Unprofessional peer reviews disproportionately harm underrepresented groups in STEM

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Supplemental Tables and Figures

Table S1: Breakdown of raw data for each gender for each of the three models: a) scientific aptitude, b) productivity, and c) career advancement. Values are the raw counts for each category (1-5).

	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Scientific Aptitude						
Men	97	59	34	33	24	**247**
Non-binary	1	1	1	1	0	**4**
Women	73	63	95	80	55	**366**
Grand Total	**171**	**123**	**130**	**114**	**79**	**617**
Productivity						
Men	89	54	46	35	25	**249**
Non-binary	0	0	0	3	1	**4**
Women	63	79	110	70	45	**367**
Grand Total	**152**	**133**	**156**	**108**	**71**	**620**
Career Advancement						
Men	124	40	43	22	19	**248**
Non-binary	2	0	1	0	1	**4**
Women	124	91	63	47	41	**366**
Grand Total	**250**	**131**	**107**	**69**	**61**	**618**

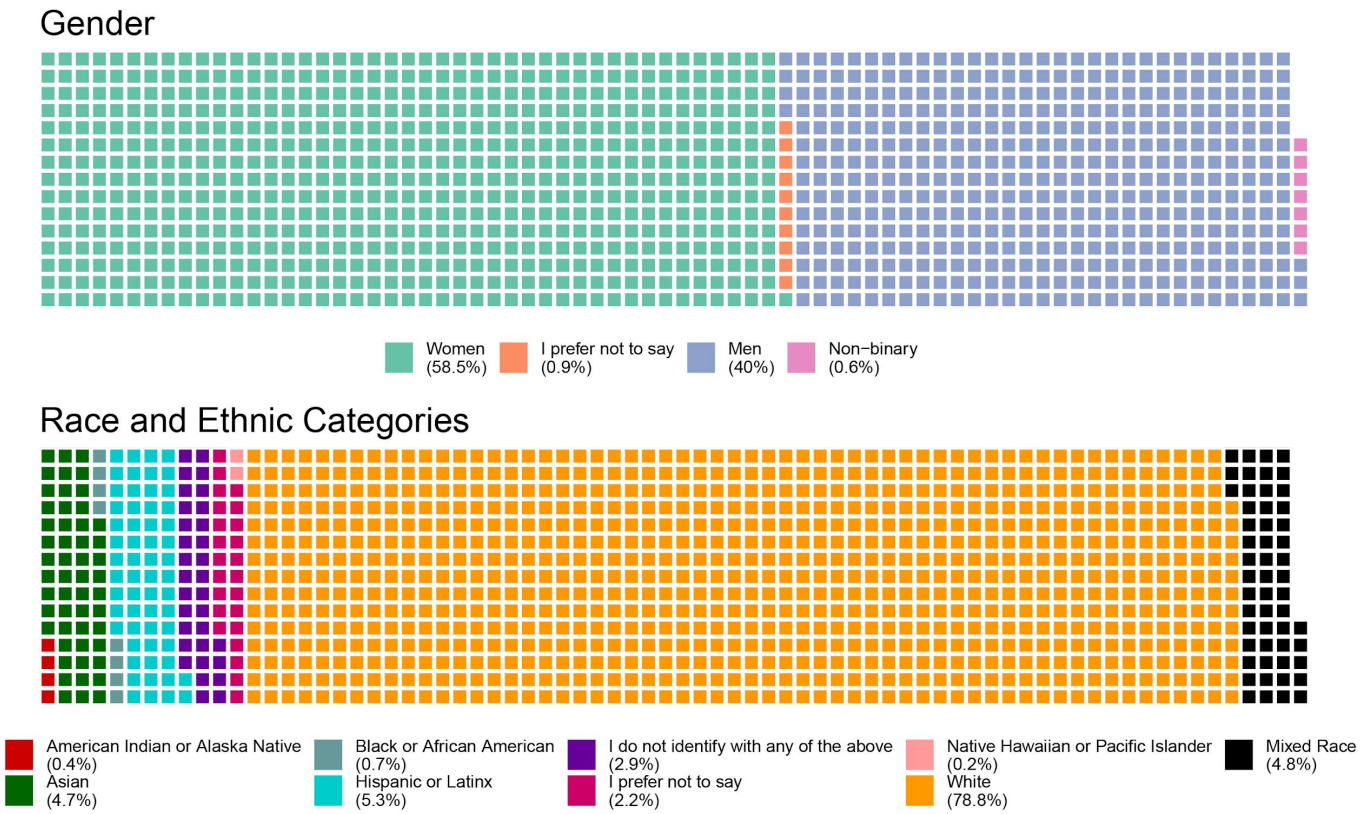

Figure S1: Percentage of all respondents by gender and race/ethnicity for all categories in the survey.

Figure S2: Results from Bayesian logistic regression showing the probability of receiving an unprofessional peer review by intersectional groups. Symbols are medians ± 95% BCI. There is no significant difference in the probability of receiving an unprofessional review among these four groups.