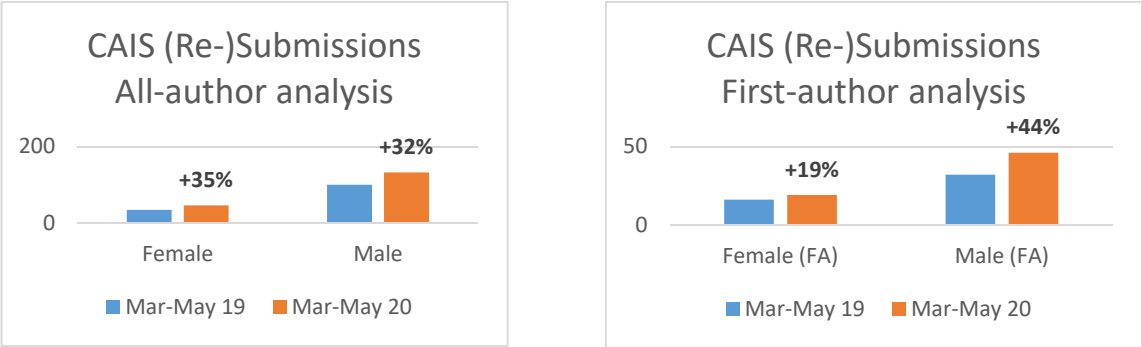


We extracted data on all submissions and resubmissions to CAIS from 1 January 2019 to 31 May 2020 from Scholarone. We extracted the recorded number of authors and coded each author for gender (female and male). We also coded the first author for gender (female and male). Coding errors are possible. We considered the months March-May 2020 as the “Covid-19 pandemic period”. We defined two baselines for gender ratio:

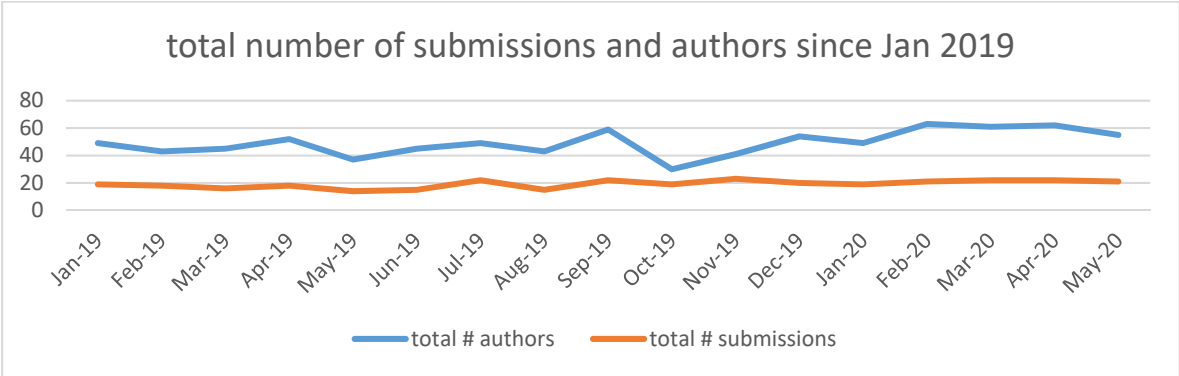
- 1) **50/50 split:** A 50/50 split between male and female
- 2) **AIS baseline split:** A split based on registered members in the AIS (n = 3210); the reported ratio is 33% (female) to 67% (male).

The first two graphs are created in analogy to the Nature report referenced in this thread:

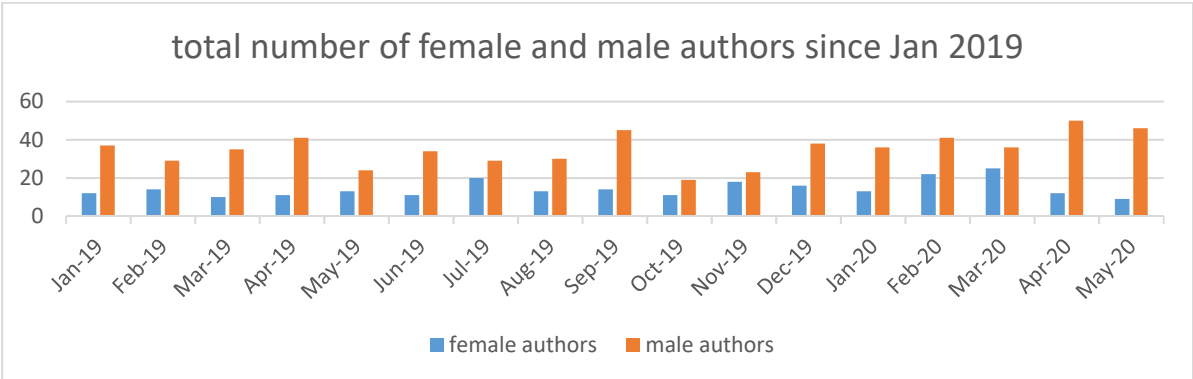


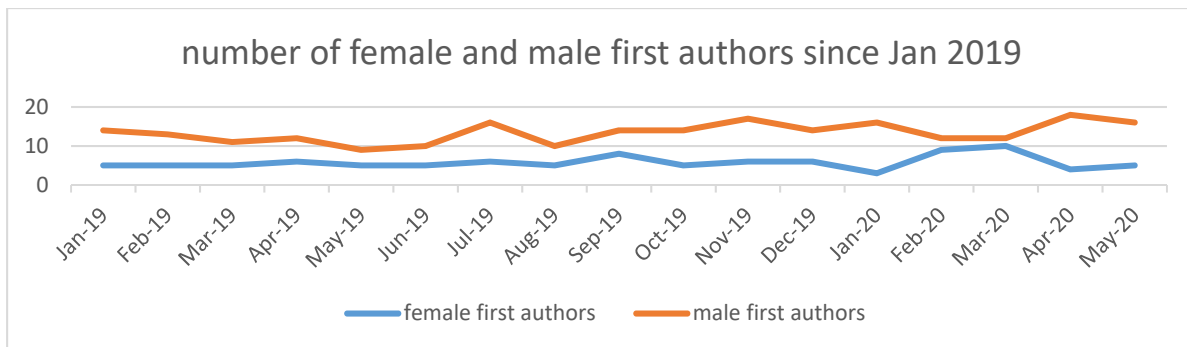
The next graphs put these figures into more context.

First, the following graphs shows the distribution of total number of submissions (including revisions) to CAIS and total number of authors on (re-) submissions since January 2019:



The next two graphs show the total number of female and male authors, and the total number of female and male first authors, on CAIS (re-) submissions since January 2019:





The next two graphs put these distributions into relation to the above-defined two gender splits. The graphs highlight an “equal line” of 0% as green, and the graphs highlight the Covid-19 pandemic period through a yellow box. The average ratio of female to male authors (all authors) since January 2019 is -20% under the 50/50 split (-20% for first authors only) and -3% under the AIS baseline split (-3% for first authors only). During the Covid-19 pandemic period, the average ratio of female to male authors (all authors) is -24% under the 50/50 split (-21% for first authors only) and -7% under the AIS baseline split (-4% for first authors only).

