

**A longitudinal portrait of women as first authors
in *Les Cahiers Internationaux de Psychologie Sociale*
and the *Revue Internationale de Psychologie Sociale****

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Summary This poster targets the question of gender equality and diversity within academia using a longitudinal perspective. More precisely, various authors have shown that an underrepresentation of women in sciences as well as in scholarly journals exists (Buboltz, Demmer, & Hoffman, 2010, Ceci, & Williams, 2007; Tesser, & Bau, 2002).

1. Relevance

Since articles published in scholarly journals are known to “reflect the purpose, interests, and values of a given psychological discipline” (Buboltz, Demmer, and Hoffman, 2010, p. 368), it seems pertinent to examine this cultural product in terms of gender differences in order to verify if things have changed for women in academia in the last thirty years.

2. Aims & Objectives

With this idea in mind, the content of two social psychology journals was analysed with the aim of providing a descriptive portrayal of who publishes in *Les Cahiers Internationaux de Psychologie Sociale* and in the *Revue Internationale de Psychologie Sociale*.

3. Methods

To create this portrait, we used 502 articles published in *Les Cahiers Internationaux de Psychologie Sociale*, from 1989 to 2016, and 422 articles published in the *Revue Internationale de Psychologie Sociale*, from 1988 to 2015. Articles were coded in terms of the gender, the country and the university of origin of the first author and the number of time each article was cited (based on Google Scholar).

4. Results

Results indicate that articles found in these international journals originate mostly from France. Furthermore, an examination of the gender of the first author in all the published articles reveals that men are more likely to hold this rank than women. Nevertheless, an evolution can be observed concerning women as first author over the decades. In these two journals, things have changed as women are publishing just as much as men in both journals. Finally, mixed results were found when comparing the number of citations for an article between men and women.

5. Conclusions

In closing, while our results may appear encouraging in terms of gender equality, we believe that it is important to note that such a trend is occurring in journals where the impact of these journals is low in the landscape of social psychology journals.

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