

**Report of The Editor
to the Editorial Board of The American Journal of Political Science
and to the Executive Council of
The Midwest Political Science Association
April 3, 2014**

Introduction

This Report of The Editor to the Editorial Board of The American Journal of Political Science and to the Executive Council of the Midwest Political Science Association has three purposes. The first is to review developments and trends in submissions during the previous year. The second is to review my editorial goals and accomplishments over the last four years. Finally, the third is to introduce the new editor, William Jacoby.

I. The Year in Review

Table 1 reports the annual number of submissions received as well as the average times-to-decision for the past 13 years. These numbers count new submissions that were received in the calendar year. Submissions steadily declined between 2007 and 2009. There was a 58.7% increase in manuscripts in 2010– possibly due to an editor transition. There was a downturn in manuscripts in 2011. There was over an 11% increase in the number of manuscripts submitted in 2012 while there was a 7% decrease in manuscripts submitted in 2013.

Table 1. Submissions.

Table 1.		
AJPS Total Submissions and Average Times-To-Decision, 2001-2013		
Year	# of Submissions	Days To Decision
2001	586	39
2002	657	51
2003	803	36
2004	783	36
2005	691	41
2006	694	67
2007	583	130
2008	531	118
2009	479	113.1
2010	760	101.4
2011	665	91.3
2012	750	91.6
2013	696	92.8

The average time-to-decision (that is, from date of submission to date of notification of the Editor's decision) increased slightly in 2013, averaging a little over 3 months. These averages are calibrated in terms of calendar days, including weekends, the four days when the editorial staff attends the annual MWPSA meeting, the four

weeks in July and August when the Journal is closed to new submissions, and the last two weeks of December when it is closed for all business. These data are further broken out in Table 4A discussed below. Several years ago I began treating all of AJPS statistics as based on the calendar year (the meeting is at different times in April). To illustrate the workload at the outset of the year I include Figure 1. That figure compares new submissions from January 1 through March 15 for the past three years.

Figure 1 provides a comparison for the number of first submissions for 2012, 2013 and 2014. This figure covers the same period, January 1 through March 15, in each year.

**Comparison of Manuscripts Submitted per Month,
January 1-March 15, 2012, 2013, 2014**

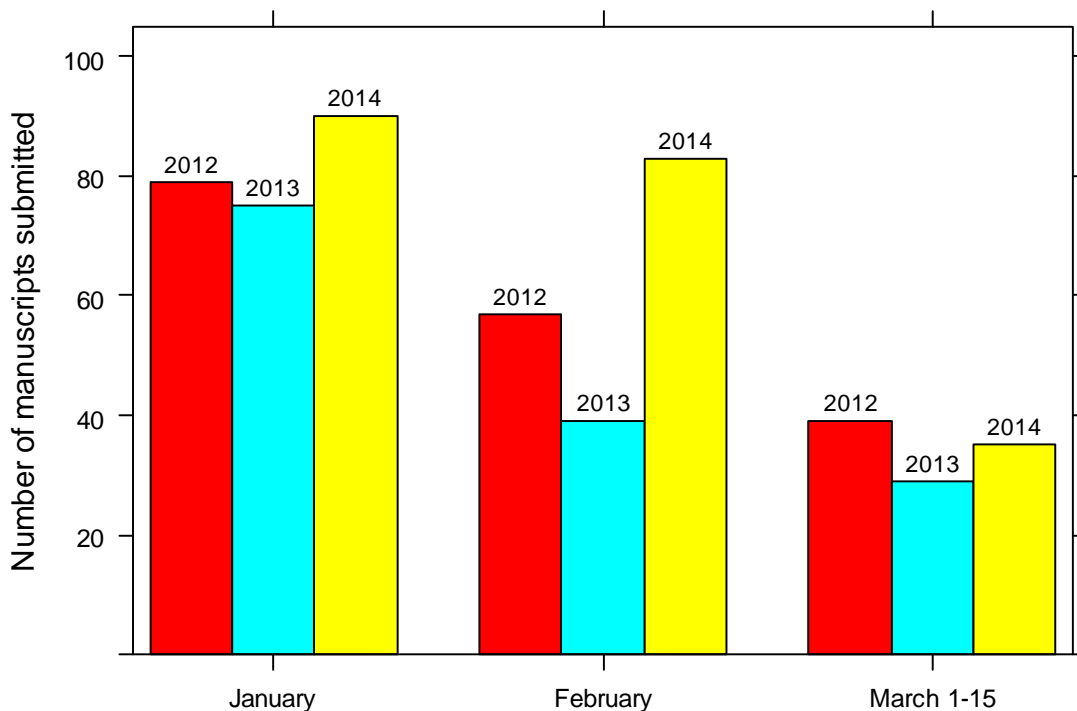


Figure 2 details the number of manuscripts submitted (new submissions only) by week. The figure gives a rough sense of the workflow (steady) and notes when the Journal was closed to new submissions.

Figure 2. Number of Manuscripts arriving by week.

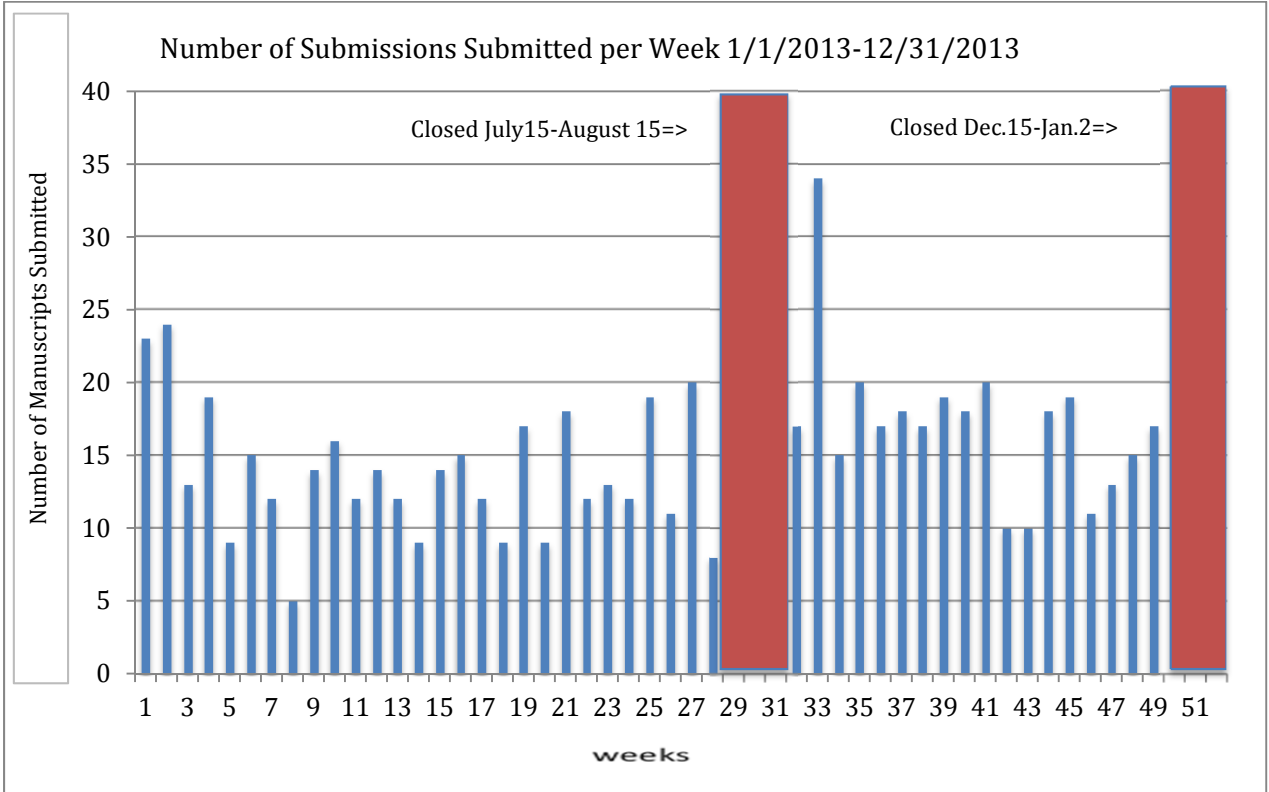


Table 2 indicates the distribution of manuscripts by field for the calendar year 2013. These are very rough categories in which I used the first category that an author selected to classify an article. Most authors use two or three classifications for their manuscripts. This enables the Journal to better select reviewers, but makes it cumbersome to report all of the categories. What is apparent from this listing is that almost half of the manuscripts fit generally into American Politics. Comparative politics submissions are up to 37.7 percent. International Relations has remained steady state. Methods and Formal Theory and Normative Theory submissions have increased slightly. Finally, Normative theory submissions have decreased across the period. The weighted values in Table 3 probably give a more accurate reading on the distribution of manuscripts.

Table 2. AJPS Manuscript Submissions by First General Classification.

Classification	2013* Submiss.	2012 Submiss.	2011 Submiss.
American Behavior	162 (23.4%)	187 (24.9%)	155 (23.3%)
American Institutions	116 (16.7%)	136 (18.3%)	109 (16.4%)
Comparative	261 (37.7%)	274 (36.5%)	224 (33.7%)
International Relations	77 (11.1%)	83 (11.1%)	90 (13.6%)
Methods and Formal Theory	52 (7.5%)	48 (6.4%)	50 (7.3%)
Normative Theory	25 (3.6%)	20 (2.7%)	36 (5.4%)

*Three manuscripts were left unclassified in 2013

Table 3 reports on manuscripts submitted for the calendar years 2011, 2012 and 2013 and equally weights all classifications used by authors. So, for a manuscript with three classifications (e.g. American Behavior, American Institutions and Methods and Formal Theory) that manuscript was counted as a third in each general category. Appendix 1 gives the breakdown of all classifications (including sub classifications) for 2013.

Table 3. AJPS Manuscript Submissions Weighting by Classification. The percentage is the weighted percentage of manuscripts submitted.

Classification	2013 Submiss.	2012 Submiss.	2011 Submiss.
American Behavior	28.3%	29.3%	25.5%
American Institutions	19.0%	20.4%	19.3%
Comparative	22.9%	21.4%	20.2%
International Relations	13.1%	13.5%	16.6%
Methods and Formal Theory	11.9%	11.3%	11.6%
Normative Theory	4.1%	3.2%	5.9%

Table 4A details the time to decision for manuscripts in 2013. The table is broken out by first submissions, first revisions, second revisions and third revisions. Typically a manuscript is given only a single chance for a revision. Requests for a second revision generally reflect an acceptance with a minor revision. Rarely, a manuscript will go through a third revision but this did occur several times in 2013. In each cell the first number indicates the frequency, the second number in parentheses is the percentage and the last number in italics constitutes the number of days from submission to decision. The bulk of the manuscripts under first submission (54.1 percent) are declined with an insert. This means that each manuscript in this category gets comments from the editor – usually a paragraph indicating my decision and often a suggestion as to where the manuscript next should be sent. 33% of all first submissions are declined without review. These are desk rejections by the editor and include a paragraph or more indicating the editor’s reasons for rejection. These desk rejections were turned around in a little over two weeks. By contrast, decisions on reviewed manuscripts are averaging over four months. I will address workflow issues below.

Table 4A. Time to Decision 2013. Each column represents a different stage in the submission process. The first column constitutes all new submissions. The second column reflects decisions for manuscripts that have been given a revision, and the third column are those manuscripts with a second revision. The fourth column are those manuscripts that were revised for a third time before acceptance. The top number in each cell is the frequency, the number in parentheses is the percentage of the column and the number in italics is the average number of days.

	1st Submission	1st Revision	2nd Revision	3rd Revision
	# Decisions (Percent) <i>Time to Decision</i>	# Decisions (Percent) <i>Time to Decision</i>	# Decisions (Percent) <i>Time to Decision</i>	# Decisions (Percent) <i>Time to Decision</i>
Accept	0	0	70 (90.9%) <i>29</i>	8 (100%) <i>25</i>
Accept with Minor Revision	4 (0.6%) <i>150</i>	79 (78.2%) <i>87.8</i>	7 (9.1%) <i>45.1</i>	0
Decline With Insert	380 (54.1%) <i>124.2</i>	16 (15.8%) <i>148.5</i>	0	0
Decline Without Insert	0	0	0	0
Decline Without Review	235 (33.5%) <i>17.3</i>	0	0	0
Revise and Resubmit	83 (11.8%) <i>161.8</i>	6 (6%) <i>6.1</i>	0	0
Total Editor Decisions	702 (100%) <i>92.8</i>	101 (100%) <i>131.5</i>	77 (100%) <i>30.5</i>	8 (100%) <i>25</i>

As a basis for comparison I have recompiled the same information in Table 4B for 2012. The data from 2012 and 2013 can be directly compared for 1st submission, 1st revision and 2nd revision. Generally, the number of days to decision has decreased from 2012 to 2013. The percentage of desk rejections has increased.

Table 4B. Time to Decision 2012. Each column represents a different stage in the submission process. The first column constitutes all new submissions. The second column reflects decisions for manuscripts that have been given a revision, and the third column are those manuscripts with a second revision. The top number in each cell is the frequency, the number in parentheses is the percentage of the column and the number in italics is the average number of days.

	1st Submission	1st Revision	2nd Revision
	# Decisions (Percent)	# Decisions (Percent)	# Decisions (Percent)
	<i>Time to Decision</i>	<i>Time to Decision</i>	<i>Time to Decision</i>
Accept	0	0	59 (90%) 2.1
Accept with Minor Revision	1 (0.14%) 255	58 (74%) 3.6	6 (9%) 0
Decline With Insert	359 (53%) 124	18 (21%) 1.8	1 (1%) 82
Decline Without Insert	0	0	0
Decline Without Review	202 (29.8%) 19.8	0	0
Revise and Resubmit	68 (10%) 162.9	7 (8%) 6.1	0
Total Editor Decisions	677 (100%) 94.7	83 (100%) 3.4	65 (100%) 1.9

The general workflow is as follows. All submitted manuscripts are given a technical check by the Assistant to the Editor to ensure that the manuscript complies with AJPS guidelines for length and anonymity. The average time from electronic submission to completing the technical check is 1.9 days. Once the technical check is completed the manuscript is assigned to the Editor. I read each manuscript and assign it to an Editorial Assistant. The average time from technical check to assignment is 3.6 days. If I do not send on a manuscript (because of a desk reject), the time to decision is 17.3 days from submission. The Editorial Assistants suggest reviewers to me. It takes an average of 27 days from submission until the first Reviewer is contacted. I think this time is well worth it. The quality of the reviews

that I see is very high. A large part of this is due to the care taken by my Editorial Assistants when selecting reviewers. The Editorial Assistants perform an important job and do so in an exemplary fashion. I do not believe it is necessary to speed up the first month of the process. Once manuscripts are under review, the Editorial Assistants monitor the progress of the manuscripts assigned to them. They then notify me when a manuscript is ready for a decision.

Table 5 indicates the total number of reviewers used in 2012 and 2013. The top number indicates the frequency for the category and the percentage of this is in parentheses. As can be seen from the table a large number of reviewers were used (several were used more than once). Over half of this set completed their review and I found them to be very high quality. A little under a quarter declined to review, and of this set, many proposed alternate reviewers. Finally, 14 percent of the reviewers were terminated prior to sending in their review. I try to let reviewers off the hook when their review is not needed. Typically this is because the manuscript will be declined and I do not need an additional review.

Table 5. The Reviewer Pool.

	2012	2013
Total number of reviewers invited	2956	2390
Declined to review	653 (22%)	517 (21.6%)
Completed review	1772 (61%)	1247 (52%)
Terminated by Editor	426 (14.4%)	334 (14%)

On average it took 4 days for a reviewer to accept or decline the opportunity to review. On average it took 38.1 days to complete the review once the review opportunity was accepted. Over 57 percent of the reviewers who completed a review turned it in early (and thereby were not pestered with a message informing them they were late).

Table 6 indicates the distribution of recommendations. One point to note is that reviewers tend to recommend an R&R even when they do not believe it deserves such a recommendation.

Table 6. Reviewer Recommendations.

Reviewer Recommendation Term	Reviews Completed	Frequency of Recommendation
Decline	644	44.5%
Must publish as is	107	7.4%
Must publish with minor revisions	171	11.8%
Revise and Resubmit	524	36.2%
Total Reviews Completed	1446	100%

In 2012 the total number of AJPS article downloads through Wiley Online Library increased by almost 21%. In 2010 it increased to 159,287, in 2011 it increased to 227,554, in 2012 there were 287,786 and in 2013 there were _____ downloads. These figures exclude downloads from JSTOR. The top 10 downloads during 2013 are in Table 7. Four of the top 10 articles were from _____

Table 7. Top 10 Downloaded Articles for 2012 (from Wiley-Blackwell)

Rank	Authors	Article Title	Volume	Issue	No. of Accesses
1	Michael Tesler	The Spillover of Racialization into Health Care: How President Obama Polarized Public Opinion by Racial Attitudes and Race	56	3	3,671
2	Tim Büthe, Helen V. Milner	The Politics of Foreign Direct Investment into Developing Countries: Increasing FDI through International Trade Agreements?	52	4	3,490
3	Brad Verhulst, Lindon J. Eaves, Peter K. Hatemi	Correlation not Causation: The Relationship between Personality Traits and Political Ideologies	56	1	2,363
4	Daniel Carpenter, Jacqueline Chattopadhyay, Susan Moffitt, Clayton Nall	The Complications of Controlling Agency Time Discretion: FDA Review Deadlines and Postmarket Drug Safety	56	1	2,051
5	Kevin Smith, John R. Alford, Peter K. Hatemi, Lindon J. Eaves, Carolyn Funk, John R. Hibbing	Biology, Ideology, and Epistemology: How Do We Know Political Attitudes Are Inherited and Why Should We Care?	56	1	1,909
6	David A. Siegel	Social Networks and Collective Action	53	1	1,882
7	Ted Brader, Nicholas A. Valentino, Elizabeth Suhay	What Triggers Public Opposition to Immigration? Anxiety, Group Cues, and Immigration Threat	52	4	1,822

8	Jack A. Goldstone, Robert H. Bates, David L. Epstein, Ted Robert Gurr, Michael B. Lustik, Monty G. Marshall, Jay Ulfelder, Mark Woodward	A Global Model for Forecasting Political Instability	54	1	1,806
9	Markus Prior	News vs. Entertainment: How Increasing Media Choice Widens Gaps in Political Knowledge and Turnout	49	3	1,463
10	Joseph Wright	How Foreign Aid Can Foster Democratization in Authoritarian Regimes	53	3	1,348

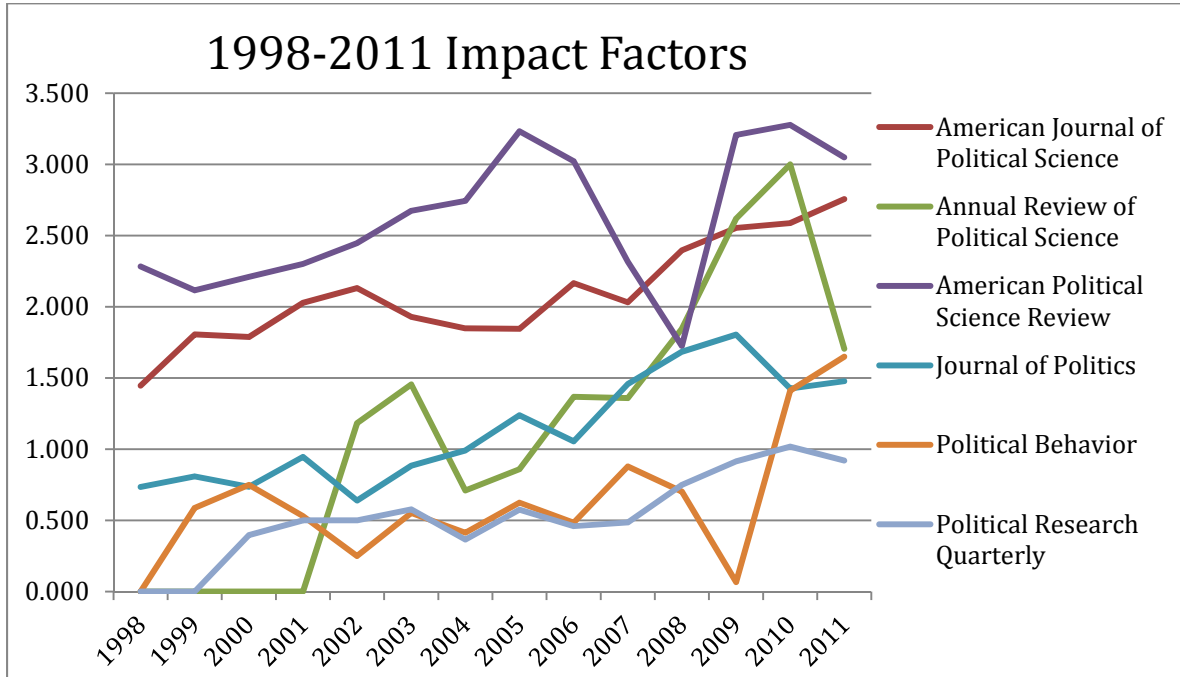
II. The Last Four Years

When I took over AJPS in 2010 I had several goals. The first was to further the integrity of the journal and to enhance its reputation. The *AJPS* continues to improve its impact factor. It rose from 2.032 in 2008 to 2.554 (2009) to 2.588 (2010) to 2.756 (2011) and to 2.811 in 2012. This is the fifth year of consecutive impact factor increases. This leaves AJPS as number 2 out of 157 political Science journals. Listed below are the names of the top 10 journals for 2012 according to Journal Citation Reports.

Title	2012 Impact Factor
1.AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	3.933
2.AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	2.811
3.GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS	2.630
4.POLITICAL COMMUNICATION	2.415
5.POLITICAL ANALYSIS	2.231
6.JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH	2.191
7.POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	2.108
8.SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW	2.059
9.INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS-POLITICS LAW AND ECONOMICS	2.000
10.PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICS	1.963

Figure 3 indicates the trends over time for a number of different political science journals (this is taken from a report by Wiley Blackwell). AJPS continues to show a steady increase in rankings.

Figure 3. Change in Impact Factors 1998-2011



Reviewer Tragedy of the Commons.

The second goal was to alleviate the reviewer tragedy of the commons without undermining the integrity of the journal. These days all editors concede that the reviewer tragedy of the commons is an important concern. We are all chasing after many of the same high quality reviewers and running the risk of burning them out. As noted above, AJPS solicited over 2,390 reviewers in the past year (not all of whom were new). To help minimize the “tragedy of the reviewer commons” and to preserve the quality of the reviewer pool, I have:

- Become more assertive in declining inappropriate or incomplete manuscripts without external review. In 2013, a little over 33% of the manuscripts were returned without review (235 manuscripts – not including another approximately 15-20 manuscripts that were declined through technical check failures and the authors were told not to resubmit).

- I began asking for five, rather than six, reviewers for each manuscript. The journal is getting sufficient reviews in most cases for a clear decision to be made. We augment the number of reviewers as needed.
- I worked with Associate Editors who provide advice on troublesome manuscripts. These are manuscripts that show some promise, but need a quick and accurate eye in gauging whether the manuscript holds promise. I am extremely grateful to my Associate Editors. They have been extremely responsive to my concerns and questions. They have taken the burden off of numerous reviewers.
- Used a very large Editorial Board, largely comprised of mid-level scholars. Many of these Editorial Board members have been called on three or more times during the course of the year. They provide important relief for the reviewer pool.
- Pressed my Editorial Assistants to push beyond the current reviewer pool maintained by AJPS. In 2011 we added 1,157 new reviewers to the reviewer database and by the end of 2012, 877 new reviewers had been added. In 2012, we added 753 reviewers. As of December 31, 2013 the reviewer pool contained over 8,314 reviewers. Many have been added by my Editorial Assistants. This includes new scholars in political science as well experts from other disciplines outside of political science.
- Provided feedback to reviewers concerning their collective judgment. I write a decision for every manuscript that is submitted to AJPS. Those decisions, and the reviews of other reviewers, are sent out to everyone involved in the process. As well, I have tried to take the time to compliment and encourage new and junior reviewers.

An Enhanced Presence by the Journal

As a third goal I sought to enhance the presence of AJPS through an increasing use of electronic publication and social media. I have worked with the Midwest Political Science Association to detail forthcoming articles and by working with Wiley-Blackwell's marketing team to highlight forthcoming publications.

- Ongoing efforts are being made to increasingly use the electronic resources of the MPSA to broadcast the offerings of the AJPS. We will pursue direct links to articles through the MPSA and continued notification of members concerning forthcoming issues and articles

- I have worked with Wiley-Blackwell's Marketing Department and Rice's Publicity Department to enhance the scientific reach of AJPS.
- The Journal has embraced social media. The new AJPS website incorporates a blog section as well as standard information about the journal. Both the editor and authors are welcome to blog on the site. In some instances more than 1500 unique hits have been recorded on blog posts. AJPS has added a Twitter account – currently @AJPS_Editor, with almost 900 followers. The editor has used this to indicate new articles that are appearing or new blog posts. The Journal also has a Facebook page currently www.facebook.com/TheAJPS with almost 200 “likes” (“Like us on Facebook”).

Transparency

As a fourth goal I have worked for increased transparency in the work published in the journal. This has been effected in two ways.

- Dataverse-AJPS has established an account with the Dataverse data depository at Harvard University. We require all authors who have replication data and studies that were utilized in their articles to deposit those studies and data into the AJPS Dataverse account prior to publication of their article. This has centralized the use of such data, creating a more efficient method of accessing it. Before an article is sent to the copyeditor, the author must post information related to the manuscript (replication data if empirical) that would enable other researchers to carefully study how the author reached his/her conclusions.
- Supporting Information (SI) - The SI is permanently attached to the article (with the link conforming to the Library of Congress DOI standard). The SI contains information that is relevant to the article, but need not be included in the text. This includes formal proofs, additional econometric models, data transformations, computer code, or other information that might be of interest to a very specialized audience. Part of the aim is to decrease the page length of articles and provide an outlet for the specialist to visit to understand the mechanics of the article.

III. Key Personnel

The AJPS is an intellectual activity and a professional business. A number of people were responsible for making the journal work in 2013, although this was a year

where we saw two editorial assistants leave for work in the “real world” and were replaced by a new assistant and a familiar one. Jason Eichorst successfully defended his dissertation and left to take a position on the faculty of Lewis and Clark College in Washington state. He was replaced by Nick C. N. Lin. James Hedrick moved to Washington D.C. and is working for a private consulting firm. He was replaced by Marvin McNeese who worked with the Journal when it first started at Rice University in 2010.

The past four years were made all the better because of all the fine authors and reviewers that I had the pleasure of dealing with. I will miss them and their insights. I had a great Editorial Board that was always happy to pitch in. They freely offered their ideas and advice. I also had an extraordinary group of Associate Editors who weighed in on the most difficult decisions that I had to make. Ashley Leeds, Randy Stevenson, Jim Granato, Misha Taylor-Robinson, Liz Gerber, Matt Barreto and John Patty were invaluable. I was very fortunate to have a number of very smart graduate students who worked with me to find reviewers and to make certain that manuscripts were processed in a reasonable fashion. Aleks Ksiazkiewicz worked for me the entire period; Marvin McNeese worked for me, took on different job and then returned; Nick Lin stepped in to help finish the last six months of the journal; Jason Eichorst worked for several years, completed his dissertation and took a faculty position; and finally James Hedrick worked for a number of years before moving from Houston. They all did a fabulous job and if you ever see them on the job market, do not hesitate to hire any of them. The office could not run without Donna Palizza. She was my boss and tried very hard to keep me in line. She was preceded in the job by Nadia Hamid and by Cathy Tipton. All of them were great colleagues to work with and all learned how to manage me. All of these people worked hard to make the AJPS a success. I could not have done it without them.

Editorial Office – Donna Palizza, Administrative Assistant; James Hedrick, Jason Eichorst, Nick C. N. Lin, Marvin McNeese and Aleksander Ksiazkiewicz, Editorial Assistants; Rice University.

Associate Editors – Matt Barreto, University of Washington; Elisabeth Gerber, University of Michigan; Jim Granato, University of Houston; Ashley Leeds, Rice University; John Patty, Washington University at St. Louis; Randy Stevenson, Rice University; Michelle Taylor-Robinson, Texas A and M.

Editorial Board – 65 members from Political Science, Economics, and Sociology in the United States, Australia, Canada, Norway, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

Aries System Corporation – Steve Gain, Editorial Manager.

Midwest Political Science Association – The Executive Council and Will Morgan, Executive Director.

Ohio State University – Susan Meyer, Office of Communications, Assistant Editor/Copy Editor.

Wiley-Blackwell – Michael Streeter, Editor, Journals, and Andrew Elder, Associate Production Manager, Journals.

IV. Change of Editors and Staff

2013 was the last year that the Journal was at Rice University. On January 1, 2014, AJPS moved to Michigan State University under the editorship of William G. Jacoby. Bill Jacoby and his managing editor, Robert Lupton, have hit the ground running and are now overseeing the daily operations of the Journal. I have remained as a consultant, managing the manuscripts that were submitted prior to the Journal's move. This role will terminate soon as decisions are made on the remaining manuscripts.

AJPS Editorial Board Members -- 2013

Micah	Altman	Harvard/MIT
Kevin	Arceneaux	Temple University
Leonardo	Arriola	University of California, Berkeley
Scott	Ashworth	University of Chicago
Jenna	Bednar	University of Michigan
Scott	Bennett	Penn State University
Bill	Bernhard	University of Illinois
Frederick	Boehmke	University of Iowa
Ethan	Bueno De Mesquita	The University of Chicago
Ernesto	Calvo	University of Houston
Brandice	Canes-Wrone	Princeton University
Michael	Colaresi	Michigan State University
Mark	Crescenzi	University North Carolina
David	Darmofal	University of South Carolina
Eric	Dickson	New York University
Lisa	Ellis	Texas A&M University
Maria	Escobar-Lemmon	Texas A&M University
James	Fowler	University of California, San Diego
Justin	Fox	Washington U. at St. Louis
Luis Ricardo	Fraga	University of Washington
Kentaro	Fukumoto	Gakushuin University
Sean	Gailmard	University of California, Berkeley
Claudine	Gay	Harvard University
Matt	Golder	Penn State University
Christian	Grose	Vanderbilt University
Catherine	Hafer	New York University
Ryan	Hanley	Marquette University
Wendy	Hansen	University of New Mexico
Gretchen	Helmke	University of Rochester
Sunshine	Hillygus	Duke University
Leonie	Huddy	SUNY at Stony Brook
Macartan	Humphreys	Columbia University
Wendy	Hunter	University Texas at Austin
Vincent	Hutchings	University of Michigan
Martin	Johnson	University of California, Riverside
Cindy	Kam	Vanderbilt University
Greg	Koger	University of Miami
David	Lake	University of California, San Diego
Tse-Min	Lin	University of Texas at Austin
Ellen	Lust	Yale University
Cherie	Maestas	Florida State University
Lisa	Martin	University of Wisconsin
John	Matsusaka	University of Southern California
Scott	McClurg	Southern Illinois University
Walter	Mebane	University of Michigan
Will	Moore	Florida State University
Michael	Neblo	Ohio State University
Maggie	Penn	Washington University, St. Louis

Markus	Prior	Princeton University
Armando	Razo	Indiana University
Jason	Roberts	University North Carolina
Gabriel	Sanchez	University of New Mexico
Burcu	Savun	University of Pittsburg
Edella	Schlager	University of Arizona
Leslie	Schwindt-Bayer	Rice University
Peter	Siavelis	Wake Forest University
Beth	Simmons	Harvard University
Branislav	Slantchev	University of California, San Diego
Marianne C.	Stewart	University of Texas, Dallas
Ahmer	Tarar	Texas A&M University
Michael	Ting	Columbia University
Nick	Valentino	University of Michigan
Georg	Vanberg	University of North Carolina
Erik	Voeten	Georgetown University
Langche	Zeng	University of California, San Diego

Appendix 1. Frequency of categories chosen by authors for manuscripts submitted to AJPS.

	Frequency	%
African-American Politics	6	0.344
African Politics	0	0
Ancient	1	0.057
Approaches and Themes	4	0.229
Asian Politics	18	1.032
Bayesian	3	.172
Canadian Politics	1	0.057
Categorical Data Analysis	2	0.114
Causal Inference	7	.401
Comparative Politics: Industrialized Countries	31	1.77
Comparative Politics: Political Behavior	75	4.30
Comparative Politics: Political Institutions	81	4.64
Comparative Politics: Transitions Toward Democracy	35	2.006
Comparative Politics: Developing Countries	65	3.727
Computational Methods	2	.114
Computer Modeling	3	.172
Contemporary	10	.573
Discrete Choice Models	0	0
Econometrics	1	0.057
Economic Policy	18	1.032
Electoral Campaigns	33	1.89
Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models	33	1.89
Environmental Politics and Policy	18	1.032
Ethnicity and Nationalism	19	1.089
European Politics	26	1.49
Event Count	0	0
Field Experiments	13	.745
Foreign Policy	23	1.31
Formal Models	48	2.75
Formal/Game Theory	5	.286
Game Theory	4	.0229
Gender and Politics	20	1.146
Ideal Point Estimation	5	.286
International Cooperation and Organization	27	1.548
International Law	8	.458
International Political Economy	43	2.465
International Relations and Domestic Politics	47	2.69
International Security	65	3.72
Judicial Politics	40	2.29

Latent Variable Models	4	.229
Latin American Politics and Caribbean Politics	21	1.2
Latino Politics	11	.63
Legislative Politics: Campaigns and Elections	40	2.29
Legislative Politics: Institutions	43	2.46
Liberalism and Democratic Thought	6	.344
Mass Media and Political Communication	43	2.46
Maximum Likelihood Estimation	0	0
Methodology	42	2.4
Middle East Politics	13	.745
Modern	1	.057
Multivariate Methodology	0	0
Other	1	.057
Panel Data	7	.401
Political Participation and Turnout	50	2.86
Political Parties and Interest Groups	48	2.75
Political Philosophy/Theory	20	1.146
Political Psychology	84	4.81
Political Sociology and Culture	13	.745
Presidency and Executive Politics	31	1.77
Probit/Logit	0	0
Public Law	12	.688
Public Opinion	101	5.79
Public Policy	52	2.98
Race, Class and Ethnicity	30	1.72
Random Utility Models	2	.11
Regression	2	.11
Religion and Politics	12	.688
Representation and Electoral Systems	52	2.98
Social Policy	20	1.146
Spatial Methods	4	.229
State and Intergovernmental Politics	29	1.66
Structural Equation Modeling	0	0
Survey Methodology	5	.286
Time Series/Duration Models	3	.172
Urban and Local Politics	9	.516
Voting Behavior	93	5.33