

DISPARITIES IN EDITORSHIP POSITIONS FOR WOMEN

APA PUBLIC INTEREST WOMEN'S PROGRAMS OFFICE

Gaps in Journal Editorship Positions

Journal editors hold formal influence by deciding which manuscripts will be published in professional journals disseminated to broad audiences of scholars and practitioners.

Although the proportion of women ad hoc reviewers involved in the scientific review process of APA journals increased from 14% in 1994 to 40% in 2013, the proportion of women editors of APA journals increased from 11% in 1994 to only 18% in 2013. Thus, while more than one in three APA ad hoc peer reviewers are women, **fewer than one in five APA journal editors are women.**

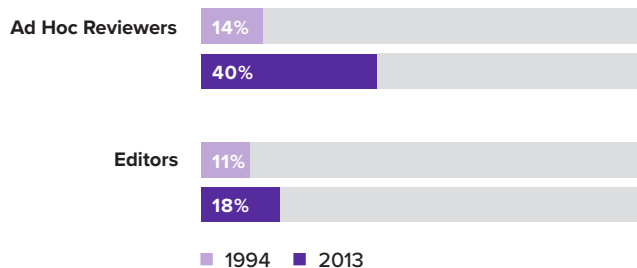
Gender parity for journal editors in psychology will take 100 years to achieve.

ACTION STEPS

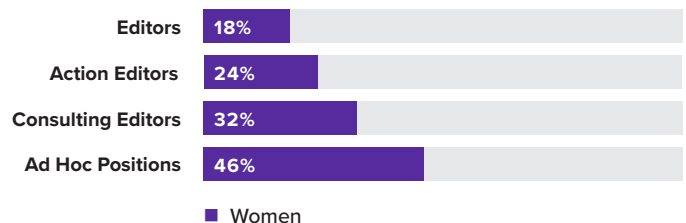
What Psychology Can Do

- Expand convention programming on the pathway to editorship, the logistics of being an editor, and how to identify and pursue editorial opportunities. Include components specific to women, minorities, and other classes that may face added barriers and fewer resources to enable such career choices.
- Proactively address gender and race disparities in associate and senior journal editor positions.
- Create a formalized advocacy mentorship program to increase the professional advocacy skills of women and other minority groups to address inequities.

Proportion of women ad hoc reviewers of APA journals vs. as APA journal editors: **1994–2013**



Women are underrepresented in top editorial positions in APA journals



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Unless otherwise noted, the information here is drawn from the *Changing Gender Composition of Psychology: Update and Expansion of the 1995 Task Force Report* (APA, Committee on Women in Psychology, 2017). Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/pi/women/programs/gender-composition/index.aspx>