

Disciplining the Discipline: Diversity and Inclusion in IR Knowledge Production in the 21st Century

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Abstract

In this thesis, I analysed 494 editorial documents from 37 IR-related journals to discover whether diversity and inclusion (D&I) is among the primary concerns of journals. Using a mix methods approach, I used both quantitative and qualitative methods to assess the extent to which journals discuss issues of D&I in knowledge production. Part 1 involved the quantitative analysis of all 37 journals. I looked for variation in keyword usages based on a journal's location, publisher, year of origin, impact, and rank to find out which factors may result in more or less concern for D&I in journal publications and I included a time-variable to check for developments over time across all editorial documents. Part 2 involved a deeper qualitative review of three selected journals to uncover the context in which the keywords were used and gain a deeper understanding of the disciplinary message the editorial team aims to put out. Overall, I found little evidence for variation across the variables, so unfortunately no strong conclusion could be drawn about which journal characteristics may predict higher or lower usages of the keywords. The second part of the analysis provided more valuable insights, such as the finding that critical journals appear to make great effort to improve D&I across their publications.

Chapter 1: Introduction

International relations (IR) is an inherently global discipline, to which issues of diversity and inclusion (D&I) should matter the most as to reflect the diversity of the world it aims to govern. Logically, the discipline governing the relations between all different kinds of state and non-state actors that act internationally should be especially inclusive of all the different perspectives involved (Yao & Delatolla, 2017). With globalization changing our societies' demographics over the past decades, the knowledge base that governs the relations between them should change along too. The discrepancy between IR's pluralistic subject matter and its arguably singular Eurocentric viewpoint is becoming a central point of debate, as a lack of diversity in knowledge production poses a serious problem for the applicability of existing theories on people and places with 'non-traditional' characteristics (Mertkan, Arsan, Cavlan & Aliusta, 2017).

Historically, a lack of D&I has reinforced the exclusion of certain groups of people by not legitimizing ways of thinking that oppose the 'traditional' or 'western' model. Mainstream IR has thus retained a strong Eurocentric perspective that has historically failed to recognize alternative ways of knowing as legitimate knowledge with valuable insight. As a result, the discipline is missing out on the knowledge required to apply in alternative contexts. Graness (2015) discussed how perspectives and concepts from the Global South have been particularly left out of important debates like social justice. This raises questions about whether the established theories can be successfully applied beyond the US and Europe, often referred to as the 'core'.

Research Problem and Approach

With this thesis, I aim to gain insights into the extent to which debates on diversity in knowledge production and the inclusion of unheard voices are discussed by journals through in editorial statements. The main purpose is thus to gain an understanding of journals' efforts to ensure that IR's knowledge base reflects the diversity of its audience and analyse whether any specific journal characteristics makes them more likely to do so. By using editorial notes as my source of data, I get input directly from the editorial teams as editorials are a common medium for the editors to express their aim for the journal. In other words, editorials allow academic journals to 'discipline the discipline', i.e. reinforce or amend disciplinary principles by analysing and comparing their views on what constitutes of 'good' research worthy of being published. Along with this comes the power to decide which voices are not included (American Political Science Review, 2020). Thus, editorials seem the perfect place to reflect on D&I in the discipline.

The main question I aim to answer which this thesis is to what extent IR journals show a concern with diversity and inclusion efforts in knowledge production. More specifically, do any journal characteristics, such as age or rank, influence the extent to which the epistemic exclusion of non-western ways of thinking are still reinforced by academic journal?

As my main source of data, I will use the editorials statements and aims and scope (A&S) pages of IR-related journals to analyse to what extent they promote or discourage notion of diversity and inclusion. These documents are a reflection of what an academic journals,

represented by their editorials teams, value as ‘good’ research. As the name suggests, A&S pages set out the disciplinary goals of the journal and the scope of research papers they want to publish. These A&S pages are consistently found across all journals in my data set as opposed to editorial notes. Editorial notes fulfil a similar purpose as A&S pages but tend to be more specific, such as focussed on a single topic or issue or to announce any important changes in the journal. Because some journals make much more use of editorials to express their aims than others, I included both in my analysis.

To answer support my research question and hypotheses, I will first discuss the various aspects of diversity and inclusivity that are relevant to this thesis and current debates regarding D&I in knowledge production. Second, I will briefly discuss the historical background against which we can understand the development of the discipline and its current structure. Lastly, I will discuss the main characteristics of journals and their power to shape the academic standards within discipline. Then, to measure journals’ concern with problems of diversity and inclusion, I use a mixed-methods approach to compare the use of keywords across different variables. These variables include the basic journal characteristics ‘*location*’, ‘*publisher*’, decade of origin (‘*FDoP*’), and ‘*impact*’ and ‘*rank*’. Additionally, the variable ‘*year*’ is added to track developments across the editorials between the years 2000 and 2022. To gain a deeper understanding of the context in which D&I related words are,

Relevance

Academic relevance

I believe this thesis is of great value to the academic and scientific of IR by bringing more awareness to the problem of epistemic exclusion and shedding light on the power of journals to decide what knowledge is being pushed into the world and what is being pushed back. Furthermore, my research builds on broader discussions about IR’s roots and unequal structures such as (de-)colonization theory (Behere, 2021), core-peripheral structures (Lohaus, Wemheuer-Vogelaar & Ding, 2021; Tickner, 2013) and the End of Theory Debate (Dunne, Hansen & Wight 2013; McKeil, 2013). By using editorials as a reflection of the journals’ disciplinary standards, I created an original data set study to what extent journal engages with these discussions.

Besides creating an overview of what type of journals are more or less concerned with improving D&I in their publications, I hope to educate my readers on the importance of diversity in knowledge production, especially in IR. Besides the fact that exclusion is not fair in an ethical sense, a lack of diversity is also argued to be harmful to the development of knowledge. According to Bilgin (2010), excluding voices causes you to miss out on specific information that fall outside a singular perspective and can therefore make the knowledge ‘worse’. She discusses the relevance of uncovering Western-centrism in security studies and finds that it is not only important to uncover and include unheard voices moving forward, but to also understand the effects of exclusion on the shaping of the discipline and the knowledge we currently hold to be true. With this thesis, I aim to uncover to what extent journals are involved in this practice of re-evaluating conventional knowledge.

My findings may also contribute to existing literature about diversity in university curricula (Settles, Jones, Buchanan & Dotson, 2021; Phull, Ciflikli & Meibauer, 2018) and the relationship between journal publications and the content of the classroom. Further exemplifying the need for diversity, movements such as #WhyIsMyCurriculumWhite and #RhodesMustFall call for more diverse representation in their curriculum (Wamai, 2016). Activists in South Africa specifically called attention to the need to decolonize universities and move away from the sentiments associated with apartheid (Heleta, 2016). University students voiced their pleas for better representation of students of colour and the inclusion of their perspectives in the curriculum, as described in the following quote:

“Students are railing against this [Eurocentric] dominance at the expense of theories, thinkers and ideas from Africa and the global South. Black students also complain that their own lived experience isn’t reflected in lecture halls. In the old colonial fashion, they are the “other”, not recognised and valued unless they conform.” (Heleta, 2016)

The main learning materials in universities are research articles, which makes the content of academic journals the foundational source of knowledge for the future generation of academics and therefore incredibly influential in shaping their academic standards. Because journals have the power to influence what research will likely not be part of the curriculum due to not being published in a well-respected journal, achieving D&I in journal publication will have a much broader effect that may be reflected in teaching materials. If journals publish a broader range of methods and theories that include perspectives from beyond the core, students will likely also learn to value alternative research approaches that do not fit within the traditional scientific research framework. In other words, changing the curriculum requires changing the content academic journals publish.

Ultimately, my main motivation for researching D&I in knowledge production is to ensure that marginalized and unheard communities have access to knowledge that is well-suited to govern their particular social sphere as opposed to strictly analysing communities using the Western framework. I believe this will benefit the entire field IR because it could improve the relations between conflicting areas by creating new models that better take into account the difference in perspectives and lived experiences.

Social relevance

The societal contribution of this thesis relates to the aim for global justice in pleading for the creation of a knowledge base that is more reflective of the diversity present in our real world, as to allow marginalized communities to knowledge that is valuable to them and their specific context. Understanding the inherent diversity of modern society and making the effort to represent historically excluded voices in the knowledge base that governs will be overall beneficial to those communities that have previously been excluded. It will, for instance, allow for the creation of public policies that well-suited for the specific context (Adamson, 2020).

With polarization being an increasingly large societal issue, action is needed to prevent and reduce extremist behaviour that can results from a lack of representation and the resulting feelings of resentment that could arise. This action should revolve mainly around the

reconceptualization of global history and mainstream theoretical concepts in the light of a more diverse set of perspectives (Heleta, 2016). Exposure to alternative perspectives in flagship journals is important to the widespread movement aimed to legitimize cultures and traditions different from the West, because if the dominant group remains unfamiliar with the different ways of thinking among marginalized communities, they are likely to perceive efforts to achieve more included them as a threat (Iyer, 2022). Reducing this perceived threat is key to successful implementation of policies, because the dominant group usually has the power to control the outcome (Iyer, 2022).

In the year 2022, the words 'diversity' and 'inclusion' have secured their place throughout society in many ways, with the goal of creating a more equal society where everybody has the same rights and opportunities regardless of their personal characteristics. Along with this trend, there has been an increase in social movements related to D&I. The rapid growth of social media platforms has aided in this by lowering the barrier to reaching large numbers of people and spreading messages of activism. One of the largest movements of the recent years is that of #BlackLivesMatter (Wamai, 2016), breaking the internet after yet another instance of deadly police violence in the United States.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

I will start by discussing the relevant aspects of D&I to knowledge production and unequal structures of the discipline. This is followed by a quick dive into IR's roots to understand how the discipline arrived at its current state and grounded in its history. Lastly, to understand the value in analysing the editorials of academic journals, I will first discuss the basic characteristics of journals and their role in 'disciplining the discipline'.

Part A: Diversity and Inclusion in IR

In knowledge production, inclusion or exclusion refers to whether or not different modes of thinking are deemed legitimate by the academic community (Dotson, 2014). Based on this, there can either be a state of diversity or universality. From that follows that if the goal is to reach diversity, there needs to be inclusion of more than one perspective. Alternatively, universality implicitly requires the exclusion of alternatives, which has been illustrated in the historical background. The type of exclusion I am pointing at with this thesis is called 'epistemic exclusion'. This term encapsulates the marginalisation of certain ways of knowing that have historically been undervalued, resulting in a number of unequal distribution patterns in knowledge production (Dotson, 2014). Typically, these are perspectives that oppose the dominant one, and therefore pose a threat to its power. To this day, this has resulted in the underrepresentation of these marginalized perspectives in our knowledge base. This exclusion has led to many questions not being asked and answers not being complete.

The two main types of diversity relevant to my thesis are that of theoretical and methodological diversity. This thesis specifically looks at differences between the theoretical and methodological aims of different journals by analysing their editorials.

Besides that, this thesis also specifically looks for keyword indicative of ethnicity-related diversity¹ to locate discussions that relate to core-periphery structures.

Diversity Issues in IR: Core-Periphery Structure, Citation Cartels, End-of-Theory Debate

Places outside of the 'core', such as Africa, are often incompatible with theories and concepts that have been treated as universal (Niang, 2016). The West failed to think of theories and concepts "as epistemic constructs that have historically served specific analytical purposes and ideological interests" and thus should not be assumed to be universally applicable (Niang, 2016, p. 454) The assumed transferability of western research thus fails to recognize that the applicability of that knowledge is limited to that context.

By accepting the contextual nature of knowledge in IR, the academic mind becomes open to the possibility of a plurality of theories and concepts that better resemble the heterogeneity of the world it aims to encompass. The idea of homogeneity itself is a concept incompatible with many places outside the core, such as African continent, which is characterised by its many different communities (Niang, 2016). Thus, there is a strong need to move beyond a homogenous research standard to include places outside the core in knowledge production. Without this inclusion, knowledge will inevitably be incompatible with many places in the periphery which will stand in the way of their development (Mertkan, Arsan, Cavlan & Aliusta, 2017).

Not only is more research being done in the core, but there is also a divide in the 'level' of research that is being done in the core versus the periphery. The core tends to be characterized by strong theoretical studies while research in the periphery tends to be more associated with empirical case-studies (Lohaus, Wemheuer-Vogelaar & Ding, 2021). Those theoretical studies fit within the traditional framework for universal theories, while the studies from the periphery are often devalued as being particular to that place and therefore too subjective.

As all social sciences, IR also faces the widespread problem of applying the rules of natural sciences to the social world that have become well-known through the work of Sandra Harding. There used to be a strong distinction between 'real' science and the arts and humanities, with only science being able to produce facts. Over the years, the scientific method flowed over to and was adapted by the new disciplines, in order to raise their recognition as credible sources of knowledge and increase their scientific status. However, due to the complex and ever-changing nature of social processes, critics have pointed out a number of problems with the traditional scientific method when applied to the social world (Harding, 2015). For instance, the idea of a homogenous world renders the results of a research project unapplicable to any people or places that do not fit the model assumed by the core. When applied nonetheless, the outcome is unpredictable and risks making matter worse.

¹ Ethnic and racial diversity are two closely related terms that point to the type of systematic inequalities I aim to uncover with this thesis. However, ethnicity is deeply connected to place and environment, while race is deemed to be more of a personal attribute. Because this thesis looks at the exclusion of scholars from specific locations in knowledge production, ethnicity-related diversity is the most appropriate term I arrived at.

The discipline is currently made up of a plethora of mid-level theories that have not yet embraced the scientific value in subjectivity and contextual research but also shy away from aiming a big unifying theory. The 'End of Theory Debate' (Dunne, Hansen & Wight, 2013; McKeil, 2013) concerns the upcoming trend that the idea of one grand theory, as was popular among enlightenment philosophers, is losing popularity. The current plethora of overlapping and contradicting theories calls for a rethinking of the role and status of theory in knowledge production. Specific to the IR discipline, many scholars believe that context plays a large role in the outcome of public policies, which makes the aim for universal theories ultimately useless in application (Adamson, 2020). The level of importance that is still adhered to theoretical advances or the extent to which the 'end-of-theory' is becoming reality is one of the things that can be uncovered by looking at the editorial statement of journals.

Globalization: The Need for A Pluralistic IR Knowledge Base

The main problem is that the discipline has not changed much since its Anglo-American starting point, while its domain and scope has expanded globally. The story of our collective history and the discussion of current debates are coming from only one perspective. Thus, there is a need for the discipline to become more diverse and inclusive of all 'peoples and cultures' it aims to encompass and apply to. If certain people or groups are excluded from the knowledge production process, the resulting theories should not be deemed applicable to all. Not only is it important for the discipline of IR to be more inclusive of these differences of the global community, it should also recognize the increasing heterogeneity of people in the 'core'. Globalization has decreased the barriers for travel and migration, resulting in less homogenous societies than we had a few centuries ago (Behera 2019).

The lack of diversity in IR can be largely attributed to the universalist ideal that formed to the core of liberal Enlightenment thought. In terms of societal development, this entailed a system of norms and values that everyone should adhere to in order to be deemed 'civilized'. Those outside of this set of norms and values were considered 'uncivil' and of lower status. In extension, the different modes of thinking that were employed by these people were deemed illegitimate and excluded from knowledge production. This led to knowledge production being steered by the framework of those who had the most power, in this case the liberal West and its positivist approach.

A number of different researchers have observed a core-peripheral structure in IR knowledge production that signifies a divide in knowledge production practices (Alejandro, 2021; Lohaus, Wemheuer-Vogelaar & Ding, 2021; Adamson 2020; Tickner, 2013). The 'core' refers to the United States and Europe and the 'periphery' to all the places outside of the core. The core's perspective is generally referred to as the dominant Western, Eurocentric, or Anglo-American framework. Other words used to refer to the 'periphery' are the global south, the Subaltern (Spivak, 1985), the developing world, the third world, and more.

Research on interaction with the 'periphery' has been problematic as it has historically been studied in terms of what it can offer to the 'core', rather than for the benefit of the peripheral communities (Niang, 2016). This mindset reflects the philosophical view that people outside the core were considered lesser humans (Behera, 2021). To this day,

theorizing is primarily taking place in the core, while the periphery mostly contributes to knowledge production through local empirical studies (Behera, 2021). While theoretical work often being valued over practical studies, this divide reinforces the hierarchical structure of the core-periphery relations.

Going back to epistemic exclusion in journal publication, there are several factors standing in the way of equal epistemic cooperation. In order to move forward from the divide, it is important to understand why epistemic agency was not gained back after the end of imperialism and colonialism. One important factor is the linguistic hegemony of the English language which causes a language barrier that disadvantages those who are not fluent in the English language (Aydinli, 2020; Piller, Zhang & Li, 2022). According to Behera (2021), the discursive hegemony of the west was not the only factor leading to the core-periphery divide. The long-lasting influence of colonial powers had ingrained the idea of superiority of scientific knowledge in the newly independent states. Because social science research was seen as both necessary to the functioning state and an extremely time-consuming endeavour, many new states ultimately left the task of theorizing to the west. While this left them the time of focus on other important aspects of their post-colonial development, it also reinforces the exclusion of peripheral perspectives in the discipline's theoretical basis.

Including Unheard Voices and Experiences: Pluralism and Global IR

Global IR proposes a solution for a more inclusive and diverse discipline by aiming for a universal pluralistic theory of IR that includes unheard voices and experiences by relying on diverse accounts of history to create a new grand theory (Acharya 2014; Behera, 2021). Among scholars there is debate on whether such a consolidation of opposing theories is even possible. Instead, many believe that the future of IR will be characterized by context-based research that places more importance on practical application than on general interest.

The late twentieth century brought about two types of changes in IR knowledge production that are important for the current state of D&I in the discipline (Behera, 2021). First is the emergence of a wide range of new IR theories that offer different perspectives on how knowledge is created that includes history as well as values, norms, and social practices (Behera, 2021). The constructivist movement is a prime example of this. As a result, history has become a recognized mode of enquiry in IR, more value is seen in local phenomenon, and strict objectivity has made way for intersubjectivity. One increasingly popular methodology employed by scholars is that of 'collaborative autoethnographies' (Piller, Zhang & Li, 2022). By combining lived experiences, historically marginalized perspectives can be brought to light through analysing the similarities and differences in perspectives of the same phenomena (Piller, Zhang & Li, 2022).

Second, there was a "broadening and deepening of IR's subject-matter" (Behera, 2021, p. 1587). Moving away from realism and its binaries allowed the study of IR to go beyond the solely outward perspective and led to the inclusion of a wider variety of actors and conflicts. The emerging challenges also exist beyond borders and thus requiring global collaboration to solve. Critics, however, found that Eurocentrism still remains present even in the new critical IR theories that were aimed at unfolding the exclusions and oppressions from the past, by being primarily produced in Europe and the United States (Bilgin, 2010).

Despite the persistence of the Eurocentric framework in IR knowledge production, attempts have been and continue to be made to pluralize and decentralize IR. Examples of these are “‘non-western IR’, ‘Global IR’ (Acharya, 2014), ‘post-western IR’ and ‘post-colonial IR’ or ‘decolonial IR’”. However, as long as theories are judged by western IR academic standards, other IR theories will likely continue to be categorized lesser academic status (Behera, 2021).

Because of these debates, I suspect that at least some journals at expressing a concern with diversity and inclusion with regards to the work they publish.

H₁: Some journals express a higher level of concern with diversity and inclusion² than other journals.

By many, modern IR is seen as an ‘American’ discipline, though with a Eurocentric background. therefore, I expect IR in the US to be the most traditional and, therefore, less diverse and inclusive than other place in the core or the periphery.

H₂: Journals based in Europe (UK and NL) express a higher level of concern with diversity and inclusion in knowledge production than those based in the US.

Part B: The Roots of the Discipline

To understand the IR discipline in its current state, it is important to consider where it originated. Many core IR concepts are heavily influenced by the popular thought of the Enlightenment and the liberal ideal that supported the rise of positivist research methodologies. In regards to these roots, Behera (2021) discusses what she refers to as the ‘first phase of globalization’. When contact between different civilizations started to increase, rules were needed to govern these interactions. The Enlightenment philosophers of the late 17th and 18th century, such as Emmanuel Kant and David Hume, were some of the first to endeavor in establishing principles on knowledge production as we know them today. These philosophers lived in what we now refer to as the core, making the discipline of inherently Eurocentric (Behera, 2021).

As the IR discipline gained momentum in the 1980s, the prevailing liberal thought of the time contributed to its development and influenced its founding years. Many have demonstrated the discriminatory nature of many core principles that shaped IR and believe that the current structure of the discipline is a reflection of the liberal mindset. (Behera, Hinds & Tickner, 2021; Bilgin, 2010; Hobson, 2022; Kristensen, 2015; Levine & Barder, 2014; Shilliam, 2020; Vale & Thakur, 2020). This is problematic for a society that is moving towards inclusion and diversity (Dimitrova, 2021). As the dominant philosophy has changed, our ways of creating knowledge should reflect that.

² In my hypotheses, “diversity and inclusion” is used as a shortened version of “general and ethnic-related diversity and inclusion”

One traditional IR concept that is particularly heavily influenced by liberal thought is 'universalism', which stand directly in the way of a truly diverse and inclusive society (Behera, 2021). At the core of the liberal ideal was the quest of how to improve the human condition and civilize the world around us. According to their philosophy, the way to achieve this goal was through a linear reasoning that is detached from context and should thus be universally applicable. The main problem with the creation of universals is that they are actually derived from and only applicable to 'particulars'. One prominent example is the principle of 'liberty for all', which was a principle called to be universal but in practice only applied to a particular group of people, namely those who are worthy of enjoying liberty (Behera, 2021). For knowledge production, this entailed a distinction between those who are capable of knowing and those who are not, as eloquently described in the following quote:

“Developing the idea of liberty involved segregating humanity in a hierarchy of humans, barbarians and savages, even legitimating coercion and violence against the ‘uncivilized’ and forging standards of civilization for societies—all in the name of the humanity’s ultimate good.” (Behera, 2021, p. 1580)

One of the most powerful distinctions, that between the civil and uncivilized, supported the idea that 'civil' nations or people could intervene in the affairs of 'uncivil' nations or people. The uncivilized pose a threat to society as a whole through their alterity, as it undermined their liberal ideal (Behera, 2021).

In the context of knowledge production, dualisms dictated that some people were capable of rational thinking and that others were not. This type of exclusion is exactly what I aim to identify among current academic journals.

One of the main contributors to this thought was Immanuel Kant, who used the concept of race to categorize humanity into four hierarchal groups, where one's "capacity for abstract thought" (Behera, 2021, p. 1581) was used as a measure for one's ability to produce knowledge. The white race, he argued, possessed all the ideal qualities for philosophical thinking. This is where the racial and ethnic aspect of the inequalities in IR knowledge production become very apparent.

The Journal of Race Development, founded in 1910 and the first journal concerned with foreign affairs, is a clear reflection of the liberal imperial mindset that justified the 'civilization' effort of the West. Even after the end of imperialism and colonialism in the mid and late 20th century, when states gained their independence, the Eurocentric epistemological framework for scientific research largely maintained as there was still little autonomy in creating new types of knowledge. Apparently, the dominance of the west had institutionalized itself in the global hierarchal structures to such an extent that the recently independent states would be unable to 'survive' if they did not continue to operate within the Eurocentric framework.

The ability of the colonized *“to produce culture and meaning that is not mediated by the colonizer’s symbolic frameworks and modes of knowing and being”* was not gained after gaining independence (Niang, 2020, p. 107).

For the newly independent states, it was a difficult task to fit their inherent plural identities into the homogeneous political structures that were put in place by the western countries.

This was specifically difficult in places where borders were drawn with little consideration of the populations that live there and their cultures.

The ultimate struggle between plurality and universality has resulted in political instability and civil unrest in many of the new states. The pressure to fit in the western framework is increased by the fear that otherwise they will not be able to navigate and compete in the international system (Behera, 2021). This shows why the IR discipline should become more diverse and learn how to deal with a world that is not as homogenous as its theories assume, but that inhabits a plurality of different people and cultures.

Gaining momentum in the 19th century, positivism is part of the behaviouralist revolution that originated in the US, which involved the application of the natural science model to the behavioural sciences. Here, Kant's view on science was very influential, specifically with regards to his view on knowledge being 'material', thereby supporting concepts like quantifiability, measurability, variables, hypothesis testing, objectivity, falsifiability, generalizability, and more. Within the academic community, the positivist approach became the way of knowing associated with doing 'good science'.

Part C: How Journals Structure the Discipline

This section will dive deeper into the characteristics of academic journals and their role in structuring the discipline. This will help understand how journals and their editorials statements can have not only academic, but also social and political effects. The knowledge they put out, therefore, is fundamental to many aspects of our society and key in making societal changes. By providing proper knowledge about the effects of exclusion, it is clearer why diversity and inclusion is necessary.

Instead of analysing the academic papers that are published by the journal, I will analyse their editorial statements and aims & scope pages to uncover their values about 'good' research. The editorial team is generally the one to "confirm overall policy, choose reviewers and decide if papers are to be reviewed and/or published" (Weiner, 1998). Therefore, the editorials put out by the editors are a concrete reflection of the journal's stance on knowledge production and what type of knowledge it legitimizes.

In these editorials, various different subjects can be discussed. Most common is an announcement of a new editorial team and their aims or a leaving editorial team and their achievements, or an overview of the topics and papers included in the issue. It also discussed any other changes that are happening to the journal and its publications, like changes in staff or publisher.

The power of journal publications is multi-dimensional, from academic to political to social and even financial (in the form of funding). Because of this multitude of effects, the actions of academic journals affect many different people (Weiner, 1998). By setting out principles on what is worth of publishing, journals take part in structuring the IR discipline by determining the type of knowledge they produce. While there currently are increasing means of spreading knowledge, Weiner (1998) states that "*academic journal*" are originally seen "*as central to a discipline's professionalism and the principal means of communicating knowledge among scholars*".

Academic journals are knowledge producing institutions that not only shape the academic discipline but also have social effects. This can be seen through the way in which they legitimize certain types of knowledge over others, and thereby make judgement on what and whose research is of higher academic standard. Especially because this judgement has historically been based on one's race, class, or gender. To this day, we can still observe patterns like the core-peripheral structures (Lohaus, Wemheuer-Vogelaar & Ding, 2021; Tickner, 2013). By excluding certain groups of people from producing legitimated knowledge, they are consequently underrepresented in various aspects of their lives, such as their education. This reinforces the general standard that has been set and opens the door for exclusion in other places as well.

The journals' editorial team might not be the only actor that influences what is being published. Think, for example, of influences from the state or other stakeholders like publishing house. To test whether a journal's publisher influences its likeliness to engage with discussion on D&I in knowledge, this thesis compares the keyword frequencies found in the editorials between different publishing institutions.

H₃: Publishing institution influence the likelihood of journals to express concern with diversity and inclusion in knowledge production .

New journals tend to arise when there is a need for them. Hence, the origin of the first IR-related journal occurred in 1910 (Journal of Race Development). In the natural sciences, such as biology, there was a spike in research into racial differences and their 'scientific' explanation. These were, in turn, used as a justification for social divides based on racial and ethnic background.

Because diversity and inclusion are becoming leading principles in our society and are at the core of many contemporary activist movements, it can be expected that newer journals will be more concerned with being diverse and inclusive than older journals.

H₄: Newer journals express a higher level of concern with diversity and inclusion in knowledge production than older journals.

A common way to measure the academic influence of a journal is through its impact or rank. There is a variety of different databases for such measures, of which I chose a combination of data about Impact Factors (IF), Impact scores (IS), the H-index, Scimago Journal Ranks (SJR), and Resurchify Rank. My expectation is that journals with a higher rank are typically more traditionally oriented, and therefore do not engage a lot with topic concerning D&I. Lower ranking journals, on the other hand, tend to be more alternative journals that are still trying to establish themselves within the academic community. For that reason, I expect lower ranking journal to think more out-of-the-box and engage with the contemporary debates on D&I in knowledge production.

H₅: Journal with a higher rank express a different level of concern with diversity and inclusion in knowledge production than journals with a lower rank.

By the same logic, I hypothesize the following regarding the variable 'impact'.

H₆: Journal with a higher impact express a different level of concern with diversity and inclusion in knowledge production than journals with a lower impact.

Because our world is becoming more diverse and exclusion is becoming a central point of discussion, I expect there to be an increasing concern with diversity and inclusion over the years.

H₇: Over the past decade, journals' levels of concern for diversity and inclusion in knowledge production have increased.

Chapter 3: Methods and Operationalization

Data set

Editorials and Aims Scopes Pages

To uncover the status of inclusion and diversity in a wide variety of IR-related journals, I did an analysis of the editorials notes and the aims and scope pages of 37 journals (see Appendix A for the complete list of journals). In total, my data set contains 532 documents, of which 495 editorials and 37 aims and scope documents³.

I set the timeline from 2000 to 2022 based on an initial look at the publication of editorials by the various journal. I found that this range encompasses a large enough time period to observe a possible change, especially given the rise in socio-political awareness in recent years. Additionally, many journals did not have editorials going back into the 1900s so in order to have enough reliable data points I did not go further back than 2000. Within this range, each journal on my list published at least one editorial.

Journals are an institutional representation of the discipline and main influencers of the way in which we understand and practice politics, by publishing the research findings that form the basis of real-life policies. What's more, the articles published in academic journals are often the primary source of knowledge for university students, which illustrates the power journals have in shaping the minds of upcoming academics, and consequently the future of the discipline. The analysis of editorial notes thus gives a relevant insight into the current practices of knowledge production in IR due to their prescriptive qualities, as these notes often lay out the standards of what type of research the journal want to publish. In addition to that, the editorials are also often used as a type of introduction to announce what is being published in that specific issue or volume. Editorial thus provide two types of data on knowledge product; what they aim to publish and what is actually published. Furthermore, editorials are interesting because journals use them to either reflect on the past or announce plans for the future. This gives an insight into the development of a journal and may include explanations for why they chose a certain trajectory.

³ From here on, I will be using the term "editorials" as a shortened version of "editorials and aims and scope pages".

To find the editorials, I used the journal's webpage and searched for specific keywords. I used variations of the keywords: 'editorial', 'editor's note' and 'editor's introduction'. Because different journals editorials teams have different names for their editorial-style publications, this combination led me to the most complete set of editorial documents. When gathering the data, it quickly became clear that some journals had significantly more editorials than others. Some journals include editorials statements in every issue while others strictly use it as a medium to announce an important change in the journal. In my analysis, I dealt with this issue as best as possible by using relative terms.

While browsing the journals' pages, I found the existence of an 'aims and scope' page to be the most common characteristic. These pages are much more consistent across all journals than the publication of editorials. On top of that, they are also very similar in content as they are all meant to set a standard of what the journals wants to publish. The addition of this page helps to make up for the disparity in numbers of editorials per journal.

To find the aims and scopes pages, I went to the journal's webpage and clicked links such as 'information' or 'about this journal' which would lead me to the aims and scope pages. Most journals had an 'aims and scope' section but otherwise I would look for an equivalent section. If a journal did not a specific 'aims and scope' page, I was able to find similar content under 'information' or as part of the 'submission guidelines.'

For each journal, I created a google document in which I cope-pasted the aims and scopes from the website. When using the information from the submission guidelines, I only extracted the relevant aspects of the guideline for the data set, leaving out the irrelevant technicalities.

Journals

I created my data by searching the internet for International Relations journals and adding all the relevant journals that I ran across (see appendix A for full list of journals).

Furthermore, I used the SciMaGo webpage to find more journals that were missing from my data set. Besides specific IR journals, I also included journals of International Politics, International Political Economy, or Security Studies. The reason is that these other subfields often overlap with IR and are therefore relevant to the field of IR.

I did not include journals specialized in International Law, because these journals tend to focus on the legislative aspect of international relations, which is not closely related to the subject of this particular thesis.

I made the decision to leave a few journals out due to practical reasons. For instance, I made the decision to remove Global Politics Review (GPR) from my data set because I was unable to find any editorials or an aims and scope page. In addition, the journal had been put on hold in 2022, which also made it less relevant for the future of the discipline. Because it is unclear if and when publications will be picked up, there was no point to include the journal in this study. On the flip side, I did decide to leave International Politics Reviews (IPR) in the data set despite its merger with International Politics (IP) in 2022, which is also part of the data set. Because IPR published editorials regularly and is still relevant for the future of the discipline, I found it valuable to include the journal.

Method

For the purpose of analysing the development of diversity efforts in IR knowledge production in the 21st century, I analyse keyword usage in editorials of various IR-related journals. My analysis for patterns of epistemic exclusion in IR journals consists of two parts. The first part broadly analyses all 37 journals, while the second part consisted of a detailed analysis of three IR-related journals in specific.

Analysis Part 1

For the first part I analyse all 37 journals for the presence of keywords related to general and ethnic-related D&I. First, I used a keyword search tool to locate the presence of the keywords in all the editorial and A&S documents. Each present keyword then had a code added to the corresponding sentence. Second, I created a code co-occurrence table to gain a broad overview of the data and search for any unexpected patterns. After that, I used code-document tables to analyse the keyword usage along seven variables to test my hypotheses.

The topic keyword groups that are analysed in this part are 'Diversity and Inclusion' and 'Ethnic-Related' (see full list of keywords per keyword group in Appendix A). The presence of a keyword is interpreted as some level of engagement with debates surrounding D&I in the discipline of IR. If keywords from the group 'Ethnic-Related' are present, that would refer to a specific concern for ethnic-based D&I. Not only does keyword usage reflect the disciplinary stance of a journal with regards to D&I, it also legitimizes the diversity issues as a real concern to the epistemic community. The higher the frequency of the keywords, the more I deem a journal to be concerned with (ethnic) diversity and inclusion in their knowledge production.

To test the hypotheses, the variable '*journal*' is used to check for between-journal variation (H_1). Additionally, standard journal-characteristics are taken into account by including the variables; '*location*' (H_2), '*publisher*' (H_3), '*FDoP*' (H_4), '*rank*' (H_5), and '*impact*' (H_6). Moreover, the publication year of each editorial is included with the variable '*year*' (H_7) to look for possible changes over time. A complete overview of the variables and their values can be found in Appendix C.

To analyse the effect of each of the variable on keyword usage, I used Atlas.ti for the variables '*journal*', '*location*', '*publisher*', '*FDoP*', and '*year*', and SPSS for the variables '*impact*', and '*rank*'. The values of the rank and impact variables were difficult to categorize, so they were analysed as scale variables using a Simple Linear Regression.

In Atlas.ti, I used the function 'Code-Document Table' to search for distribution patterns in keyword usages across the variables. Using relative values, I corrected for variations caused by differences in editorials across journals. In SPSS, I performed four Simple Linear Regressions, with a significance level of 5%, to assess the effect of '*rank*' and '*impact*' on the usage of keywords from the topic-groups 'Diversity and Inclusion' and 'Ethnic-Related'.

The formula I used for the Simple Linear Regression is:

$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

The hypotheses about the regression are:

H₀: $\beta_1 = 0$, meaning there is no statistically significant relationship between the predictor variable, x , and the response variable, y

H_A: $\beta_1 \neq 0$, meaning there is a statistically significant relationship between x and y

The models that were tested are:

*Diversity and Inclusion keywords = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 * (\text{rank})$*

*Ethnic-Related keywords = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 * (\text{rank})$*

*Diversity and Inclusion keywords = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 * (\text{impact})$*

*Ethnic-Related keywords = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 * (\text{impact})$*

A complete overview of the code-document tables and regression results can be found in the Appendix F.

Analysis Part 2

For the second part of the analysis, I analysed three journals in more detail using a qualitative approach in order to gain a broader understanding of the context in which the keywords were used by these specific academic journals and obtain a more thorough comprehension of their academic criteria. This part is valuable to this thesis because it confirms whether or not the selected keywords actually reflect this thesis's subject matter.

For this part of the analysis, I also reviewed the use of words from the keyword groups 'Knowledge Production' and 'Research Qualities' (see appendix A for a full overview of the keywords per group) to pinpoint what type of requirements the journals have for their publications and learn about their viewpoints on current debates in knowledge production.

The three journals I chose for this analysis are the APSR, EJIR and Millennium. The choice to include the APSR was rather straightforward for many reasons. For instance, it is listed high in the ranks and therefore very influential. It is also one of the oldest journals, which allows for interesting comparisons between contemporary research standards and the climate in which the journal arose. To represent the 'European tradition' of IR, the EJIR is included. The EJIR is also an interesting journal due to its strong critical nature. Compared to other European-focussed journals, EJIR scores higher in term of impact and rank, which indicates that its viewpoints have a significant influence on academia in the field and thus have an impact on the discipline. Millenium was included due to its critical character. The journal typically publishes editorials in the form of an introduction to the issue. In these editorials, the editors discuss the topic of that special issue and summarize the articles. The table below shows an overview of the three journals and their journal characteristics.

<i>journal</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>publisher</i>	<i>FDoP</i>	<i>IF 2021</i>	<i>H-Index</i>	<i>SJR 2021</i>	<i>IS 2021</i>	<i>Rank</i>
APSR	UK	Cambridge University Press	1906	7,828	182	5,816	7,23	201
EJIR	UK	SAGE	1995	4,023	93	1,269	2,74	2795
Millennium	UK	SAGE	1971	2,930	69	0,645	1,57	7588

Table 1: Journal characteristics

As mentioned, this part also incorporates keywords from the keyword groups ‘Knowledge Production’ and ‘Research Qualities’ (see appendix A for a full overview of the keywords per group). The purpose of the keyword group ‘Knowledge Production’ is to see what exactly is being said about knowledge production in general. This can be especially insightful for cases where there is little mention of ‘Diversity and Inclusion’ or ‘Ethnic-Related’ keywords, as it could uncover what other aspects are valued and prioritized in knowledge production instead. To further elaborate on the specific research characteristics that are sought after, I look at the use of the keywords in the group ‘Research Qualities’. This gives an impression of the journals’ requirements with regards to research design and theoretical approach.

For the analysis, I started by creating a code-document table showing the keyword frequencies of the three journals for all four keyword groups. I then analysed the sentences in which the keywords were present to understand their broader context. If the context was still unclear from the quotation, I went back to the original document to find further context. Due to the high number of quotations (total of 2694), it is unattainable to provide an account of all the instances. In selecting the quotations worth discussing, I limited my analyses to the quotations that either relate directly to diversity and inclusion or to any of the aforementioned structures or debates in the discipline. I mainly had to apply this strategy to analysing the APSR, as this journal has published by far the most editorials and is consequently responsible for most of the quotations (2417 out of 2694).

Chapter 4: Results

Results: Part 1

Text Search

Based on the results from the text search, the frequencies with which each keyword has been used in the editorial can be found grouped-fashion in the table below (see appendix D for all the frequencies per keyword)

Frequency-groups	Keywords
$F \geq 500$	'theory', 'data', 'general', 'theoretical'
$300 \leq F < 500$	'western', 'empirical', 'perspectives', 'critical', 'method', 'original'
$100 \leq F < 300$	'quantitative', 'inequality', 'knowledge', 'diverse', 'voices', 'alternative', 'qualitative', 'ethnic', 'traditional', 'race'
$50 \leq F < 100$	'hypothesis', 'minorities', 'innovative', non-Western', 'mix'
$25 \leq F < 50$	'universal', 'robust', 'sound', 'inclusive', 'rigor', 'underrepresented'
$F < 25$	'silenced', 'marginalized', 'plural', 'colonize/decolonize', 'unheard'

Table 2: Text Search results (grouped)

With a frequency of 1088, the keyword 'theory' is mentioned the most, suggesting that IR journals have a strong focus on theoretical research. The central position of theorizing is unsurprising given the ideal of universal theories that was popular during IR's founding years. In relation to epistemic diversity, however, this result indicates a strong presence of classical research traditions in IR knowledge production. The other most frequent keywords can be explained by the similar reasoning of being traditional qualities. Overall, the most frequently used keywords ($F \geq 500$) suggest a high value attached to the traditional scientific research qualities.

The keywords in the next group ($300 \leq F < 500$) encompass a general theme that was spread across the entire data set. Calls for originality were widespread as well as concerns with data and methods. The fact that critical research and perspectives are two frequently discussed topics, suggest that more journals are becoming aware of the exclusion of certain perspectives and acknowledge the need to adapt a more critical stance on scientific research.

The next group of keywords ($100 \leq F < 300$) consists of many words that point to a specific concern with D&I. The high frequency with which these words have been used suggest that journals are aware of both general and ethnic-related D&I issues.

On another note, an interesting finding in this group is the fact that the term 'quantitative' has been used more frequently than 'qualitative', which reinforces the long-lasting academic opinion that quantitative research is valued more than qualitative research.

Reaching somewhat lower frequencies, the following two groups ($50 \leq F < 100$ and $25 \leq F < 50$) consist of more diversity-related words as well as some very positivist research qualities. The fact that words with opposing qualities, such as 'inclusive' and 'universal', are being used at similar frequencies can indicate many different things, such as a divide in journals' concern for D&I issues, changes in academic standards over time, and more.

The group with the least frequently mentioned keywords ($F < 25$) are all directly related to the D&I issues discussed in this thesis and the goal of pluralising the discipline. One of the

hand, the low frequency with which these keywords were used indicates that issues of epistemic exclusion are not yet at the forefront of discussion. On the other hand, the movements aimed at 'decolonizing the discipline' and including the 'silenced' or 'unheard' perspectives are still gaining momentum. Therefore, the low frequency is somewhat expected and is at least indicative of some debate.

Code Co-occurrence Table

The code co-correspondence table shows which keywords occur together and how often (see Appendix D for full table). Starting with some expected results, the keywords 'theoretical' and 'empirical' have the highest number of co-occurrences ($C.^4 = 114$). This comes as no surprise as these are both popular research approaches and are therefore often discussed together and against one and other. Another expected pair is that of the words 'qualitative' and 'quantitative' with a total of 71 co-occurrences. As both these words describe opposing research approaches, it also makes sense that they co-occur frequently.

The second most frequent co-occurrence is that of 'data' and 'quantitative' ($C. = 113$). By analysing the corresponding sentences, I found that the main explanation for this co-occurrence stem from the fact that journals use their editorials of A&S pages to express their requirements on data availability. Thus, the only thing that can be inferred from this co-occurrence is that a lot of value is placed on data transparency.

The words 'qualitative' and 'method' also co-occur quite often ($C. = 58$). This, again, show that quantitative approaches are still discussed and values more by academic journals.

The words 'general' and 'diverse' ($C. = 64$), describe an interesting stance that is found across various journals. The argument that is often employed is that because the academic community is becoming more diverse, publications should contain a general interest. However, my literature review suggest that many believe that the embrace of diversity actually calls for a move away from the general towards to particular.

Moreover, 'critical' and 'theory' are discussed together for a total of 30 times, which further signifies and increased recognition of critical thinking and of critical theory in specific. A similar thing is indicated by the co-occurrence of 'critical' and 'perspectives', totalling 26 times. Lastly, 'non-western' and 'theory' appear together relatively often ($C. = 24$), which points to at least some levels of concern with publishing research that is goes beyond a singular western perspective.

Code-Document Tables

The results of the Code-Document tables show whether the code frequencies are influenced by the variables. From here on, the results will be discussed in terms of keyword groups instead of single keywords.

⁴ 'C.' is the abbreviation for 'co-occurrence' .

'journal'

When simply comparing the relative frequencies across the different journals, there appears to be very little variation in the presence of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords. However, one interesting result is that a few journals make no mention of the D&I keywords at all, which are the AJPS, II, and ISQ. The three journals have very little in common besides originating around the same period, as their first years of publication were 1982, 1974, and 1978 respectively. During this time, IR was still gaining momentum as a discipline and concepts such as diversity and inclusion were not nearly as widespread as they are now. If the journals have not developed much since then, it is not surprising that there is no mention of the keywords. Additionally, the journals have a relatively small number of editorials (5, 2, and 3 respectively), so they do not seem to discuss much through editorials in general.

Furthermore, the two journal that most frequently use 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords in their editorials are the APSR (29,93%) and ROAPE (28,87%). Both these journals publish editorials regularly, as opposed to the three journals discussed above. This may explain why they mention the keyword more often, as they make a practice of discussing the nature of their publication through editorials.

Regarding the 'Ethnic-Related' keyword group, there were even more journals that made no mention of these keywords than for 'Diversity and Inclusion', namely the AJPS, BJPoIS, GSQ, IS, ISQ, JOP, PA, PSRM, and WP. This suggest that ethnic-related diversity is not always directly referred to when discussed matter do D&I. Other types of diversity, such as gender diversity, may be responsible for much of the other discussions on diversity.

The journals with the highest relative frequencies for this topic were the APSR (22,32%), ROAPE (37,56%), and IRoAP (15,24%). Given the high relative frequency of APSR for both general and ethnic-related D&I, there is strong evidence that the APSR relatively pays a lot of attention to D&I related debates, which may be explained their large number of editorials as mentioned above. The ROAPE's and IRoAP's focus on African politics could explain why they relatively make a lot of mention of ethnic diversity and inclusion. This finding for IROAP is especially interesting given the its low frequency for 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords in comparison (3,00%), indicating that ethnic-related matter are particularly important to that specific journal.

'location'

Interestingly, I found that most journals have their university and research institutions located in the UK. This finding even applies to journals such as the American Political Science Review and the American Journal of Political Science, which you would expect to be located in the US. Similarly, this also applied to journals such as the CJIP, IRoAP, and ROAPE, which you would expect to be located on the Asian or African continent. Thus, for this variable I will not be able to draw strong conclusions.

As a result of most journals being located in the UK, UK-based journals also account for most of the keyword usage. For the topic 'Diversity and Inclusion' the UK accounts for 89,46% of

the keyword usage and on the topic of 'Ethnic-Related' diversity its frequency reached 95,00%. This higher relative frequency in the UK could also be explained in other ways, such as a higher level of concern for ethnic diversity and inclusion due to its country characteristics. However, this cannot be concluded from the data in this thesis.

Between the US and NL, the results show little variation in the frequencies regarding keywords from both 'Diversity and Inclusion' (7,30% and 3,24% respectively) and 'Ethnic-Related' (3,29% and 1,71% respectively), providing no further insights. So, the variable '*location*' in terms of the location of the journal's research institutions is not a strong predictor for determining level of engagement with diversity issues in IR.

'publisher'

For the topic 'Diversity and Inclusion', MIT Press and University of Chicago Press hold the lowest relative frequencies (0,32% and 0,08% respectively), followed by Elsevier, Palgrave Macmillan, and Wiley (3,24%, 2,11%, and 3,54% respectively).

Over all, there appears to be some variation in the use of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords across different publisher, which may be telling of their concern for diversity and inclusion. By that logic, Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press, Sage, and Taylor & Francis are the four publishers whose journals show a high level of concern for diversity issues,

Variation in the use of keywords from the 'Ethnic-Related' group follows a very similar pattern, with the same four journals having the highest relative frequencies. In this keyword group, however, the University of Chicago Press and MIT press both make no mention of any of the keywords related to ethnic D&I, suggesting that journals published by either of these institutions are not very involved with ethnic-related diversity concerns.

'FDoP'

Journals originating in the 1970s seem to be the most concerned with D&I according to their relative frequency of 45,15% for the 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords. While this is an interesting finding, this data set is unable to provide a reason on why journals originating in the 1970 may be more engaged with debates on diversity.

Alternatively, journals originating in the 1930s, 1940s, 1950 and 1960s (0,09%, 0,84%, 1,40%, 1,77% respectively) have some of the lowest relative frequencies concerning the use of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords. This comes as no surprise as older journal are expected to have less of a concern with contemporary debates. The results could also be explained by the low group number of editorials published by the journals originating in those decades, making the data unreliable.

Unexpectedly, the 2020s also have a very low relative frequency (0,65%), though this result can also be accounted for by the low number of editorials published by journals originating in this decade. Given that the 2020s are still in its early years, strong conclusion have to wait until the decade has passed.

The results on the frequency of ethnic-related D&I are very similar and provide no further insights. Overall, these findings do not support my expectation that newer journals typically have a higher level of concern for ethnic D&I than older journals due to recent activism, nor does it suggest the opposite.

'rank' & 'impact'

'rank'

There is no evidence for a significant effect of *'rank'* on the use of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords, using a significance level of 0,05 (*Sig.* = 0,936). In terms of the R Square, the variable *'rank'* has no predictive power over the frequency at which journals discuss topics of D&I.

Additionally, there is also no evidence for a significant effect of *'rank'* on the frequency of 'Ethnic-Related' keywords with a significance level of 0,05 (*Sig.* = 0,502). In terms of the R Square, the variable *'rank'* also has no predictive power over the frequency at which journals discuss topics of ethnic-related D&I.

'impact'

There is no evidence for a significant effect of 'Impact' on the frequency of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords with a significance level of 0,05 (*Sig.* = 0,182). As opposed to the previous models, this model does not have a negative Adjusted R Square but a R Square of 0,05 and adjusted R Square of 0,23. This suggests that the model including the *'impact'* variable accounts for some but not much variation in keywords usage from the group 'Diversity and Inclusion'.

Similarly, impact also does not seem to have a significant effect on the use of 'Ethnic-Related' keywords (*Sig.* = 0,721). Again, this model shows that the variable *'rank'* has no predictive power over the use of ethnic-related diversity based on the R Square.

These results suggest that the academic status of a journal, when quantified through its impact and rank, has no significant effect on the journal's concern with either general or ethnic-related D&I. While the variable *'impact'* does seem to explain a small part of the variation in keyword usage of 'Diversity and Inclusion', the connection is very weak and requires further analysis.

'year'

Over the past decade, these results show very little variation in the use of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords between older or newer editorials in my sample. Interestingly, the oldest editorials do have by far the lowest frequency (9.38%), which supports the expectation that concerns for D&I are increasing in the most recent years. The rest of the publication year have a relative frequencies ranging between 15,79% and 21,88%, which provide any further insights.

For the 'Ethnic-Related' keywords, there are extremely similar results, with the oldest editorials scoring the lowest (relative frequency of 8,38%) and the rest of the years ranging between frequencies of 14,30% and 24,17%. Overall, these findings show no strong trends in increased discussion of general and ethnic-related D&I over the past decade.

Results: Part 2

Look at the general distribution pattern in the code-document table, I found that the keywords with the topic 'Research Qualities' were mentioned the most by far (1830 out of 2695). Though this topic group also contained the most keywords, the same finding holds in normalized relative terms with a 70,60% frequency. This confirms that journal use of editorials to express their views on how research should be done in the discipline.

For the full list of quotations per journal, see appendix G.

APSR

Knowledge Production & Research Qualities

In a recent journal, the APSR discusses its awareness of the academic influence and power the editorial team holds (quotation I). This statement confirms a core assumption of this thesis, which is that editorial teams play an important role in shaping the discipline through their control over knowledge production. The 2020 editorial team acknowledges the power they hold through the decisions on which scholars are included and, perhaps more importantly, which scholars are excluded. About 'Knowledge Production' and 'Research Qualities', the APSR has many things to say with a total of 1865 quotations across the two keyword groups. Its main message is repeated in every single issue and summarizes its aims in two sentences (quotation II & III).

"The American Political Science Review (APSR) strives to publish scholarly research of exceptional merit, focusing on important issues and demonstrating the highest standards of excellence in conceptualization, exposition, methodology, and craftsmanship. Because the APSR reaches a diverse audience of scholars and practitioners, authors must demonstrate how their analysis illuminates a significant research problem or answers an important research question, of general interest in political science."

They followed up this statement with their aim to reflect the diversity of the discipline "at its most pluralistic" (quotation IV). This suggests that the APSR is concerned with improving the state of D&I in their publications and, by extension, knowledge production as a whole. Nonetheless, the need for articles to provide original insights seems the most crucial factor in being published in APSR overall (quotation V).

Though the APSR seems open to new theories and methods, they still seem to be judged research from a Eurocentric or American perspective. Consequently, the APSR often expresses itself in very traditional terms. For instance, their academic requirements touch on many of the more positivist research qualities instead of fostering an environment for

alternative research designs (quotation VI). In another editorial, the journal discusses standards for successful and unsuccessful methods, and makes clear that any specific contextual research is not general enough to be published in APSR (quotation VII). This ideal of universalism, again, hints to a predominantly positivist mindset.

In general, the APSR and its editorial team have been criticized for, among other things, being overly technical at the cost of publishing valuable and diverse insights. To illustrate, their requirements for empirical results to hold up to in a wide range of scenarios does not seem inclusive of the type of research that is often performed in the periphery and heavily contextual (quotation VIII). This indicates that the APSR, to this day, is still to some extent attached to the liberal ideal of a universal theory.

Nevertheless, the APSR does also show an interest in alternative methods and points particularly to their high number of articles that combine both qualitative and quantitative methods. This approach of mixing quantitative and qualitative methods comes back in many editorials over the years, which confirms this statement (quotation IX). Furthermore, APSR's editors have expressed the importance they adhere to critical discussion in knowledge production and point to an increase in "*vigorous scholarly controversy*" in their journal (quotation X). This is in line with the overall growing interest in critical theory that is often associated with a concern for D&I issues.

(Ethnicity-Related) Diversity and Inclusion

In Volume 114 Issue 3 (2020), the editors reflect on the four years since the journal 'went global'. That particular moment was marked by the introduction of the first European-based editorial team. One of their promises includes the achievement of the "highest pluralist standard of excellence" in their publications (quotation XI), of which venturing to Europe was signaled the first big improvement. This strong aim for pluralism is an extension of earlier sentiments expressed by the editorial team of 2002, who acknowledged the lack of diversity in their content (quotation XII). From the simple goal of making ideas more accessible to a variety of people to aiming for the highest pluralistic standard, the APSR has clearly made some progress over the course of this century.

APSR attitude on D&I appears somewhat divided. On the one hand, they acknowledge the diversity of their audience. On the other hand, their response to diversity involves more calls for general theories than a recognition of research findings that only hold in particular contexts (quotation III & VII). By doing so, the APSR upholds the traditional scientific standard that good research should be of general interest. The main issue in terms of inclusion is that this general interest is often a reflection of the dominant interest, in this case that of the core. This ultimately entails an exclusion of those outside the general interest from the academic community.

The APSR does include some papers in their journal that introduce alternative theories and unconventional research practices. For example, Volume 104 Issue 2 (quotation XIII) includes a paper about an experiment among Indonesian villages that shows the value of considering non-traditional forms of government in IR. In one case, an alternative government of '*plebiscites*' was able to produce a larger public good, and overall proved to

be more beneficial to that particular community. One of these benefits was a perceived increase in knowledge in the villages. The inclusion of this study indicates a small step by the APSR to shy away from strictly publishing general theories.

Studies such as these provided concrete proof that there is good reason to believe that a diversification of knowledge production on a global scale will improve the overall discipline of IR, especially for those who have previously been overlooked and excluded from the process. To illustrate this further, the journal discusses the political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi on the use of alternative methods of non-violence (quotations XIV). He argued that violence can lead to escalation and worsen the overall situation for both parties. Moreover, non-violent methods are deemed to be just as capable of reaching the desired goals by using the opponent's aggression to one's own advantage without the negative implication of doing harm.

Another study that is indicative of diversity in the APSR's publication provides insights that may impact the way the West theorizes about and interacts with the Middle East (quotation XV & XVI). The specific theory it aims to oppose is the common contact theory, which theorizes political Islam from a western perspective. The study done on the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt used various sources of literature that were previously overlooked and excluded from the collection of scientific knowledge. Their use of a mixed methods approach is even more indicative of the authors' contribution to diversifying IR knowledge production.

The above-mentioned examples indicate that the APSR's editorial teams, particularly those in place from 2010 onwards, are making an active effort to publish papers that provide some level of diversity in terms of perspectives and theories. Nevertheless, the APSR this put a lot of emphasis on general theories and sticks primarily to the use of positivist terminology to judge their submission.

EJIR

'Knowledge Production' & 'Research Qualities'

Based on the editorials in my data set, the overarching aim of the journal is to produce the highest quality research in the world (quotation I, II & III). In terms of subject matter, EJIR prioritized general theoretical research over policy-driven or 'narrow empirical' research since its first editorial (quotation IV). This opposes Adamson (2020) who argues that political sciences are inherently driven by policy interest and should therefore value practical application. Even in recent years, EJIR highlights the sentiment of 'theoretical innovation' at the centre of its agenda (quotation V & VI). Unsurprisingly, the most re-occurring theme across the keyword groups 'Knowledge Production' and 'Research Qualities', is the commitment to both theoretical and empirical innovation (quotation VII, XIII & IX), critical thinking.

Welcoming a diverse set of contributors is an important part of EJIR's strategy to achieve the highest quality research (quotation X & XVIII). Even back in 2005, EJIR made it a goal to attract contributors and readers from all corners of the world and to focus on publishing the

highest quality theoretical and empirical research (quotation XI). Moreover, the editorial team announced an upcoming issue in early 2020 that revolved entirely around theoretical and empirical work that has been excluded from the main IR journals (quotation XII). Efforts such as these solidify EJIR aims with real tangible contributions to diversify the discipline. This commitment to diversity is reflected again with the 2019 winner of best article showing how a undervalued method such as ethnography can actually be use for a high quality research project (quotation XIII). EJIR entire mission is eloquently put into three sentences by the editorial team of 2009.

“It is European in the sense that it is part of the ECPR and its editorial team combines editors from academic institutions in two European countries. It is international in the sense that it will continue to publish authors based in the most vibrant IR academies around the world. And it must also be global in the sense that the journal needs to be open not only to authors from the Atlanticist heartland of the field, but also to con-tributions from under-represented academic communities which enrich IR by challenging its prevailing assumptions.”⁵

One of EJIR’s arguments for diversity involves the ever-changing nature of the world and the need for empirics to change along (quotation XIV). Such recent global changes include the rise of different powers outside the core and the emergence of new patterns of cooperation (quotation XV). According to EJIR’s philosophy, these developments should be studied in their own light and not within a framework that hold assumptions rooted in an outdated international climate. This recognition of the subjective nature of knowledge is characteristic of EJIR’s critical attitude.

One notable issue of lack of inclusion concerns the language used by EJIR in their evaluations. The editorial team in place in 2022 expressed their awareness of their shortcomings in pre-dominantly using positivist terminology to evaluate their submissions. They promise fair judgement of all submissions and to keep in mind and respect the different meanings that concepts can have to different people (quotation XVI). By evaluating every research project in its own light instead of judging it within the traditional framework, the exclusion of insightful research that adopt alternative frameworks can be overcome.

(Ethnicity-Related) Diversity and Inclusion

EJIR can be expected to engage in topics represented by the keyword-group ‘Diversity and Inclusion’ due the reasons it was found in the first place. The founders experienced that the main contributions to IR were largely confined to American journals. Thus, their founding aim was to “represent the European tradition in IR” (quotation XVII). Though in many aspects different from the current challenges of epistemic exclusion, of which I focus primarily on the core-periphery relations, EJIR’s founding reflects a similar moment in time where the discipline widened its perspective and became more concerned with diversity and understand the value that can be gained by inclusion. This characteristic suggests that EJIR might be more likely to engage with future and contemporary debates.

⁵ Wight, C., Hansen, L. & Dunne, T. (2009). *Editorial*. EJIR, 15(1), p. 7

Unfortunately, the keyword frequencies in this data set show relatively low engagement with keywords from the groups 'Diversity and Inclusion' and 'Ethnicity-Related'. However, many discussions on 'Knowledge Production' and 'Research Methods' do revolve around the inclusion of scholars from all over the world and the aim of representing all theoretical and methodological frameworks (quotation XVIII and X). Thus, the low frequencies for D&I keywords may simply be due to the use of different words by EJIR's editorial teams than those represented by the keyword groups. Similar sentiments on inclusion are discussed in a 2022 editorial, where the editors voice their aim to include previously excluded voices to reflect all different research approaches in IR (quotation XIX).

The times EJIR's editorial team does use words from these keyword groups, they are pointing to the many developments to promote diversity and inclusion that have been made since its establishment in 1995 (quotation XX). However, this diversity has been somewhat limited to the inclusion of Europe. This can be argued to retain the traditional core-periphery divide, but EJIR also acknowledges the need to welcome scholars from the periphery (quotation XXI). Though the EJIR is a European journal, they aim to have a global impact (quotation XXII). This entail proper representation of the diversity of the world being studied. With diverse representation, EJIR aims to gain a deeper understanding of global issues than could be achieved from a single perspective (quotation XXIII).

The second winner of EJIR's 2019 best article highlight the role of race in IR (quotation XXIV & XXV). The author Danewid argued that the rising social problems have solely been studied within the neoliberal framework (quotation XXVI). Specifically, Danewid studied the political economic dynamics of 'global cities'. She proclaimed that understanding urban violence needs to involve a consideration of race in urbanisation theory and an acknowledgment of the racist notions that have embedded in the neoliberal framework (quotation XXV & XXVI). The fact EJIR's committee chose such papers to be the best articles of the year indicates that the goal of increasing diversity and inclusion among their publication is a primary concern for the journal. From these editorials, I found that both EJIR's founding and its critical nature seem to be important contributors to its concern for D&I issues in their publications.

Millennium

Knowledge Production & Research Qualities

Millennium is an innovative journal that covers a wide range of topics and theoretical perspectives (quotation I). The editors deem the engagement in critical debates on conventional topics to be just as important as the pushing the boundaries of the discipline, for which the journal is most known (quotation II). For instance, Millennium applied its critical stance to conventional concepts such as 'power' that are traditionally theorized about within a realist framework (quotation III). To help overcome the narrow perspective on power, a special edition in 2005 published a variety of articles about power that use many different research designs (quotation IV). By providing different perspectives, Millennium aims to provide alternative understandings of conventional concepts which have previously been overlooked (quotation V). So, while the journal seems publish many studies that challenges classical perspectives, it does not wish to exclude them, but rather to broaden our understanding of them (quotation VI). Similarly, a special edition on liberalism

was compiled of many different publications that discuss liberalism from a diverse set of theoretical perspectives (quotation VII & VIII).

There are many more examples that showcase Millennium's efforts to achieve diversity in theoretical perspectives. For instance, an article published in 2012 highlights the value of alternative accounts of IR history (quotation IX). Furthermore, as part of an issue on pragmatism, the editorial team of 2002 points to the systematic exclusion and oppression of frameworks that opposed the dominant one (quotation X). They argue that pragmatism helps to undercover these patterns of oppression and exclusion by detecting the limitations of theorizing in IR (quotation XI). Specific to the discipline of IR and its real-life policy implications, bridging the gap between theory and practice is of great importance (quotations XII) Pragmatism is argued to help achieve this by assessing the success and relevance of theoretical prediction through application (quotation XIII).

Characteristic of Millennium is their curiosity to explore the unknown. This is illustrated by their engagement with the concept of 'the Sublime', an extraordinary phenomenon, within the confines of IR (quotation XIV). They acknowledge that IR may not be the best place to discuss the concept, but the editorial team still deemed it worthy to see what scholars had to say about the relationship what the Sublime can mean in IR. This editorial choice is a great example of Millennium's curiosity and determination to venture into new areas of research.

By being open to different research designs, Millennium has the ability to attract scholars from many different positions. With a special issue on 'the international', a topic to which scholar from all different positions can relate, Millennium provides a place for different voices and theoretical approaches to come together (quotation XV & XVI). Similar to EJIR, Millennium mentioned how the changing nature of world politics requires IR to re-conceptualise concepts like the international in light of the current landscape (quotation XVII & XVIII). In doing so, it acknowledges the problems that come with theorizing about such a diverse topic (quotation XIX). So, instead of aiming to reach a general theory about the international, Millennium proposed it as a new research topic open to insight from studies using many different theoretical approaches.

Millennium's editorial team also regularly discusses new and exciting methodologies (quotation XX). For instance, two articles published in Volume 33 Issue 3 used unconventional elements such as theatre and poetry to analyse Self-Other relations (quotation XXI). Another issue published papers that opposed the universality of communities by building on Greek and Jewish traditions that highlighted the importance of specific context (quotation XXII). The inclusion of such alternative research project is very characteristic of the openness and inclusion that comes with a critical mindset.

(Ethnicity-Related) Diversity and Inclusion

On the topic of 'Diversity and Inclusion', Millennium shares the aims of the other two journals to bring to light previously unheard voices and achieve theoretical diversity. Among other things, Millennium's editorial team of 2007 published articles that pave ways for new

research avenues by including missing works from authors such as Gramsci, Proudhon and Marx (quotation XXIII).

The editors of 2010 discussed the ways in which Enlightenment thought has ingrained itself in the discipline and the negative effect that have arisen as a result of the liberal ideal of that time (Behera 2021). The editorial refers to diversity issues such as Eurocentrism as well as other issues like environmental damage and economic instability that go beyond the scope of this thesis (quotation XXIV). Related to Eurocentrism, Millennium is concerned with the core-periphery structures that have formed in the discipline. They acknowledge that only certain theories have been gained popularity and legitimacy and that those are often coming from scholars located in the US (quotation XXV). This unequal distribution of knowledge production is argued to be part of a much larger pattern of inequality of global resources that allows for exploitation by the largest powers like the US (quotation XXVI).

As mentioned above, Millennium contributes to the goal of a diverse and inclusive discipline by re-evaluating core concepts from a more diverse set of perspectives. The special issues on core topics such as 'liberalism' and 'power' are a great example of such re-evaluations of mainstream concepts in a diverse light. The editorial introducing the special issue on liberalism reported that many critics predict that liberalism will not disappear but will instead adapt and reform along with changes in the international climate (quotation XXVII & XXVIII). One paper in that issue argues that it is the places outside the core that are responsible for a lot of these changes (quotation XXIX). Special issues like these show that Millennium's editors are constantly searching for new insights into existing concepts and theories by collecting work from a diverse set of research contributions.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Reflection

Conclusion

From the results I conclude, first and foremost, that editorials are indeed a medium for editorial teams to express their disciplinary standards and aims and for the journal as well as to engage in contemporary debates on research standards and knowledge production.

Hypotheses

To assess my hypotheses, I primarily rely on the results from the code-document tables and regression results. Additionally, the results from the text search and code co-occurrence table from Analysis Part 1 and the quotations from Analysis Part 2 provide additional insights into the diversity efforts of journals in IR knowledge production.

The code-document table for the variable '*journal*' suggests that there are indeed a number of journals that show an outstanding concern for both general and ethnic-related D&I, confirming H_1 . In this data set, the APSR and ROAPE seem most concerned with both general and ethnic-related diversity, while IRoAP appears particularly concerned with ethnic-related topics.

Due to the fact that the vast majority of the journals included in this thesis were located in the UK, there were no strong conclusions to be drawn regarding the influence of '*location*' regardless of the results of the code-document table. Thus, H_2 has not been confirmed and no evidence has been found regarding the impact of different location within the core on the levels of concern for D&I.

The analysis of the variable '*publisher*' shows evidence in support of H_3 by indicating that journals affiliated with certain publishers tend to engage more with debates on both general and ethnic-related diversity issues. In this data set, Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press, SAGE, and Taylor & Francis are the publishers that show the highest levels of concern with D&I.

The results do not show any general effect of the age of a journal on levels of engagement with D&I debates. Based on the code-document tables, there is no evidence to support the hypothesis (H_4) that newer journals have a higher level of concern for ethnic D&I than older journals due to recent activism, nor does it suggest the opposite.

Against expectations, the rank or impact of a journal does not seem to have any significant effect on the use of keywords related to either general or ethnic-related D&I. This means that my results do not confirm the expectations of H_5 and H_6 that more influential journals have either a higher or lower level of concern with D&I issues.

The findings on the variable '*year*' show no strong trends in increased discussion of general and ethnic-related D&I over the past decade. This means that H_7 could not be confirmed, despite the fact that for both 'Diversity and Inclusion' and 'Ethnic-Related' keywords, the oldest editorials showed the lowest keyword frequencies.

Overall, my only findings concern the variables '*journal*' and '*publisher*', which suggests that there is variation across journals and that a journal's publishers may influence the frequency with which keywords related to general and ethnic-related diversity are used. Unfortunately, this does not give much insight into the specific characteristics of journals or publishing houses that explain this variation.

APSR, EJIR & Millennium

This second part of my analysis proved to be more insightful as it provided a clearer understanding of the way in which concerns for D&I are discussed by the editorial teams and if their editorial choices actually reflect their proposed aims. Generally, all three journals expressed the need to attract a wide range of scholars and acknowledged the value in uncovering and including unheard perspectives, though to different extents. Theoretical pluralism remains the most-discussed form of diversity in this sample, rather than any specific ethnicity-related diversity. Nevertheless, core-periphery relations and the lack of recognition for work outside the core were hinted at throughout the editorials of all three journals.

The APSR is the oldest journal of this sample and therefore expected to hold more traditional views than the other two journals, which are known for their critical character.

While reviewing the sentences in which keywords were used, I did find that the APSR was most prone to using positivist terminology and prioritizing general theories over context-specific empirical work. Despite the finding that the APSR still holds some traditional values, the editors are making some effort to include research papers that offer alternative perspectives, although to a limited extent.

Different from the APSR, the EJIR places high value on critical theorizing. Besides fostering a critical attitude on conventional concepts, the EJIR also places high importance achieving the highest quality research at the top of its list. However, EJIR's editorial teams were open about the journals focus on the European tradition, which ultimately leaves the journal less concerned with including other parts of the world than journals that are not focussed on a specific location. So, while the EJIR is very concerned with D&I, this concern is still very limited to the core and does not so much concern ethnicity-related diversity or the improvement of the core-periphery divide.

Millennium places their aim for critical innovation above anything, even if this comes at the cost of the robustness of the research design. Millennium has shown to be a truly critical journal by not just aiming for inclusion but going a step further by actually re-evaluating core IR concepts from a diverse set of perspectives. This is in line with Niang's (2016) argument that more needs to be done to achieve truly diverse and inclusive discipline than simply including marginalized voices, like the reformation of mainstream concepts.

Based on these editorials, I find that Millennium shows the highest overall level of concern for diversity issues and puts in the most effort to achieve more inclusion. followed closely by the EJIR and then the APSR. This quantitative part of the analysis found that the more critical the character of the journal, the more a journal seem to prioritize diversity in research approaches and the inclusion of previously excluded perspectives. While a sample of three journals is not enough to draw any general conclusion, my findings do suggest a pattern that opens up new avenues of research.

Reflection

Broad Scope with a Multifaceted Approach

With this thesis, I have dabbled in an area that has not been extensively researched, which meant that there was not too much literature to be found on the exact topic. This forced me to collect my own data and rely on research papers with slightly different scopes that tap into similar debates. For instance, there was quite some research to be found on gender diversity in academic publications or on ethnic-related diversity in fields like education or medicine, rather than research into ethnic-related diversity in academic publications. I hope to have added to the latter by extracting knowledge from related studies and spread awareness on the D&I issues in the discipline of IR.

By proving a broad overview of a large number of journals, analysed along various variables, using various methods, I hope to have contributed to the growing number of research projects that showcase how both quantitative and qualitative methods can be combined and opened the floor for many follow-up projects that can build on and replicate individual

parts of my analysis and add to my findings. The downside of my broad approach and the many parts of my analysis was the inability for me to dive deep into each particular aspect of the analyses and reach strong conclusions. For instance, singling out only one or a few variables, a study could provide stronger proof on whether certain journal characteristics are determinant factors for concern for D&I in knowledge production than I was able to do. Another interesting avenue would be to isolate the variable 'location' and focus on studying journals beyond the US or Europe. This would allow for stronger conclusion about the core-periphery relations.

Another shortcoming of my research approach is the fact that I cannot infer how the importance journals give to D&I relates to the importance of other issues. This could be another interesting angle from which to approach my main aim of detected the extent to which concerns for D&I are valued by journals. What's more, follow-up studies could analyse the content of published papers instead of the editorials to get an understand of what is actually being published compared to what journals aim to publish.

An important insight I gained by mixed different research approaches, is the finding that the qualitative part of my analysis proofed to be the most valuable. As opposed to quantitatively analysing the frequencies in which the keywords were used, the qualitative approach resulted in much more reliable results. Beforehand, I feared that a manual review of the quotations would result in a variety of ideas that would be difficult to connect. However, the opposite occurred. Against expectations, I was able to discern some general pattern across the three journals based on critical attitudes despite the large number of editorials and quotations.

Data and Coding

By creating my own data set, I made certain choices that may influence the reliability of my results. Many of these decisions were made at the selection of which journals to include. To start with, I included a variety of political science journals, of which not all specialize in IR. The conclusions I draw about knowledge production in IR could be slightly influenced by the state of D&I in other political fields. Nevertheless, I suspect that the level of concern with D&I will be consistent across journals that, at the least, have IR as a sub-category.

Second, I only included journals that have actually published editorial statements and left out those who have not. This selection bias may have affected my results. Lastly, the journals I include are mostly located in the core, namely the UK, US, and NL, even when the journal has a focus on Asian or African politics. At some point I had to set a limit of what I could research within the confines of this thesis and keep my data set manageable. Thus, for this thesis I limited myself to only include journals that were accessible for me and have some level of academic legitimacy. In addition to the fact that the vast majority of the journals in my data set were located in the UK, the variable 'location' operationalized in this manner proved to be uninformative to testing my hypothesis.

Another data-related concern I want to address is the large difference in number of editorials per journal. For this thesis I primarily looked at relative frequencies rather than

absolute frequencies. Because some document groups contained way less editorials than other, the groups with low numbers of editorials often had a very high relative frequency. A high or frequency can be interpreted as, respectively, a high or low concern for diversity and inclusion, but there may be other underlying factors that affect how the results should be interpreted. Perhaps the journals that contain a lot of editorials generally have a bigger concern for diversity and inclusion simply because they make the effort to put out editorials and discuss debates in knowledge production. A study into whether the number of published editorials may influence levels of concern for diversity and inclusion, could shed more light on this possible problem.

One factor that made my analysis particularly challenging was the large number of data points. This made it unfeasible to manually check all the codes and assess each data point. This issue is particularly relevant for the first part of the analysis where I look at keyword frequencies. I could not ensure the accurate inclusion of all keywords, nor could I review whether all the keywords were used in a relevant manner for this thesis. For a follow-up study, I would suggest using Atlas.ti's new AI-coding function to achieve a more complete set of codes and quotations.

In the second part of my analysis, the high number of data points posed a different problem. With choice of 2694 data points to interpret, I had to be selective of which quotations to infer the deeper contextual meaning of. With this highly subjective selection process, there are undoubtedly interesting insights that have been missed.

Moving Forward

A goal of this thesis was to spark the minds of other academics in the field of IR to build on my questions and results. I hope to have provided a broad starting point that leaves many questions unanswered, providing many starting points for further research. The expansion of the knowledge base on epistemic exclusion will ultimately add to overcome to problem. Niang (2016) agrees that more needs to be done than simply including marginalized voices. For instance, to work towards a 'solution', research should be done to uncover the reasons behind the lack of theorizing outside of the west. Is there theorizing being done in the periphery that we are unaware of in the core? Or are researchers in the periphery not interested in theorizing for certain reasons?

If the academic community is truly committed to creating a more diverse and inclusive IR, knowledge can no longer be produced from a singular perspective that uphold imperialist structures. Optimistically, I conclude on the basis of all the different analyses in the thesis, that debates on D&I are brewing and that the value of non-traditional theories and methods is gaining recognition across most IR journals.

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Appendix A: Journals and Abbreviations

Journal	Abbreviation
American Journal of Political Science	AJPS
American Political Science Review	APSR
British Journal of Politics and International Relations	BJPIR
British Journal of Political Science	BJPoIS
Chinese Journal of International Politics	CJIP
Comparative Political Studies	CPS
European Journal of International Relations	EJIR
European Journal of Political Economy	EJPE
Foreign Policy Analysis	FPA
Global Studies Quarterly	GSQ
International Affairs	IA
International Interactions	II
International Journal of Political Economy	IJPE
International Organization	IO
International Political Science Review	IPSR
International Political Sociology	IPS
International Politics	IP
International Politics Reviews*	IPR
International Relations	IR
International Relations of the Asia-Pacific	IRoAP
International Security	IS
International Studies Perspectives	ISP
International Studies Quarterly	ISQ
International Studies Review	ISR
Journal of Global Security Studies	JoGSS
Journal of Politics	JOP
Journal of Theoretical Politics	JTP
Millennium: Journal of International Studies	Millennium or MJoIS
Political Analysis	PA
Political Science Research and Methods	PSRM
Political Theory	PT
Review of International Political Economy	RIPE
Review of International Studies	RIS
Review of African Political Economy	ROAPE
Security Dialogue	SD
Third World Quarterly	TWQ
World Politics	WP

* merged with International Politics (IP) in 2022.

Appendix B: Keywords by Keyword Group

Keyword group	Included keywords*
'Diversity and Inclusion'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse/diversity/diversification • Inclusive/inclusivity • Plural/pluralistic • Mix • Unheard • Voices/voices • Marginalize/marginalized • Underrepresented • Silenced • Perspectives • Minorities • Inequality
'Ethnic-Related'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic • Race/racial • Non-Western • Western • Colonize/decolonize
'Knowledge Production'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge • Methods/Methodology/Methodologically
'Research Qualities'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional • Alternative • Hypothesis • Theoretical • Empirical • Qualitative • Quantitative • Rigor • Robust • Sound • Universal • General • Critical • Innovative • Original • Theory • Data

*Including inflected forms by applying the function 'Include inflected forms' on Atlas.ti 28

Appendix C: Variables and Explanations

Variable	Explanation
'journal'*	<p>The journal which published the document (editorial or aims and scope page).</p> <p>The values for this variable are the abbreviations of the 37 included academic journals (see appendix A).</p>
'location'*	<p>The location of the journal's institution.</p> <p>Using data from SciMaGo , the values for this variable are the United States (US), the United Kingdom (UK), and the Netherlands (NL).</p>
'publisher'*	<p>The journal's publisher.</p> <p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge University Press • Elsevier • MIT Press • Oxford University Press • Palgrave Macmillan • SAGE • Taylor & Francis • University of Chicago Press • Wiley
'FDoP' (First Decade of Publication)*	<p>The decade in which the journal published its first articles.</p> <p>Values:</p> <p>1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020</p>
'impact & rank'*	<p>The journal's impact and rank scores.</p> <p>I included the ratings of the journals as a measure of relative power and influence. The higher the ranking of a journals, the stronger its normative and prescriptive power.</p> <p>I found three different measures for impact and two for rank for the year 2021.</p>

	<p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IF (Impact Factor from the Journal Citation Report) • IS (Impact Score based on Scopus data) • H-Index <p>Rank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) • Rank (overall rank according to Resurchify)
<i>'year'</i>	<p>The year in which the document (editorial) is published.</p> <p>Values:</p> <p>Group 1: 2000 – 2003</p> <p>Group 2: 2004 – 2007</p> <p>Group 3: 2008 – 2011</p> <p>Group 4: 2012 – 2015</p> <p>Group 5: 2016 – 2019</p> <p>Group 6: 2019 – 2022</p>

* For this variable, all documents published by the same journal will have the same value.

Appendix D: Text Search

Keyword	Frequency*
Knowledge	248
Method	377
Innovative	82
Original	337
Traditional	153
Alternative	211
Hypothesis	89
Theoretical	582
Empirical	419
Qualitative	195
Quantitative	273
Rigor	35
Robust	45
Sound	38
Universal	49
General	608
Critical	378
Theory	1088
Data	678
Diverse	223
Inclusive	38
Plural	11
Mix	50
Unheard	3
Marginalized	19
Underrepresented	35
Silenced	21
Voices	212
Perspectives	406
Minorities	83
Inequality	261
Ethnic	193
Western	436
Non-Western	81
Race	132
Colonize/decolonize	10

* Number of sentences containing all inflected forms of the keyword across documents.

Appendix E: Code Co-Occurrence Table

	Alternative Gr=209	Colonize Gr=10	Critical Gr=377	Data Gr=678	Diverse Gr=221	Empirical Gr=419	Ethnic Gr=192	General Gr=603	Hypothesis Gr=89	Inclusive Gr=38	Inequality Gr=261	Innovative Gr=248	Knowledge Gr=248	Marginalized Gr=20	Method Gr=376	Minorities Gr=82	Mx Gr=49	Non-Western Gr=76	Original Gr=336	Perspectives Gr=400	Plural Gr=11	Qualitative Gr=195	Quantitative Gr=273	Race Gr=131	Rigor Gr=34	Robust Gr=45	Silenced Gr=21	Sound Gr=38	Theoretical Gr=580	Theory Gr=1081	Traditional Gr=153	Underepresented Gr=35	Unheard Gr=3	Universal Gr=48	Voices Gr=212	Western Gr=370	
Alternative Gr=209	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	4	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	9	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	10	8	2	0	0	2	1	8	
Colonize Gr=10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Critical Gr=377	2	0	0	22	4	6	0	6	2	2	2	5	6	2	6	0	1	1	3	26	0	0	3	13	1	2	2	0	15	30	2	0	0	0	5	8	
Data Gr=678	1	0	22	0	2	19	6	2	5	0	6	3	4	0	22	1	1	0	13	4	0	15	113	3	1	3	0	2	5	14	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Diverse Gr=221	1	0	4	2	0	3	0	64	1	2	1	3	4	0	6	0	1	0	1	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	13	9	2	2	0	0	2	3		
Empirical Gr=419	4	0	6	19	3	0	0	5	10	0	0	5	11	0	15	1	1	0	26	10	0	7	37	1	3	2	0	2	114	39	1	1	0	1	0	1	
Ethnic Gr=192	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	
General Gr=603	4	0	6	2	64	5	2	0	1	1	3	6	5	0	2	3	1	1	6	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	10	14	4	0	0	1	0	1	
Hypothesis Gr=89	2	0	2	5	1	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Inclusive Gr=38	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Inequality Gr=261	1	0	2	6	1	0	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	
Innovative Gr=248	0	0	5	3	3	5	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Knowledge Gr=248	2	2	6	4	4	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	10	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	1	10	10	3	1	0	0	2	4	0	
Marginalized Gr=20	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Method Gr=376	2	0	6	22	6	15	0	2	1	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	6	0	7	2	0	58	28	1	2	1	0	3	19	30	2	0	0	0	1	2	
Minorities Gr=82	0	0	0	1	0	1	16	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	
Mx Gr=49	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Non-Western Gr=76	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Original Gr=336	2	0	3	13	1	26	0	6	2	1	2	5	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	1	25	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Perspectives Gr=400	9	0	26	4	11	10	1	2	0	1	1	2	10	2	2	1	5	8	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	29	5	2	0	0	8	8	
Plural Gr=11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Qualitative Gr=195	2	0	0	15	0	7	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	1	58	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	71	0	2	2	0	0	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quantitative Gr=273	1	0	3	113	1	37	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	28	0	1	0	6	1	0	71	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	7	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Race Gr=131	1	0	13	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	5	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Rigor Gr=34	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robust Gr=45	2	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Silenced Gr=21	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sound Gr=38	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theoretical Gr=580	10	0	15	5	13	114	3	10	1	0	3	7	10	1	19	1	1	0	25	34	0	4	7	3	9	3	0	3	0	30	5	0	0	1	4	5	
Theory Gr=1081	8	0	30	14	9	39	4	14	7	1	5	5	10	0	30	2	2	24	12	29	0	8	9	7	2	1	2	4	30	0	7	3	0	2	1	17	
Traditional Gr=153	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	1	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Underepresented Gr=35	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Unheard Gr=3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Universal Gr=48	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Voices Gr=212	1	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	
Western Gr=370	8	0	8	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	4	0	2	1	2	18	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	17	0	2	0	3	5	0		

Appendix F: Code-Document Tables

Variable: 'journal'

journal	Diversity and Inclusion Gr=1233; GS=11			Ethnic-Related Gr=820; GS=6			Totals
	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative
AJPS Gr=19; GS=5	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
APSR Gr=2283; GS=82	17,97%	66,85%	29,93%	8,91%	33,15%	22,32%	26,89%
BJPIR Gr=57; GS=5	1,36%	75,68%	2,27%	0,44%	24,32%	1,10%	1,80%
BJPoIS Gr=126; GS=5	0,49%	100,00%	0,81%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,49%
CJIP Gr=165; GS=21	1,07%	52,38%	1,78%	0,97%	47,62%	2,44%	2,05%
CPS Gr=164; GS=6	0,93%	73,08%	1,54%	0,34%	26,92%	0,85%	1,27%
EJIR Gr=91; GS=13	0,54%	64,71%	0,89%	0,29%	35,29%	0,73%	0,83%
EJPE Gr=179; GS=11	1,95%	74,07%	3,24%	0,68%	25,93%	1,71%	2,63%
FPA Gr=47; GS=3	0,44%	81,82%	0,73%	0,10%	18,18%	0,24%	0,54%
GSQ Gr=19; GS=2	0,34%	100,00%	0,57%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,34%
IA Gr=148; GS=8	2,19%	78,95%	3,65%	0,58%	21,05%	1,46%	2,78%
II Gr=13; GS=2	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%	100,00%	0,12%	0,05%
IJPE Gr=32; GS=10	0,34%	77,78%	0,57%	0,10%	22,22%	0,24%	0,44%
IO Gr=70; GS=5	0,34%	87,50%	0,57%	0,05%	12,50%	0,12%	0,39%
IP Gr=102; GS=17	0,78%	50,00%	1,30%	0,78%	50,00%	1,95%	1,56%
IPR Gr=61; GS=13	0,49%	41,67%	0,81%	0,68%	58,33%	1,71%	1,17%
IPS Gr=101; GS=10	1,12%	85,19%	1,87%	0,19%	14,81%	0,49%	1,32%
IPSR Gr=136; GS=7	1,85%	67,86%	3,08%	0,88%	32,14%	2,20%	2,73%
IR Gr=65; GS=9	0,73%	75,00%	1,22%	0,24%	25,00%	0,61%	0,97%
IRoAP Gr=270; GS=12	1,80%	22,84%	3,00%	6,09%	77,16%	15,24%	7,89%
IS Gr=17; GS=11	0,19%	100,00%	0,32%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,19%
ISP Gr=31; GS=5	0,34%	87,50%	0,57%	0,05%	12,50%	0,12%	0,39%
ISQ Gr=5; GS=3	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
ISR Gr=38; GS=7	0,39%	88,89%	0,65%	0,05%	11,11%	0,12%	0,44%
JoGSS Gr=120; GS=16	0,93%	57,58%	1,54%	0,68%	42,42%	1,71%	1,61%
JOP Gr=13; GS=4	0,05%	100,00%	0,08%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%
JTP Gr=215; GS=14	0,63%	65,00%	1,05%	0,34%	35,00%	0,85%	0,97%
MJoIS Gr=169; GS=14	1,27%	83,87%	2,11%	0,24%	16,13%	0,61%	1,51%
PA Gr=31; GS=10	0,15%	100,00%	0,24%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%
PSRM Gr=34; GS=7	0,05%	100,00%	0,08%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%
PT Gr=225; GS=38	1,17%	88,89%	1,95%	0,15%	11,11%	0,37%	1,32%
RIPE Gr=95; GS=5	1,61%	68,75%	2,68%	0,73%	31,25%	1,83%	2,34%
RIS Gr=36; GS=9	0,68%	87,50%	1,14%	0,10%	12,50%	0,24%	0,78%
ROAPE Gr=1359; GS=77	17,34%	53,61%	28,87%	15,00%	46,39%	37,56%	32,34%
SD Gr=95; GS=22	0,34%	22,58%	0,57%	1,17%	77,42%	2,93%	1,51%
TWQ Gr=9; GS=2	0,10%	66,67%	0,16%	0,05%	33,33%	0,12%	0,15%
WP Gr=11; GS=4	0,10%	100,00%	0,16%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,10%
Totals	60,06%		100,00%	39,94%		100,00%	100,00%

Variable: 'location'

<i>location</i>	Diversity and Inclusion Gr=1233; GS=11			Ethnic-Related Gr=820; GS=6			Totals
	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative
NL Gr=179; GS=11	1,95%	74,07%	3,24%	0,68%	25,93%	1,71%	2,63%
UK Gr=5837; GS=397	53,73%	58,61%	89,46%	37,94%	41,39%	95,00%	91,67%
US Gr=635; GS=86	4,38%	76,92%	7,30%	1,32%	23,08%	3,29%	5,70%
Totals	60,06%		100,00%	39,94%		100,00%	100,00%

Variable: 'publisher'

<i>publisher</i>	Diversity and Inclusion Gr=1233; GS=11			Ethnic-Related Gr=820; GS=6			Totals
	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative
Cambridge University Press Gr=2591; GS=122	19,78%	68,58%	32,93%	9,06%	31,42%	22,68%	28,84%
Elsevier Gr=179; GS=11	1,95%	74,07%	3,24%	0,68%	25,93%	1,71%	2,63%
MIT Press Gr=17; GS=11	0,19%	100,00%	0,32%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,19%
Oxford University Press Gr=796; GS=79	6,43%	44,15%	10,71%	8,13%	55,85%	20,37%	14,56%
Palgrave Macmillan Gr=163; GS=30	1,27%	46,43%	2,11%	1,46%	53,57%	3,66%	2,73%
SAGE Gr=1217; GS=128	8,82%	68,30%	14,68%	4,09%	31,70%	10,24%	12,91%
Taylor & Francis Gr=1508; GS=96	19,39%	54,90%	32,28%	15,93%	45,10%	39,88%	35,31%
University of Chicago Press Gr=13; GS=4	0,05%	100,00%	0,08%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%
Wiley Gr=167; GS=13	2,19%	78,95%	3,65%	0,58%	21,05%	1,46%	2,78%
Totals	60,06%		100,00%	39,94%		100,00%	100,00%

Variable: 'FDoP'

FDoP	Diversity and Inclusion Gr=1233; GS=11			Ethnic-Related Gr=820; GS=6			Totals
	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative
1900 Gr=1488; GS=50	11,35%	62,84%	19,40%	6,71%	37,16%	16,18%	18,07%
1930 Gr=13; GS=4	0,05%	100,00%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%
1940 Gr=81; GS=9	0,49%	90,00%	0,84%	0,05%	10,00%	0,13%	0,55%
1950 Gr=65; GS=9	0,82%	75,00%	1,40%	0,27%	25,00%	0,66%	1,09%
1960 Gr=164; GS=6	1,04%	73,08%	1,77%	0,38%	26,92%	0,92%	1,42%
1970 Gr=2185; GS=180	26,42%	57,62%	45,15%	19,43%	42,38%	46,84%	45,85%
1980 Gr=597; GS=58	5,35%	71,53%	9,14%	2,13%	28,47%	5,13%	7,48%
1990 Gr=358; GS=52	4,09%	65,22%	7,00%	2,18%	34,78%	5,26%	6,28%
2000 Gr=624; GS=53	6,39%	42,39%	10,91%	8,68%	57,61%	20,92%	15,07%
2010 Gr=262; GS=39	2,13%	56,52%	3,64%	1,64%	43,48%	3,95%	3,77%
2020 Gr=19; GS=2	0,38%	100,00%	0,65%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,38%
Totals	58,52%		100,00%	41,48%		100,00%	100,00%

Variable: 'impact' & 'rank'

The effect of 'rank' on the use of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords:

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.014 ^a	.000	-.028	81.880	.000	.007	1	35	.936

a. Predictors: (Constant), rank

b. Dependent Variable: Diversity and Inclusion

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44.068	1	44.068	.007	.936 ^b
	Residual	234654.040	35	6704.401		
	Total	234698.108	36			

a. Dependent Variable: Diversity and Inclusion

b. Predictors: (Constant), rank

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	34.519	19.955		1.730	.092
	rank	-.001	.007	-.014	-.081	.936

a. Dependent Variable: Diversity and Inclusion

The effect of 'rank' on the use of 'Ethnic-Related' keywords:

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.114 ^a	.013	-.015	60.227	.013	.460	1	35	.502

a. Predictors: (Constant), rank

b. Dependent Variable: Ethnic-Related

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1670.073	1	1670.073	.460	.502 ^b
	Residual	126954.954	35	3627.284		
	Total	128625.027	36			

a. Dependent Variable: Ethnic-Related

b. Predictors: (Constant), rank

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	14.810	14.678		1.009	.320
	rank	.003	.005	.114	.679	.502

a. Dependent Variable: Ethnic-Related

The effect of 'impact' on the use of 'Diversity and Inclusion' keywords:

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.224 ^a	.050	.023	79.801	.050	1.855	1	35	.182

a. Predictors: (Constant), impact

b. Dependent Variable: Diversity and Inclusion

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11811.832	1	11811.832	1.855	.182 ^b
	Residual	222886.276	35	6368.179		
	Total	234698.108	36			

a. Dependent Variable: Diversity and Inclusion

b. Predictors: (Constant), impact

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.553	25.494		.139	.890
	impact	1.155	.848	.224	1.362	.182

a. Dependent Variable: Diversity and Inclusion

The effect of 'impact' on the use of 'Ethnic-related' keywords:

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.061 ^a	.004	-.025	60.510	.004	.129	1	35	.721

a. Predictors: (Constant), impact

b. Dependent Variable: Ethnic-Related

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	473.553	1	473.553	.129	.721 ^b
	Residual	128151.474	35	3661.471		
	Total	128625.027	36			

a. Dependent Variable: Ethnic-Related

b. Predictors: (Constant), impact

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	16.201	19.331		.838	.408
	impact	.231	.643	.061	.360	.721

a. Dependent Variable: Ethnic-Related

Variable: 'year'

<i>year</i>	Diversity and Inclusion Gr=1233; GS=11			Ethnic-Related Gr=820; GS=6			Totals
	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative	Row- relative	Column- relative	Table- relative
Group 1 Gr=545; GS=71	5,56%	62,01%	9,38%	3,41%	37,99%	8,38%	8,97%
Group 2 Gr=1173; GS=75	10,13%	50,75%	17,06%	9,82%	49,25%	24,17%	19,95%
Group 3 Gr=1188; GS=70	10,28%	57,10%	17,31%	7,72%	42,90%	18,99%	17,99%
Group 4 Gr=1112; GS=79	9,37%	58,26%	15,79%	6,72%	41,74%	16,52%	16,09%
Group 5 Gr=1598; GS=108	12,98%	64,43%	21,88%	7,17%	35,57%	17,63%	20,15%
Group 6 Gr=803; GS=53	11,03%	65,48%	18,58%	5,81%	34,52%	14,30%	16,84%
Totals	59,35%		100,00%	40,65%		100,00%	100,00%

Appendix G: Quotations

APSR

	Quotation	Issue, Year, Page
I	<i>“We also approach this task with the knowledge that journal editors often function as gatekeepers, preventing scholars who ask the “wrong” questions, or who answer them using unfamiliar tools, from gaining access.”</i>	114(4), 2020, p. 6
II	<i>The American Political Science Review (APSR) strives to publish scholarly research of exceptional merit, focusing on important issues and demonstrating the highest standards of excellence in conceptualization, exposition, methodology, and craftsmanship.</i>	Every issue
III	<i>“Because the APSR reaches a diverse audience of scholars and practitioners, authors must demonstrate how their analysis illuminates a significant research problem or answers an important research question, of general interest in political science.”</i>	Every issue
IV	<i>“We hope that under our editorship, the APSR will reflect the diversity of the subfields, geographic areas of study, methods, approaches, and identities that are encompassed by the discipline of political science at its most pluralistic.”</i>	114(4), 2020, p. 6
V	<i>“As editors we have been struck by how frequently reviewers—who are fierce protectors of the APSR as a leading journal— recommend rejecting even technically well-executed papers that use sophisticated methods of causal inference if they do not demonstrate novelty by making unique and important theoretical contributions.”</i>	116(4), 2022, p. vi
VI	<i>“Generally, an APSR article or letter that addresses substantive research questions with statistical and/or experimental evidence offers a novel theoretical argument that builds on existing scholarship, uses data and methods sufficient to answer its central question, and demonstrates that its findings are not only methodologically sound but also robust.”</i>	116(4), 2022, p. v
VII	<i>“Unsuccessful methods submissions often generate reviews that suggest that even if the proposed method is innovative and the reviewer might use it in their own teaching or future work, it is nevertheless too niche or narrow for the APSR audience.”</i>	116(1), 2022, p. 6
VIII	<i>“Finally, although a subfield journal may only require that authors demonstrate that their arguments are plausible and generally supported by the analysis, the results of empirical APSR papers should hold up to alternative models, alternative specifications, alternative scope conditions, alternative measures, endogeneity or selection concerns, biased samples, and so on.”</i>	116(1), 2022, p. vi
IX	<i>“One should note how many recent APSR articles have, in fact, combined qualitative and quantitative evidence.”</i>	104(1), 2010, p. 4

X	<i>“Vigorous scholarly controversy, we think, characterizes a healthy and growing discipline, and certainly we are seeing more of it at the APSR.”</i>	105(2), 2011, p. 3
XI	<i>“In response to this negative trend, we emphasized our dedication to publishing scholarly research of exceptional merit in the APSR, covering all disciplinary fields of political science, which should demonstrate the highest pluralist standard of excellence in scholarly political science analysis”</i>	114(3), 2020, p. 5
XII	<i>“Although the contents of the APSR in recent years have been more diverse than critics often acknowledge, I agree that the rich theoretical, methodological, and substantive variety of our discipline has not been reflected nearly as well as it should be in our premier research journal.”</i>	96(1), 2002, p. ix
XIII	<i>“The use of plebiscites (as opposed to representative assemblies) to choose development projects in a randomized subset of villages led to a greater supply of public goods, as well as higher satisfaction, increased knowledge, and bigger perceived benefits.”</i>	104(2) 2010, p. iii
XIV	<i>“Gandhi was profoundly realist in his view of politics and in the very practical kind of satyagraha (“nonviolent action”—with an equal emphasis on the second word) that he advocated. Both in practice and in theory, Mantena shows, Gandhi advanced nonviolent methods that exerted maximum pressure; he aimed to achieve change, not demonstrate virtue.”</i>	106(2), 2012, p. v
XV	<i>“This study is one of a few attempts to derive and test hypotheses from an otherwise disconnected literature. By combining extensive historic data on Muslim Brotherhood branches, census data, missionary archival records, and maps of Egypt’s infrastructure and railroads with a mixed methods research design, Brooke and Ketchley identify specific characteristics that aided the Brotherhood in spreading political Islam.”</i>	112(2), 2018, p. v
XVI	<i>“These findings challenge the common contact theory that the spread of political Islam occurred as a result of the interaction between the West and Muslims, and hopefully encourage further research in this region using similar methods.”</i>	112(2), 2018, p. v

EJIR

	Quotation	Issue, Year, Page
I	<i>“In general, we wish to encourage a higher standard of writing than is often found in academic life.”</i>	11(1), 2005, p. 7
II	<i>“We remain committed to this, the original aim of the journal, and will endeavour to meet the needs of the academic IR community through the publishing of the highest quality research available in the field.”</i>	15(1), 2009, p. 7

III	<i>“Under the leadership of Colin Wight, Tim Dunne and Lene Hansen, EJIR lived up to the vision of its founders: to publish the very best research available in the field, to represent all theoretical approaches and issue areas in International Relations, and to make EJIR one of the leading journals in the field.”</i>	19(1), 2013, p. 3
IV	<i>“But it will give priority to issues of general theoretical concern over issues with a narrow empirical or policy import.”</i>	15(1), 1009, p. 7.
V	<i>“Above all, we take empirically grounded theoretical innovation and critical theoretical engagement particularly seriously as the foundation of our scholarly collaboration with the broader world of IR.”</i>	24(1), 2018, p. 4
VI	<i>“As Editors, we invite submissions from the global community of IR scholars that make a substantive contribution to the development of theory and/or theoretically informed empirical analysis across the field of IR.”</i>	24(1), 2018, p. 5
VII	<i>“We continue on with the idea that EJIR is not a public policy journal, but one that seeks to cultivate a mix of theory and empirical research. We agree that it should be open, as befits IR, to cross-disciplinary articles, and that it should keep its door open to the best work from all corners of IR without prejudice.”</i>	11(1), 2005, p. 6
VIII	<i>“We welcome scholarship that is grounded in theory and empirics, and reflects changes in global politics.”</i>	24(1), 2018, p. 5
IX	<i>“The EJIR has always been committed to theory and concept formation informed by rich empirical research and discussion.”</i>	28(1), 2022, p. 5
X	<i>“To this end, we particularly encourage the submission of articles from scholars in the Global South and we welcome submissions from the fields of global political economy, international law, international history, political and social theory, philosophy, geography and development.”</i>	19(1), 2013, p. 3
XI	<i>“We think this relatively open stance is the only one appropriate for a journal that is the intellectual flagship of an association whose constituency covers the whole range of specialisms and theoretical approaches in IR.”</i>	11(1), 2005, p. 6
XII	<i>“The title of the issue as it stands is Interdisciplinarity and the IR Innovation Horizon, and it is premised on the idea that there is a rich array of theory and of theoretically-informed empirical analysis of world politics taking place beyond the core ‘broad IR’ journals, which deserves serious engagement.”</i>	25(2), 2019, p. 333
XIII	<i>“The committee was impressed by the reflexive, skilful and rigorous research grounded in social theory, extensive ethnographic fieldwork and interpretivist method of immersion.”</i>	26(4), 2020, p. 951
XIV	<i>“We recognise that if the world of concepts and theory has been changing, the empirical world has altered yet more so and more rapidly.”</i>	24(1), 2018, p.5

XV	<i>"We observe highly differential development beyond the West, the rise of emerging powers and new patterns of emerging cooperation and conflict, human mobility, and global flows."</i>	24(1), 2018, p.5
XVI	<i>"We are aware that even the concepts of 'empirics' and 'theory' mean different things to different research traditions, and we will do our utmost to do justice to the differences and evaluate every submission on its own merits and claims."</i>	28(1), 2022, p. 5
XVII	<i>"The EJIR was established in 1995 as a publishing 'home' that might represent the European tradition in IR. There was a perception among the founders that much of the breadth and depth of this inheritance was inadequately represented by the major US journals of the day."</i>	24(1), 2018, p. 4
XVIII	<i>"In our view, it is vital that the leading edge of debates about both the substantive issues in IR, and the epistemological and methodological questions about how to study them, be conducted on a worldwide basis, with strong voices coming from all the major regions."</i>	11(1), 2005, p. 7
XIX	<i>"Furthermore, we acknowledge the different research cultures present in IR and seek to increase the pluralism and diversity of voices being heard in the field."</i>	28(1), 2022, p. 5
XX	<i>"This included, among other shifts, attention to the 'English School', European innovations in social theory and critical theory perspectives that previously had to 'fight hard' for inclusion anywhere. Thus, much effort has been successfully invested to provide through the journal a home for what was missing in 'traditional' IR."</i>	24(1), 2018, p. 4
XXI	<i>"While EJIR has served as a bridge between US and European IR discourses and practices, there is a need for research in IR to be augmented by non-Western traditions."</i>	28(1), 2022, p. 3
XXII	<i>"This theoretical and methodological openness aims to produce a European journal with global impact, fostering broad awareness and innovation in a dynamic discipline."</i>	Aims & Scope
XXIII	<i>"Above all, we aim to achieve a representative balance across the diversity of the field and to promote deeper understanding of the rapidly changing world around us."</i>	24(1), 2018, p. 5
XXIV	<i>"Ida Danewid's intervention into the debate on cities in the global political economy uses the 2017 Grenfell fire in West London as the empirical hook from which to hang a theoretical argument in favor of bringing race into critical IPE."</i>	26(4), 2020, p. 952
XXV	<i>"The study of global cities has been on the rise in IR and has drawn attention to new forms of urban violence, hierarchy, and exclusion."</i>	26(4), 2020, p. 952
XXVI	<i>"Yet, as Danewid argues, for the most part these have been discussed through the prism of widening class inequality under neoliberalism."</i>	26(4), 2020, p. 952
XXV	<i>"Scholarship has neglected questions of race and racism, or failed to fully connect them to political economic analysis and critique."</i>	26(4), 2020, p. 952
XXVI	<i>"In short, understanding the violence of neoliberal urbanism requires us to acknowledge the role of race and racism within capitalism and see</i>	26(4), 2020,

	<i>that contemporary neoliberal urbanisation is historically embedded in an urbanization of empire."</i>	p. 952
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Millennium

	Quotation	Issue, Year, Page
I	<i>"Since the mid-1980s, Millennium has stood out for innovating research in a staggering breadth of issue-areas, including, but not limited to, critical and normative theory, femi-nist and gender theory, post-structuralism, post-colonialism, empires and imperialism, nationalism, religion, culture, and the philosophical traditions of IR."</i>	40(1), 2011, p. 107
II	<i>"There is, however, another tradition that we think is as important as expansion, and that is a tradition of critical engagement."</i>	37(3), 2009, p. 531
III	<i>"Hence, following Foucault's call for constant checking, it seemed to us there was a genuine need for a forum that engaged with the concept of power in international politics from a fresh set of perspectives."</i>	33(3), 2005, p. iii
IV	<i>"As this brief overview shows, the articles collected in this issue not only offer a broad range of definitions of power, anchored in rich theoretical and empirical discussions, they also represent very different research 'traditions'."</i>	33(3), 2005, p. vi
V	<i>"We see this move towards critical engagement with core concepts as an important one for Millennium; as we have expanded the horizontal dimension of the field by encouraging creative scholarship, we also have a responsibility to encourage the application of the dissident perspectives that the journal has fostered to the big theoretical questions in the field."</i>	37(3), 2009, p. 531
VI	<i>"From the positivist and realist to the post-structuralist and critical voices contained in this volume ..."</i>	38(3), 2010, p. 500
VII	<i>"They direct our attention to liberalism as an explanatory theory versus liberalism as an ontology; to liberalism as a set of normative values structuring inter-vention into other societies versus liberalism as an economic system; to the politics of and resistance to liberalism at the micro-level versus the politics and policies of liberal institutions and governance at the macro-level."</i>	38(3), 2010, p. 507
VIII	<i>"We set out to encourage engagement across the full range of approaches in IR, and we want to thank the conference participants, many of whom travelled far distances and brought together diverse theoretical positions and perspectives."</i>	38(3), 2010, p. 507
IX	<i>"This article confirms the value of exploring an alternative history of IR from its margins as a powerful tool for expanding the present focus of the discipline's mainstream."</i>	40(3), 2012, p. 436

X	<i>“For a discipline that often invokes dialogue with the ‘other’, but then earns a living with the systematic caricaturing of the rival theory of the day, Pragmatism invokes a critical, inclusively reflexive ethos.”</i>	31(3), 2002, p. iii
XI	<i>“Pragmatism invites punctual engagement with the practice of world politics—a practice whose constant flux and turbulence is systematically exposing the limits of IR theory today, if not defying its very name.”</i>	31(3), 2002, p. iii
XII	<i>“The starting point of the conference was that theory (a set of practices in itself) constructs and delimits what is possible and/or impossible in inter- national relations.”</i>	40(3), 2012, p. 431
XIII	<i>“Through the prism of pragmatism, the nexus between theory and practice is recast, the role of the IR scholar—his and her responsibilities and self-understandings—is foregrounded, and the theory/practice divide is, at least tentatively, bridged.”</i>	31(3), 2002, p. iv
XIV	<i>“Without being too prescriptive in terms of substantive definitions, theoretical approach or purpose, and driven by some curiosity about where it could take us and the readership of Millennium, we wanted to see what value there was in addressing the Sublime from the perspective of International Relations.”</i>	34(3), 2006, p. i
XV	<i>“Given Millennium’s location at the intersection of many different approaches to the study of ‘the international’, we chose a conference topic that we hoped would inspire contributions from IR scholars committed to as broad a range of theoretical positions as possible.”</i>	35(3), 2007, p. i
XVI	<i>“While the centrality of ‘the international’ in the discipline makes it a theme that speaks to the widest range of scholars inside the academy, is also likely to elicit a very diverse range of responses.”</i>	35(3), 2007, p. i
XVII	<i>“The papers are in broad agreement that the problem of the international has to be reconceptualised, as a consequence of both developments in world politics and transformations in the theoretical landscape of IR.”</i>	35(3), 2007, p. ii
XVIII	<i>“Empirical phenomena, like transformations in and intensification of global interconnectedness, to give but one example, mean that ‘the international’ is a dynamic social phenomenon.”</i>	35(3), 2007, p. i
XIX	<i>“For some, a theory of ‘the international’ might not be possible at all.”</i>	35(3), 2007, p. i
XX	<i>“The final two contributions stand out by calling for methodological innovation.”</i>	33(3), 2005, p. v
XXI	<i>“Second, Agathangelou and Ling suggest that the re-organisation of Self-Other relations towards an alternative, non-confrontational state can be imagined through poetry.”</i>	33(3), 2005, p. v
XXII	<i>“Drawing on both Greek and Jewish traditions that located the birth of self-consciousness in alternative accounts of ‘a sense of wonder’ and ‘fear of the Lord’ respectively, they theorised the power of landscape and/or closeness to God to give birth to particular communities each constituted in their own relationship with specific natural</i>	34(3), 2006, p. ii

	<i>surroundings, challenging the modern sense of a universal community that originated in the 18th Century.”</i>	
XXIII	<i>“(Re)integrating some ‘missing voices’ on the international, like aspects of Gramsci’s work (see Morton’s article in this volume), the work of Proudhon (see Prichard’s article) and the ‘early’ Marx (see Chandler’s article) opens up new avenues for research on the topic.”</i>	35(3), 2007, p. 2
XXIV	<i>“Critics charge that the enlightenment’s foundational ideology failed to deliver its promise of individual freedom and knowledge ... ; that it has provided the few with prosperity at the cost of environmental degradation and poverty for the many; that it has left the world with an economic system that is forever teetering on the brink; that it has fundamentally remained a Euro-centric imposition on a culturally and ideologically still-diverse world; and that it has been unable to guarantee the fundamental right to life of the millions that have fallen victim to war and genocide.”</i>	38(3), 2010, p. 499
XXV	<i>“This both validates the distinction between an American core and different Western and non- Western peripheries and underlines the structural conditions that allow only some theories (in particular, those coming from the American core) to emerge”</i>	40(3), 2012, p. 436
XXVI	<i>“This is particularly true for IR, which, according to Gill, revolves to a large extent around an ‘imperial common sense’ that ‘assumes the maintenance of structures and practices of global inequality that permit the USA and its principal allies to consume the lion’s share of global resources in ways that are often violent, unjust and unsustainable and associated with the intensified exploitation of human beings and nature’.”</i>	40(3), 2012, p. 433
XXVII	<i>“Perhaps, if one common theme emerges out of this diverse issue, it is the ability of liberalism to reinvent itself.”</i>	38(3), 2010, p. 507
XXVIII	<i>“Whether, as Ikenberry argues, liberal structures will retain a benign form even as US authority wanes, or whether, as posited by other contribu- tors, liberalism will react to systemic change through greater hegemonic control, liberalism in theory and practice will quite possibly find a way to adapt.”</i>	38(3), 2010, p. 507
XXIX	<i>“Critiquing monocentrism in liberal thought, he argues that non- Western powers and regions have contributed to change, at least since the end of the Cold War.”</i>	38(3), 2010, p. 502