

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SPANISH PSYCHOLOGY

Analysis of the magazine *Psicothema* from 2013 to 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this work is to analyze the participation that women have had in the field of psychology in terms of scientific production in the Spanish journal *Psicothema* from 2013 to 2017 and to know what contributions women have had in Spanish psychology.

Throughout history, the female gender in both psychological discipline and society has occupied a second place, being ignored and little valued (Hyde, 1995). To this we must add the academic exclusion by preventing women from accessing university studies. Psychology was consolidated as a discipline from an androcentric vision, which justified the rejection of women and made the contributions of pioneer women invisible (Winkler, 2007). The first generation of psychologists in the US entered the university system through women colleges. From its foundation until 1938 only 2 reached the presidency, Calkins and Washburn. Despite the difficulties mentioned, between 1921 and 1938 there was a third of women in the American Psychological Association (APA) but few managed to become presidents (glass ceiling) (Colmenares, 2011).

The incorporation of women occurred late, in this process it can be highlighted the creation in 1969 of the Association for Women in Psychology, which led to the creation of the Society for the Psychology of Women, established in 1973 as the 35th the American Psychological Association, being a new branch denominated Psychology of women and gender. This organization has played an important role in the process of incorporation and promotion of women in scientific and academic activities (Rosser, 2008). At the end of the 20th century there was an important rupture in the male dominance model that was formalized within the framework of psychology, eliminating the myths in gender differences (Barberá, 2008). From that moment, the psychology of women

became a multidisciplinary field. That is why the interest to know the role played by women in this science.

This journal has been chosen since it is included in both relevant national and international databases. This journal publishes about a hundred articles per year and works of basic as applied research are admitted, belonging to any field of Psychology.

METHOD

To carry out this bibliographic review work, the CSIC bibliographic database published by the Higher Congress of Scientific Research was analyzed. The search was carried out in the ISOC database that is integrated within the CSIC, dedicated to the Social Sciences and Humanities. In the database of has been introduced on behalf of the journal Psicothema as the main descriptor and then in the year of publication section has put the year you want to analyze, from 2013 to 2017.

All the data of the articles classified by years and with the following fields have been downloaded: authors, title, descriptors, universities and abstract for later study. With this and through the SPSS we have carefully analyzed all the articles published each year, the total number of signatures of men and women, the signatures in each year, as well as the universities, and the most productive research areas.

RESULTS

We analyzed 324 articles where different authors responsible for 1262 signatures participated, of which 638 (50.55%) correspond to women and 624 (49.44%) correspond to men. In addition, an average of 64.8 articles per year have been published, the year of lowest production was 2017 (40 articles). We have been able to observe a correlation of 0.27 at a level of significance of 0.000, which indicates that there are no significant differences between men and women. Despite this, we can observe an increase in the number of women's firms during the last year and a decrease in the number of signatures of men. We have also observed that the authors who have published in the journal Psicothema belong to 54 Spanish universities, 64 foreign universities and 58 research institutions. The university of greater production is the University of Oviedo with 51 different signatures since that is where the magazine was founded. The index of collaboration has been 3,

89, a high rate typical of current science, with more articles from a firm of men than women. Among the most productive women we find Esther Calvete Zumalde with 5 signatures and Izaskun Orue Sola and Paula Elosua Oliden with 4 signatures. The first two focus on violence against women and the third on linguistics and behavior.

CONCLUSIONS

With our data we can conclude that there are no significant differences in the number of signatures between men and women, although there is a greater difference in 2017. Like there is a smaller number of articles published in that year. We can also conclude that there is a large number of universities that have participated, being the University of Oviedo the one with the greatest contribution. And we also find that there are more men with only one firm than women.

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