

surveys with large racial/ethnic minority samples (Barreto et al. 2018).

In addition to individual-level data, contributors received several data enhancements (e.g., aggregate-level contextual data) to merge into the 2016 dataset. A full list of contributors from 2016, access to topline results, and other materials are available via a public website developed to share information and publications using the CMPS (www.cmpsurvey.org).

All of the contributors and their coauthors share the entire dataset—including access to all 394 questions—to promote dynamic collaborations through coauthorships and research opportunities, particularly for undergraduate and graduate students, post-docs, and junior and senior faculty.

Our 2016 CMPS contributors and their coauthors have published more than 15 academic articles and research-oriented opinion pieces using 2016 CMPS data, with many others in the pipeline. With questions that focus explicitly on race/ethnicity, public policies, public opinion—and the inclusion of large samples of racial and ethnic groups, US- and foreign-born respondents, and voters and nonvoters—the 2016 CMPS provides essential empirical information on the state of modern politics in an increasingly diverse United States.

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Expanding the Academic Pipeline in REP through Workshops, Writing Retreats, and Networking Opportunities

In the summers of 2017 and 2018, a diverse group of more than 100 scholars gathered at UCLA for a two-day CMPS Summer Research Workshop and Planning Meeting. This meeting also served as a research, professional-development, and networking opportunity for REP scholars and community leaders outside of academia. The CMPS Workshop was funded by the American Political Science Association's (APSA) Centennial Center, the National Science Foundation and other cosponsors.

Among attendees who submitted a postworkshop evaluation form, the majority were from underrepresented minority backgrounds. More than half identified as first-generation college graduates, meaning that they are the first in their family to earn a degree from a four-year university. Of the attendees that responded, 22% had attended an HBCU or HSI and almost one in four currently teach at a predominantly minority-serving institution.

In addition to the UCLA workshops, in June 2018, Lorrie Frasure-Yokley and Tyson-King Meadows (University of Maryland–Baltimore County) hosted a two-day writing retreat for the “Collaborative Writing and Publishing Working Group in the Study of Black Politics” using 2016 CMPS data at APSA headquarters in Washington, DC. By securing funding from the APSA Edward Artinian Fund for Publishing, the organizers brought together an intergenerational group of 22 scholars who worked in research teams using data from the 2016 CMPS. This writing-retreat format serves as a model for other research

groups using the CMPS data to meet, collaborate, and guide their projects to publication.

Preparing for The 2020 CMPS

The 2020 CMPS will continue and expand the highly successful, groundbreaking 2016 CMPS, which broadened the scope of access to high-quality national-survey data with large and generalizable samples of racial and ethnic groups in the United States. The 2020 CMPS aims to increase the sample size from 10,000 to an estimated 20,000 cases, including but not limited to the following groups: Latinos, African Americans, Asian Americans, whites, Muslim Americans, black Caribbean immigrants, black African immigrants, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians.

The 2020 CMPS will continue to invest time and resources in the professional development of an inclusive group of scholars—particularly women, underrepresented minority and first-generation students, junior faculty, and postdoctoral fellows—through conferences and workshops, as well as sustained mentorship, research, and publishing opportunities. These efforts build on the proven success of the 2016 CMPS and will continue to help scholars meet their full potential as the next generation of data innovators and researchers. ■

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POLITICS, GROUPS, AND IDENTITIES AND NEW PATHWAYS TO REP PUBLISHING IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Journals are mirrors to a discipline. One of their important functions is reflecting how a discipline perceives itself. Editors are both gateways and gatekeepers. They not only evaluate what is fit to print but also which topics are to be addressed in the annals of disciplinary scholarship. The theories, data, and findings of a discipline are displayed in the pages of journals. *Politics, Groups, and Identities (PGI)*—not unlike its peers *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics*, *National Political Science Review*, and *Politics & Gender*—performs an important function in the discipline, which fundamentally alters that reflection. . These subfield-specific journals emerged in response to scholarly demand for more visible and accessible scholarship, making the discipline of political science more inclusive of a range of research topics, scholars, and methodologies.

Publishing as Disciplinary Service

PGI publishes works across all subfields of political science, focusing on the politics of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexuality, class, and other dimensions of identity and structural disadvantage. *PGI* answers a demand for relevant scholarship in the discipline, broadening its reach and representativeness. Women and scholars of color are underrepresented in the discipline's most prestigious journals (Teele and Thelen 2017). Yet, a recent scholarly examination of political science journals

Toward this end, *PGI* also works to demystify publishing in journals. Such demystification often occurs within private social networks; however, *PGI* journal editors use "Meet the Editors" panels at national and regional association meetings, ads in conference programs, and coffee breaks as tools of outreach to encourage formal and informal interactions with the journal. These tools signal *PGI*'s openness to scholars, research topics, and readership, creating and fostering an inclusive intellectual community in the discipline.

Outreach may not be necessary (or even obligatory) for more established groups, but it is vital for journals that publish research on disenfranchised groups and whose authors often are members of those communities.

found that women view their odds of being published in *PGI* more favorably and are more likely to state that they will submit their research to this journal (Brown et al. 2019). Indeed, in Volume 6, which was published in 2018, 54% of authors were women, 53.4% were scholars of color, and 39.8% were junior scholars.

Publishing research on identity by scholars of diverse backgrounds is a crucial function. In the absence of *PGI* and journals like it, whole sets of scholarship, pathbreaking theories, concepts, analysis, and fundamental contributions to the literature around issues related to undertheorized groups would have less distribution. The organization of the journal illustrates this. Original research articles are *PGI*'s "bread and butter"; this is where cutting-edge work is showcased. In recent years, *PGI* authors contributed to topics including body politics, Asian American politics, second-class citizenship, intersectionality, gender stereotyping, and LGBTQ politics. In addition, *PGI* features dialogue sections that provide a unique avenue for a collection of authors to contribute to a conversation surrounding a topic. For example, in 2019, *PGI* is working with organizers of the Collaborative Multiracial Post-Election Survey to coordinate a dialogue on linked fate to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Michael C. Dawson's *Behind the Mule*. This issue will be accompanied by a panel at the 2019 APSA Annual Meeting.

Publishing as Outreach

In its pages, *PGI* and journals like it identify and cultivate scholarship on various topics and encourage scholars who might otherwise be absent from the discussion to contribute to the ongoing exchange of ideas in the discipline. *PGI* establishes lines of inquiry and connects scholars with one another. Outreach may not be necessary (or even obligatory) for more established groups, but it is vital for journals that publish research on disenfranchised groups and whose authors often are members of those communities. *PGI* considers outreach to these scholarly communities as a particular responsibility to make the discipline more diverse and inclusive. That is, journals like *PGI* may be obliged to identify the best work across subfields from scholars who are members of historically underrepresented groups, whereas other outlets may be satisfied with taking a hands-off approach to diversifying their authors.

This type of outreach may be of added importance to smaller or newer journals, but larger journals also may benefit from such work. Many journals explain to scholars what to do and what to avoid to be published in their pages. Encouraging researchers to submit their work for review is yet another type of outreach. Journal presentations at the Politics of Race, Immigration, and Ethnicity Consortium; the National Conference of Black Political Scientists; and the Symposium on the Politics of Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity encourage promising young scholars to submit papers for review. Of course, there is no guarantee of publication, but it is a service to the discipline to invite graduate students and assistant professors to submit their best work for publication.

Publishing as Mentoring

To address the underrepresentation of women and (to a lesser extent) ethno-racial-minority authors in political science journals, scholars have examined whether editors and reviewers contribute to this publication gap (Djupe, Smith, and Sokhey 2018). Although studies have found that editorial decisions may not be biased against women, the authors concluded that editors can and should take proactive measures to reduce the gender submission gap (Brown and Samuels 2018). It is within this vein that journals can serve a mentoring function. Mentoring can take place in the review process, where especially good manuscripts may receive the opportunity for more than one round of review. Working with the lead editors, a member of *PGI*'s editorial team determines that a manuscript could benefit from additional time and then works with the author to improve the paper and present a novel or interesting idea. This is not routine, but it is one way that journals can help emerging scholars produce their best work. It is not all "sink or swim." *PGI* sometimes allows for substantive revisions and repeated rounds to polish good work that otherwise might not be published due to shortcomings that could have been fixed.

Conclusion

PGI seeks to publish the best scholarship in the areas of politics, groups and identities, broadly defined. To do so, the journal takes an active role in fostering and supporting scholarship on undertheorized groups and by underrepresented minorities. *PGI* urges other editors to use these three practices to diversify

their authors, reviewers, and subject areas published in their journals. ■

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Achieving Diversity and Inclusion in Political Science

Diversity and Inclusion Programs

The American Political Science Association has several major programs aimed at enhancing diversity within the discipline and identifying and aiding students and faculty from under-represented backgrounds in the political science field. These programs include:

Ralph Bunche Summer Institute (RBSI) (Undergraduate Juniors)

The RBSI Program is an annual five-week program designed to introduce to the world of doctoral study in political science to those undergraduate students from under-represented racial/ethnic groups or those interested in broadening participation in political science and pursuing scholarship on issues affecting underrepresented groups or issues of tribal sovereignty and governance. Application deadline: January of each year. For more information, visit www.apsanet.org/rbsi.

APSA Minority Fellows Program (MFP) (Undergraduate Seniors or MA and PhD students)

(Fall Cycle for seniors and MA Students, Spring Cycle for PhD students) MFP is a fellowship competition for those applying to graduate school, designed to increase the number of individuals from under-represented backgrounds with PhD's in political science. Application deadline: October and March of each year. For more information, visit www.apsanet.org/mfp.

Minority Student Recruitment Program (MSRP) (Undergraduates and Departmental members)

The MSRP was created to identify undergraduate students from under-represented backgrounds who are interested in, or show potential for, graduate study and, ultimately, to help further diversify the political science profession. For more information, visit www.apsanet.org/msrp.

APSA Mentoring Program

The Mentoring Program connects undergraduate, graduate students, and junior faculty to experienced and senior members of the profession for professional development mentoring. APSA membership is required for mentors. To request a mentor or be a mentor, visit www.apsanet.org/mentor.

APSA Status Committees

APSA Status Committees develop and promote agendas and activities concerning the professional development and current status of under-represented communities within the political science discipline. For a listing of all APSA status committees, visit www.apsanet.org/status-committees.

For more information on all Diversity and Inclusion Programs, visit us online at www.apsanet.org/diversityprograms. Please contact Kimberly Mealy, PhD, Senior Director of Diversity and Inclusion Programs with any questions: kmealy@apsanet.org.

To contribute to an APSA Fund, such as the Ralph Bunche Endowment Fund or the Hanes Walton Jr. Fund, visit us at www.apsanet.org/donate.