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The Profession

An Assessment of Articles Published by Women in 15 Top Political Science Journals

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More women populate political science classrooms and political science departments in colleges and universities across the country today than they did 10 years ago. (See Table 1) In fact, according to Sarkees and McGlen (1992), women now receive about 40% of bachelor's degrees, 31% of master's degrees, and 27% of doctoral degrees issued from American political science departments. Sarkees and McGlen's data depict a large increase in the percentage of women receiving political science degrees over the past two decades. While women now receive 1 out of every 4 political science doctoral degrees, 20 years ago they received only 1 in 10 (Sarkees and McGlen 1992, 50–52).

As with academic degrees, faculty positions also show an increase in female participation in political science. Women held only 5.5% of all political science faculty positions in the 1960s. That percentage rose to almost 15% by the late 1980s (Sarkees and McGlen 1992, 54). However, female representation in political science faculties has not been equally distributed across academic tiers. While women hold 34% of all full-time instructor positions and 28% of all assistant professorships, only about 16% of all associate professors and about 8% of all full professors are women (Sarkees and McGlen 1992, 59). What accounts for the persistent underrepresentativeness of females? One thesis is that female faculty do not perform one or more of the activities required of senior faculty.

As women have increased their presence in the discipline, have they kept pace with their male

counterparts in professional activities and research publications?

Both endeavors have been increasingly tied to opportunities for tenure and promotion in graduate and undergraduate political science departments. Thus, understanding female participation in professional activities and publishing is necessary for women who are interested in academic advancement.

Female professional participation has been measured in several ways. First, membership in the national association implies commitment to the profession. Sarkees and McGlen (1992, 76–79) found that women now constitute 23% of the American Political Science Association's (APSA) membership, nearly double their representation in 1985. Second, participation in conventions and meetings suggests pursuit of professional interaction. Gruberg (1990, 635) studied the participation of women at the 1991 APSA annual meeting and found that 22% of all chairs, 24% of all paper presenters, and 24% of all discussants were women. Third, office-holding and committee membership illustrate adherence to professional norms and demonstrate acceptance by the organization's membership. Women hold about 25% of all APSA elective and appointive positions ("Affirmative Action" 1989, 103) and about 33% of all regional and state association offices (Bardes 1990).

Women's research and publication efforts have not been as thoroughly studied as their professional activities. Several conclusions, however, have been offered. Converse and Converse (1971) report that female political scientists were less likely than male political scientists to conduct research and pub-

lish. Simeone (1987, 65–66) discovered that even when women publish in political science journals, their articles are unlikely to be cited by male colleagues. The sad conclusion is, because women publish less frequently and because men are unlikely to cite female-authored articles, few women are perceived to be top researchers in the field (Klingemann, Groffman, and Campagna 1989).

This study answers several questions about female publishing success in political science journals. First, I determined the amount of female involvement in publishing political science journal articles and look specifically at how frequently they appear as single authors, lead coauthors and secondary coauthors. Second, I determine if these percentages are consistent across journals and over time. Next, overall authorship and coauthorship patterns of women are compared with those of men. Then, the length and topics of articles with female authors are compared to those of articles with male authors. Finally, I reflect on several recommendations by the Committee on the Status of Women (1992) as they relate to efforts by women to conduct research and publish in political science journals.

Data and Methods

Fifteen journals were selected for this analysis of female publication activity. The journals were selected with regard to their position on Garand's (1990) impact and evaluation rankings of political science journals. The impact rating measures a journal's general influence over all

TABLE 1
Percentages of Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degrees and Instructor, Assistant, Associate, and Full Professorships Received by Females

Degree	Percent
Bachelor's	40.4
Master's	31.3
*Doctorate	27.4
Faculty Position	
Instructor	34.1
Assistant Professor	28.1
Associate Professor	16.4
**Full Professor	8.1

Source: Sarkees and McGlen 1992, 51-59.
 *1986-87
 **1990-91

political scientists; the evaluation rating involves the assessment only of the political scientists who conduct and publish research in the journal's area. (See Table 2) The journals extend across the continuum of political science fields and range from general social science and political science journals to issue-specific publications. A few of the journals even had women editors during the period under investigation.

Each journal article was coded for date of publication, page length, and topic. The gender of every author for each article was determined. If the article was written by more than one author, the arrangement of their names was also itemized to know whether a male or female was the first, second, third,

or even fourth author. The arrangement of authors' names was also coded as either in or out of alphabetic order. Finally, each author's university affiliation was coded to determine the collaborative efforts of political scientists from the same institution.

How Much and Where Do Women Publish?

Between 1983 and 1994, nearly 6,000 articles were published in the sample frame. Almost 24% of the articles have at least one female author. In general this percentage appears promising, with women involved in the authorship or coauthorship of almost one of every four articles. In comparison, however, 85.4%, or almost nine of every ten, of the articles have at least one male author. Male authors dominate every journal in our sample except *Women and Politics*, where 82.6% of the articles have at least one female author and only 30.4% have at least one male author.

Do any gender-based publication patterns exist among the journals? Higher percentages of female-authored works appear in the regional journals than in the *American Political Science Review*. (See Table 3) Over one-fourth of the articles in the publications of the Western Political Science Association and the Southwestern Social Science Association have at least one female author, while a much lower per-

centage of articles with at least one female author appears in the profession's top journal, the *APSR*. This difference may be explained when the data in Table 1 are reanalyzed. The large group of women who are still at the lower academic tiers may be targeting lower status journals because they are still learning their craft and may be hesitant to submit their work to the top ranking journal. As more women enter the upper tiers of academe and as they become more grafted into major research institutions, *APSR* will likely have more articles with female authors.

Articles with at least one female author are also more frequent in journals with a focus on political institutions than in journals concentrating on political theory, comparative politics, or international relations. *Judicature*, *Public Administration Review*, and, to a lesser degree, *Legislative Studies Quarterly* regularly publish articles with female authors. On the other hand, female authors were largely absent from *Review of Politics*, *Conflict Resolution*, and *Policy Sciences*. Fortunately, these journals are not the only publications available for political scientists writing in these fields. *Political Theory* publishes a larger percentage of female authored articles than does *Review of Politics*. *Comparative Politics* and *World Politics* have higher percentages of female-authored works than *Conflict Resolution*. And journals that publish policy research, like *Social Science Quarterly* and *Western Political Quarterly*, for example, partially compensate for the dearth of female-authored works in *Policy Sciences*.

As illustrated in Table 4, women made steady progress in the publication of articles in the sample of political science journals from 1983 through 1994. (See Table 4) Variation between and across the journals is, however, considerable. Several volumes of *Review of Politics* had no female authors while every article in the 1987 volume of *Women and Politics* had at least one. Besides these extremes, the lowest proportion of articles with female authors was 3.8 percent in

TABLE 2
Garand's Impact and Evaluation Rankings

Publication	Impact	Evaluation
<i>American Political Science Review</i>	1	3
<i>World Politics</i>	4	1
<i>Comparative Politics</i>	7	21
<i>Western Political Quarterly</i>	10	35
<i>Public Administration Review</i>	10	35
<i>Conflict Resolution</i>	15	64
<i>Social Science Quarterly</i>	21	32
<i>American Politics Quarterly</i>	24	45
<i>Legislative Studies Quarterly</i>	25	31
<i>Political Theory</i>	29	16
<i>Review of Politics</i>	35	53
<i>Policy Sciences</i>	40	39
<i>Judicature</i>	59	46
<i>Social Science Journal</i>	69	69
<i>Women and Politics</i>	74	74

TABLE 3
Articles and Authors

Articles with at least	One Female Author	One Male Author
	%	%
All Journals	22.3	89.1
<i>Review of Politics (REVIEW)</i>	5.8	95.8
<i>Conflict Resolution (CONFLICT)</i>	15.7	96.1
<i>American Political Science Review (APSR)</i>	16.1	93.3
<i>Policy Sciences (SCIENCES)</i>	17.2	92.6
<i>Comparative Politics (COMPARATIVE)</i>	19.5	84.0
<i>World Politics (WORLD)</i>	19.9	84.7
<i>Political Theory (THEORY)</i>	20.1	80.3
<i>Legislative Studies Quarterly (LSQ)</i>	21.6	88.9
<i>Social Science Journal (SSJ)</i>	23.6	86.1
<i>American Politics Quarterly (APQ)</i>	24.6	88.6
<i>Public Administration Review (PAR)</i>	25.4	84.6
<i>Judicature (JUD)</i>	25.6	84.7
<i>Western Political Quarterly (WPQ)</i>	25.7	88.7
<i>Social Science Quarterly (SSQ)</i>	27.6	87.5
<i>Women and Politics (WOMEN)</i>	82.6	30.4

Quarterly, Social Science Journal, and Women and Politics experienced downward trends in the percentage of articles with at least one female author. While the downward trend in *Women and Politics* in all likelihood reflects regression toward the mean, the declination of the other journals is quite disturbing given the increase of females in the profession.

Male authors are more prevalent in every pattern of authorship in our sample. (See Table 5) Over 80 percent of articles printed in each of the journals over the past 12 years had a single male author or a male lead author. On the other hand, only about 18 percent of the articles had a single female author or female lead author. Again, women are more successful as a solo or lead author in regional and topical journals and not as prevalent as authors in *Conflict Resolution, Review of Politics, and American Political Science Review*. The only journal in which most of the articles were published by female authors was *Women and Politics*.

When the data in Tables 3 and 5 are compounded, several interesting conclusions can be made. For example, some journals with the highest percentages of articles with female authors actually have very small percentages of articles with female solo or lead authors. While over one-fourth of the articles published in *Social Science Quarterly*

the 1988 volume of *APSR*, while the highest was about 56 percent in the 1994 volume of *Judicature*. As this general increase occurred, however, articles with male authors remained consistently high across journals and over time. When the articles in *Women and Politics* are excluded, the percent of male-authored articles falls below 70 percent only once over the 12-year period. These findings suggest that female authors either choose to write with male colleagues more often or have been more successful with them. Otherwise, as the percent of articles with female authors increased, the percent with male authors would have decreased.

The data also reveal several in-

teresting temporal patterns. (See Table 4) Seven journals exhibit an increasing proclivity to publish articles with at least one female author: *Conflict Resolution, American Political Science Review, Social Science Quarterly, Western Political Quarterly, American Politics Quarterly, Public Administration Review, and Judicature*. (See Figure 1) A moderate increase in the inclination to publish such articles exists in four journals: *Policy Sciences, Political Theory, Comparative Politics, and World Politics*. (See Figure 2) Some journals have experienced decreases in female-authored publications. (See Figure 3) From 1983 through 1994 *Review of Politics, Legislative Studies*

TABLE 4
Articles with Female Authors Over Time

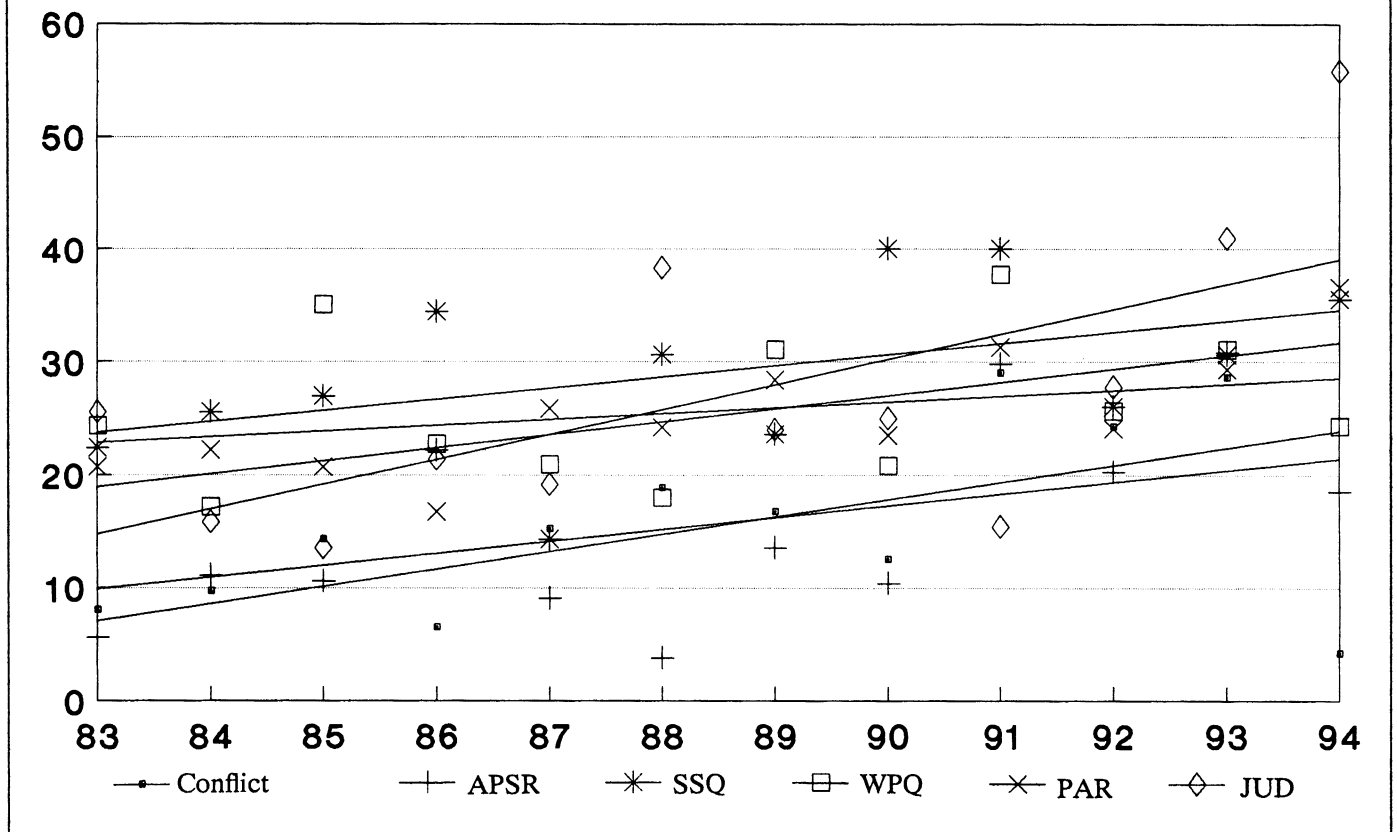
(Percent of articles with at least one female author.)*

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<i>REVIEW</i>	9.5	9.5	10.5	5.6	5.3	4.2	5.0	0.0	7.4	11.1	4.5	0.0
<i>CONFLICT</i>	8.0	9.7	14.3	6.5	15.2	18.8	16.7	12.5	29.0	24.3	28.6	4.2
<i>APSR</i>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>10.6</u>	22.2	9.1	3.8	13.5	10.4	29.8	20.3	30.8	18.5
<i>SCIENCES</i>	13.3	17.6	27.8	5.9	18.8	7.7	26.7	21.4	5.6	16.7	27.8	21.4
<i>COMPARATIVE</i>	22.7	8.3	14.3	23.8	20.8	4.3	30.0	33.3	19.0	19.0	15.0	30.0
<i>WORLD</i>	13.3	23.5	14.3	21.4	23.1	15.4	25.0	21.4	7.1	19.0	38.9	20.0
<i>THEORY</i>	4.4	21.7	30.4	13.0	13.6	27.3	10.0	<u>25.0</u>	<u>26.1</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>33.3</u>
<i>LSQ</i>	13.3	25.0	22.2	16.1	25.8	23.5	20.8	16.7	30.4	17.2	16.7	11.1
<i>SSJ</i>	16.1	52.9	28.6	13.3	25.0	20.0	21.9	22.6	12.5	20.8	24.0	30.0
<i>APQ</i>	8.0	25.0	22.7	33.3	9.1	<u>22.7</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>36.0</u>
<i>PAR</i>	20.7	22.2	20.7	16.7	25.9	24.2	28.4	23.5	31.3	24.1	29.3	36.6
<i>JUD</i>	25.6	15.8	13.5	21.4	19.1	38.3	24.0	25.0	15.4	27.8	40.9	55.8
<i>WPQ</i>	24.3	17.1	35.0	22.7	20.9	17.9	31.0	20.8	37.7	25.7	31.0	24.3
<i>SSQ</i>	22.4	25.6	27.0	34.4	14.3	30.6	23.6	40.0	40.0	26.1	30.6	35.5
<i>WOMEN</i>	<u>71.4</u>	<u>91.3</u>	<u>84.6</u>	<u>76.5</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>91.7</u>	<u>78.6</u>	<u>87.0</u>	<u>95.8</u>	<u>64.3</u>	<u>72.2</u>	<u>75.0</u>

*The percents underlined indicate volumes in which the journal's editor was female.

FIGURE 1

Upward Trends



have female authors, less than 20 percent have a single or lead female author. In comparison, some journals with low percentages of articles with female authors actually publish a good number of articles by a female solo or lead author. Most articles published in *Political Theory* have male authors, but when a female is listed, she is likely to be the sole author.

A single male author is the most frequently occurring authorship pattern over time. The next most common pattern involves the collaboration of two or more men. (See Table 6) The third most frequent authorship pattern is a single female. Collaborations between males and females are fairly infrequent. From 1983 through 1994, about 10% of all of the articles were combinations of men and women. (See Figure 4) But, multi-authored articles in which women are listed first are fewer in number and represent a very small percentage of all the articles published across the period. One interesting

point about female lead authors is that when they collaborate, they are more likely to work with a male coauthor than a female coauthor. Articles authored by two or more women are almost nonexistent. Even though the trends suggest that women are doing better as single, lead, and secondary authors, the fact remains that even in 1994 women are not publishing much with each other.

Women appear infrequently as second or third or fourth authors. Only about 6% of all multi-authored articles have a female listed as the second author, while about 30% have a male second author. Women seem to fare worse and men fare better than each of their numbers would suggest even in the positions of third and fourth authors. When the coauthored articles were checked for alphabetic ordering, three of five were arranged alphabetically. The articles with alphabetic arrangement were as likely to have a female lead as a male lead. Listings that did not follow alpha-

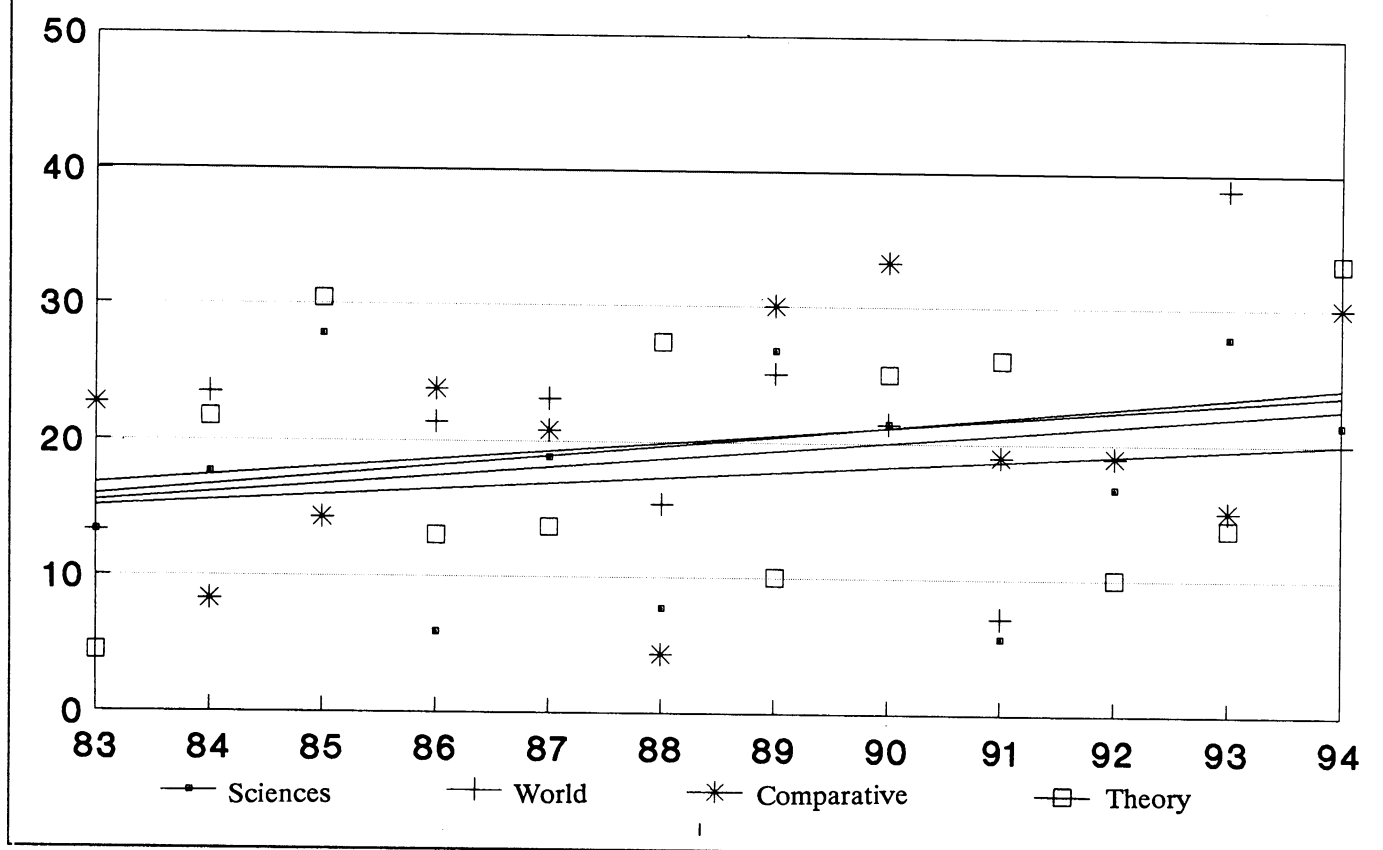
betic order, however, were more likely to have a male lead author. In fact, 62% of the mixed-gender articles with authors listed out of alphabetic order had a male lead author. This may also be the result of females being mentored by males, but should concern all females seeking tenure or promotion.

Publishing coauthored works is not enough to get tenured in many departments. Women who intend to be credible candidates for tenure need to publish both as single authors and as the lead author of coauthored works. The Committee on the Status of Women (1992, 550) has even

“expressed concern that a presumption is made about women who do co-authored research. More frequently than in the case of men, women who do co-authored work may not be given the credit due them for their share of the work. This may be particularly true when junior women co-author with more senior men.”

FIGURE 2

Moderate Trends



Sarkees and McGlen (1992, 47) found that women's research ideas and coauthorship opportunities are reduced because they are often excluded from male activities and networks and thus cut off "from the opportunity to become informed about the newest ideas in the field or the rules for success in academia." To overcome this problem, women should consider prolonging their mentor relationships.

The issues of networking and mentoring must be addressed when dealing with coauthored works and the dominance of males as lead authors of mixed authored articles. As Table 6 illustrates, one reason so few females appear as second, third, or fourth author on published pieces is because almost no women coauthor together. Another reason might be that male lead authors have been much more likely to write with another male than with a female. Female political scientists should seek out females from other universities to overcome the isolation

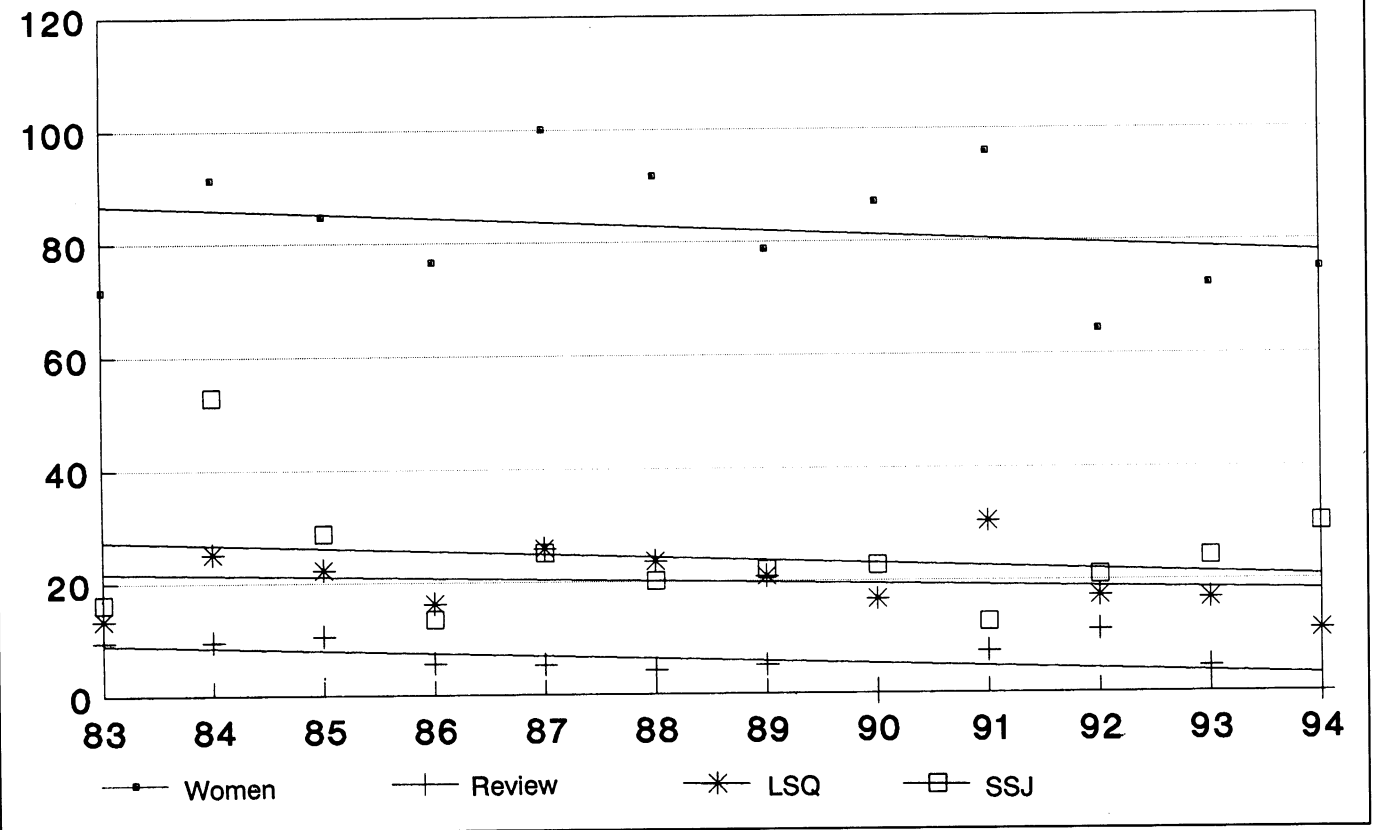
of being the sole woman in a department.

Part of the problem for female coauthorships is that finding two female political scientists with the same research interests can be difficult. Another reason more women don't work together could be linked to the fact that in many departments there is only one female political scientist; our data show that almost 60% of the male coauthored articles were written by men who shared institutional affiliations. The same university affiliation appeared on about one-third of the articles with male lead authors and at least one female coauthor and on about one-third of the articles with female lead authors and at least one male coauthor. Only 21% of the female coauthored articles were written by women with the same university affiliation. As more women enter the discipline and as more departments hire more women, however, more opportunities will exist for women to collaborate.

When Women Are the Authors

Women are appearing more often as single and lead authors, but the percentage of articles with at least one female author is still not comparable to the percentage of women in the profession. Does this suggest some sort of bias on the part of the journals in our study? If journals are biased against women, less space will be afforded to their articles. Fortunately, no bias is evident in the distribution of pages to articles authored by women or men. (See Table 7) No statistically significant difference exists between the mean lengths of articles with female authors and articles with male authors in any of the journals in our sample. In fact, in many of the journals, female authored articles have a higher average than their male counterparts. Thus, any difference between article lengths in any of the journals is not determined by the authors' gender.

FIGURE 3
Downward Trends



Feminist and Ethnic Research

A potential explanation for differences between male and female authored articles is article topic. Are women more interested than men in gender and racial research?

If so, are traditional journals offering equitable publication opportunities for these research agendas? Kelly and Fisher (1993, 544) found that few of the published articles about women and politics have been published in the leading politi-

cal science journals. Sarkees and McGlen (1992) and the Committee on the Status of Women (1992, 550) also suggest that traditional journals have been reluctant to publish articles dealing with gender politics or feminist theory, subfields dominated by female researchers. The committee (1992, 552) suggests that male political scientists tend to devalue research by women, especially when gender is the primary topic of the research.

The data in Table 8 generally confirm their finding that only a small percent of most journals' articles deal with race or gender issues. (See Table 8) In fact, *American Politics Quarterly*, *Western Political Quarterly*, *Social Science Quarterly* and *Women and Politics* are the only journals in our sample that publish gender and race/ethnicity articles regularly. Regardless of the journal, women are authors of most of the articles on feminism and gender politics, but are not as likely to be the authors of racial

TABLE 5
Authorship Patterns by Journal

Journal	Single Female	Lead Female	Single Male	Lead Male
	%	%	%	%
All Journals	12.4	6.0	52.9	28.7
<i>Conflict Resolution</i>	3.9	4.7	51.3	40.1
<i>Review of Politics</i>	4.3	0.3	90.0	5.4
<i>American Political Science Review</i>	5.5	4.6	47.0	42.9
<i>Policy Sciences</i>	6.4	6.4	58.8	28.4
<i>Social Science Quarterly</i>	9.4	10.5	40.8	39.3
<i>Western Political Quarterly</i>	10.5	6.8	50.1	32.6
<i>American Politics Quarterly</i>	11.4	6.4	47.0	35.2
<i>Legislative Studies Quarterly</i>	11.4	2.5	48.3	37.8
<i>Social Science Journal</i>	12.8	4.7	52.9	29.6
<i>Judicature</i>	13.1	5.8	60.0	21.1
<i>Public Administration Review</i>	13.9	5.6	52.0	28.6
<i>World Politics</i>	14.3	2.0	66.8	16.8
<i>Comparative Politics</i>	14.5	3.9	67.1	14.5
<i>Political Theory</i>	19.7	0.4	77.7	2.2
<i>Women and Politics</i>	54.9	23.2	13.4	8.5

TABLE 6
Authorship Combinations Over Time

Author	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Male Solo	59.0	52.0	54.9	52.8	53.8	5.3	53.0	51.5	50.9	53.9	48.0	47.0
Males Only Combo	23.1	22.9	22.4	25.0	26.0	22.0	21.9	22.0	19.9	22.9	22.2	23.7
Female Solo	8.0	13.3	11.9	10.6	11.5	11.8	13.2	14.2	14.7	8.9	16.3	17.4
Mixed Gender With Male Lead	5.3	4.9	4.8	6.4	4.5	4.8	6.1	4.4	7.5	5.3	5.6	5.6
Mixed Gender With Female Lead	4.4	4.3	5.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.9	3.3	6.8	4.6	3.9
Females Only Combo	0.2	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.3	2.6	3.7	2.2	3.3	2.3

and ethnic research. As gender and ethnic studies become more theory driven and data dependent, we can hope that traditional political science journals will be more accepting of articles that consider them. Then, women who focus on gender issues will not see their opportunities to establish prestigious publication records severely limited. It should, however, be noted that gender and race issues are the topics of only a small percentage of all

of the articles with at least one female author. Obviously, women are not focused exclusively on the issues of race and gender.

Conclusion

Our study shows that across the sample of 15 journals and over 12 years, females have been increasingly successful in publishing articles. Single male authorship and

“males only” collaborations remain the most frequently occurring authorship patterns over time. However, articles with single female authors or “mixed gender” collaborations are increasingly common in most of the journals in our sample. On the other hand, articles authored by two or more women are almost nonexistent. Even though the trends suggest that women are doing better as single authors and as lead or secondary authors with

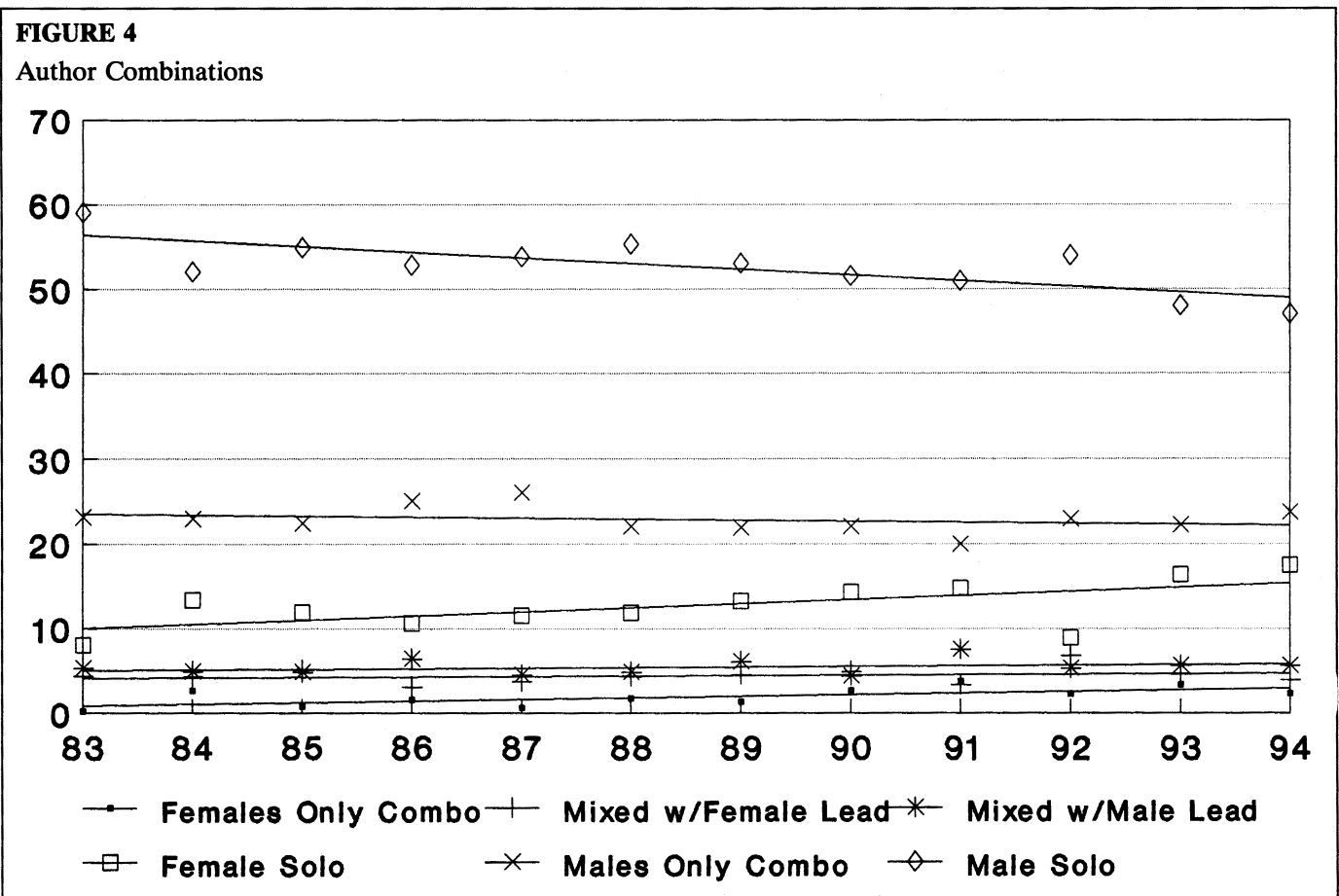


TABLE 7
Average Length of Journal Articles

Journal	Female-authored		Male-authored	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
	%	%	%	%
<i>Judicature</i>	5.3	3.1	5.5	3.6
<i>Public Administration Review</i>	7.9	3.0	7.7	3.0
<i>Social Science Quarterly</i>	13.6	4.3	12.6	4.6
<i>Social Science Journal</i>	13.6	4.4	14.2	4.4
<i>American Political Science Review</i>	15.8	6.7	15.2	6.0
<i>Western Political Quarterly</i>	17.1	5.9	16.4	6.1
<i>American Politics Quarterly</i>	18.0	6.3	18.4	6.5
<i>Women and Politics</i>	19.8	7.7	20.5	7.1
<i>Policy Sciences</i>	20.6	6.5	21.7	8.2
<i>Legislative Studies Quarterly</i>	20.8	10.8	20.7	9.5
<i>Comparative Politics</i>	21.0	5.2	19.3	4.3
<i>Review of Politics</i>	22.4	6.0	23.7	5.3
<i>Political Theory</i>	23.8	8.6	22.4	7.2
<i>Conflict Resolution</i>	24.1	7.7	23.6	8.2
<i>World Politics</i>	29.0	8.2	28.6	6.3

male colleagues, the fact remains that even in 1994 women are not publishing much with each other.

What can be done to ensure that the trends for female authors will continue to improve? The Committee on the Status of Women (1992, 552) offers several suggestions to enhance the likelihood of research and publication success for women in political science. First, the committee suggests that to overcome the tendency to “undervalue women as researchers,” male political scientists need more exposure to research produced by their female colleagues. The committee sees lunchtime brown bags and departmental colloquiums as appropriate and valuable settings for

such presentations. Second, departments should support and encourage the participation of all junior faculty, regardless of gender, at professional conferences. Third, faculties should formalize and promote mentoring relationships between junior faculty and senior faculty. Fourth, sufficient institutional support should be made available. Meyer and Baker (1991, 20) defend this final assertion with their finding that women were more likely than men to report problems with research support. Women were less likely to indicate that they had adequate resources for scholarly work and less likely to be encouraged to write grant proposals for outside funding.

TABLE 8
Gender and Racial Articles

Journal	All Articles	Race/Gender	Female-authored
		Articles	Articles
	%	%	%
<i>Conflict Resolution</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Policy Sciences</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Comparative Politics</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>World Politics</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Review of Politics</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Public Administration Review</i>	2.2	82.1	4.6
<i>Political Theory</i>	2.6	7.1	9.3
<i>Legislative Studies Quarterly</i>	3.3	11.1	10.5
<i>American Political Science Review</i>	3.5	41.0	8.3
<i>Judicature</i>	4.6	70.0	13.0
<i>American Politics Quarterly</i>	13.6	28.8	16.7
<i>Social Science Journal</i>	16.3	71.9	41.5
<i>Western Political Quarterly</i>	18.3	53.3	46.5
<i>Social Science Quarterly</i>	33.1	48.6	53.5
<i>Women and Politics</i>	95.2	69.5	85.2

While the publication history for female political scientists may not be fantastic, the prospects for future publications are certainly favorable. If the trends indicated in our data continue and if political science faculties implement the suggestions of the Committee on the Status of Women, research by female political scientists should become more prevalent in the mainstream journals of our discipline. Finally, while female-authored articles are still relatively infrequent in some journals, women should not exclude any journal when considering a manuscript submission.

Notes

1. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the 1994 Southern Political Science Association annual meeting in Atlanta. The author acknowledges the data collection efforts of Lisa Oakes and Terry Bowen in that original effort and appreciates helpful comments from John Hinderer and Laura Woliver.

2. The article title is a modification of the title of a 1993 article by Rita Mae Kelly and Kimberly Fisher. The Kelly-Fisher examination of articles about women’s issues inspired this research of articles written by women.

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American National Election Studies on CD-ROM

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Steven J. Rosenstone, Center for Political Studies, *University of Michigan*

The study of voting, public opinion, and electoral participation in the United States has come to the desktop with the release of the American National Election Studies (ANES) CD-ROM. With this new product, researchers, teachers, and their students will have ready microcomputer access to a wealth of data from the longest-running survey in the social sciences, the American National Election Studies.

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- All 22 time-series studies conducted in 1948, 1952, 1956, and biennially 1958-94. Particularly noteworthy is the newly released 1994 Election Study with its panel component tracking political change between 1992 and 1994.
- Three panel studies (the 1956-58-60 Panel, the 1972-74-76 Panel, and the 980 Major Panel)
- Continuous Monitoring (or "Rolling Cross-Section") Study, 1984
- Presidential Nomination Process (or "Super Tuesday") Study, 1988
- Pooled Senate Election Study, 1988 90-92

- which pools variables included three times or more in the time-series studies into a single data file for over 37,000 cases.
- Electronic versions of the codebooks, most with full frequencies
 - SAS and SPSS data definition statements for all the data files
 - NES *Bibliography of Data Use*
 - NES *Continuity Guide* to questions asked over the years
 - Files describing the history of NES, the research organization, and the study planning process, as well as a list of technical and pilot study reports

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presidential and congressional candidates.

The National Election Studies (NES) contain a wealth of information on Americans' attitudes toward social and political issues that were prominent features of public life over the past five decades. Among the issues covered across this time are arms control and disarmament; national defense and the likelihood of war; opinions about the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf wars; crime, the death penalty, and gun control; civil rights, integration, government aid to minorities, and affirmative action; prayer in schools, protest, and urban unrest; medical care and health insurance; inflation and unemployment; the federal budget deficit; government efforts to guarantee jobs and standards of living; and abortion.

There are also measures of predispositions including satisfaction with standard of living, one's community, and with working life; authoritarianism; moral traditionalism; patriotism; trust in government; political efficacy; individualism; racial prejudice; religious