Supplementary Information

Figure S1. A) Total number of articles by year, by journal. There are fewer total articles in 2018 because we acquired the data from Altmetric.com partway through 2019, but only included articles from 2018 that were old enough to have computed 1-year scores. **B)** Number of articles that received an AAS of 0, by year, by journal. **C)** Number of articles that received an AAS greater than 0, by year, by journal. In later years, almost all articles get a score above 0. This could be because Twitter usership in academia has increased over time, and authors or journals ensure that their articles get tweeted at least once.

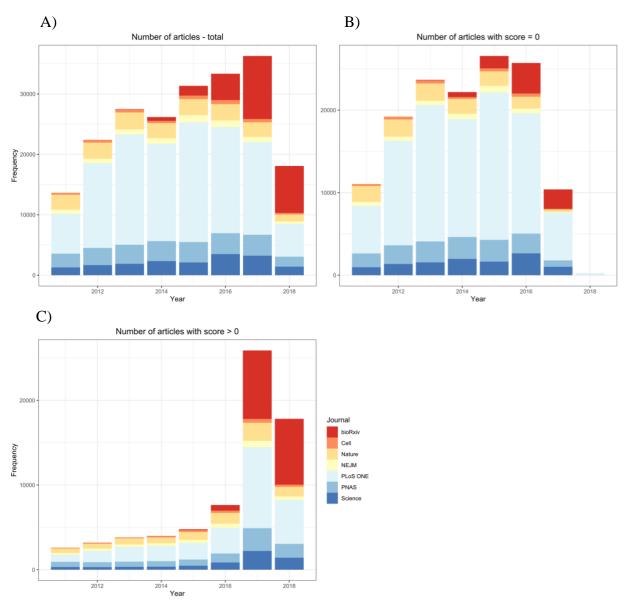
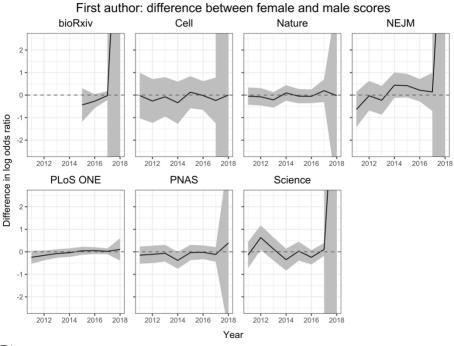
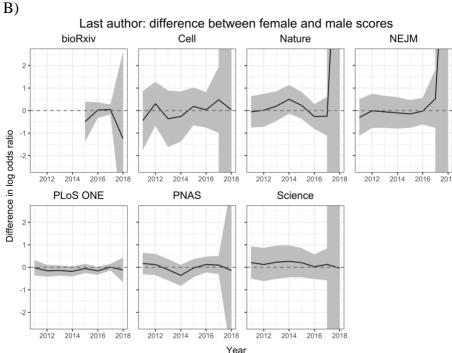


Figure S2. A) Mean gender bias in seven idiotypic journals for if a journal receives an AAS for first authors; **B)** Mean gender bias in seven idiotypic journals for if a journal receives an AAS for last authors; **C)** Mean gender bias in seven idiotypic journals for magnitude of AAS for last authors. A) and B) have wide confidence intervals that go beyond the bounds of the figure for 2018 because, by 2018, very few articles have scores of 0 (see Figure S1). A)







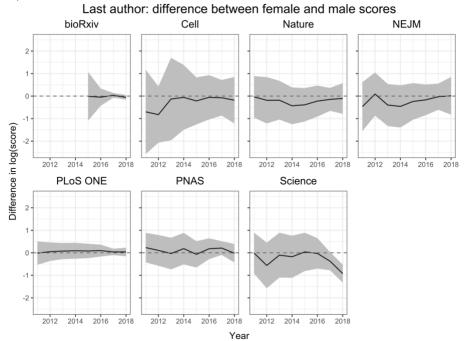


Figure S3. A) *Median gender bias in seven idiotypic journals for the magnitude of AAS for first authors;* **B)** *Median gender bias in seven idiotypic journals for the magnitude of AAS for last authors.*

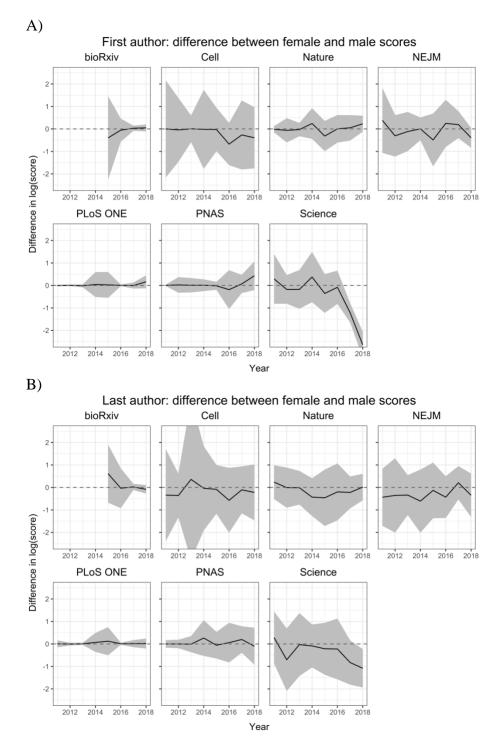


Figure S4. A) Mean impact of publication month on log(AAS) for bioRxiv. **B)** Mean impact of publication month on log(AAS) for all journals except bioRxiv. **C)** Mean impact of number of authors on log(AAS) for bioRxiv. **D)** Mean impact of number of authors on log(AAS) for all journals except bioRxiv. **E)** Mean impact of proportion of female authors on log(AAS) for bioRxiv. **F)** Mean impact of proportion of female authors on log(AAS) for all journals except bioRxiv.

