

Are Referees and Editors in Economics Gender Neutral?

Online Appendix

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Abstract

We study the role of gender in the evaluation of economic research using submissions to four leading journals. We find that referee gender has no effect on the relative assessment of female- versus male-authored papers, suggesting that any *differential* biases of male referees are negligible. To determine whether referees as a whole impose different standards for female authors, we compare citations for female and male-authored papers, holding constant referee evaluations and other characteristics. We find that female-authored papers receive about 25% more citations than observably similar male-authored papers. Editors largely follow the referees, resulting in a 1.7 percentage point lower probability of a revise and resubmit verdict for papers with female authors relative to a citation-maximizing benchmark. In their desk rejection decisions, editors treat female authors more favorably, though they still impose a higher bar than would be implied by citation-maximization. We find no differences in the informativeness of female versus male referees, or in the weight that editors place on the recommendations of female versus male referees. We also find no differences in editorial delays for female versus male-authored papers.

A Online Appendix

A.1 Data

A.1.1 Data Extraction, Additional Details

Our data are derived from information stored in the Editorial Express (EE) system used by each of the four journals. For confidentiality reasons we wrote a program that could be run by journal staff to create an anonymized data base, combining information in the EE system with gender information from pre-coded lists of author and referee names (see below). The data agreement with the journals has two conditions: (i) no separate results by journal, and (ii) unlike the CDV data set, this supplemented data set will not be posted, even upon publication.

Our database builds on the submissions extract created by CDV in mid-2015. Google Scholar (GS) has created new barriers to accessing its data base in the past few years. We therefore elected to match our new data base back to the CDV data set and use the citations originally collected by CDV. Since CDV did not retain paper identifiers, we used a fuzzy match algorithm based on all the identifying variables stored in the CDV data base. This yields perfect matches for all non-desk rejected papers, but many-to-many matches for some desk-rejected papers. For papers with multiple matches, we calculate our primary measure of citations as a simple average of $\text{asinh}(\text{citations})$ across all possible matches, though our results are virtually identical if we retain all possible matches and weight by the inverse number of matches for a given paper.

CDV only collected the publication record of the co-author with the most previous publications. We added information on publications of every co-author, as well as information on waiting times in the review process, on the gender composition of the sub-field of the paper, and on the complexity of the abstract.

A.1.2 Gender Coding, Additional Details

Our protocol for assigning names not included in other lists begins by assigning “unknown gender” to common Chinese first names, since these names can be used by both males and females, and there are often multiple economists with the same Chinese name. This exclusion affects less than 1% of names. We then classify an author as **female** if *both* the US and German lists report that less than 1% of people with that first name are male, or if the full name is present in one of the lists of female economists. Likewise, we classify an author as **male** if one of the US or German names lists shows that over 99% of people with that name are male and the other shows at least 50% are male. These cutoffs were derived using the Econlit test data set. Since only 20% of economists are female, we have to set higher cutoffs for assigning female gender than male to (roughly) equate the misclassification rates.

Finally, a team of undergraduate research assistants looked up all names that remained unassigned. If the assistant initially assigned to the name could not find a match, it was passed on to a second assistant. We had two separate assistants code a subsample of names that could not be assigned by the first-name procedure. The coders disagreed only 1% of the time; in 11% of cases neither coder was able to find a name match; and in 14% of cases only one of two coders found enough evidence to determine a gender.

A.1.3 Google Scholar Citations

We extracted Google Scholar (GS) citations using an automated web scraper. For every paper, we search the title of the paper in GS with “allintitle:” (e.g. “allintitle:Tagging and Targeting of

Energy Efficiency Subsidies”). This ensures that every result contains every word of the title stored in the Editorial Express (EE) archive. Then we extract the results of the first page of the search, retaining the list of authors and number of citations for each match. We then compare the last names of the authors reported for the GS match to the last names in EE, and keep search matches with at least one last name in the EE archive. Finally, we sum the citations of the matching entries to take account of earlier versions of papers that were circulated in different versions. Papers with no “allintitle” match in GS, or with no matching last names, are assigned 0 citations.

A.1.4 Survey, Additional Details

We conducted a survey of editors and economists, asking about their perception of gender differences in the publication process. The survey, approved under Berkeley IRB 2018-04-10955, was sent to three groups: (i) editors and co-editors at the 4 journals in our sample; (ii) a stratified random sample of 200 economists (100 male and 100 female) with at least 4 publications in our top-35 journal set from 2013 to 2017; (iii) all assistant professors of economics in the top 20 US schools and top 5 European schools with PhDs in 2015-17. Within each group, we did not keep track of individual respondents. Within the second and third group, however, we referred male and female respondents to different URL’s to keep track of gender.

A.1.5 Published Papers

Sample. For the sample of published papers, we extracted papers in the *Journal of the European Economic Association*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Review of Economic Studies*, and the *Review of Economics and Statistics* from 2008 to 2015. To ensure a complete dataset, we extract the list of articles directly from the journal websites, for a total of 1838 articles. (We found that Econlit does not always provide the full list of papers published.) We obtain the JEL codes from Econlit. These JEL codes will in general differ from the ones in the main data set, which are entered at submission by the submitting author. The JEL codes recorded by Econlit overlap, but do not typically coincide with, the JEL codes on the journal website, as Econlit does its own assessment of field of the article.

From this data set, we exclude articles that fall under the following categories: Papers and Proceedings, comments, errata, corrigenda, notes, and editorial announcements and letters, yielding a final sample of 1719 papers. For each article, we download the PDF.

Using this sample, we run the same code as we used for our main sample to generate measures of author publications, author gender, number of authors, broad field, and the two measures of gender-field composition. We also use the same procedure to extract Google Scholar citations as of March of 2019. Summary statistics for this sample are reported in Online Appendix Table 11. We also extract the Web of Science (SSCI) citations, in this case downloading the data for all the citing papers (including publication year and journal), allowing us to perform the more detailed analysis of citations in Online Appendix Table 12.

Unlike in our main sample, we are able to check directly the accuracy of the key variables above. In particular, we hand check the Google Scholar citations and the gender coding of the authors for all papers in the sample. Online Appendix Table 13 presents the resulting evidence on the degree of measurement error in the data.

Additional Controls. For this sample of published papers, we build additional measures of paper characteristics which we do not have for the main sample. The first is a precise measure of sub-field of the paper. Specifically, for each paper, we obtain all the two-digit JEL code (i.e., G21) listed in EconLit. We create indicators for each individual JEL code, for a total of over 500

sub-field controls. We classify a paper with n JEL codes as being assigned with weight $1/n$ to each of the listed fields. For example, for a paper with 3 two-digit JELs, each of the three variables associated with those JELs are assigned $\frac{1}{3}$ and all other JELs are assigned 0.

Our second set of controls is designed to measure differences in the *content* of papers using counts of specific lists of words. We used an R program to search the full PDF version of each paper, assigning counts in 4 categories: theory, empirical, structural, and experimental. The list of words for theory content is: “proposition, theorem, lemma, proof, model, theory.” The list for empirical content is: “empirical, data, standard error, table, regression, difference-in-differences, natural experiment, IV, RDD, impact, research design.” The list for structural content is: “structural, logit, BLP, maximum likelihood, mixture, simulation, policy simulation, calibration”). Finally, the list indicating experimentally-based content is: “field experiment, RCT, laboratory, subjects, survey”. We then use the inverse hyperbolic sin of the counts of words in each category as a measure of content in that domain.

The third set of controls also measures differences along the empirical/theoretical line, based on qualitative assessments by a team of undergraduate research assistants. Papers were randomly to 1 of 12 undergraduate assistants. The undergraduates were then asked to rank the roles of empirical analysis, modeling, and policy analysis in each paper on a scale of 1-10. Additionally, they were asked to count the number of propositions and theorems, the number of modeling equations, and the number of estimating equations. The specific instructions for the coding task were as follows:

For NoPropsTheorems, count the number of Propositions, Theorems, Lemmas, and Corollaries, including the Appendices if a part of the published paper. Do not count Claims or Definitions. If the Appendix includes a proof of a Proposition stated within the text, do not count this twice. Include Corollaries not in the text but present in any such proofs. For NoMathEquations, count the number of equations related to a “theoretical model,” such as utility maximization, market equilibrium, etc. Count also equations that derive a theoretical econometric model. Include displayed equations but not those in footnotes. As in NoPropsTheorems, include equations in the published Appendix. Equations that span multiple lines count as one equation. For NoEstimatingEquations, count the number of equations related to empirical econometrics or estimation, such as OLS or IV specifications. If the equation is a derivation of a theoretical property of an econometric model, then include the equation in NoProsTheorems instead. For PagesofModel, count approximately the number of pages dedicated to modeling and deriving. Use integer numbers. For PagesofEmpirical, count approximately the number of pages dedicated to data or empirical model. Include any “Data Sections.” Use integer numbers. For RoleofModel, provide a qualitative assessment of the role of model and theory in the paper on an integer scale from 0 (none) to 10 (absolutely central). Ask yourself, “How central is the modeling contribution in the paper?” For RoleofEmpirical, provide a qualitative assessment of the role of data and empirical methods in the paper, on an integer scale from 0 (none) to 10 (absolutely central). Ask yourself, “How central is the empirical contribution of the paper?” For RoleofPolicy, provide a qualitative assessment of the role and influence of policy in the paper, on an integer scale from 0 (none) to 10 (absolutely central). Ask yourself, “How relevant is this paper to policy?”

As noted above, we collected information from Web of Science on the papers citing each of the published papers in our sample, including the journal in which it was published (some of which are outside economics). We then attempted to assign 5-year impact factors to the journals in which citing papers were published. In Online Appendix 12 Column 5 the subset of citing papers are those published in journals with an impact factor ≥ 5 . In Column 6, the subset of citing papers are those published in journals with an impact factor < 3 . Finally, the citing papers in in Column 7, are those published in journals for which we could not find an impact factor.

A.2 Counterfactual R&R Rates

Given the predicted R&R probability $\Phi(x_i\hat{\pi})$ for paper i , we want to compute the counterfactual rate if editors were choosing papers to maximize citations. This requires finding what we call in the text $\pi_F^{cite-max}$, then finding a new set of journal \times submission year constants for the R&R model such that the predicted probability of R&R across all submissions in the corresponding set of papers is equal to the actual probability.

To begin, we expand the model in section 4.2 by considering multi-dimensional vectors for the three gender groups with at least one female author: all-female authors, teams with a senior-female co-author, and other mixed gender author teams.²⁰ Specifically, define $\lambda_F = [\lambda_{fem}, \lambda_{sf}, \lambda_{mixed}]'$ and $\pi_F = [\pi_{fem}, \pi_{sf}, \pi_{mixed}]'$ as the vectors of coefficients in the models for citations and R&R, respectively, for gender teams with at least one female author.²¹ As in the main text, define λ_R and π_R as the vectors of coefficients for the referees' evaluations in the two equations.

From equation 8, we know that in a citation maximization model, the coefficients on the gender variables in the citation model should be proportional to those in the R&R model, with a factor of proportionality equal to σ_ν . This is the same factor of proportionality as for the referee recommendation variables (see equation 4). We therefore estimate σ_ν by regressing the 7 coefficients of $\hat{\pi}_R$ on the corresponding coefficients of $\hat{\lambda}_R$. Call the resulting estimate $\hat{\sigma}_\nu$. We then define a vector of *correction factors*:

$$\hat{\delta}_F = [\hat{\delta}_{fem}, \hat{\delta}_{sf}, \hat{\delta}_{mixed}]' = \pi_F^{cite-max} - \hat{\pi}_F = \hat{\lambda}_F \times \hat{\sigma}_\nu - \hat{\pi}_F$$

that represent the gaps between the citation-maximizing R&R coefficients for each gender group and their actual coefficients.

Finally, define $G_F = [g_{fem}, g_{sf}, g_{mixed}]'$ a vector of dummies that take value of 1 if a paper belongs to that gender group, and 0 if not.²² We then compute the R&R rate under citation maximization with respect to gender variables as $\Phi(x\hat{\pi} + G'_F\hat{\delta}_F)$.

Note that the average predicted R&R rates implied by these corrected probabilities are too high, since R&R rates for papers with female authors are raised while those by papers with male authors remain the same. To overcome this issue, for every year-journal cohort c , we compute the correction factor ρ_c such that

$$\sum_{i \in c} \Phi(x\hat{\pi} + G'_F\hat{\delta}_F + \rho_c) = r_c$$

where r_c is the average RR rate among the not desk rejected papers in a year-journal cohort.

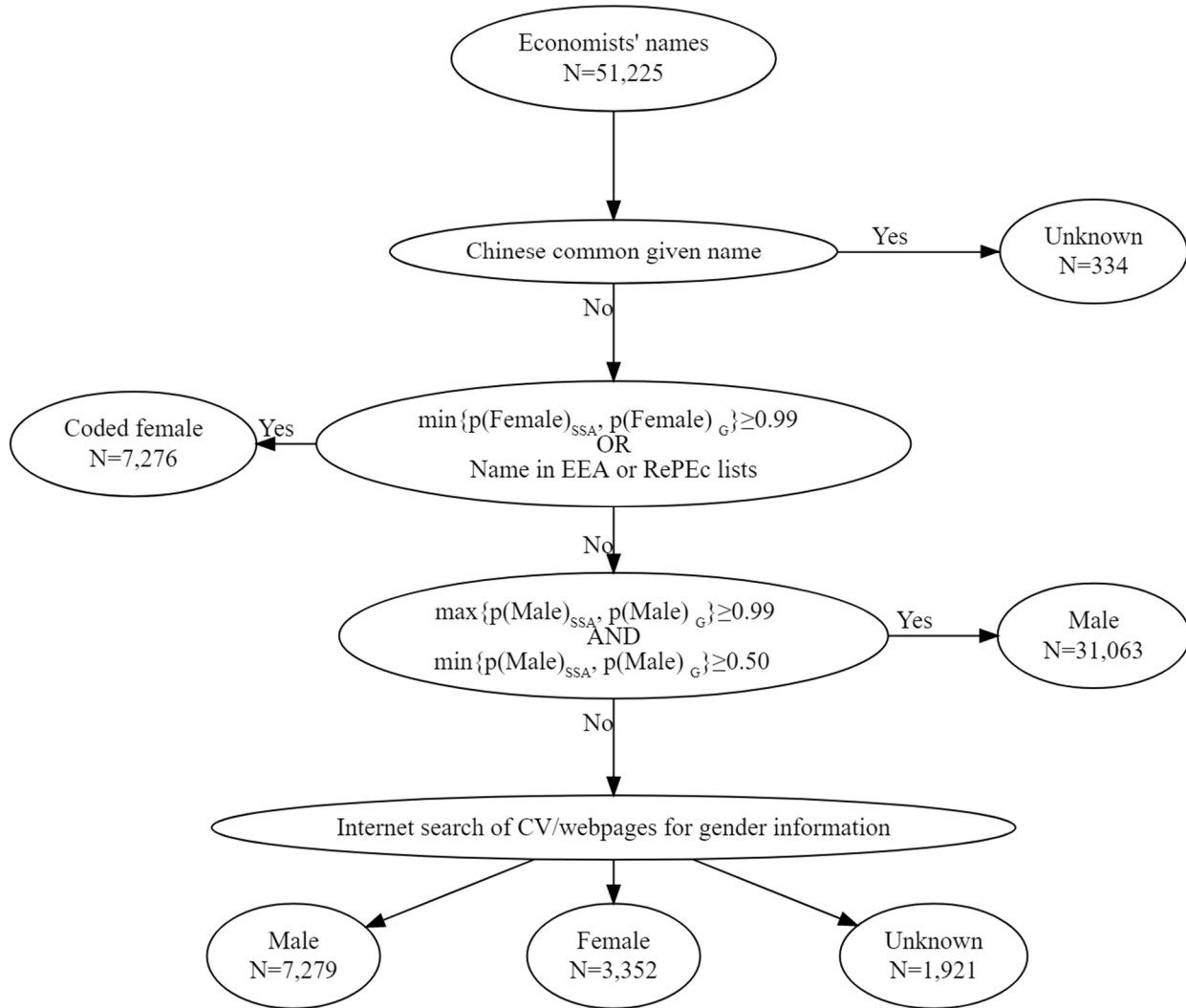
In Table V, we repeat the above procedure for every specification we run, *i.e.* we compute the coefficient of proportionality $\hat{\sigma}_\nu$ implied by each model, as well as the correction factors for fixed number of papers ρ_c . We note finally that this procedure can accommodate corrections with respect to any variable in the R&R and citation models. In Table V we show the results correcting for gender only and results correcting for both gender and the publication record of the author team.

²⁰Note that we do not attempt to adjust R&R rates for the undetermined gender group. This group of papers, which receive few citations and have low R&R rates, is mainly comprised of papers with at least one coauthor that our research assistants could not find. We believe that their low R&R rates are explained by the fact that at least one coauthor has “disappeared” from professional research, rather than by gender of the coauthors

²¹The subsrict *fem* refers to all-female author teams, *sf* to mixed-gender teams with a senior female author, and *mixed* to mixed gender teams with a male senior author or no senior authors.

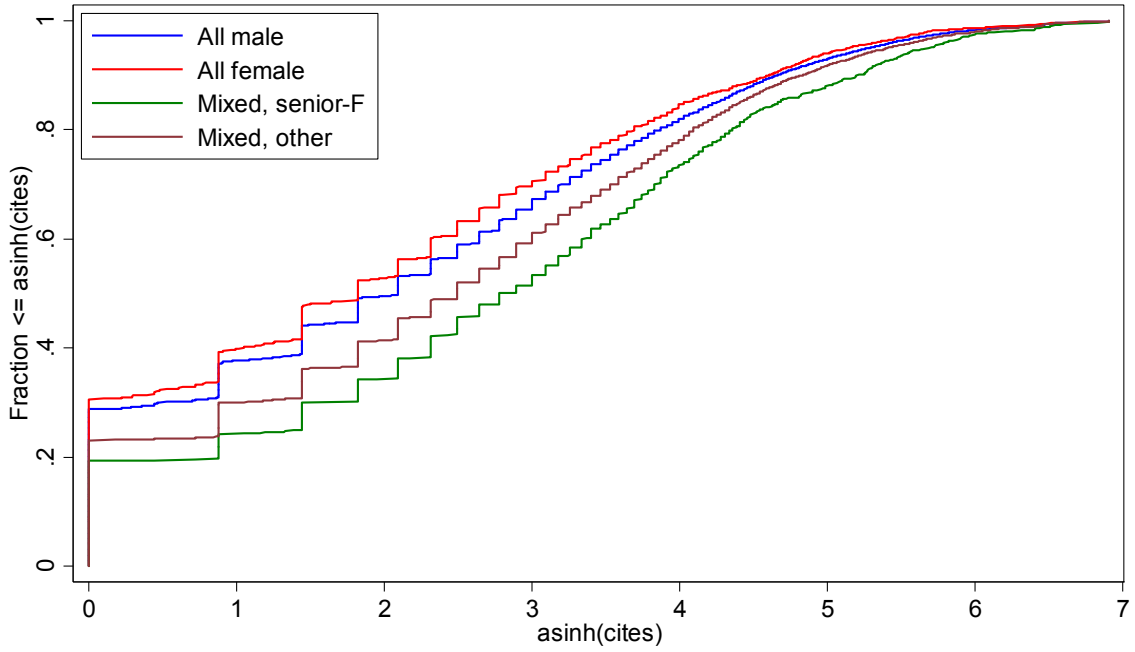
²²Therefore both all-male authored papers and undetermined gender papers will have a vector of 0s.

Online Appendix Figure 1. Coding Gender for Names

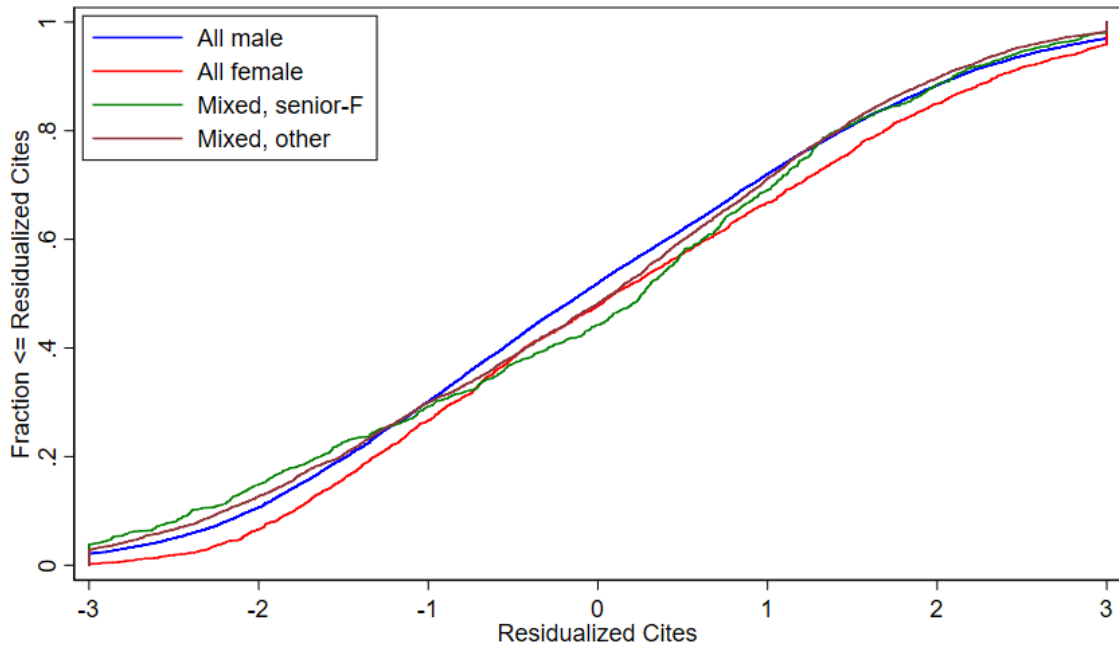


Notes. Graph shows the process by which gender is assigned to names.

Online Appendix Figure 2a. Paper Citations by Gender

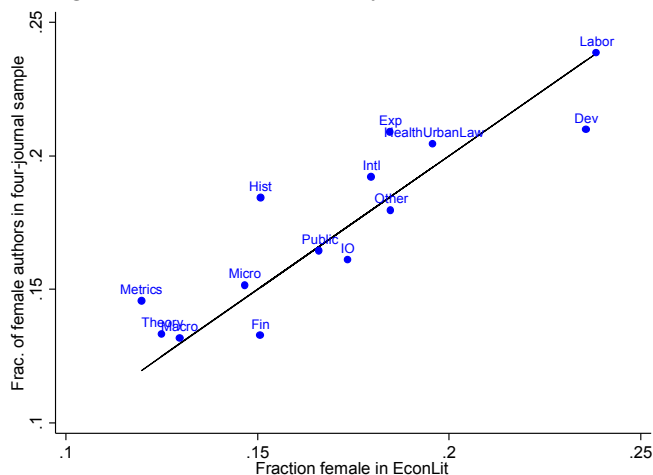


Online Appendix Figure 2b. Paper Citations by Gender, Citations Residualized

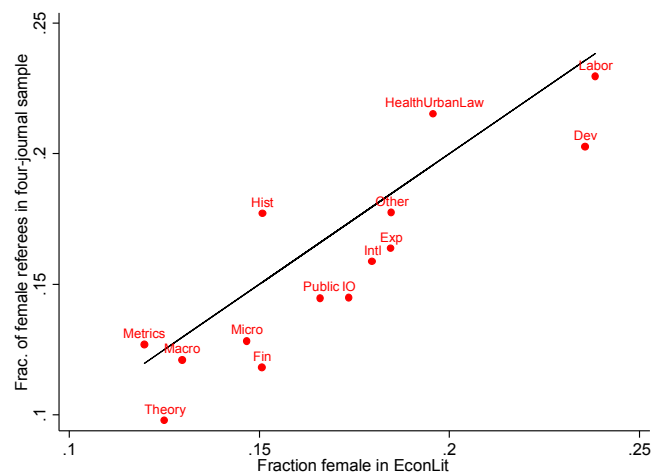


Notes. The Figure displays a few key summary statistics by gender. Figure 2a displays the CDF of the (asinh of) paper citations. Figure 2b displays the same citation variable, but after partialling out the key controls for journal-year fixed effects, fields, number of authors, and number of author publications (as in Table 4, Column 3).

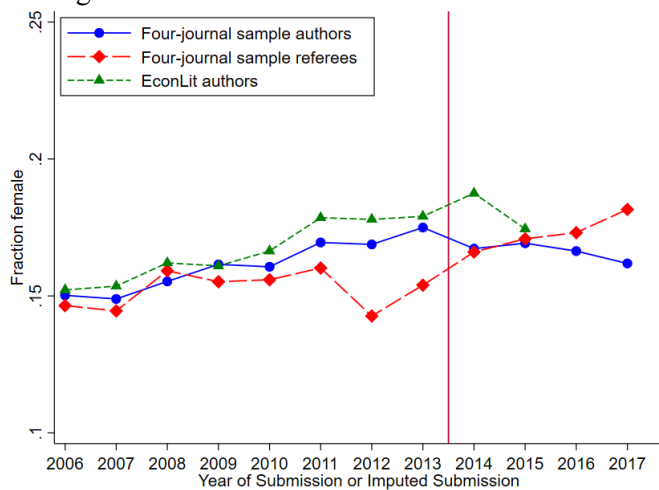
Online Appendix Figure 3. Share of Female Authors and Referees, by Field
 OA Figure 3a. Author Gender by Field



OA Figure 3b. Referee Gender by Field

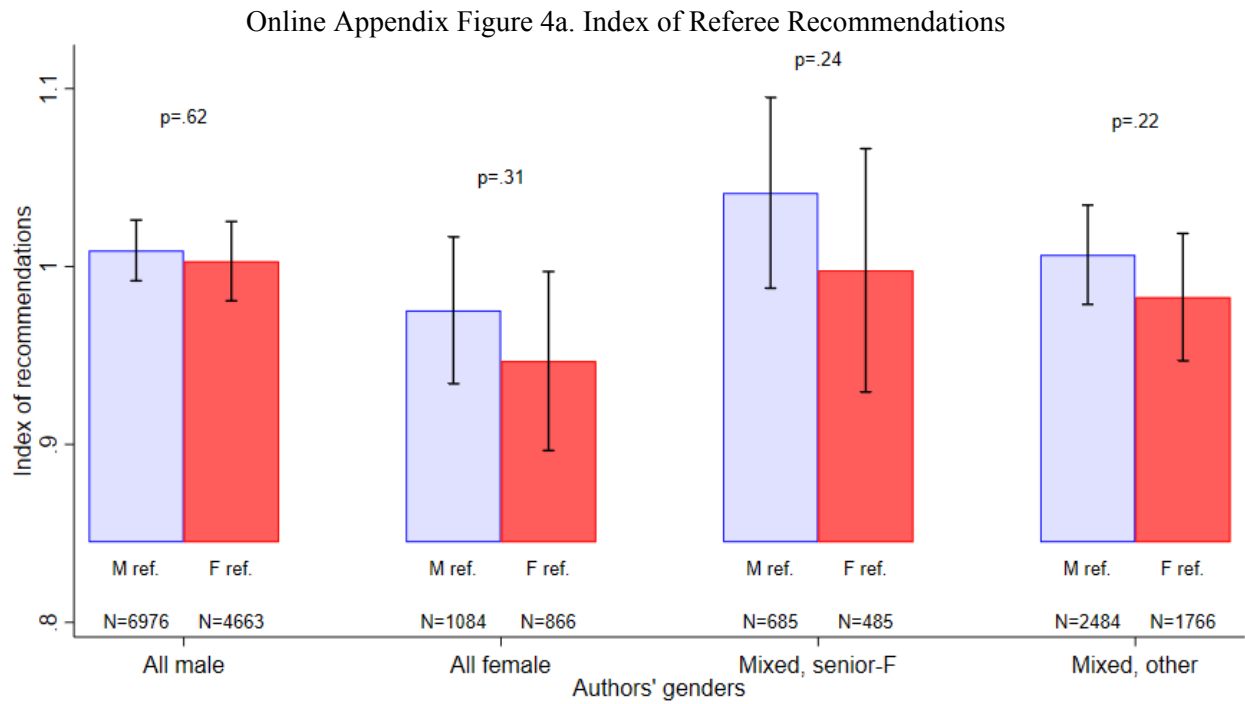


OA Figure 3c. Author and Referee Gender Over Time

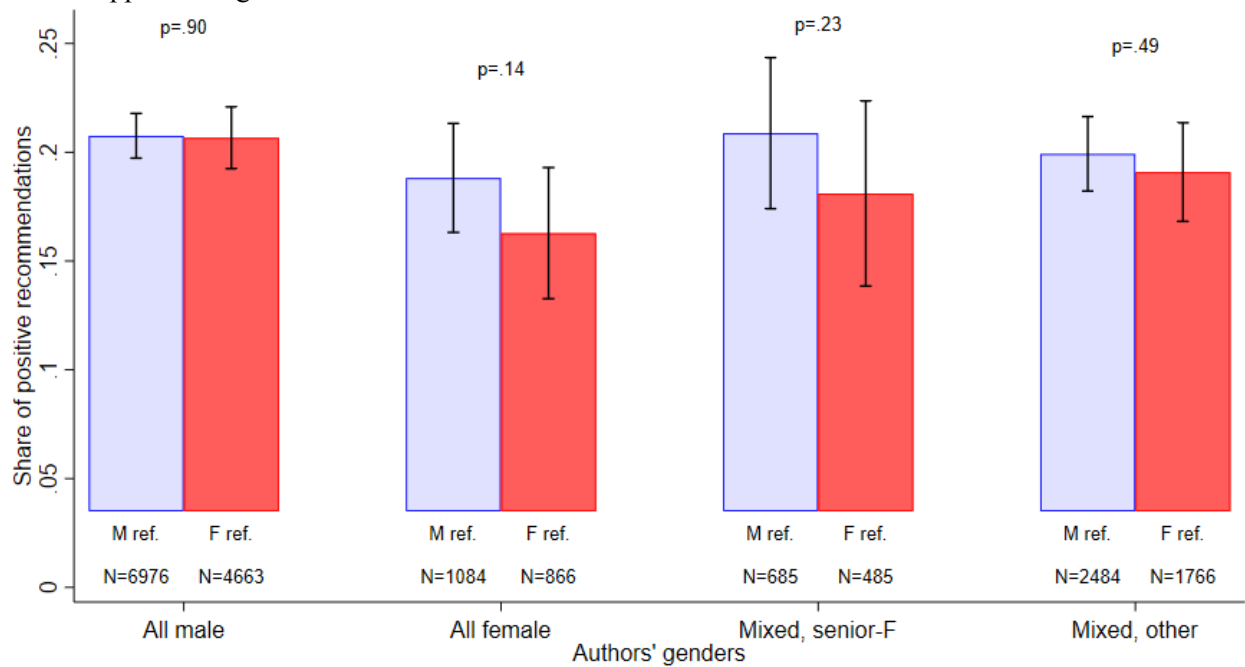


Notes. In this figure, we compare the fraction of female referees and female authors in our four journal sample as well as in a sample of authors with publications in 63 high-impact journal listed in Online Appendix Table 1, Panel B (which we label “EconLit authors”). In 3a and 3b, we break down the distributions by field, giving equal weight to each paper (ensuring papers with multiple JELs do not receive too much weight), with a 45 degree line for reference. In 3c, we compare fraction female across time. Each observation is either an author-paper or referee-paper. For the Econlit sample, we obtain the approximate year of submission as the year of publication minus 2. A vertical line has been added halfway through 2013, marking the end of our main sample.

Online Appendix Figure 4. Referee Evaluation by Author Gender and Referee Gender, Extended Sample (Up to 2017)

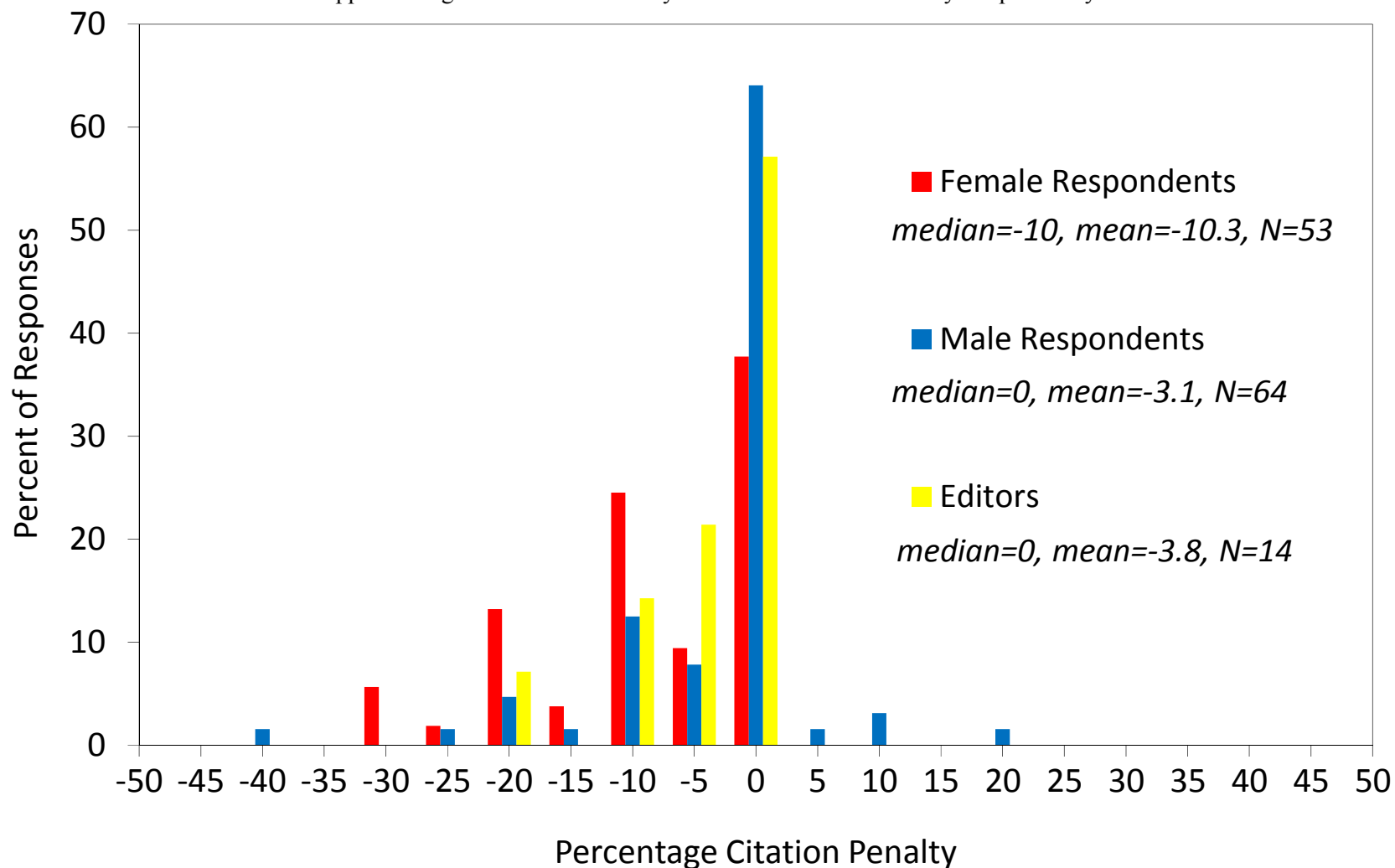


Online Appendix Figure 4b. Share of Positive Referee Recommendations



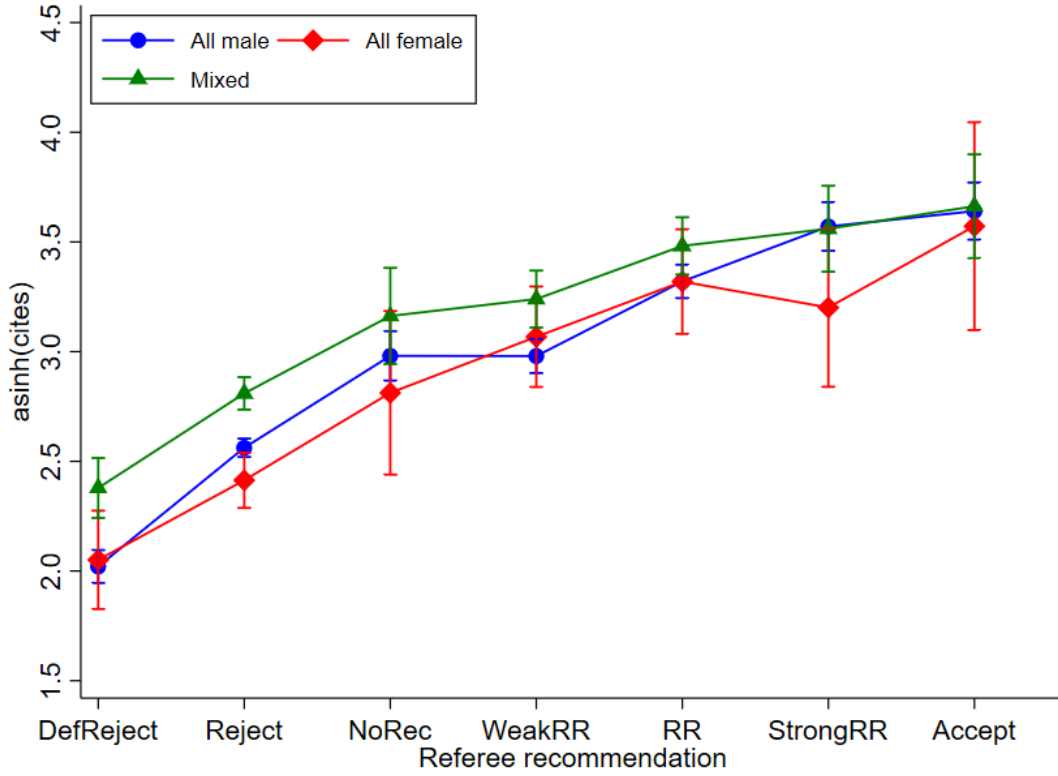
Notes. Online Appendix Figure 4a displays the mean recommendation given by referees based on gender. The index of referee recommendations is constructed using the coefficients in the citation model in Card and DellaVigna (forthcoming). From Definitely Reject to Accept, the values are 0, 0.67, 1.01, 1.47, 1.92, 2.27, 2.33. The bands show 2 standard error intervals, clustered at the paper level. The figure includes only 12,273 paper-referees that satisfy having both male and female referees. Additionally, we have dropped unknown gender referees and authors. Figure 4b shows the share of positive recommendations, defined as RR-Accept. In both panels, female referees are weighted at the paper level by $N_{\text{male}} / N_{\text{female}}$.

Online Appendix Figure 5. Citation Penalty for Female Authors: Survey Responses by Gender

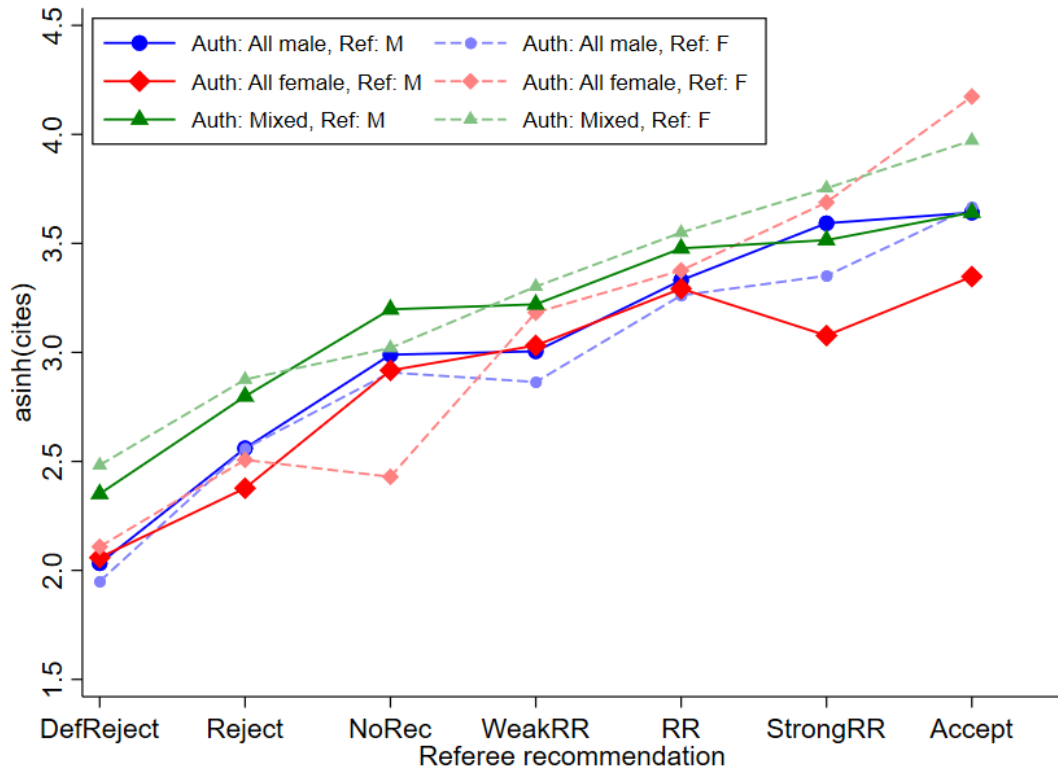


Notes. Tabulation of the response to the question in the survey regarding the citation penalty for female-authored papers, compared to male-authored papers, for given quality (Table I). The number of observations differs from the one in Table I because some of the survey respondents did not answer this question.

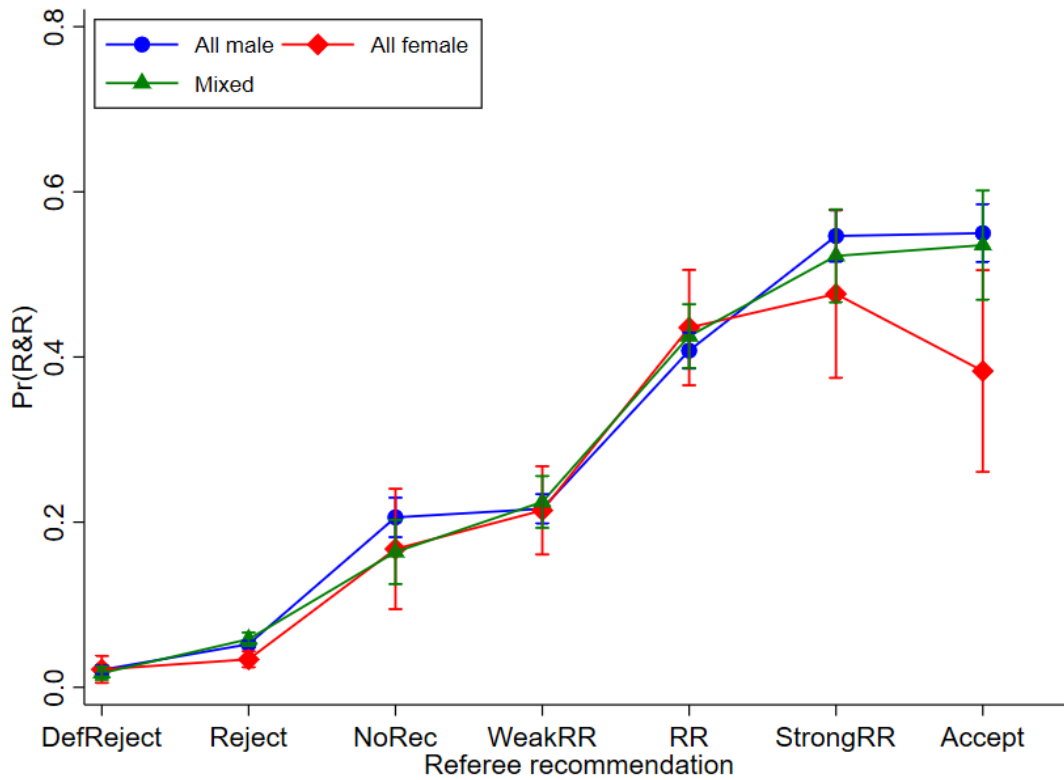
Appendix Figure 6. Differences in Citations and R&R Rate, by Author Gender, Additional Material
 Online Appendix Figure 6a. Referee Recommendations and Citations, No Controls



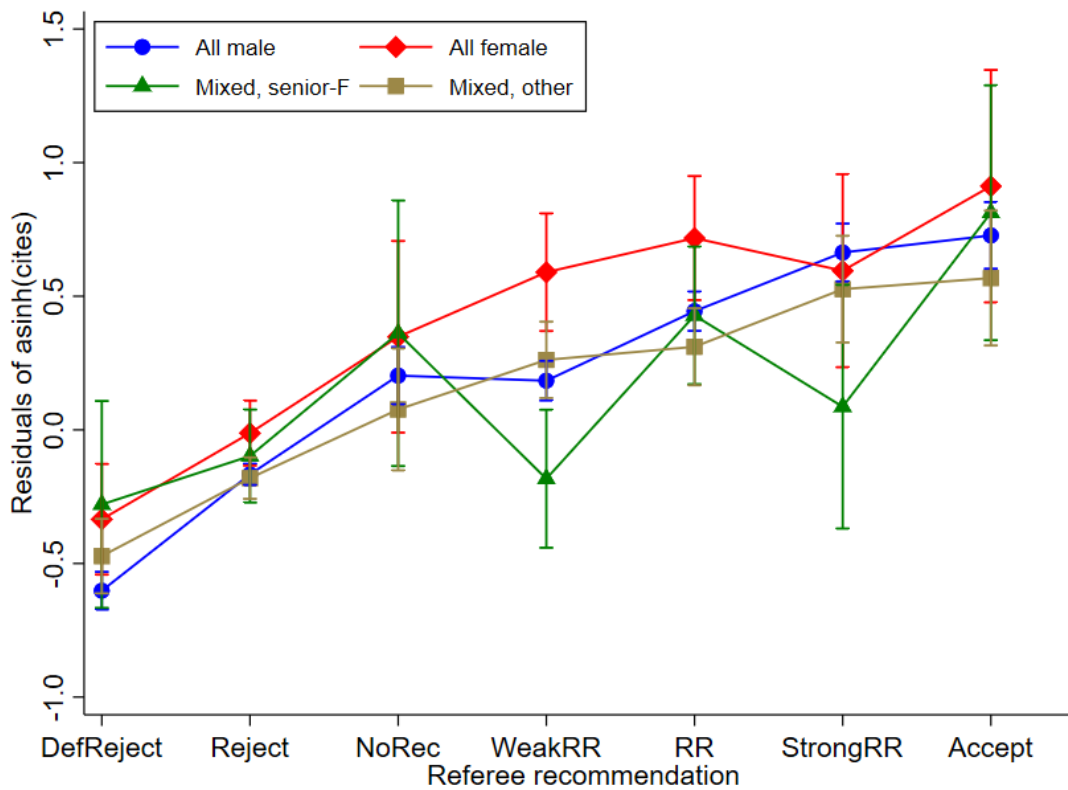
Online App. Figure 6b. Recommendations and Citations, by Author and Referee Gender, No Controls



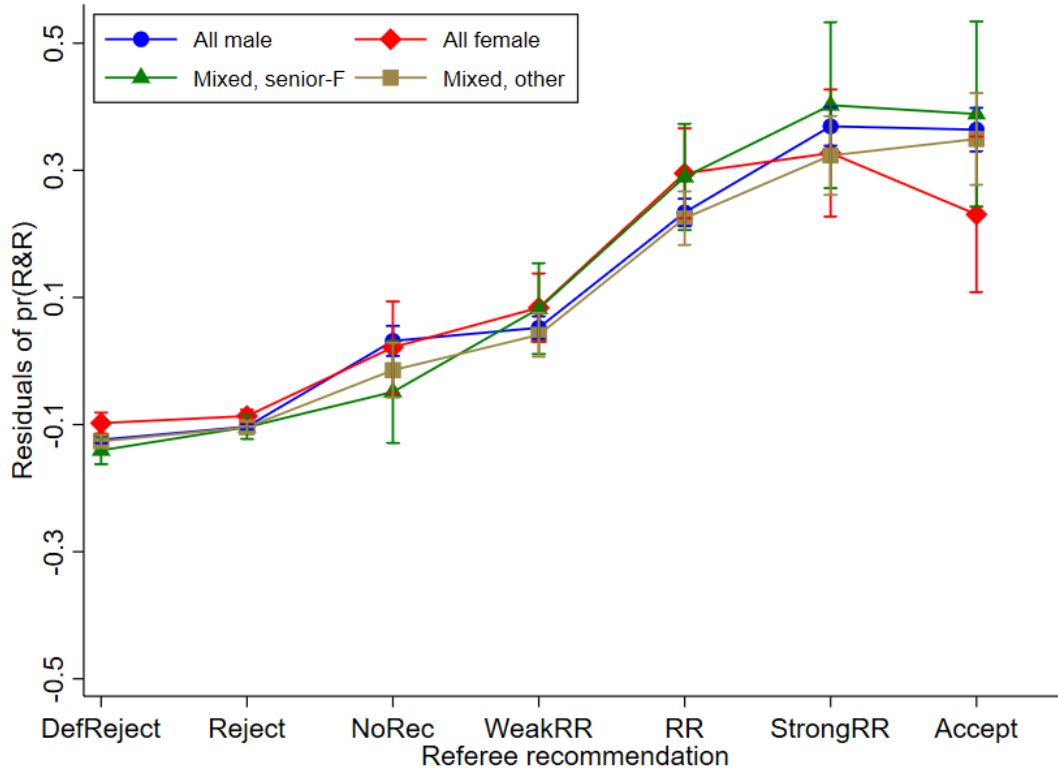
Online Appendix Figure 6c. Referee Recommendations and R&R Rate, No Controls



Online Appendix Figure 6d. Referee Recommendations and Citations, Controls

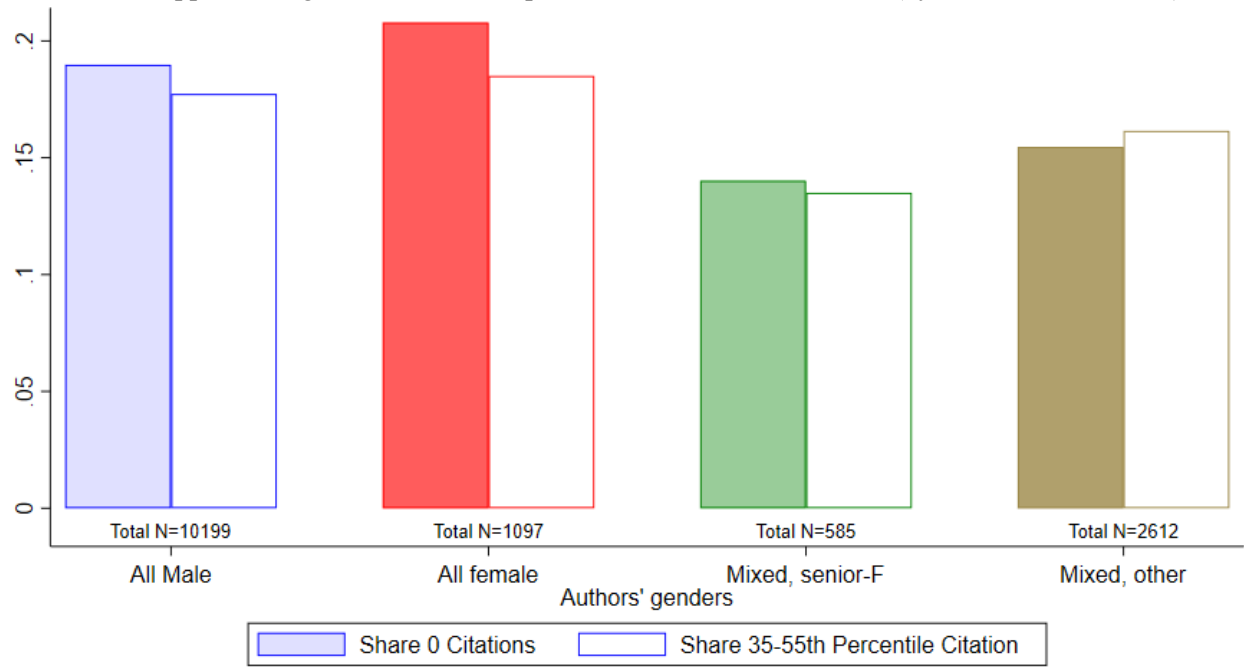


Online Appendix Figure 6e. Referee Recommendations and R&R Rate, Controls



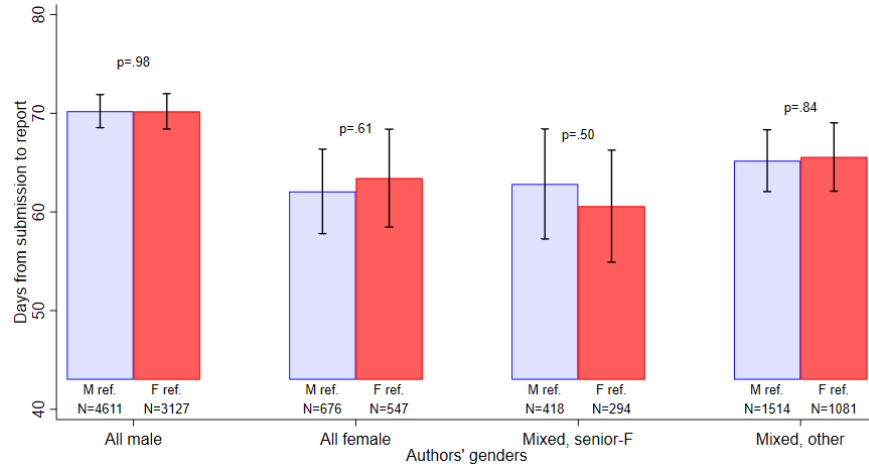
Notes. Online Appendix Figure 6b shows the weighted *asinh* (citations) for a paper receiving a given recommendation, while OA Figure 6c shows the R&R rate for a paper receiving a given recommendation. Figures 6a and 6c show the results separately by author gender. Figure 6b splits these two categories further into referees' gender. The unit of observation is a referee report, and observations are weighted by the number of referee reports for the paper to ensure that each paper receives equal weight. Standard errors are clustered at the paper level. Figure 6b omits confidence intervals for legibility. Figures 6d and 6e are versions of, respectively, Figure IV Panel A and Figure IV Panel B with confidence intervals.

Online Appendix Figure 7. Share of Papers With 0 and Low Citations (by Author Gender Mix)

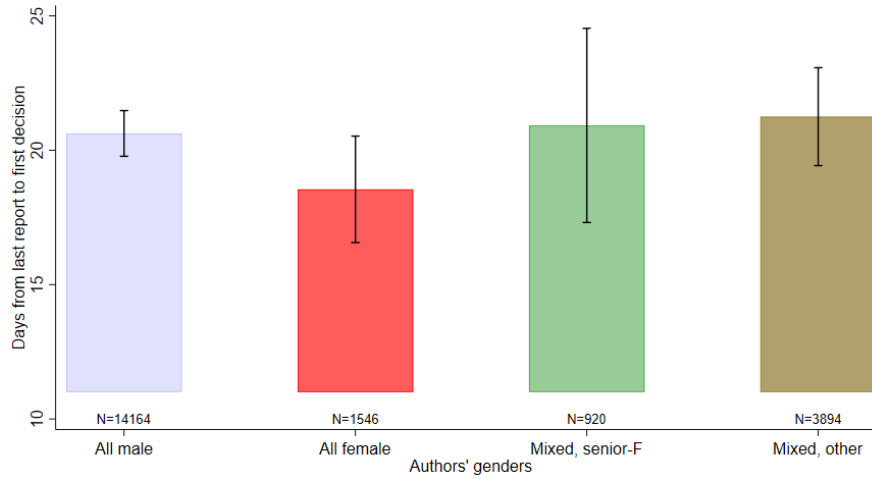


Notes. This figure presents, within each gender group, the share of papers with 0 citations and papers from the 35th up to the 55th percentile in citations. The percentile of citations is calculated within a journal-year cell.

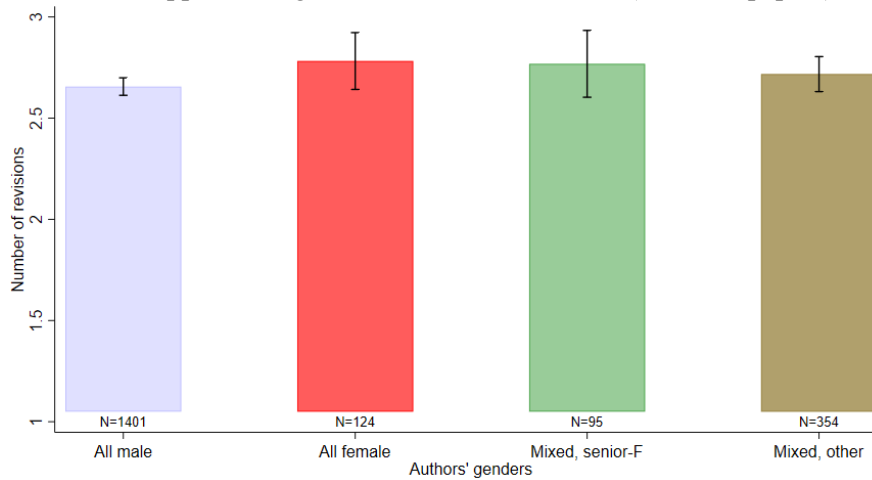
Online Appendix Figure 8. Other Editorial Outcomes: Referee and Editorial Delay
 Online Appendix Figure 8a. Referee Response Time



Online Appendix Figure 8b. Editor Response Time



Online Appendix Figure 8c. Number of Rounds (for R&R papers)



Notes. Figure 8a includes 12,273 paper-referees that satisfy having both male and female referees. Additionally, we have dropped unknown gender referees and authors. In 8b and 8c, each observation is a paper, submitted 2003–2013, for which we have the appropriate variable. In Panel A, female referees are weighted at the paper level by $N_{\text{male}} / N_{\text{female}}$. Panel B omits papers when the editor decides before the last report arrives.

Onl. App. Table 1. Journals Used for Publication Counts and Gender Coding

Panel A. List of Journals Used in Publication Counts

American Economic Journal: Applied Economics	Journal of Economic Growth
American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics	Journal of Economic Theory
American Economic Journal: Microeconomics	Journal of Finance
American Economic Journal: Economic Policy	Journal of Financial Economics
American Economic Review	Journal of Health Economics
Brookings Papers on Economic Policy	Journal of International Economics
Econometrica	Journal of Labor Economics
Economic Journal	Journal of Monetary Economics
Experimental Economics	Journal of Money, Credit and Banking
Games and Economic Behavior	Journal of Political Economy
International Economic Review	Journal of Public Economics
International Journal of Industrial Organization	Journal of Urban Economics
Journal of the European Economic Association	Quarterly Journal of Economics
Journal of Accounting and Economics	The RAND Journal of Economics
Journal of American Statistical Association	Review of Economics and Statistics
Journal of Business and Economic Statistics	Review of Financial Studies
Journal of Development Economics	Review of Economic Studies
Journal of Econometrics	

Panel B. List of Additional Journals Used to Generate List of Authors Coded for Gender

Economic Theory	Journal of Economics and Management Strategy
European Economic Review	Labour Economics
Quantitative Economics	Public Choice
Theoretical Economics	European Journal of Political Economy
Review of Economic Dynamics	Scandinavian Journal of Economics
Journal of Applied Econometrics	Regional Science and Urban Economics
Journal of Economic Perspectives	Mathematical Social Sciences
Economic Policy	International Tax and Public Finance
World Bank Economic Review	Environmental and Resource Economics
Journal of Law and Economics	Journal of Development Studies
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty	Energy Economics
Journal of Environmental Economics and Management	Journal of International Money and Finance
Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization	Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking
Journal of Theoretical Public Economics	Journal of Public Economic Theory

Notes. The 35 journals in Panel A are used to build measures of author and referee prominence, as the number of articles published in the previous 5 years in one of the journals by an author/referee. The additional journals in Panel B are used to build a database of economists, which we gender code.

Online App. Table 2. Survey About Role of Author and Referee Gender, Additional Info.

Surveyed Group:	All	Editors	Female Asst. Pr.	Female EconLit	Male Asst. Pr.	Male EconLit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sample Size						
Number surveyed	328	30	20	101	75	102
Number responded	141	14	9	51	26	41
Response Rate	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.50	0.35	0.40
Classifying Papers by Author Gender						
<i>Consider an author team with both males and females, and the author with the most prior publications is female. Would you say that the patterns, in terms of the previous questions, would be more similar to:</i>						
All-female	0.24	0.14	0.22	0.29	0.23	0.23
All-male	0.11	0.07	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.15
Halfway	0.41	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.46	0.48
It depends	0.23	0.29	0.44	0.25	0.19	0.15
<i>If the author with the most prior publications is male, would you say that the patterns would be more similar to:</i>						
All-female	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
All-male	0.56	0.64	0.89	0.65	0.50	0.40
Halfway	0.31	0.36	0.00	0.22	0.35	0.48
It depends	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.13
Referee Assignment						
<i>For two papers in the same field, are female-authored papers more likely to be assigned to female referees?</i>						
More likely	0.19	0.36	0.11	0.25	0.17	0.08
Equally likely	0.77	0.64	0.89	0.67	0.83	0.90
Less Likely	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03
Referee Assessment						
<i>Consider the referee rec. for a female-authored paper with at least one male and at least one female referee.</i>						
What percent of female referees are positive?	22.6	20.7	25.0	22.0	24.4	22.4
What percent of male referees are positive?	19.0	17.5	21.6	18.5	17.9	20.4
<i>Consider the referee rec. for a male-authored paper with at least one male and at least one female referee.</i>						
What percent of female referees are positive?	21.3	19.3	25.6	21.7	21.6	20.6
What percent of male referees are positive?	20.1	19.7	22.8	20.2	19.6	20.0
Editor Assessment						
<i>Holding constant the prior publication record of the author(s), the field of the paper, and also the referee recs., do you think a female-authored paper has a higher, lower, or the same probability of receiving a R&R?</i>						
More likely	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.02	0.15	0.20
About the same	0.67	0.57	0.67	0.63	0.69	0.73
Less Likely	0.22	0.29	0.22	0.35	0.15	0.07
Citation Discounting						
<i>Conditional on field and quality, how large is the diff. in citations that a female-authored paper will receive?</i>						
Mean citation gap in log points	-6.5	-3.8	-11.1	-10.2	-4.7	-3.5
Median citation gap in log points	0	0	-10	-10	0	0
Referee Informativeness						
<i>For a given paper, is a positive recommendation from a female referee more informative about future citations, equally informative, or less informative than a positive recommendation from a male referee?</i>						
More informative	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.07
About the same	0.86	0.93	0.56	0.82	0.88	0.93
Less informative	0.06	0.07	0.33	0.10	0.00	0.00
<i>For a given paper, do you think that, on average, an editor is more, equally, or less likely to follow the recommendation of a female (relative to a male) referee in the R&R decision?</i>						
More likely	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.02
About the same	0.75	0.93	0.78	0.67	0.81	0.76
Less likely	0.22	0.07	0.22	0.29	0.15	0.22

Notes. For legibility, questions are shortened from the original. Editor surveys were sent to the co-editors of the 4 journals; the number of editors surveyed set at 30 is an estimate. We count as completed surveys with at least 50% of the questions answered.

Online Appendix Table 3. Summary Statistics for all Submissions

Sample:	All Papers					
	All male	All female	Mix., F-led	Mix., other	Undet.	All
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Google Scholar Citations</i>						
Asinh Citations	2.11 (1.83)	1.97 (1.80)	2.72 (1.85)	2.41 (1.82)	1.27 (1.57)	2.11 (1.83)
<i>Editorial Decisions</i>						
Not Desk-Rejected	0.59	0.56	0.67	0.61	0.41	0.58
Received R&R Decision	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.08
<i>Author Publications in 35 high-impact journals</i>						
Publications: 0	0.46	0.69	0.00	0.33	0.70	0.46
Publications: 1	0.17	0.15	0.28	0.17	0.11	0.17
Publications: 2	0.10	0.07	0.24	0.13	0.07	0.10
Publications: 3	0.08	0.04	0.18	0.10	0.04	0.08
Publications: 4-5	0.09	0.04	0.17	0.12	0.04	0.09
Publications: 6+	0.10	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.04	0.10
<i>Number of Authors</i>						
1 author	0.44	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.37
2 authors	0.39	0.21	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.39
3 authors	0.15	0.03	0.39	0.39	0.23	0.19
4+ authors	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.05
<i>Field of Paper</i>						
Development	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Econometrics	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.07
Finance	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.07
Health, Urban, Law	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05
History	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
International	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.06
Industrial Organization	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Lab/Experiments	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02
Labor	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.11
Macro	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.10
Micro	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.11
Public	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05
Theory	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09
Unclassified	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06
Missing Field	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.11
<i>Gender-Field Variables</i>						
Share female in fields	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.16
Gender-topic fields	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04
Number of Observations	19,814	2,273	921	4,723	2,159	29,890
Share of Papers	0.66	0.08	0.03	0.16	0.07	1.00

Notes. Table presents information on mean characteristics of all submitted papers. Author publications are based on publications in 35 high-impact journals (Online Appendix Table 1) in the 5 years prior to submission. In the case of multiple authors, the measure is the maximum over all coauthors. Field is based on JEL codes at paper submission. Indicators of fields for a paper that lists N codes are set to 1/N.

Online Appendix Table 4. Referee Assignment

<u>Dependent Variable:</u>	<u>Linear Probability Models</u>			
	<u>Indicator for Female Referee</u>			<u>Referee with</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>3+ Pub.</u>
<i>Authors' Genders (Omitted: All Male Authors)</i>				
All Female Authors	0.111 (0.009)	0.103 (0.010)	0.074 (0.009)	-0.025 (0.010)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	0.064 (0.011)	0.062 (0.011)	0.049 (0.011)	-0.006 (0.013)
Mixed-Gender Author Team other	0.043 (0.006)	0.040 (0.006)	0.026 (0.006)	-0.010 (0.007)
Undetermined Gender Team	0.014 (0.009)	0.007 (0.009)	0.004 (0.009)	-0.001 (0.014)
<i>Gender-field controls</i>				
Share female in sub-fields			0.297 (0.043)	-0.036 (0.049)
Fraction of gender-topic sub-fields			0.198 (0.019)	-0.034 (0.021)
Mean of the Dependent Variable:	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.461
Controls for Author Publications	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls for Referee Publications	No	Yes	Yes	No
Controls for No. of Authors	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls for Field	No	No	Yes	Yes
Indicators for Journal-Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	38,438	38,438	38,438	38,438
R-squared	0.015	0.029	0.048	0.023

Notes. The sample is paper-referee observations for 15,147 papers with at least two referees assigned, excluding unknown gendered referees. The dependent variable in Columns 1-3 is an indicator for the referee being female, while the dependent variable in Column 4 is an indicator for the referee having at least 3 publications in the 35 publications in the previous 5 years. Standard errors clustered by paper in parentheses.

Online Appendix Table 5. Referee Recommendations, by Referee Publications

Specification:	Linear Probability Models for			
	OLS Models for Index of		Receiving an R&R	
	Referee Recommendations		Recommendation or Better	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Referee Gender (Omitted: Male Referee)</i>				
Female Referee	0.066 (0.141)	-	-0.005 (0.086)	-
Female Referee × 3+Publications for Ref.	-0.020 (0.036)	-0.015 (0.036)	-0.023 (0.023)	-0.019 (0.023)
<i>Gender Interactions</i>				
All Female Auth. × Female Ref.	-0.008 (0.057)	-0.002 (0.058)	-0.033 (0.037)	-0.035 (0.038)
Mixed Auth. (F-senior) × Female Ref.	-0.006 (0.080)	-0.023 (0.080)	-0.004 (0.054)	-0.014 (0.054)
Mixed Auth. (other) × Female Ref.	0.035 (0.045)	0.023 (0.047)	0.021 (0.029)	0.009 (0.030)
Undetermined Auth. × Female Ref.	0.073 (0.092)	0.055 (0.093)	-0.019 (0.060)	-0.029 (0.060)
<i>Gender Interactions × Publication</i>				
All Female Auth. × Female Ref. × 3+ Publications for Ref.	0.039 (0.095)	0.034 (0.095)	0.097 (0.060)	0.094 (0.060)
Mixed Auth. (F-senior) × Female Ref. × 3+ Publications for Ref.	-0.032 (0.115)	-0.026 (0.114)	0.003 (0.074)	0.004 (0.074)
Mixed Auth. (other) × Female Ref. × 3+ Publications for Ref.	-0.098 (0.070)	-0.102 (0.070)	-0.047 (0.044)	-0.047 (0.044)
Undetermined Auth. × Female Ref. × 3+ Publications for Ref.	-0.070 (0.146)	-0.042 (0.148)	0.048 (0.088)	0.059 (0.089)
Paper Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for Referee Pub.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for Referee Pub.*Author Gender	No	Yes	No	Yes
Control for Referee Gender * Author Pub	No	Yes	No	Yes
Control for Referee Gender * Field	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	38,840	38,840	38,840	38,840
R-squared	0.51	0.51	0.45	0.45

Notes. The index of referee recommendations is constructed using the coefficients in the cites model in Card and DellaVigna (forthcoming). From Definitely Reject to Accept, the values are 0, 0.67, 1.01, 1.47, 1.92, 2.27, 2.33. We also include a control for unknown-gender referee (coefficient not shown).

Online Appendix Table 6. Citations and Editor Decision, Additional Robustness

	Coefficients in Citation Model			Coefficients in Probit of R&R Decision			R&R Rate for Papers with At Least One Female Author		
	All-Female Authors	Mixed-Gender, Senior Female	Mixed-Gender, Other	All-Female Authors	Mixed-Gender, Senior Female	Mixed-Gender, Other	Data	Cite-Max Gender	Cite-Max Gender & Pub
Robustness Dimension:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Benchmark</i>	0.22 (0.05)	0.06 (0.07)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.06)	0.10 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.142 (0.005)	0.159	0.157
<i>By Number of Authors</i>									
1. Papers with 1 Author (N=4639)	0.17 (0.07)	-	-	0.11 (0.08)	-	-	0.122	0.144	0.130
2. Papers with 2 Authors (N=6406)	0.34 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.10)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.23 (0.12)	0.12 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.08)	0.131	0.171	0.156
3. Papers with 3 Authors (N=4102)	0.06 (0.23)	0.23 (0.09)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.15 (0.49)	0.10 (0.10)	0.05 (0.07)	0.163	0.176	0.173
<i>If Field Variable Missing</i>									
4. Field Variable Missing (N=1640)	0.47 (0.15)	0.22 (0.28)	-0.28 (0.11)	0.00 (0.25)	-0.02 (0.25)	-0.01 (0.17)	0.234	0.246	0.246
<i>By Number of Referees</i>									
5. Papers with 1-2 Referees (N=7940)	0.29 (0.07)	0.07 (0.12)	0.03 (0.05)	0.07 (0.08)	0.14 (0.15)	0.03 (0.08)	0.116	0.139	0.130
6. Papers with 3+ Referees (N=7207)	0.12 (0.07)	0.04 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.09)	0.08 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.08)	0.169	0.181	0.182

Notes. The table reports the result of multiple robustness checks and sample splits. The coefficients in Columns 1-3 come from regressions with the same controls as in Table IV, Column 4. The coefficients in Columns 4-6 come from regressions with the same controls as in Table IV, Column 7. Columns 7-9 compare for papers with at least one female author the observed R&R rate (in the sample of non-desk-rejected papers) to the counterfactual R&R rate under two different counterfactuals: assigning citation maximizing weights to the gender author-mix (Column 8) and assigning citation maximizing weights to both the gender author-mix and the author publication variables (Column 9). We compute each counterfactual for the all-female papers and for the two mixed-gender groups, and we average across the three groups, weighting by the frequency of female authors in each of the three gender author-mix groups.

Online Appendix Table 7. Citations and Editor Decision, Impact of Controls

	OLS Models for Asinh of GS Citations					Probit Models for Receiving R&R Dec.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Authors' Genders</i>										
All Female	-0.11 (0.05)	0.14 (0.05)	0.22 (0.05)	0.17 (0.05)	0.19 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.01 (0.07)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	0.33 (0.07)	0.14 (0.07)	0.08 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)	0.15 (0.07)	0.11 (0.07)	0.14 (0.07)	0.13 (0.07)	0.13 (0.07)
Mixed, other	0.24 (0.04)	0.13 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)
Undetermined	-0.37 (0.05)	-0.24 (0.05)	-0.30 (0.05)	-0.27 (0.05)	-0.27 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.09)	0.04 (0.08)
<i>Author Publications in 35 High-Impact Journals (Max across Authors)</i>										
1 Publication		0.37 (0.04)	0.22 (0.05)	0.22 (0.05)	0.23 (0.05)		0.04 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)
2 Publications		0.59 (0.04)	0.33 (0.05)	0.32 (0.05)	0.33 (0.05)		0.19 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.00 (0.08)
3 Publications		0.70 (0.03)	0.33 (0.06)	0.33 (0.06)	0.34 (0.06)		0.17 (0.06)	-0.11 (0.09)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.12 (0.09)
4-5 Publications		0.95 (0.05)	0.43 (0.09)	0.42 (0.09)	0.43 (0.09)		0.33 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.03 (0.11)
6+ Publications		1.15 (0.05)	0.36 (0.12)	0.33 (0.11)	0.34 (0.12)		0.42 (0.07)	-0.14 (0.13)	-0.15 (0.14)	-0.13 (0.14)
<i>Author Publications in 35 High-Impact Journals, Mean across Authors</i>										
Average Publications Across Coauthors			0.06 (0.02)	0.06 (0.02)	0.06 (0.02)			0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
<i>Author Publications in Top 5 Journals (Max Across Authors)</i>										
1 Publication			0.29 (0.04)	0.23 (0.04)	0.23 (0.04)			0.22 (0.05)	0.19 (0.05)	0.20 (0.05)
2 Publications			0.41 (0.04)	0.30 (0.04)	0.30 (0.04)			0.27 (0.08)	0.22 (0.08)	0.23 (0.08)
3+ Publications			0.53 (0.07)	0.34 (0.06)	0.34 (0.06)			0.45 (0.08)	0.37 (0.07)	0.39 (0.07)
<i>Author Publications in 35 High-Impact Journals, 6-10 years ago (Max Across Authors)</i>										
1-3 Publications			-0.10 (0.03)	-0.07 (0.03)	-0.07 (0.03)			0.15 (0.05)	0.17 (0.05)	0.17 (0.05)
4+ Publications			0.03 (0.05)	0.04 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)			0.11 (0.06)	0.12 (0.06)	0.12 (0.06)
<i>Rank of Authors' Institution</i>										
US: 1-10				0.43 (0.04)	0.43 (0.04)				0.21 (0.05)	0.24 (0.06)
US: 11-20				0.29 (0.05)	0.29 (0.05)				0.18 (0.05)	0.19 (0.05)
Europe: 1-10				0.32 (0.04)	0.31 (0.04)				0.10 (0.06)	0.08 (0.06)
Rest of World: 1-5				-0.16 (0.09)	-0.17 (0.08)				0.10 (0.09)	0.09 (0.09)
R&R Indicator (Mechanical Publ. Effect)	-0.02 (0.14)	0.05 (0.14)	0.03 (0.13)	0.05 (0.14)	0.15 (0.14)					
Control Function for Selection (Value Added of the Editor)	0.42 (0.08)	0.33 (0.08)	0.33 (0.08)	0.30 (0.08)	0.25 (0.08)					
Editor Leave-out-Mean R&R Rate						3.38 (0.71)	3.41 (0.73)	3.39 (0.73)	3.42 (0.72)	3.44 (0.71)
Controls for Referee Rec., Field & Gender-Field, and Journal-Year	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for No. Authors	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interactions of Field with Year and Gender-Field Variables	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
R ² / pseudo R ²	0.22	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.52

Notes. The sample is 15,147 non-desk-rejected papers with at least two referees assigned. Dependent variable for OLS models in Columns 1-5 is asinh of Google Scholar citations. Dependent variable in probit models in Columns 6-10 is indicator for receiving revise and resubmit decision. The control function for selection in Columns 1-5 is calculated using predicted probabilities based on Columns 6-10. Standard errors clustered by editor in parentheses.

Online Appendix Table 8. Models of Alternative Measures of Citations

	OLS Model for Log(1+GS Citations)	Poisson Model for Number of GS Citations	OLS Model for GS Citation Percentile	Probit Model for Top Group of GS Citations	Probit Model for Top 2% of GS Citations	Tobit Model for asinh(GS Citations) Right- Censored at 100 Citations	OLS Model for Asinh Citations for Papers With Nonzero Cites	Tobit Model for asinh(GS Citations) All Years	Tobit Model for asinh(GS Citations) 2006-2008	Tobit Model for asinh(SSCI Citations) 2006-2008
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Authors' Genders</i>										
All Female	0.19 (0.05)	0.19 (0.06)	3.60 (0.85)	0.13 (0.05)	0.17 (0.09)	0.22 (0.05)	0.14 (0.04)	0.27 (0.07)	0.31 (0.13)	0.32 (0.15)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	0.05 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)	0.51 (1.10)	0.10 (0.06)	0.07 (0.11)	0.07 (0.07)	0.10 (0.06)	0.05 (0.08)	0.14 (0.14)	-0.04 (0.27)
Mixed, other	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.05)	0.07 (0.64)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.05)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.05)	0.12 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.11)
Undetermined	-0.27 (0.04)	-0.32 (0.07)	-5.05 (0.81)	-0.19 (0.07)	-0.18 (0.11)	-0.31 (0.05)	-0.19 (0.07)	-0.41 (0.07)	-0.66 (0.17)	-0.61 (0.27)
<i>Fractions of Referee Recommendations</i>										
Reject	0.54 (0.05)	0.48 (0.09)	10.55 (0.95)	0.30 (0.08)	0.30 (0.13)	0.65 (0.06)	0.43 (0.06)	0.86 (0.08)	0.60 (0.18)	0.80 (0.21)
No Recommendation	0.84 (0.09)	0.84 (0.12)	16.04 (1.52)	0.55 (0.11)	0.51 (0.21)	1.00 (0.11)	0.79 (0.11)	1.26 (0.12)	1.04 (0.20)	1.58 (0.26)
Weak R&R	1.24 (0.09)	1.14 (0.11)	23.32 (1.48)	0.79 (0.11)	0.72 (0.18)	1.46 (0.11)	0.98 (0.10)	1.84 (0.11)	1.58 (0.17)	1.58 (0.28)
R&R	1.61 (0.12)	1.39 (0.13)	30.57 (1.96)	1.09 (0.14)	0.76 (0.21)	1.93 (0.13)	1.23 (0.15)	2.39 (0.14)	2.08 (0.25)	1.90 (0.37)
Strong R&R	1.94 (0.20)	1.73 (0.18)	36.48 (3.10)	1.21 (0.21)	0.94 (0.26)	2.30 (0.24)	1.52 (0.22)	2.83 (0.23)	2.46 (0.36)	2.48 (0.51)
Accept	1.99 (0.18)	1.84 (0.17)	36.46 (2.47)	1.34 (0.20)	1.19 (0.26)	2.37 (0.20)	1.52 (0.22)	2.87 (0.19)	2.81 (0.28)	3.17 (0.39)
<i>Author Publications in 35 High-Impact Journals</i>										
1 Publication	0.25 (0.04)	0.21 (0.05)	4.52 (0.70)	0.19 (0.05)	0.20 (0.11)	0.29 (0.04)	0.15 (0.03)	0.38 (0.05)	0.35 (0.12)	0.46 (0.13)
2 Publications	0.42 (0.03)	0.39 (0.04)	7.52 (0.58)	0.32 (0.05)	0.35 (0.07)	0.50 (0.04)	0.27 (0.03)	0.62 (0.05)	0.72 (0.10)	0.86 (0.18)
3 Publications	0.50 (0.03)	0.43 (0.03)	9.08 (0.55)	0.32 (0.05)	0.39 (0.08)	0.59 (0.04)	0.32 (0.04)	0.72 (0.05)	0.78 (0.10)	0.76 (0.16)
4-5 Publications	0.70 (0.05)	0.64 (0.07)	12.11 (0.80)	0.50 (0.05)	0.57 (0.08)	0.82 (0.06)	0.50 (0.04)	0.97 (0.07)	1.02 (0.11)	1.24 (0.14)
6+ Publications	0.86 (0.04)	0.79 (0.05)	14.82 (0.76)	0.67 (0.05)	0.78 (0.07)	1.02 (0.05)	0.70 (0.04)	1.15 (0.06)	1.14 (0.10)	1.23 (0.19)
R&R Indicator (Mechanical Publ. Effect)	0.11 (0.13)	0.09 (0.11)	-0.69 (2.24)	0.21 (0.13)	0.33 (0.18)	0.11 (0.15)	0.21 (0.12)	-0.10 (0.16)	0.12 (0.26)	1.63 (0.40)
Control Function for Selection (Value Added of the Editor)	0.27 (0.08)	0.27 (0.06)	5.48 (1.28)	0.17 (0.08)	0.11 (0.10)	0.32 (0.09)	0.19 (0.07)	0.44 (0.09)	0.39 (0.15)	0.07 (0.23)
Controls for No. of Authors, Field, Gender- Field, Journal-Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147	4,507	4,507
R ² / pseudo R ²	0.28	0.352	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.49	0.28	0.49	0.49	0.49

Notes. In columns 1-7, the sample is 15,147 non-desk-rejected papers with at least two referees assigned. Columns 8 and 9 restricted to years 2006-08. Standard errors clustered by editor in parentheses.

Online Appendix Table 9. Citations and Editor Decision, Results Split by Number of Authors

Number of Authors:	OLS Models for Asinh of Google Scholar Citations			Probit Models for Receiving Revise-and-Resubmit		
	1 Author (1)	2 Authors (2)	3+ Authors (3)	1 Author (4)	2 Authors (5)	3+ Authors (6)
<i>Authors' Genders</i>						
All Female	0.17 (0.07)	0.34 (0.08)	0.06 (0.23)	0.11 (0.08)	-0.23 (0.12)	-0.15 (0.49)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female		-0.08 (0.10)	0.23 (0.09)		0.12 (0.11)	0.10 (0.10)
Mixed, other		0.01 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)		-0.13 (0.08)	0.05 (0.07)
Undetermined	-0.22 (0.12)	-0.28 (0.08)	-0.37 (0.09)	-0.04 (0.20)	-0.10 (0.14)	-0.00 (0.15)
<i>Fractions of Referee Recommendations</i>						
Reject	0.79 (0.08)	0.48 (0.10)	0.67 (0.14)	0.75 (0.29)	0.83 (0.27)	1.01 (0.24)
No Recommendation	1.07 (0.14)	0.77 (0.17)	1.20 (0.24)	2.60 (0.34)	2.86 (0.26)	2.94 (0.23)
Weak R&R	1.52 (0.12)	1.36 (0.15)	1.40 (0.19)	3.14 (0.33)	3.18 (0.25)	3.33 (0.24)
R&R	2.37 (0.22)	1.57 (0.18)	1.75 (0.18)	4.85 (0.40)	4.69 (0.31)	4.62 (0.24)
Strong R&R	2.99 (0.31)	1.82 (0.28)	2.02 (0.31)	5.88 (0.48)	5.71 (0.33)	5.43 (0.32)
Accept	2.55 (0.28)	1.99 (0.29)	2.35 (0.36)	5.35 (0.37)	5.52 (0.33)	5.53 (0.30)
<i>Author Publications in 35 High-Impact Journals (Max across Authors)</i>						
1 Publication	0.36 (0.07)	0.28 (0.06)	0.21 (0.10)	0.03 (0.09)	0.12 (0.09)	-0.09 (0.14)
2 Publications	0.46 (0.09)	0.49 (0.06)	0.51 (0.09)	0.19 (0.14)	0.06 (0.10)	0.36 (0.15)
3 Publications	0.40 (0.13)	0.60 (0.06)	0.65 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.15)	0.26 (0.09)	0.09 (0.14)
4-5 Publications	0.83 (0.10)	0.76 (0.07)	0.88 (0.11)	0.41 (0.14)	0.39 (0.10)	0.22 (0.14)
6+ Publications	0.68 (0.19)	0.98 (0.08)	1.12 (0.10)	0.26 (0.21)	0.45 (0.10)	0.39 (0.12)
R&R Indicator (Mechanical Publ. Effect)	0.15 (0.25)	0.19 (0.21)	-0.10 (0.23)			
Control Function for Selection (Value Added of the Editor)	0.37 (0.15)	0.22 (0.13)	0.38 (0.14)			
Editor Leave-out-Mean R&R Rate				3.27 (1.20)	4.09 (1.00)	2.81 (0.95)
Controls for Field & Gender-Field Ctrls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indicators for Journal-Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indicator for 4+ Authors	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
N	4,639	6,406	4,102	4,639	6,406	4,102
R ² / pseudo R ²	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.53	0.50	0.48

Notes. Dependent variable for OLS models in Columns 1-3 is asinh of Google Scholar citations. Dependent variable in probit models in Columns 4-6 is indicator for receiving revise and resubmit decision. The control function for selection in Columns 1-3 is calculated using predicted probabilities based on Columns 4-6. Standard errors clustered by editor in parentheses.

Online Appendix Table 10. Citations and Editor Decision, Heterogeneity

	OLS Models for Asinh of Google Scholar Citations			Probit Models for Receiving Revise-and-Resubmit		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Authors' Gender</i>						
All Female	0.20 (0.05)	0.10 (0.10)	0.28 (0.08)	0.06 (0.07)	0.05 (0.17)	0.03 (0.08)
Mixed-Gender	0.06 (0.04)	0.10 (0.08)	0.07 (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	0.01 (0.08)	0.06 (0.07)
Undetermined	-0.31 (0.05)	-0.31 (0.05)	-0.31 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.08)
<i>Authors' Genders and Publications</i>						
All Female * (Max Publication >=3)	0.13 (0.15)			-0.24 (0.18)		
Mixed-Gender * (Female pub 3+, Male Pub<3)	-0.11 (0.10)			0.10 (0.09)		
Mixed-Gender * (Female pub <3, Male Pub 3+)	-0.18 (0.06)			-0.13 (0.09)		
Mixed-Gender * (Female pub 3+, Male Pub 3+)	0.22 (0.13)			0.23 (0.11)		
<i>Authors' Genders and Field</i>						
All Female * Share females in Sub-field		0.75 (0.61)			-0.27 (1.06)	
Mixed-Gender * Share females in Sub-field		-0.53 (0.49)			-0.05 (0.57)	
<i>Authors' Genders and Year of Submission</i>						
All Female * (Years of Submission 2010 on)			-0.13 (0.10)			-0.04 (0.11)
Mixed-Gender * (Years of Submission 2010 on)			-0.09 (0.08)			-0.11 (0.07)
R&R Indicator (Mechanical Publ. Effect)	0.07 (0.14)	0.06 (0.14)	0.06 (0.14)			
Control Function for Selection (Value Added of the Editor)	0.32 (0.08)	0.32 (0.09)	0.32 (0.09)			
Editor Leave-out-Mean R&R Rate				3.43 (0.74)	3.42 (0.73)	3.40 (0.73)
Controls for Author Publications	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls for No. of Authors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls for Field & Gender-Field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indicators for Journal-Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147	15,147
R ² / pseudo R ²	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.49	0.49	0.49

Notes. The sample for all models is non-desk-rejected papers with at least two referees assigned. Standard errors clustered by editor in parentheses. Dependent variable for OLS models in Columns 1-3 is asinh of Google Scholar citations. Dependent variable in probit models in Columns 4-6 is indicator for receiving revise and resubmit decision. The control functions for selection in Columns 1-3 are calculated using predicted probabilities based on Columns 4-6.

Online Appendix Table 11. Summary Statistics for Published Papers and Accepted Papers

Sample:	Accepted Papers in Editorial Express						Publications in our 4 Journals, 2008-2015					
	All male	All female	Mix., F-led	Mix., other	Undet.	All	All male	All female	Mix., F-led	Mix., other	Undet.	All
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Google Scholar Citations</i>												
Asinh Citations	4.09 (1.68)	4.16 (1.66)	4.15 (1.73)	4.19 (1.69)	3.44 (1.85)	4.09 (1.69)	5.26 (1.20)	5.18 (1.04)	5.81 (1.19)	5.40 (1.17)	4.90 (1.19)	5.30 (1.19)
<i>Author Publications in 35 high-impact journals</i>												
Publications: 0	0.19	0.50	0.00	0.11	0.48	0.20	0.14	0.47	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.14
Publications: 1	0.14	0.21	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.21	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.14
Publications: 2	0.11	0.10	0.19	0.14	0.02	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.13
Publications: 3	0.12	0.04	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.19	0.14	0.20	0.13
Publications: 4-5	0.19	0.07	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.18	0.20	0.07	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.19
Publications: 6+	0.24	0.07	0.38	0.32	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.02	0.31	0.34	0.40	0.27
<i>Number of Authors</i>												
1 author	0.31	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
2 authors	0.45	0.26	0.43	0.40	0.31	0.42	0.49	0.34	0.47	0.40	0.50	0.46
3 authors	0.19	0.03	0.39	0.41	0.33	0.23	0.21	0.02	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.24
4+ authors	0.05	0.00	0.18	0.19	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.22	0.10	0.09
<i>Field of Paper</i>												
Development	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06
Econometrics	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.05
Finance	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.06
Health, Urban, Law	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.07
History	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
International	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.06
Industrial Organization	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.08
Lab/Experiments	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Labor	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.25	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.18
Macro	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.09
Micro	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.11
Public	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.04
Theory	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.11
Unclassified	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.08
Missing Field	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.15	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gender-Field Variables</i>												
Share female in fields	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18
Gender-topic fields	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.08
Number of Observations	1175	107	77	302	52	1713	1190	97	74	348	10	1719
Share of Papers	0.69	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.03	1.00	0.69	0.06	0.04	0.20	0.01	1.00

Notes. Table presents information on mean characteristics of published papers from EconLit as well as accepted papers from Editorial Express. Author publications are based on publications in 35 high-impact journals (Online Appendix Table 1) in the 5 years prior to submission. In the case of multiple authors, the measure is the maximum over all coauthors. Field is based on JEL codes at paper submission. Indicators of fields for a paper that lists N codes are set to 1/N. The JELs from EconLit are those assigned by the journals whereas the JELs from Editorial Express are self-reported by the authors. To make the Gender-Field Variables comparable between the two groups, for just these variables, we have excluded papers that are missing JELs.

Online Appendix Table 12. Citations and Published Papers, Robustness

Dependent Variable:	Asinh of Web of Science (SSCI) Citations						
	All Citations	0-1 Years After Publication	2-3 Years After Publication	4-5 Years After Publication	In Top Journals by Impact Factor	In Lower-Ranked Journals by Impact Factor	With Unknown Impact Factor
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Authors' Genders</i>							
All Female	0.11 (0.13)	0.08 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.14)	0.09 (0.19)	0.06 (0.14)	0.01 (0.13)	0.17 (0.15)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	0.19 (0.16)	0.21 (0.17)	0.20 (0.15)	0.22 (0.20)	0.15 (0.17)	0.14 (0.17)	0.29 (0.17)
Mixed, other	0.05 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.01 (0.08)	0.02 (0.11)	0.03 (0.08)	0.01 (0.08)	0.04 (0.09)
Undetermined	-0.58 (0.27)	-0.04 (0.27)	-0.62 (0.29)	-0.38 (0.36)	-0.11 (0.40)	-0.64 (0.28)	-0.99 (0.36)
<i>Author Publications in 35 High-Impact Journals</i>							
1 Publication	0.05 (0.11)	0.15 (0.11)	0.18 (0.11)	-0.12 (0.15)	0.13 (0.12)	0.01 (0.11)	0.10 (0.12)
2 Publications	0.15 (0.12)	0.26 (0.12)	0.29 (0.12)	-0.10 (0.16)	0.26 (0.13)	0.10 (0.12)	0.10 (0.14)
3 Publications	0.23 (0.12)	0.19 (0.12)	0.39 (0.12)	0.14 (0.16)	0.29 (0.13)	0.19 (0.12)	0.31 (0.14)
4-5 Publications	0.22 (0.11)	0.29 (0.11)	0.29 (0.12)	0.08 (0.15)	0.26 (0.12)	0.13 (0.12)	0.20 (0.13)
6+ Publications	0.45 (0.11)	0.40 (0.11)	0.54 (0.11)	0.36 (0.14)	0.46 (0.12)	0.36 (0.11)	0.56 (0.13)
Controls No. of Authors, for 2-Digit JEL, Gender-Field and Journal-Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean of Dependent Variable:	3.84	1.47	2.55	2.39	1.81	3.09	2.13
N	1,719	1,719	1,719	1,300	1,719	1,719	1,719
R ²	0.550	0.401	0.477	0.523	0.541	0.524	0.518

Notes. The sample is published papers from Econlit, as in Table VI. In Column 1, the dependent variable is asinh of web of science citations extracted in March 2019. In Columns 2-4, the dependent variables are asinh of web of science citations 0-1, 2-3, and 4-5 years out of publication. For 4-5 years out, we exclude papers from 2014 and 2015. In Columns 5-7, the dependent variables are asinh of web of science citations by papers published in journals with 5-year impact factors greater than 5 (Column 5), less than 3 (Column 6), and those with unknown impact factor (Column 7).

Online App. Table 13. Measurement Error in Citation and Gender Coding, Published Papers

Sample:	Published Papers, Econlit Sample				
	No Meas. Error in Cites	Missing Cites Because of Title with Special Characters	Too Many Cites Because of Title Issue	Missing Cites Because of Author Name	
Panel A. Meas. Error in Cites	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
All papers (N=1719)	N=1654 96.2%	N=31 1.8%	N=7 0.4%	N=27 1.6%	
<i>By Authors' Genders</i>					
All Male	N=1142	N=24	N=3	N=21	
All Female	N=92	N=3	N=0	N=2	
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	N=72	N=1	N=1	N=0	
Mixed, other	N=338	N=3	N=3	N=4	
Undetermined	N=10	N=0	N=0	N=0	
<i>Citations</i>					
Asinh(Citation) as Scraped	5.26	0.00	6.92	0.68	
Asinh(Citation) as Corrected		4.94	5.74	5.00	
Example(s):		"&" in title, e.g., "Hybrid R&D" "" inside title, e.g., "Jobs, Jobs, Jobs: A "New" Perspective on Protectionism"	Multiple papers by Douglas Bernheim with words in title "Behavioral Welfare Economics"	Special characters in author last name, e.g., Jordi Galí vs Jordi Galí	
Correct Author Gender is					
	All Male	All Female	Mixed Gender, Senior Female	Mixed Gender, Other	Undetermi ned
Panel B. Meas. Error in Gender	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Initial Author Gender Coding</i>					
All Male	1173	0	0	1	0
All Female	0	94	0	0	0
Mixed-Gender, senior author female	1	0	71	0	0
Mixed Gender, other	3	0	0	342	0
Undetermined	13	3	3	5	10

Notes. In Panel A, we present the gender breakdown of cases of measurement error in the Google Scholar citations, and reason that the citation changed. We also present the average asinh of citations before and after correcting the citations. In Panel B, we present the cases of measurement error in gender, with a tabulation of the initial gender coding and corrected gender coding.

Online Appendix Table 14. Referee Gender and Referee Informativeness and Weight

	NLS Models for Asinh of Google Scholar Citations			ML Probit Models for Receiving Revise-and-Resubmit Decision		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Gender Slope Variables</i>						
Female Referee		0.060 (0.095)	0.057 (0.096)		-0.028 (0.049)	-0.018 (0.050)
<i>Gender Level Controls</i>						
Female Referee		-0.019 (0.110)	-0.016 (0.111)		-0.111 (0.146)	-0.143 (0.148)
All Female Authors	0.221 (0.053)	0.219 (0.055)	0.218 (0.055)	0.011 (0.064)	0.039 (0.067)	0.042 (0.068)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	0.058 (0.068)	0.054 (0.068)	0.051 (0.068)	0.099 (0.069)	0.106 (0.067)	0.102 (0.066)
Mixed-Gender Author Team other	0.013 (0.040)	0.009 (0.039)	0.009 (0.039)	-0.021 (0.049)	-0.020 (0.049)	-0.021 (0.050)
<i>Other Slope Variables</i>						
Referee Publications 3+		0.001 (0.059)	-0.011 (0.056)		0.187 (0.032)	0.163 (0.032)
Asinh (No. Reports for Editor)			0.048 (0.028)			0.076 (0.021)
Journal Fixed Effect	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Field Fixed Effect	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<i>Level Additional Controls</i>						
Share Referees with 3+ Pubs.		0.285 (0.061)	0.290 (0.061)		-0.299 (0.145)	-0.248 (0.147)
Mean Asinh (No. Reports for Editor)			-0.029 (0.035)			-0.131 (0.074)
<i>Fractions of Referee Recommendations (Other Fractions Included, not Reported)</i>						
R&R	1.886 (0.126)	1.820 (0.235)	1.789 (0.241)	4.593 (0.214)	4.155 (0.433)	4.024 (0.421)
<i>Author Publications (Other Indicators Included, not Reported)</i>						
6+ Publications	0.996 (0.049)	0.953 (0.049)	0.952 (0.048)	0.415 (0.079)	0.394 (0.078)	0.399 (0.078)
R&R Indicator (Mechanical Publ. Effect)	0.060 (0.142)	0.213 (0.131)	0.242 (0.132)			
Control Function for Selection (Value Added of the Editor)	0.324 (0.085)	0.233 (0.076)	0.214 (0.074)			
Editor Leave-out-Mean R&R Rate				2.749 (0.721)	3.097 (0.762)	3.014 (0.766)

Notes. Standard errors clustered by editor in parentheses. For papers with more than 5 referees, referees after the fifth are randomly dropped. See the text for details.

Online Appendix Table 15. Editorial Delays, Robustness

	OLS Regression	
	Days Before Resub. (R&Rs)	Days from Resub. to Accept
	(1)	(2)
<i>Authors' Genders</i>		
All Female	-10.65 (18.76)	16.17 (23.27)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	-11.32 (16.62)	-2.83 (20.03)
Mixed-Gender, other	1.36 (12.42)	13.24 (12.27)
Undetermined Gender Mix	-29.72 (24.52)	49.23 (38.79)
<i>Sample</i>		
Controls for Referee Recommendations	Yes	Yes
Controls for Author Pub., No. of Authors, Field & Gender-Field, Journal-Year f.e	Yes	Yes
Editor Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Mean of Dependent Variable:	245.1	229.1
N	1,668	1,673
R-squared	0.24	0.35

Notes. The sample is papers observations, including only R&R papers that are ultimately published. Clustered standard errors by editor in parentheses.

Online Appendix Table 16. Referee Acceptance, by Author and Referee Gender

Specification:	Linear Probability Model for Referee Accepting a Report Request			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Authors' Genders (Omitted: All Male Authors)</i>				
All Female Authors	0.009 (0.008)	0.009 (0.008)		
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	0.033 (0.011)	0.029 (0.011)		
Mixed-Gender Author Team other	-0.000 (0.006)	0.000 (0.006)		
Undetermined Gender Team	-0.015 (0.010)	-0.007 (0.010)		
<i>Referee Gender (Omitted: Male Referee)</i>				
Female Referee			-0.000 (0.010)	-
<i>Gender Interactions</i>				
All Female Auth. X Female Ref.			0.010 (0.026)	-0.002 (0.028)
Mixed Auth. (senior-F) X Female Ref.			-0.008 (0.033)	-0.006 (0.034)
Mixed Auth. (other) X Female Ref.			-0.025 (0.019)	-0.020 (0.020)
Undetermined Auth. X Female Ref.			0.011 (0.038)	0.001 (0.039)
Paper Fixed Effects	No	No	Yes	Yes
Controls for Referee Publications	No	No	Yes	Yes
Controls for Author Publications, No. of Authors, Field, and Gender-Field	No	Yes	-	-
Controls for Journal-Year	Yes	Yes	-	-
Control for Referee Pub.*Author Gender	No	No	No	Yes
Control for Referee Gender * Author Pub	No	No	No	Yes
Control for Referee Gender * Field	No	No	No	Yes
N	60,445	60,445	60,445	60,445
R-squared	0.013	0.018	0.249	0.251

Notes. Standard errors clustered by paper in parentheses. The sample in each column is a referee-paper observation, including any referee invited to review a paper.

Online App. Table 17. Abstract Complexity, Impact of Author Team Gender

	Measure of Complexity of Abstract			
	Gunning Fog	Coleman- Liau	Gunning Fog	Coleman- Liau
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Authors' Genders</i>				
All Female	-0.05 (0.07)	0.11 (0.05)	0.50 (0.30)	0.18 (0.19)
Mixed-Gender Author Team senior author female	0.29 (0.11)	0.12 (0.07)	0.07 (0.31)	0.09 (0.22)
Mixed, other	0.12 (0.06)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.13 (0.20)	0.11 (0.13)
Undetermined	0.32 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.51 (0.33)	0.16 (0.25)
<i>Author Publications in 35 High-Impact Journals (Max across Authors)</i>				
1 Publication	-0.10 (0.05)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.24 (0.23)	-0.19 (0.15)
2 Publications	-0.10 (0.07)	0.11 (0.04)	-0.11 (0.25)	-0.14 (0.26)
3 Publications	-0.21 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.43 (0.26)	-0.34 (0.20)
4-5 Publications	-0.23 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.19 (0.24)	-0.04 (0.16)
6+ Publications	-0.18 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.11 (0.23)	-0.33 (0.15)
Sample	Rejected and Desk- Rejected Papers		R&R Papers Only	
Controls for Author Publications, Number of Authors, Field, Gender-Field, and Journal-Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean of the Dependent Variable:	19.4	15.3	19.3	15.4
N	27,545	27,545	2,366	2,366
R-squared	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04

Notes. Dependent variables are measures of reading complexity. The Gunning fog index is as $0.4[(\text{words/sentences}) + 100(\text{complex words/words})]$, where complex words are tri-syllabic words, excluding common suffixes and proper nouns. The Coleman-Liau index is calculated as $0.0588(\text{letters/words}) - 0.296(\text{sentences/words}) - 15.8$. Robust standard errors in parentheses.