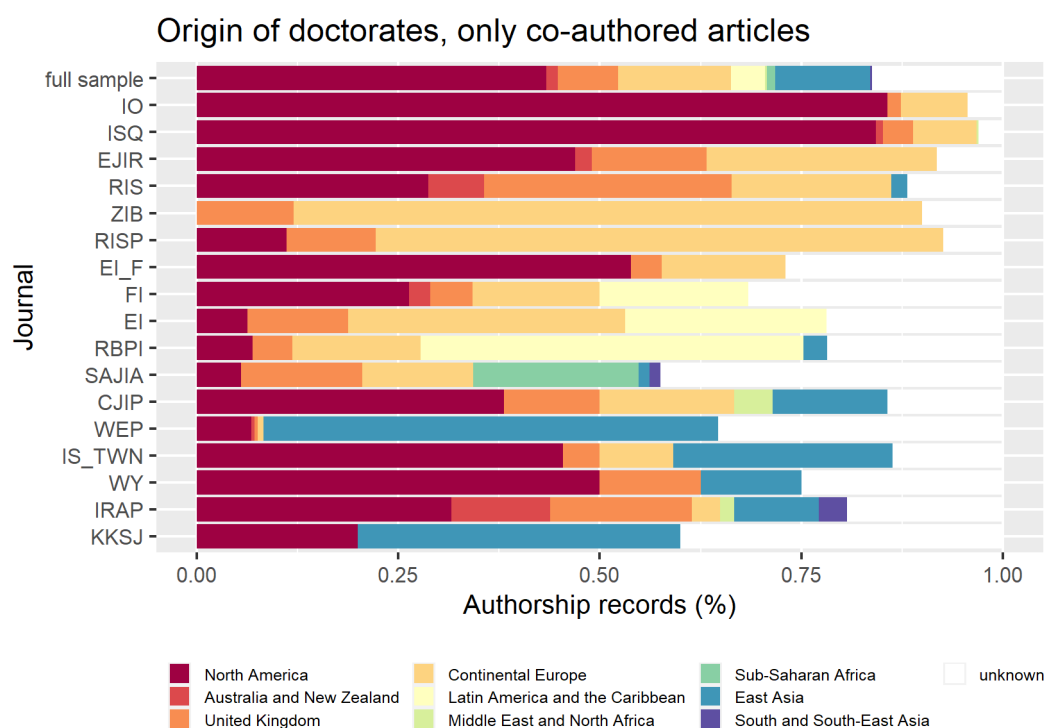
### *S-D1: PhD regions per journal*



### *S-D2: PhD regions per journal, only solo-authored works (n = 1699)*

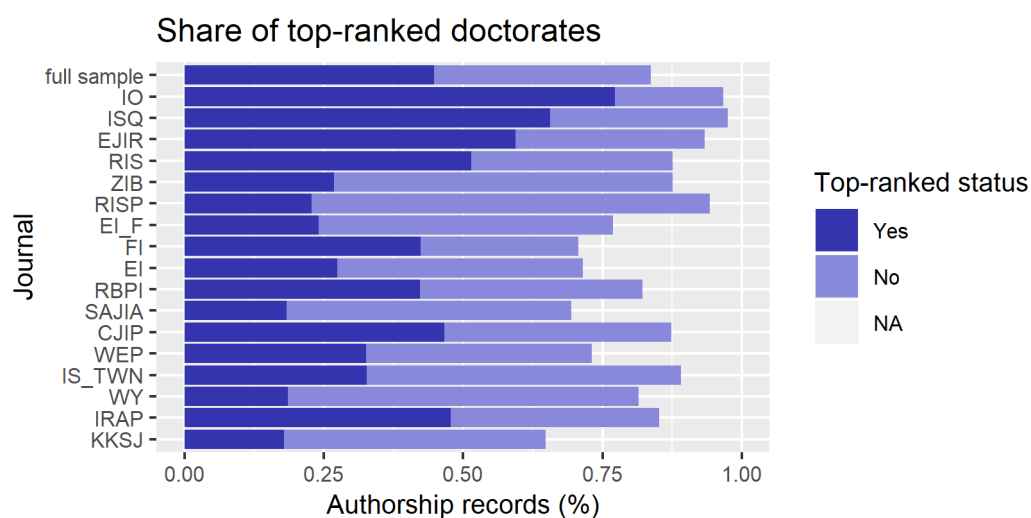


***S-D3: PhD regions per journal, only co-authored works (n = 663)***



Note: Compared to solo-authored articles (S-D2), co-authored works do not seem to have a significantly more diverse authorship in terms of doctoral degrees (S-D2). See section A of this supplementary material for the number and frequency of co-authored articles per journal.

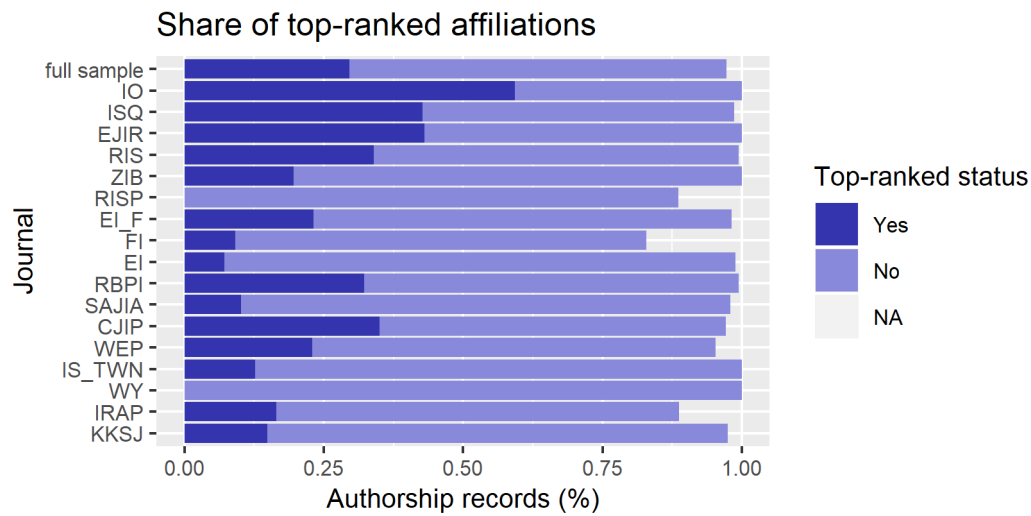
***S-D4: Top-ranked PhD locations per journal***



Note: Top-ranked universities according to the 2014 TRIP survey question about the best Ph.D. programs to study International Relations (global sample).

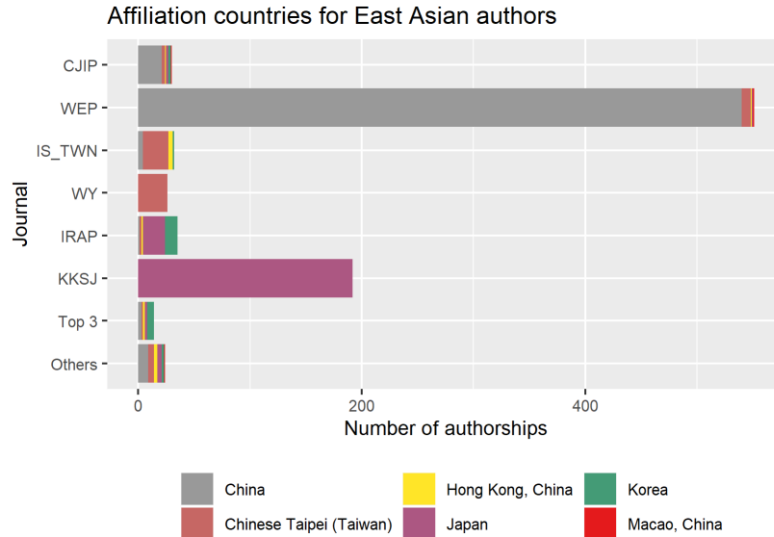


***S-D5: Top-ranked affiliation locations per journal***

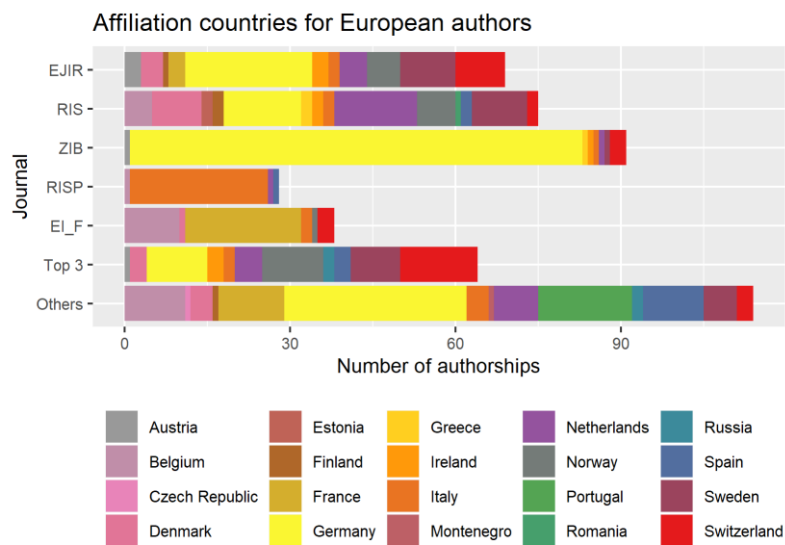


Note: Top-ranked universities according to the 2014 TRIP survey question about the best Ph.D. programs to study International Relations (global sample).

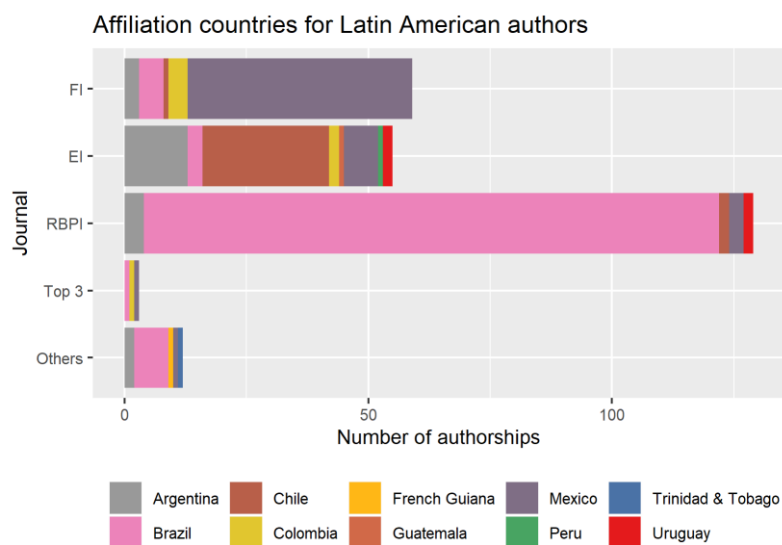
***S-D6: Country-level diversity in East Asian journals***



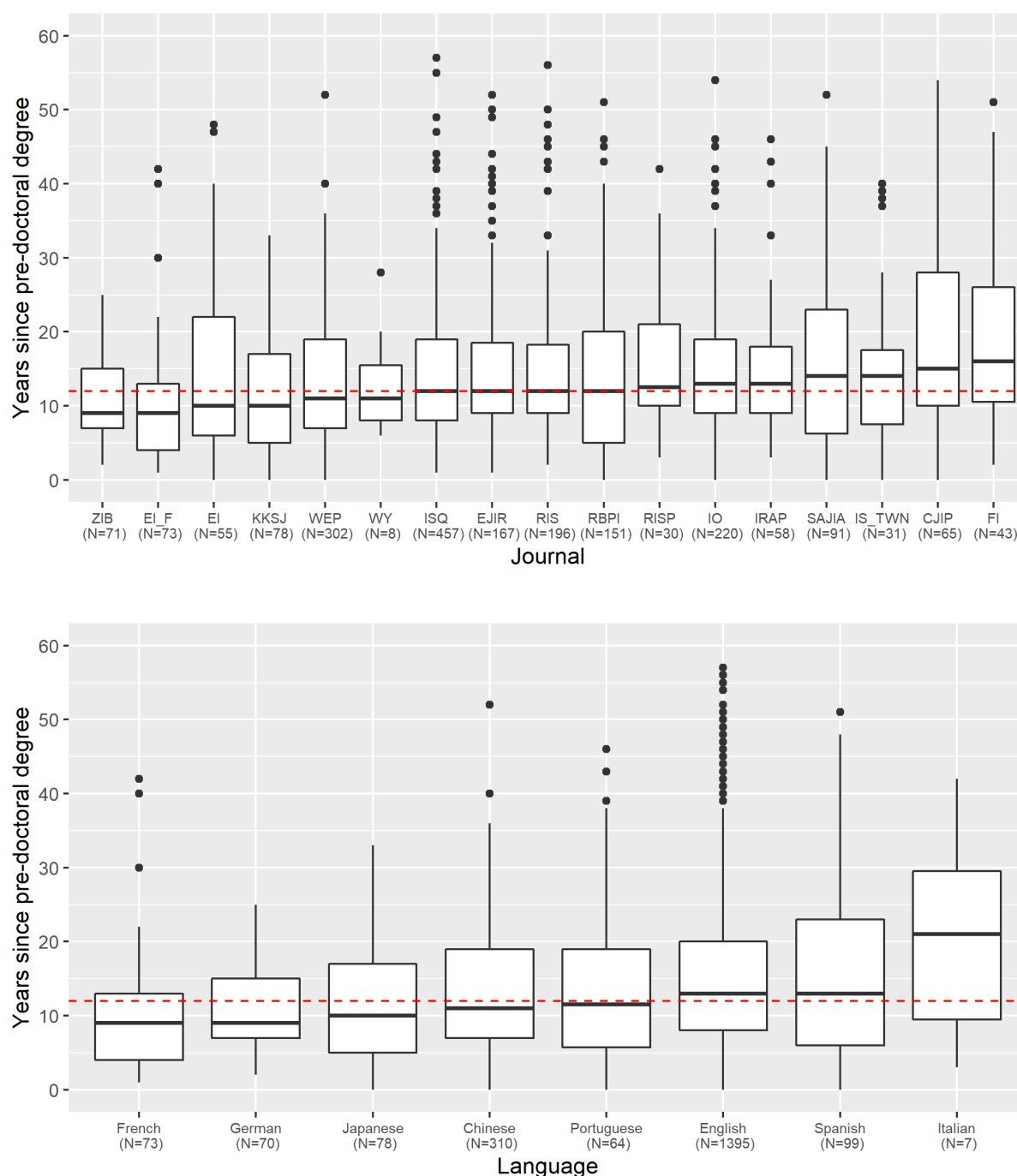
### ***S-D7: Country-level diversity in European journals***



### ***S-D8: Country-level diversity in Latin American journals***

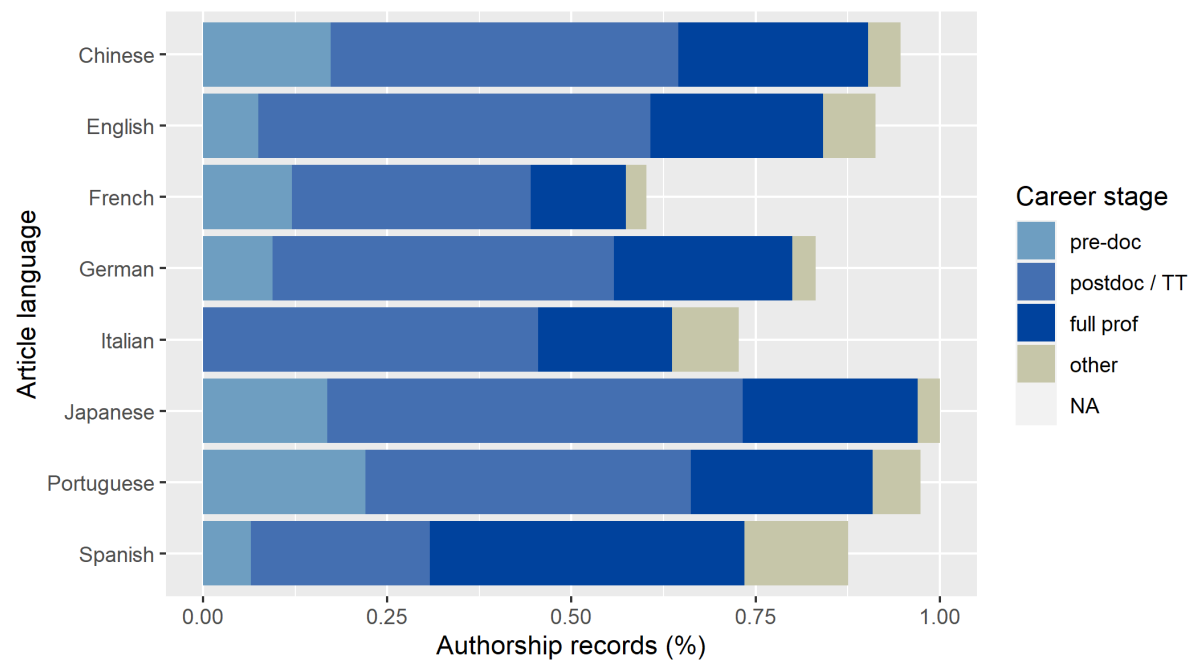
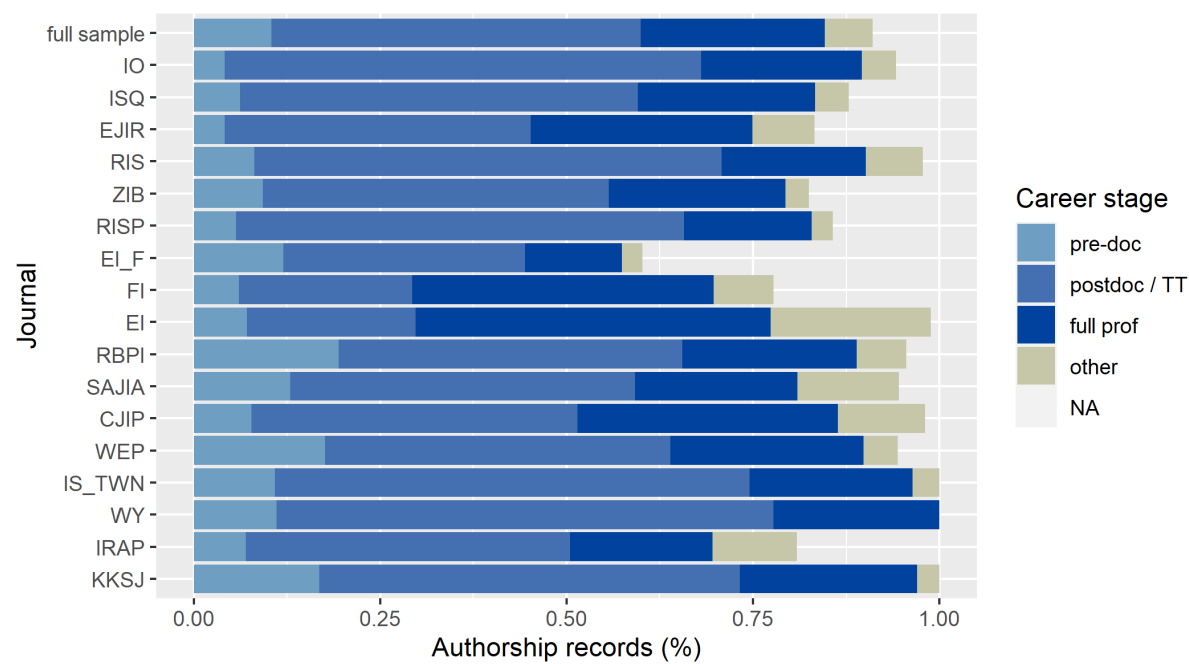


***S-D9: Academic experience across journals and publishing languages***

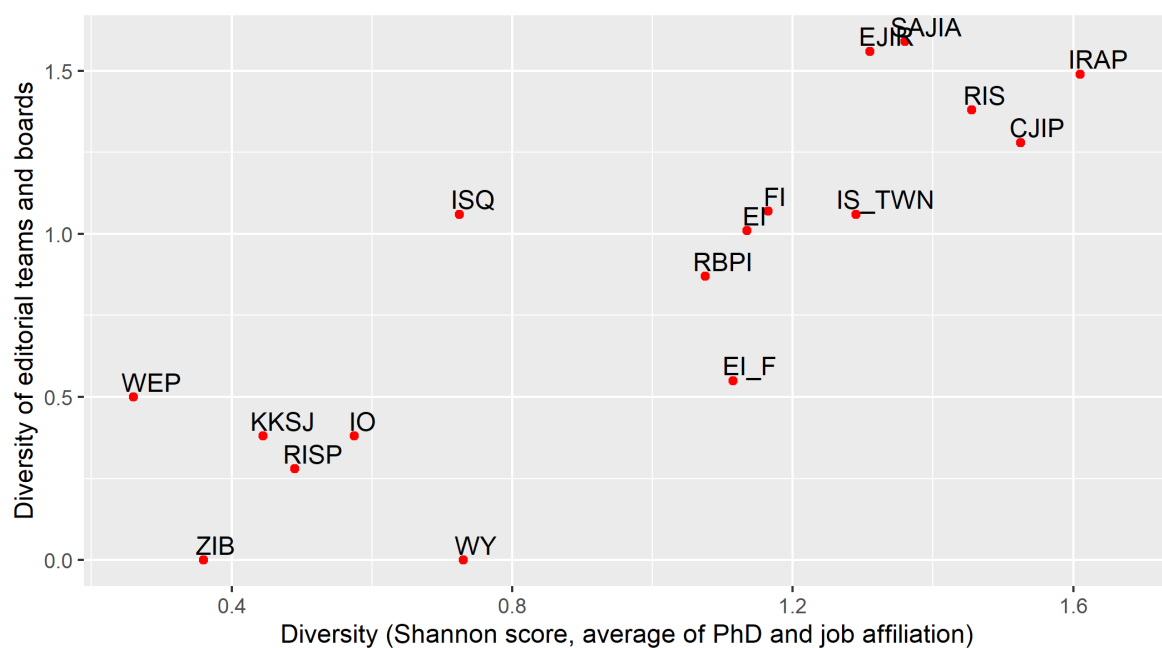


Note: The boxplots indicate the median as well as first and third quartile, with the dashed line superimposed to mark the median value for the whole sample (12). The whiskers reach to the highest/lowest value within 1.5 times the interquartile range. The number of observations refers to the authorship records for which we have complete data, which is very low for some groups (articles in RISP, IS\_TWN, and WY; articles in Italian).

*S-D10: Authors' career stage across journals and publishing languages*



***S-D11: Journal advisory boards and the link to authorship diversity***



	North America	Europe	East Asia	Latin America	UK	AUS + NZ	S/SE Asia	MENA	Sub-Saharan Africa
CJIP	6	3	17	0	2	1	1	0	0
EI	7	2	0	18	2	0	0	0	0
EI_F	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EJIR	18	15	2	1	15	3	0	1	1
FI	2	4	0	10	1	0	0	0	0
IO	44	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
IRAP	26	5	14	0	10	2	4	0	0
IS_TWN	27	1	15	0	2	1	1	0	0
ISQ	70	9	2	4	2	1	4	4	0
KKSJ	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
RBPI	5	2	0	23	2	0	0	0	0
RIS	11	7	0	0	12	3	1	0	0
RISP	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAJIA	5	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	6
WEP	3	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	0
WY	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZIB	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

## Section E: Author mobility

### *S-E1: Types of author mobility*

Type	Condition	N	% of total
Local	bachelor = PhD = job = journal	859	50.6
Returnee	bachelor ≠ PhD AND bachelor = job = journal	154	9.0
Expat	bachelor ≠ job AND job = journal	163	9.6
Diaspora	(bachelor = journal OR PhD = journal) AND job ≠ journal	131	7.7
Tourist	journal ≠ bachelor AND journal ≠ PhD AND journal ≠ job	390	23.0

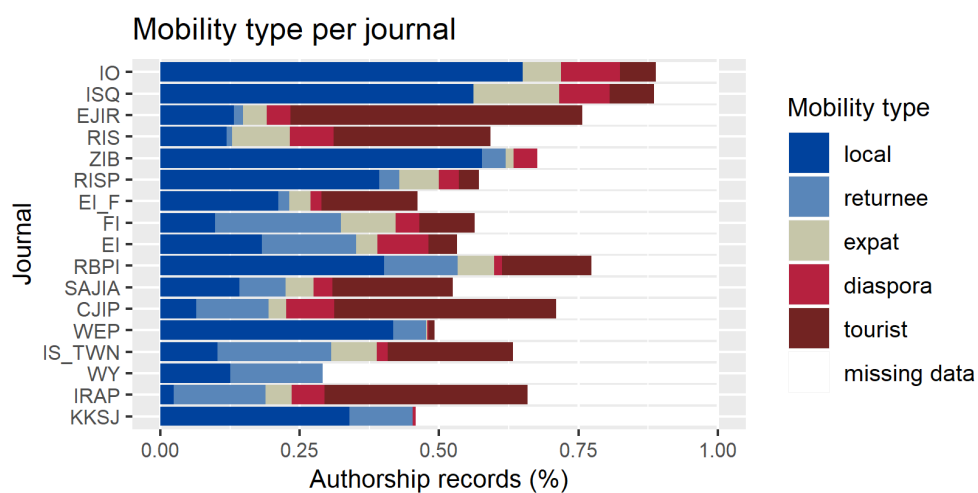
Note: Based on 1697 authorship records with full data available.

### *S-E2: Mobility types per journal*

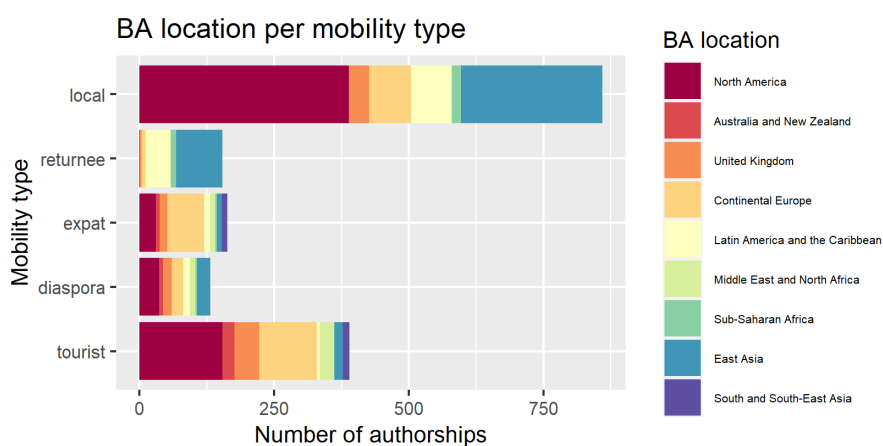
	local	returnee	expat	diaspora	tourist
CJIP	9	18	5	12	56
EI	34	32	7	17	10
EI_F	46	4	8	4	38
EJIR	17	2	6	6	69
FI	18	40	18	8	18
IO	73	0	8	12	7
IRAP	4	25	7	9	55
IS_TWN	16	32	13	3	35
ISQ	63	0	17	10	9
KKSJ	74	25	0	1	0
RBPI	52	17	8	2	21
RIS	20	2	17	13	48
RISP	69	6	12	6	6
SAJIA	27	16	10	6	41
WEP	85	12	0	0	2
WY	43	57	0	0	0
ZIB	85	6	2	6	0

Notes: Values in percent (of the 1697 records with full data).

***S-E3: Mobility types per journal including data gaps***



***S-E4: Bachelor location per mobility type***



***S-E5: PhD location per mobility type***

