

Under-represented, cautious, and modest: The gender gap at *European Union Politics*

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The gender gap pervades many core aspects of political science. This article reports that females continue to be under-represented as authors and reviewers at *European Union Politics* and that these differences have only diminished slightly since the second half of the 2000s. We also report that females use more cautious and modest language in their correspondence with the editorial office, but do not find evidence that this under-studied aspect of the gender gap affects the outcome of the reviewing process. The authors discuss some measures *European Union Politics* and other journals might take to address the imbalance.

Paper prepared for the EPS roundtable at the ECPR General Conference, 30 August – 3 September 2021, virtual event. We would like to thank Amy Appleyard and Rosie Cann from SAGE Publishing for their help in getting access to the data used here and XXX for comments on an earlier draft.¹

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Introduction

When the first discussions about the creation of *European Union Politics* (EUP) were held a quarter of a century ago, Caucasian males dominated the field. The journal or, more precisely, its editors including foremost the male co-author of this article, helped to prolong the under-representation of females in the discipline and only appointed two senior colleagues, Sara Hagemann and Heike Klüver, to the position of associate editors in the second half of the 2010s. In 2021, ten out of 30 editorial board members were female. This is only a partial improvement over the situation in 2000 when the first issue came out. In the initial editorial board, five of 14 members were females, but only six women out of 35 members had been appointed to the now abolished international advisory board.

Recent research has shown that the representational gender gap in key editorial roles and in authorship is persistent across the entire discipline and has grave consequences for the recognition and promotion of female scholars. Female scholars receive fewer citations (Maliniak *et al.* 2013), although this dimension of the “Mathilda effect” has diminished in more recent years (Dion *et al.* 2018). In addition, the “leaky pipeline” continues to hunt most fields, including political science, indicating that more women and minority scholars leave academia, relatively speaking, after their graduation than white males. Studies reporting an improved chance for females to become tenured professors need to consider this selection process (Schröder *et al.* 2021).

While the gender representation differences in academia have been widely documented and discussed (for a comprehensive account of this literature, see Lynn *et al.* (2019)), scholars have examined the potential gender gap in academic communication less frequently. Gender differences in the use of language have often been studied more broadly and without a dedicated focus on academia. The use of language in academic *publications* has also been analyzed quite independently of potential differences by gender. Leaper and Robnett (2011), for instance, show in a meta-analysis that females employ more tentative language than males in some specific contexts such as extended discussions. Gender differences also exist in social media posts (Park *et al.* 2016) or in self-promotion when applying for jobs (Exley *et al.* 2019). Lerchenmueller *et al.* (2019) show in a pioneering study that such tendencies also manifest themselves in academia. In an analysis covering more than six million clinical and medical articles, men are more likely to use self-promoting words such as “novel” or “excellent”. Self-praise occurs particularly at high-impact journals and is, according to the authors, also associated with a larger number of citations.² In this article, we bridge both strands of research and focus on the aspect of academic *communication* in particular – the correspondence of authors and reviewers with the editors.

Our study examines how the gender gap manifests itself at *EUP*. We particularly explore how well represented females are as (lead) authors and reviewers, how their chance is to have their manuscripts accepted for publication and what kind of recommendations they are making. In addition to these standard questions of research, we also analyze whether the gender gap also manifests itself in a largely neglected dimension: the language in which authors and reviewers write their memos and

reports. The analysis confirms that women are still under-represented at EUP both as authors and reviewers, but that their chance to have articles accepted and their recommendation for submitted articles are similar. However, the study also shows that females use more cautious and modest words in their correspondence with the EUP editorial office. Based on the evidence presented in this article, the journal will especially solicit articles from female and minority scholars in the future and edit the prose of self-congratulatory authors. We also suggest that supervisors of doctoral dissertations alert their students more to the gender gap in academic communication and representation.

Data and methods

Our study relies on two main data sources. First, we retrieved the complete set of available submission and review data since 2006 (when EUP moved to *Manuscript Central*, the widely used submission management system). For the sake of comparability, we only include completed submission years to make sure that all submissions had obtained a final decision by the time we performed our analyses. We therefore exclude submissions received before 2007 and after 2019 to prevent that activity peaks during several periods of the year bias our data (see Grossman 2020 for a similar approach). We merge and structure our data so that we end up with one submission as our major unit of analysis containing all relevant information regarding co-authorship, review process, and final decision. Note that multiple rounds of revisions are thus reflected within one submission and treated as one observation.

We compiled a second dataset for a word frequency analysis of documents generated throughout the entire review process including cover letters, author responses, and reviews. For this purpose, we relied on EUP's *Manuscript Central* portal (*ScholarOne*) which stores the relevant documentation for submissions of the past two years before they are moved to the archive. Given this limited time window, the data do not cover the entire period from 2007 to 2019, but include most recent submissions only. We started collecting these data in July 2020 (with the earliest documentation dating back to 2018) and updated our first data collection in May 2021 thus broadly covering the last three submission years. We can now offer a most recent account of gender differences in the language used by both authors and reviewers and interpret our findings in the context of long-term submission and publication trends. Overall, there is a big inequality with regards to gender in the pool of documents: of the total of 676 documents, a grand majority of 72% are written by males. The documents origin from 268 different authors, almost 71% of which are male.

One major obstacle we encountered during the data collection process is the fact that the gender attribute of both authors and reviewers has only been added to the standard questionnaire in 2018. Although we came across records of authors' or reviewers' gender attribute for submissions received or reviewed before 2018, this information turned out to be retrospectively assigned by *Manuscript Central* in case the same person had answered the gender attribute question after 2018. We determined the

probable gender of authors and reviewers through the Genderize database.³ This approach allows to associate first names with the probability of the name being held by a man or a woman, respectively. The Genderize algorithm is not only an established tool (Lerchenmueller *et al.* 2019; Lerchenmueller and Sorenson 2018), but it was also found to provide the most accurate estimates of gender (CodingNews 2015). To give an idea of the extent of missing data on the gender attribute variable for submitting authors, we had to determine the gender attribute for three in four cases (75% of all submissions).

For the first part of our analyses, we perform significance tests comparing differences in the shares of female and male authors or reviewers. For the word frequency analysis, we run simple linear regressions to assess the relationship between gender and the usage of certain language categories. For that purpose, we prepared the text files from *ScholarOne* and extracted the relevant words with R's "tidytext" package.⁴ We identified relevant expressions along the following three dimensions: (a) the use of positive versus negative language; (b) the use of cautious language (i.e., the opposite of self-promotion); (c) the use of structuring language. For our first dimension (a), we follow Weidmann *et al.* (2018) who restrict the set of positive and negative words (as proposed by Vinkers *et al.* (2015) for articles published in medical research) to those that appear most applicable to the field of political science (i.e., words that appeared more than five times in abstracts for all articles published through 2014 in the three main political journals): American Political Science Review (APSR), American Journal of Political Science (AJPS), and Journal of Politics (JOP).⁵ The second dimension (b) comprises the following expressions: "careful", "cautious"/"with caution", "initial", "preliminary", and "tentative". Finally, we rely on the following eight words to identify the use of structuring language (i.e., authors' and reviewers' precision when referring to the article under review): "title", "note", "paragraph", "page", "section", "table", "figure". Except for the cautious language dimension (b), the word frequency dimensions are applied to both author (cover letters and author responses) and reviewer (reviews) documentation.

In addition to the aforementioned word frequency analysis, the second dataset was further processed using the LiAnS-Pipeline⁶ for linguistic annotations. For this analysis, 22 files had to be excluded as the pipeline was not able to process their contents. The remaining dataset was annotated for a variety of linguistic features (see the Appendix for a complete overview) that have been considered indicators of gender in language in previous research.⁷ We determined the frequency of each feature per file in percent (the exception being word count recorded in absolute numbers). The goal of the investigation was then to see whether the frequency of each extracted feature is significantly different for men and women, i.e., whether men or women use significantly more or less of this feature or whether the frequency of the feature can be predicted based on gender. To this end, we calculated one linear mixed-effects regression model for each of the extracted features. In each model, the measured feature was entered as dependent variable, gender as a fixed factor (only main effect calculations were possible

because there was only one fixed factor in each model) and an anonymized author identifier as random effects (Baayen *et al.* 2008), using the R packages “lme4” (Bates *et al.* 2015) and “lmerTest” (Kuznetsova *et al.* 2017). Results of selected models are reported in Table 2 alongside the shares of the associated feature in the documents.

From submission to publication

Women submit fewer papers to academic journals. This larger trend similarly applies to the field of political science (Breuning and Sanders 2007; Closa *et al.* 2020; Grossman 2020) and other disciplines (Teele and Thelen 2017). EUP does not constitute an exception here. The share of female submitting authors has been close to but has never exceeded the 40% mark reaching its climax in 2011 (see Figure 1a). Table 1 reports shares for 2007 and 2019 and the statistical significance of the difference between both years. Comparing the shares of female submitting across time, we do not find any differences (around 28% in both years). What is more, the share of all-female author teams (including single-authored submissions) slightly decreased by two percentage points over the same period. At the same time, we find a drop in all-male author teams by ten percentage points and a strong and significant increase in mixed author teams by twelve percentage points. Thus, while submitting authors still tend to be male, there is evidence of a growing trend towards mixed author teams. Moreover, the decline in same-sex teams is more pronounced for all-male submissions (see Figure 1b).

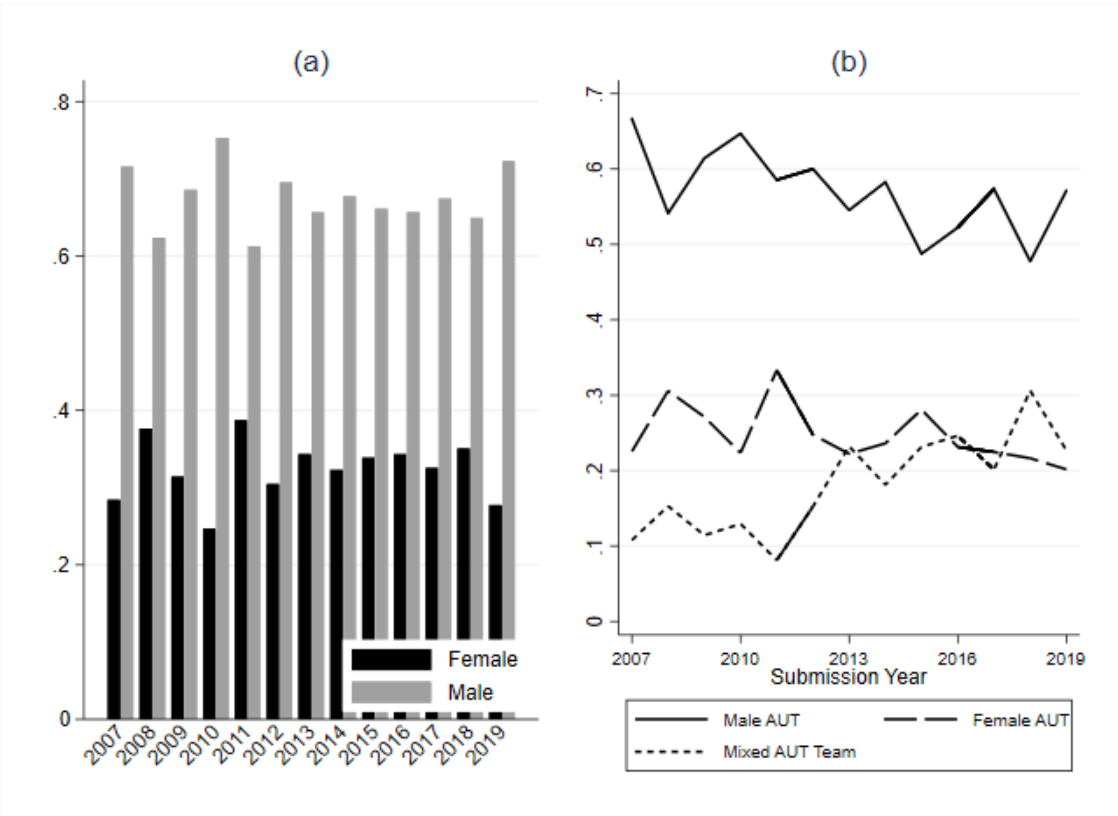


Figure 1. (a) Submitting authors by gender over time (%) and (b) Author team composition by gender over time (%) Note: AUT: author(s)

Table 1. Results for significance tests of differences in shares

AUTHORS				
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Difference (2007-2019)</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Female authors (all)	0.27	0.32	0.05	0.34
Female submitting authors	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.91
Female single author/teams	0.22	0.20	-0.03	0.67
Male single author/teams	0.67	0.57	-0.10	0.15
Mixed author teams	0.11	0.23	0.12	0.02
REVIEWERS				
Female reviewers	0.27	0.30	0.03	0.64
All-female reviewer teams	0.26	0.29	0.03	0.65
All-male reviewer teams	0.52	0.44	-0.08	0.24
Mixed reviewer teams	0.22	0.27	0.05	0.36
ACCEPTANCE RATE				
Female submitting author	0.38	0.11	-0.27	0.00
Male submitting author	0.50	0.16	-0.34	0.00
	<i>Female submitting author</i>	<i>Male submitting author</i>	<i>Difference (female-male)</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Acceptance rate 2007	0.38	0.50	0.12	0.30
Acceptance rate 2019	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.53

Note: *p*-values indicate significance of the difference in shares.

Do the gender differences reported for the submission stage apply to the publication stage as well? First of all, when it comes to the final decision on the publication of author submissions, we state a strong and significant decline in the acceptance rate for female submitting authors (by 27 percentage points) and – even more so – for male submitting authors (by 34 percentage points). This result indicates an overall higher standard of scrutiny over the years as applied by reviewers and editors alike. While this finding is neither surprising nor unique given the increasing number of submissions to EUP, we are interested in the past and current gender gap in acceptance rates. Unlike other studies (Closa *et al.* 2020; Stockemer *et al.* 2020), we do not find that female submitting authors are favored towards men in the publication stage. Our results suggest that female and male submitting authors are treated more or less equally with regard to the acceptance of their work. Back in 2007, male submitting authors were still more likely to see their work published (50%) than their female counterparts (38%). However, this gap has shrunk considerably over the years amounting to five percentage points in 2019.

Reviewers play an important role in the run-up to the final decision (i.e., the review process). The gender gap traced for both submission and publication stages in political science has been found to apply to the scholarly peer review process as well and across disciplines (Helmer *et al.* 2017; Squazzoni *et al.* 2021). We discover a very similar pattern. Again, we consider both the share of reviewers by

gender and the composition of reviewer teams (i.e., all reviewers assigned to the same submission). For 2007, the share of female reviewers and the share of all-female reviewer teams is almost the same (27% and 26%, respectively) as is the percentage point increase until 2019 (three percentage points). All-male reviewer teams still represent the largest share in 2019 (44%) but declined by eight percentage points as compared to 2007 (52%). What is more: mixed reviewer teams are on the rise (plus five percentage points) and seem to partly compensate for the drop in all-male reviewer teams. While none of these changes reach statistical significance, they corroborate the observation of a slow but steady trend change towards more female participation on both sides of the review process.

A matter of language?

We identify the use of language as one potential driving force behind the gender gap in academia more broadly and the review and publication process in particular. In other words: “Men are more likely than women to call their science ‘excellent’” (Johnson 2019). To test this argument, we focus on the means of communication in the exchange between authors and reviewers (with the editors as the intermediary) throughout the peer review process at EUP. These documents comprise cover letters, author responses (to reviews), and reviews. In the following, the results of the simple word frequency analysis will be evaluated together with the results from the LiAnS-Pipeline for linguistic annotations. Table 2 summarizes our major results and reports the p-values obtained from both regression analyses.

First, regarding the overall word count, we find that male authors use on average more words in their author responses and cover letters than females; however, this effect is not significant. Interestingly, this relationship is reversed and significant when only reviews are considered. This means that while female authors use less words to introduce their research in cover letters or defend their work in their author response, they use significantly more words when reviewing other authors’ work.

When assessing differences in the use of language, the analysis with the LiAnS-Pipeline reveals no significant differences between the genders for the majority of features. This holds true even for the most well-researched and documented features generally associated with women such as hedges (i.e., expressions used to mitigate the certainty or confidence of an assertion) and adjectives (Holmes 1990; Lakoff 1973). However, previous research from a linguistic perspective has focused largely on spoken and informal language, which may explain the discrepancy found when analyzing the more formal and professional texts from the peer review process.

By contrast, a simple word frequency analysis of all documents, independent of their type, reveals that women use more structuring language, a difference that is highly significant. This effect can be observed for all individual document types as well, but only remains significant for the subgroup of reviews.

Table 2. Results for significance tests of gender predicting language

ALL				
		<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>p-value</i>
	All documents (N)	191	485	-
	Special issue documents (N)	15	75	-
	All authors (N)	81	189	-
	Average word count	646	631	0.83
<i>Word freq.</i>	Positive language	0.0007	0.0008	0.49
	Negative language	0.0002	0.0002	0.62
	Cautious language	0.0006	0.0002	0.02
	Structuring language	0.0062	0.0041	0.00
<i>LiAnS-Pipeline</i>	Hedges	0.0038	0.0049	0.26
	Pronouns	0.0409	0.0426	0.51
	First-person pronouns	0.0263	0.0282	0.34
	Certainty expressions	0.0023	0.0017	0.10
	Polite verbs	0.0034	0.0046	0.37
COVER LETTERS				
	Cover letters (N)	45	88	-
	Average word count	160	174	0.63
<i>Word freq.</i>	Positive language	0.0011	0.0013	0.71
	Negative language	0	0	0.48
	Cautious language	0.0006	0	0.05
	Structuring language	0.0042	0.0018	0.10
<i>LiAnS-Pipeline</i>	Hedges	0.0019	0.0009	0.20
	Pronouns	0.0557	0.0532	0.66
	First-person pronouns	0.0397	0.0380	0.64
	Certainty expressions	0.0005	0.0006	0.74
	Polite verbs	0.0025	0.0038	0.39
AUTHOR RESPONSES				
	All author responses (N)	33	68	-
	Average word count	1360	1739	0.19
<i>Word freq.</i>	Positive language	0.0006	0.0007	0.50
	Negative language	0.0003	0.0002	0.51
	Cautious language	0.0008	0.0004	0.19
	Structuring language	0.0090	0.0070	0.12
<i>LiAnS-Pipeline</i>	Hedges	0.0015	0.0012	0.57
	Pronouns	0.0447	0.0446	0.74
	First-person pronouns	0.0338	0.0340	0.68
	Certainty expressions	0.0032	0.0019	0.03
	Polite verbs	0.0012	0.0024	0.01

REVIEWS				
	Reviews (N)	113	329	-
	Average word count	629	523	0.03
<i>Word freq.</i>	Positive language	0.0005	0.0007	0.52
	Negative language	0.0002	0.0003	0.62
	Cautious language	-	-	-
	Structuring language	0.0062	0.0041	0.00
<i>LiAnS-Pipeline</i>	Hedges	0.0053	0.0069	0.13
	Pronouns	0.0338	0.0392	0.06
	First-person pronouns	0.0186	0.0244	0.02
	Certainty expressions	0.0027	0.0019	0.13
	Polite verbs	0.0044	0.0053	0.60

Note: Columns 1-2 (female; male) report mean values (across all text files of one document type) for the proportion of relevant keywords in one text file; *p*-values indicate the significance of the gender variable in predicting the use of language in the specified dimensions.

Moreover, men use more positive words than women, although this effect is not significant. Evidence on the use of negative words is rather mixed; men use more negative words in reviews and cover letters; however, they use fewer negative words in author responses. Interestingly, this does not have a significant effect on the subsequent acceptance of the manuscripts, as we will discuss below. These results – albeit insignificant – suggest that men act strategically: they use more negative words in their cover letters and reviews but refrain from doing so in their responses to reviewer concerns.

As expected and in line with previous research, according to our simple word frequency analysis, women use more cautious language than men (Leaper and Robnett 2011). While this effect is not significant for author responses, it is significant for cover letters and is highly significant for the combined pool of text files (reviews were not analyzed for the self-promotion gap). What is astounding is the difference in the usage of these words between the two genders: Overall, the frequency in which women use more cautious word is three times larger than for men. Unsurprisingly, this large effect is not only substantially significant, but also statistically. With regards to cover letters, where the effect just misses significance, this effect is even more profound. This not only confirms previous research on the more insecure correspondence of women, but it also shows the magnitude of the effect.

At first glance, results from the LiAnS-Pipeline suggest a different picture. When only looking at author responses, women are found to use more certainty expressions ($p < 0.04$) while men use more verbs that were categorized as polite ($p < 0.02$). This, of course, contradicts the expectation and previous finding that women use more polite and more uncertain language than men. However, the approaches to determine cautious or tentative language used in the two analyses differ. The simple word frequency analysis identifies eight words as indicators of cautious language and ascertains the frequency of these

words without a greater linguistic context, thereby finding that women use a specific subset of “cautious” words more frequently than men.

The LiAnS-Pipeline analysis, however, attempts to identify several linguistic categories that, in sum, would indicate either the presence or the absence of tentative (and more polite) language. Within these categories, it is then possible to consider multi-word expressions as well as the influence of words preceding and following the expression at hand. While the significantly higher frequency of certainty expressions in women’s language identified through this analysis is one potential indicator for the absence of uncertainty, it alone is not enough to determine that women use more certain and less cautious language. Of course, with none of the other features associated with tentative and polite language exhibiting significantly higher frequencies for women, this analysis does not make a case for the use of cautious or tentative language by women either. Regardless, there is no correlation between the modality expressions of certainty identified here and the aforementioned subset of “cautious” words, and there is also no other, non-significant linguistic feature in the second analysis, that corresponds closely to these “cautious” words. Therefore, the result of the second analysis does in no way negate the finding that women use a specific subset of cautious words more frequently than men.

Additionally, the LiAnS-Pipeline approach analyzes the use of pronouns, which the word frequency analysis does not look into. When focusing on reviews, men are found to use significantly more first-person pronouns ($p < 0.03$) than women. While previous research (Argamon *et al.* 2003) had indicated a higher use of pronouns by women, results on the use of first-person pronouns were inconclusive given that some studies attributed a higher frequency to women, while others did so to men (for a detailed discussion, see Newman *et al.* (2008)). Nonetheless, we interpret our results as a sign of male reviewers being more inclined to talk about themselves when reviewing other people’s work.

The simple word frequency analysis further considers special issues individually. Only about 17% of special issue documents are written by women. Subjectively, this highly significant difference is attributable to the decision of women to reject the offer of participating in a special issue. However, it is unclear if there are other factors that play into this and there is no information as to why women tend to reject these invitations.

Lastly, we assess the influence of language on the acceptance of submissions. This final step, however, is hampered by the fact that our pool of documents only includes author and reviewer correspondence on articles that were ultimately accepted for publications. Therefore, we are unable to observe variation on the binary outcome of interest, that is the final decision to accept or reject. Instead, we refer to individual reviewer recommendations made at various stages of the review process and assess the effect of these individual recommendations on the language used in the author responses to the reviewers. We find no significant effect of reviewers’ recommendations on the usage of any particular language dimension included. Authors do not seem to adjust their language significantly in response to a desirable or undesirable decision by the reviewers.

Conclusion and recommendation

EUP has been founded with the ambition to bring cutting-edge research on the European integration process to the forefront of political science. The journal has published articles on the gender gap in female political representation in the European Union (Fortin-Rittberger and Rittberger 2014), but its editor has failed to acknowledge that the differences between female and male authors have only slightly improved over the past few years. The differences in the correspondence with the editor has most likely also not changed much over time, although we were only able to examine this prose for the past few years.

Admittedly, the persistence of this problem at EUP is not unique, but an overall challenge for political science and neighboring disciplines. We believe that editors, editorial boards and scholarly organizations share the responsibility to address this issue. Potential reform measures should target the future leaders of the field – graduate students, postdocs, and non-tenured faculty members. In the education of doctoral students, supervisors and instructors need to give hands-on advice on how to write scientific prose and how to correspond with journals in a confident, but not overly aggressive manner. Female and minority scholars might receive training on what kind of words that they better avoid in this context. Mentorships could also be established between editorial board members and junior scholars who might not have the ideal background to develop their professional careers. Such arrangements could find the support of academic organizations such as the European Consortium for Political Research or the European Political Science Associations. Both organizations already offer some training in this respect, but journal editors could be used as talent and problem spotters in this regard.

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APPENDIX

Under-represented, cautious, and modest: The gender gap at European Union Politics

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In the following, all 21 features used for the analysis with the LiAnS-Pipeline are listed. For certain features, wordlists are provided as well. These consist of each word or expression, followed by its (sub-)category. Where several features fall under one larger category, there may only be one wordlist provided, hence, there is e.g. one wordlist that covers both “positive adjectives” and “negative adjectives”, where each word is marked as either “positive” or “negative”.

Features:

word count
determiners
pronouns
first person pronouns
negation
hedges
polite verbs
impolite verbs
polite items
adjectives
positive adjectives
negative adjectives
intensifiers
modality expressions
certainty expressions
probable expressions
possible expressions
impossible expressions
volition expressions
weak obligation
strong obligation

Wordlists:

List1: Modality
certainly, certain
of course, certain
to be definite, certain
to be certain, certain
doubtless, certain
undoubtedly, certain
definitely, certain
beyond doubt, certain
without question, certain
for certain, certain
compelling, certain
unavoidable, certain

mandatory, certain
inevitable, certain
absolute, certain
binding, certain
obligatory, certain
compulsory, certain
compulsive, certain
in any case, certain
probably, probable
presumably, probable
estimated, probable
likely, probable
expected, probable
most likely, probable
possible, possible
potential, possible
viable, possible
realisable, possible
realizable, possible
possibly, possible
feasible, possible
doable, possible
perhaps, possible
could, possible
may, possible
might, possible
potentially, possible
impossible, impossible
never, impossible
under no circumstances,
impossible
in fact, certain
actual, certain
actually, certain
factual, certain
fact, certain
indeed, certain
want, volition
intend, volition
intention, volition
shall, volition
should, obligation
ought, obligation
must, obligation
oblige, obligation
coerced, obligation
constrain, obligation
force, obligation

List2: Adjectives
original, positive
clear, positive
comprehensive, positive
positive, positive
beneficial, positive
remarkable, positive

interesting, positive
sophisticated, positive
striking, positive
valuable, positive
careful, positive
nontrivial, positive
substantial, positive
desirable, positive
profound, positive
stringent, positive
great, positive
advanced, positive
elaborate, positive
constructive, positive
convincing, positive
thoughtful, positive
innovative, positive
ideal, positive
favorable, positive
happy, positive
good, positive
worthwhile, positive
genuine, positive
excellent, positive
inspiring, positive
successful, positive
insightful, positive
exceptional, positive
outstanding, positive
compelling, positive
informative, positive
clever, positive
sweeping, positive
invaluable, positive
noteworthy, positive
delighted, positive
precious, positive
favourable, positive
tremendous, positive
marvelous, positive
extraordinary, positive
wonderful, positive
impressed, positive
thrilled, positive
fascinating, positive
enlightening, positive
ingenious, positive
negative, negative
ineffective, negative
disturbing, negative
confusing, negative
inappropriate, negative
problematic, negative
excessive, negative
unsatisfactory, negative
insufficient, negative

misleading, negative
wrong, negative
incomplete, negative
dismissive, negative
inconsistent, negative
implausible, negative
contradictory, negative
irrelevant, negative
unfortunate, negative
peculiar, negative
uninterpretable, negative
spurious, negative
unnecessary, negative
lacking, negative
crude, negative
sloppy, negative
erroneous, negative
redundant, negative
bad, negative
sneaky, negative
strange, negative
unfavourable, negative
unfavorable, negative
unsuccessful, negative
sketchy, negative
suspicious, negative
unhelpful, negative
muddled, negative
irritating, negative
distracting, negative
troubling, negative
glaring, negative
frustrating, negative
obscure, negative
fishy, negative
doubtful, negative

List3: Intensifiers
absolutely, intensifier
completely, intensifier
extremely, intensifier
highly, intensifier
really, intensifier
so, intensifier
very, intensifier
totally, intensifier
utterly, intensifier
strongly, intensifier
obvious, intensifier
pretty, intensifier
many, intensifier
much, intensifier
even, intensifier
far, intensifier
at all, intensifier
in any way, intensifier

List4: Hedges

at least, hedge
a bit, hedge
I find, hedge
it appears, hedge
not sure, hedge
I don't believe, hedge
we believe, hedge
I believe, hedge
I think, hedge
we think, hedge
in my view, hedge
in my opinion, hedge
to my knowledge, hedge
I would say, hedge
As far as I could see, hedge
for me, hedge
to me, hedge
perhaps, hedge
maybe, hedge
somewhat, hedge

List5: Polite Items

dear, polite item
please, polite item
thank, polite item
thanks, polite item
thankful, polite item
grateful, polite item
kindly, polite item
sincerely, polite item
kind regards, polite item
Best wishes, polite item
Best regards, polite item
i would like, polite item

List6: Polite Phrases

thank you in advance, polite phrase
look forward to, polite phrase
looking forward to, polite phrase
wish them luck, polite phrase
if you want, polite phrase
according to your wishes, polite phrase
would like to submit for consideration, polite phrase
happy to recommend, polite phrase
Thank you again, polite phrase
As you suggested, polite phrase
Please let us know, polite phrase
very much liked, polite phrase
please do not hesitate, polite phrase

List7: Polite Verbs

hope, polite verb
apologize, polite verb
congratulate, polite verb

applaud, polite verb
appreciate, polite verb
commend, polite verb
encourage, polite verb
advise, polite verb
suggest, polite verb
advise, polite verb
recommend, polite verb
invite, polite verb
List8: Impolite Verbs
need, impolite verb
urge, impolite verb
suffer, impolite verb
doubt, impolite verb

Endnotes

¹ Note that the authors and reviewers on whose memos and reviews we rely on had an opportunity to opt out from agreeing to the usage of their completely anonymized data. Two colleagues opted for this possibility.

² A published comment on the article notes that this study oversells its own findings: “Less virile practitioners than LSJ may have been deterred when they found that approximately 90% of papers by both sexes did not use any of the 25 designated ‘positive’ words in their titles or abstract, or concluded that the small ~1% absolute risk difference (the appropriate scale to evaluate the potential impact) cannot possibly have a meaningful effect on gender differences in citations or academic promotions” (Kent *et al.* 2020).

³ See <https://genderize.io> (accessed 7 June 2021).

⁴ For an introduction to R’s text mining features and techniques, see Silge and Robinson (2017).

⁵ The list of *positive* words includes the following: “assuring”, “creative”, “encouraging”, “enormous”, “excellent”, “favorable”, “innovative”, “novel”, “prominent”, “promising”, “remarkable”, “robust”, “supportive”, “unique”, “unprecedented”. The list of *negative* words includes the following: “detrimental”, “impossible”, “inadequate”, “ineffective”, “insufficient”, “irrelevant”, “pessimistic”, “weak”.

⁶ The LiAnS-Pipeline is currently under development in the workgroup of Computational Linguistics at the University of Konstanz and is based on the VisArgue project (see <http://www.visargue.uni-konstanz.de/de/> (accessed 14 July 2021)).

⁷ The included features are considered to be indicative of more polite and less powerful, tentative language that has been associated with women since Lakoff (1973). While the linguistics approach to gender differences in language has been reevaluated multiple times (Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 1992; Maltz and Borker 1983), and the tentative nature of some of these features has been questioned (Holmes 1990), Lakoff’s features are still widely used in the analysis of this type. Additionally, this analysis includes less well discussed linguistic categories such as certain function words that have exhibited significant differences in research on larger corpora (Newman *et al.* 2008).