

Appendix

This is a supplement to [Lohaus, Wemheuer-Vogelaar, and Ding \(2021\)](#).

Table A1: Approaches used in the atheoretical clusters (B-1 and B-2), by journal

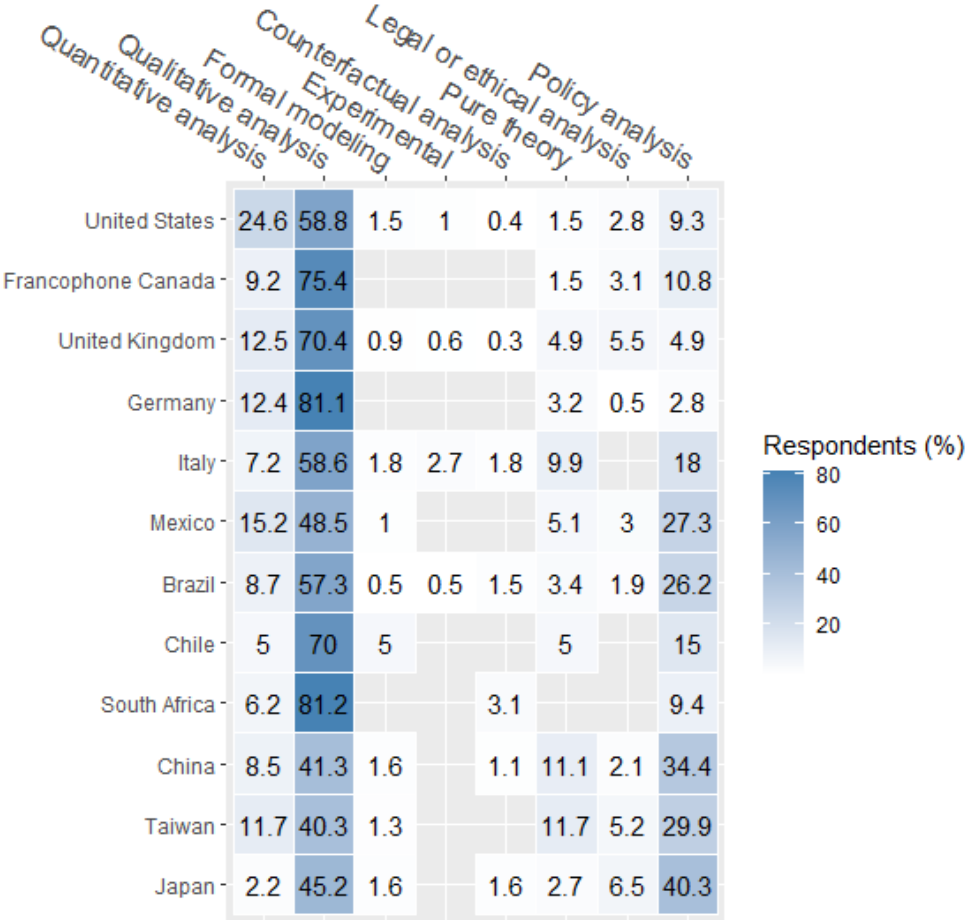
	Inferential statistics	Analytical case studies	Mainly descriptive	Theoretical focus
IO	13 (100%)	-	-	-
ISQ	43 (79.6%)	3 (5.6%)	6 (11.1%)	2 (3.7%)
EJIR	1 (9.1%)	-	8 (72.7%)	2 (18.2%)
RIS	-	3 (10.7%)	19 (67.9%)	6 (21.4%)
ZIB	2 (7.4%)	-	22 (81.5%)	3 (11.1%)
RISP	-	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	-
EI_F	-	2 (6.9%)	25 (86.2%)	2 (6.9%)
FI	-	11 (25.6%)	32 (74.4%)	-
EI	1 (3.8%)	1 (3.8%)	23 (88.5%)	1 (3.8%)
RBPI	-	9 (37.5%)	15 (62.5%)	-
SAJIA	-	9 (19.6%)	37 (80.4%)	-
CJIP	1 (9.1%)	3 (27.3%)	7 (63.6%)	-
WEP	7 (8.6%)	9 (11.1%)	57 (70.4%)	8 (9.9%)
IS_TWN	-	-	9 (100%)	-
WY	-	-	2 (100%)	-
IRAP	4 (25%)	4 (25%)	7 (43.8%)	1 (6.2%)
KKSJ	-	56 (55.4%)	45 (44.6%)	-

Table A2: Number of main theories, by approach

	One theory	Two theories	Three or more
Analytical case studies (n = 617)	375 (60.8%)	186 (30.1%)	56 (9.1%)
Inferential statistics (n = 346)	227 (65.6%)	99 (28.6%)	20 (5.7%)
Mainly descriptive (n = 430)	317 (73.4%)	93 (21.6%)	20 (4.7%)
Theoretical focus (n = 444)	254 (57.2%)	140 (31.5%)	50 (11.3%)

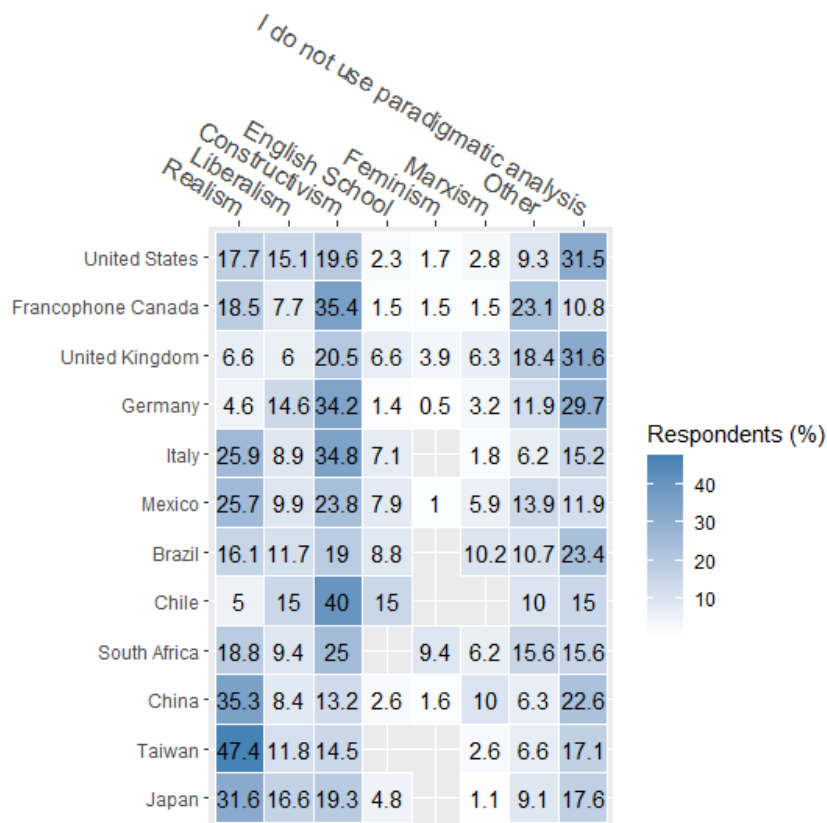
Note: Frequency is indicated in absolute numbers (with percentages in brackets). Articles with no main theory are excluded from this analysis.

Figure A3: Method according to the 2014 TRIP faculty survey



Note: The TRIP survey asked respondents to identify the method they “primarily employ” in their research. Percentages in the figure are based on the number of valid responses (N = 3086). We are grateful to the TRIP team for sharing their data.

Figure A4: Paradigms according to the 2014 TRIP faculty survey



Note: “Which of the following best describes your approach to the study of IR? If you do not think of your work as falling within one of these paradigms or schools of thought, please select the category into which most other scholars would place your work.” Percentages in the figure are based on the number of valid responses (N = 3097). Given the wording of the question, we consider both “other” and “I do not use paradigmatic analysis” as indicators that respondents do not align with major paradigms. We are grateful to the TRIP team for sharing their data.

Figure A5: Main theory by region of doctorate

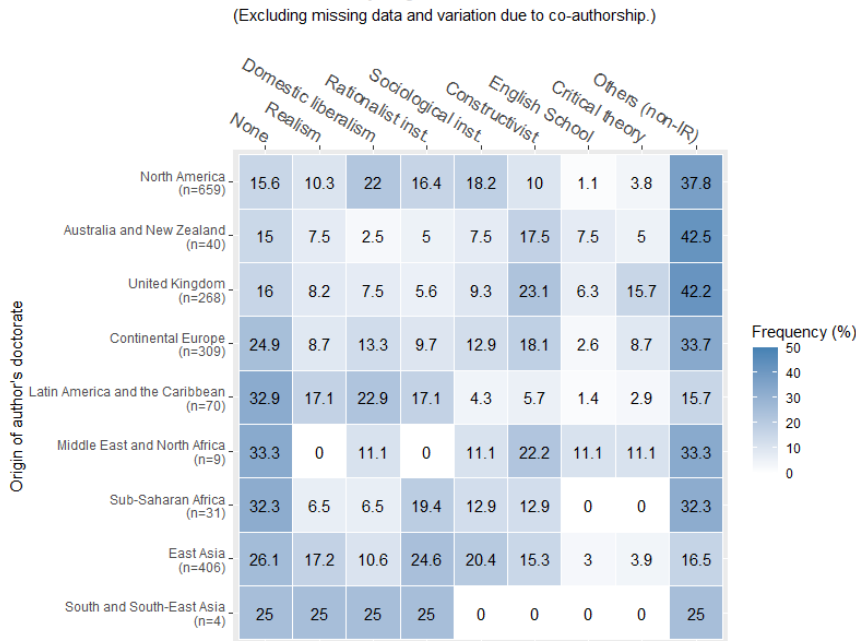


Figure A6: Main theory by region of professional affiliation

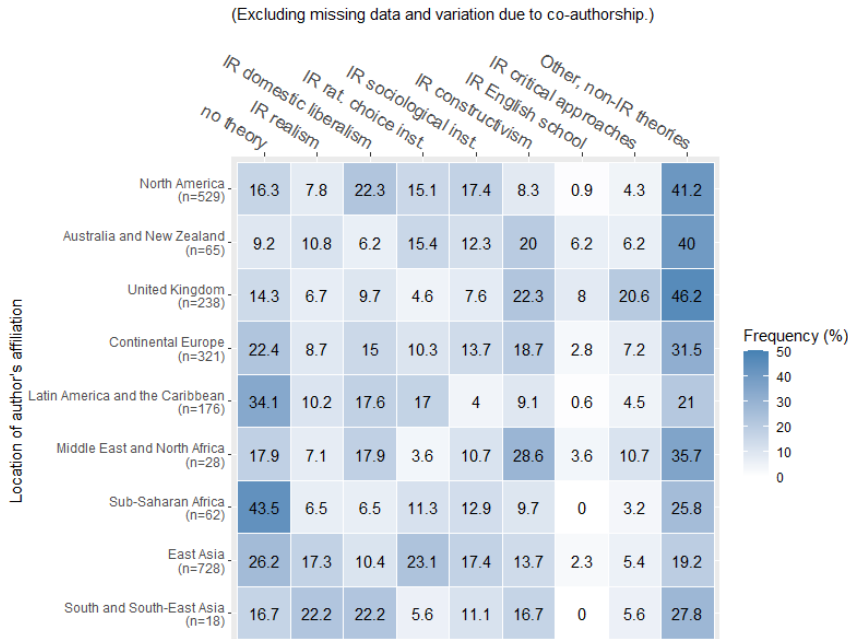


Table A7: Articles by scholars with PhDs from different world regions, by journal (**absolute**)

	North America	United Kingdom	Continental Europe	Australia and New Zealand	Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	East Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	South and South-East Asia
IO	114	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISQ	229	19	15	5	1	0	0	0	0
EJIR	71	49	38	3	1	0	0	0	0
RIS	67	112	51	16	4	1	2	0	0
ZIB	2	6	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
RISP	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
EI_F	24	3	39	0	1	2	0	1	0
FI	12	6	20	0	0	0	0	12	0
EI	5	5	20	0	0	0	1	10	0
RBPI	10	6	23	0	0	0	3	47	0
SAJIA	6	18	14	1	1	28	0	0	0
CJIP	35	6	10	4	1	0	4	0	2
WEP	18	1	3	0	0	0	283	0	0
IS_TWN	18	4	3	3	0	0	5	0	1
WY	2	3	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
IRAP	28	17	3	8	0	0	3	0	1
KKSJ	18	12	1	0	0	0	97	0	0

Table A8: Articles by scholars with PhDs from different world regions, by journal (**percent**)

	North America	United Kingdom	Continental Europe	Australia and New Zealand	Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	East Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	South and South-East Asia
IO	94.2	0.8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISQ	85.1	7.1	5.6	1.9	0.4	0	0	0	0
EJIR	43.8	30.2	23.5	1.9	0.6	0	0	0	0
RIS	26.5	44.3	20.2	6.3	1.6	0.4	0.8	0	0
ZIB	3.7	11.1	85.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
RISP	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
EI_F	34.3	4.3	55.7	0	1.4	2.9	0	1.4	0
FI	24	12	40	0	0	0	0	24	0
EI	12.2	12.2	48.8	0	0	0	2.4	24.4	0
RBPI	11.2	6.7	25.8	0	0	0	3.4	52.8	0
SAJIA	8.8	26.5	20.6	1.5	1.5	41.2	0	0	0
CJIP	56.5	9.7	16.1	6.5	1.6	0	6.5	0	3.2
WEP	5.9	0.3	1	0	0	0	92.8	0	0
IS_TWN	52.9	11.8	8.8	8.8	0	0	14.7	0	2.9
WY	12.5	18.8	18.8	0	0	0	50	0	0
IRAP	46.7	28.3	5	13.3	0	0	5	0	1.7
KKSJ	14.1	9.4	0.8	0	0	0	75.8	0	0

Note: Tables A7 and A8 are limited to the 1796 articles with for which authorship information is available and unambiguous (either solo-authored or co-authored by individuals with doctorates from the same world region).