

Participation by Women in the 2000 APSA Meeting

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This is the twenty-ninth year that I have been monitoring participation by women at APSA's Annual Meeting. These PS reports have documented the ascent of women in our profession. (At this year's meeting, I presented a poster session tracing participation by women in our programs since the 1950s.) While there are signs that women have continued to move ahead in their participation, the picture is mixed.

As I've noted previously, where women head divisions or panels, there is a greater likelihood of other women being selected for program contributions. This year, a female co-chaired the Program Committee. In 2000, 18 of the 50 division heads were women (36%) (cf., 1995: 38.8%; 1996: 30.06%; 1997: 37.3%; 1998: 36.2%; 1999: 42.9%). The divisions they headed had women as 32.3% (75 of 232) of the panel chairs, 36.1% (353 of 977) of the papergivers, and 28.3% (84 of 297) of the discussants (cf., 1995: 30.7%, 34.2%, 31.0%; 1996: 26.1%, 35.1%, 29.8%; 1997: 35.4%, 32.1%, 31.4%; 1998: 31.8%, 38.8%, 36.7%; 1999: 29.1%, 29.6%, 28.4%).

The convention divisions led by women had 49.3% of the convention's female panel chairs, 48.8% of the papergivers, and 52.8% of its discussants (cf., 1995: 44.0%, 48.0%, 42.0%; 1996: 40.4%, 48.1%, 50.7%; 1997: 60.1%, 54.0%, 53.4%; 1998: 59.1%, 51.0%, 49.7%; 1999: 54.7%, 51.5%, 53.8%). Women-chaired panels had 41.9% female papergivers and 42.2% female discussants (cf., 1995: 41.0%, 42.5%; 1996: 38.7%, 33.9%; 1997: 37.7%, 43.0%; 1998: 41.1%, 49.4%; 1999: 38.7%, 45.3%). These constituted 37.3% of the women giving papers at the 2000 convention and 44.0% of the women serving as discussants (cf., 1995: 40.8%, 43.3%; 1996: 30.9%, 30.3%; In recent years, poster session presentations have been added to

Year	Chairpersons		
	Total	Women	%
1971	154	12	7.8
1981	137	16	11.7
1991	439	107	24.4
1992	463	106	22.9
1993	452	115	25.4
1994	509	164	32.2
1995	480	134	27.9
1996	517	136	26.3
1997	503	143	28.4
1998	521	115	22.1
1999	637	161	25.3
2000	564	152	27.0

Year	Papergivers		
	Total	Women	%
1971	552	43	7.8
1981	520	98	18.8
1991	1940	512	26.4
1992	1986	445	22.5
1993	2053	525	25.6
1994	2200	576	26.2
1995	2160	598	27.7
1996	2414	781	32.4
1997	2419	669	27.7
1998	2825	811	28.7
1999	2809	789	28.1
2000	2579	724	28.1

Year	Discussants		
	Total	Women	%
1971	184	13	7.1
1981	161	28	17.4
1991	455	120	26.4
1992	568	118	20.8
1993	521	152	29.2
1994	594	157	26.4
1995	583	157	26.9
1996	574	142	24.7
1997	575	161	28.0
1998	708	183	25.8
1999	630	171	27.1
2000	605	159	23.2

1997: 38.0%, 40.4%; 1998: 33.8%, 43.7%; 1999: 35.6%, 45.6%).

the program. At the 2000 meeting, women were 29.7% of those making presentations (138 out of 465) (cf., 28.1% for traditional paper presentations).

The divisions with the strongest female representation were Foundations of Political Theory*; Normative Political Theory*; Undergraduate Education*; Politics of Communist and Former Communist

Countries; Politics and Society in Western Europe*; International Collaboration*; Law and Courts; Urban Politics*; Women and Politics*; Religion and Politics; Political Organization and Parties; Political Communication; New Political Science*; and Ecological and Transformational Politics. (* = headed by women.)

The divisions with the weakest female representation in 2000 were Formal Political Theory; Political Economy; Political Methodology; Comparative Politics of Advanced Industrial Societies; International Security; Domestic Sources of Foreign Policy; Conflict Processes; Legislative Studies*; Presidency Research; Public Policy; State Politics and Policy*; Representation and Electoral Systems; Public Opinion and Political Participation; Science, Technology, and Environmental Politics; Information Technology and Politics; and Interdisciplinary Approaches to International History and Politics.

Among the predominantly female panels (omitting the panels in the Women and Politics section) were Roundtable on Simone de Beauvoir and Political Theory; Politics in Feminist Theory; Comparing Gendered Debates on Political Representation; Citizenship, Gender, and Work; Women Transforming Congress: Gender Analyses of Institutional Life; Citizens, Groups, and Courts: Opportunities for Influence; Comparative Analysis of Morality Issues in Urban Contexts; Engaging the Community: Local Policy and Participation Strategies; and "Sexual Citizenship" and Redistribution: Feminist and Lesbian and Gay Rights Perspectives.

Panels lopsidedly "stag" included Political Theory and International Relations: Exploring and Bridging the Gap; Might and Right; Roundtable on Democracy and the Reconstitution of Moral Order; Institutional Design; How Frames Shape

Political Understanding, Opinions, and Discourse; The Political Economy of Constitutional Design and Evolution; Parties and Legislatures; Computational Approaches to Political Economy; Puzzles in American Political Development; Forecasting the 2000 American National Elections; Challenges to the Conventional Curriculum: Reports Across the Discipline; Theory and Evidence in Comparative Politics; The New Political Economy and Federalism; The Politics of Electoral Institution Transparency in Developing Democracies; The Political Economy of European Taxation in the 1990s; Perpetrator Networks: The Institutionalization of Anti-Jewish Policy in Western Europe, 1940-1942; Financial Liberalization and Currency Policy; The Political Economy of International Money and Finance; Strategies of Peacebuilding; Clausewitz After the Cold War: Assessing

Relevance for the Theory and Teaching of War; Domestic Cartelization and External Overexpansion: Myths of Empire and Recent Research; Selection Effects and World Politics; Considering Selection Effects and Strategic Interaction in International Conflict Research; Models of International Conflict; The Origins and Escalation of Crises; Alliances and Conflict: Shields or Handcuffs; Statistical Methods in International Relations; Partisanship and Representation in Legislatures; Legislative Representation and Public Policy; Presidential Power and Character; American Politics after Clinton; Reinventing State and Local Government; Contemporary Issues in Environmental Policy; Policy Transfer and Institutional Design; The Political Consequences of School Choice; Do Institutions Matter? Politics, Policy, and Performance; Perspectives on Learning,

Adaptation, and Policy Change; Courts and Judicial Policy: Theoretical and Comparative Perspectives; Current and Enduring Intergovernmental Issues in American Federalism: State Public Policy; Mixed Electoral Systems and Their Consequences; Advances in Redistricting Analysis; From Plurality to Proportional Representation: The Westminster System in Transition?; Roundtable on Contemporary American Political Parties; Fiftieth Anniversary Commemoration of the APSA Responsible Parties Report; Elites and Masses in Party Transformations; Money and Elections; The Next Wave in Experimental Voting Studies; The Recipe for Winning Elections; Social Influences and Political Beliefs; Covering Social Policy; Watershed Partnerships: Assessing a New Model of Environmental Policy; and Information Technology and Political Science Research.

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American Political Science Association
Spring 1999-Spring 2000

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