

# CONTRIBUCIÓN DE MUJERES Y HOMBRES A LA PSICOLOGÍA FEMINISTA: UN ANÁLISIS BIBLIOGRÁFICO

---

*Carmina Pallarés Monfort (Tutora: María Rosa Sos Peña)*  
*TFG Psicología 2018-2019 (PS1048)*

## Resumen

En los inicios de la psicología, a las mujeres no se les permitía formarse, ni desarrollar su labor docente e investigadora en igualdad de condiciones con los hombres. En este contexto de discriminación surgió la psicología feminista, con el objetivo de reivindicar y visibilizar la figura de la mujer en el contexto de opresión en el que se encontraba.

En la actualidad, los estudios universitarios de psicología son cursados mayoritariamente por mujeres. Sin embargo, esta superioridad no se traslada a cargos científicos ni académicos más elevados. Dado que el contexto académico y social de partida ha evolucionado, se plantea un estudio bibliográfico comparativo con el objetivo de conocer las aportaciones de mujeres y hombres a la investigación en la psicología feminista actual. Las variables que se han valorado son las publicaciones por autoría, por grupos de trabajo, así como las temáticas planteadas.

Mediante la base de datos *Scopus* se examina la revista. Los criterios de selección incluyen todos los artículos publicados durante la última década (2009-2018) bajo la etiqueta *Psychology*. Seguidamente, las citas son exportadas a *Mendeley* y se analizan un total de 371 artículos.

Los resultados muestran una mayor proporción de mujeres investigadoras frente a sus homólogos masculinos en psicología feminista. La producción científica varía en función de los miembros que conforman los grupos de investigación. Aquellos grupos compuestos por mujeres son los que cuentan con mayor número de publicaciones, seguidamente de grupos mixtos y hombres en último lugar. La diferencia entre mujeres que trabajan individualmente o en grupos con miembros del mismo género no es significativa. Sin embargo, los hombres sí trabajan de manera individual significativamente. Las mujeres abarcan mayor variedad de temáticas, siendo las categorías más tratadas *Feminismo* e *Investigación*, mientras que los hombres abordan los *Roles de género* y el movimiento *LGTBI+*.

## Summary

In the beginnings of psychology, women were not allowed learning, developing their teaching and research on equal terms with men. In this context of discrimination, feminist psychology emerged, with the aim of vindicating and making visible the figure of women in the context of oppression in which they found themselves.

Nowadays, college psychology studies are conducted mainly by women. However, this superiority do not replicates in higher scientific or academic positions. Since that the starting academic and social context has evolved, a comparative bibliographical study is proposed in order to know the contributions of women and men to research in current feminist psychology. The variables evaluated are the publications by authorship, by work groups, as well as the issues raised.

Through the *Scopus* database, the journal *Feminism and Psychology* is reviewed. The selection criteria include all the articles published during the last decade (2009-2018) under the *Psychology* label. The citations are then exported to *Mendeley* and a total of 371 articles are analyzed.

The results show a higher proportion of women researchers compared to their male counterparts in feminist psychology. Scientific production varies according to the members that consist the research groups. The women-composed groups have the highest number of publications, followed by women and men groups and men-composed groups in the last place. The difference between women who work individually or in same gender groups is not significant. However, men do significatly working

individually. Women cover a wider variety of topics: the most treated categories are *Feminism* and *Research*; men most research topics are the *Gender Roles* and the *LGTBI+* movement.

## Introduction

Since the beginning of psychology as a scientific discipline, women have been hindered to study psychology, develop their research work and be promoted at academic positions (Campos et al., 2004; Dauder, 2005; Espinoza, 2013; Morris y Maisto, 2005). Scientific production was based on an androcentric approach and misogynist ideas about the feminine nature (Villar, 2018, Guil, 2009).

As a consequence of inequality, the "first wave" of feminist psychology arose in the United States, between 1850-1930 (García, 2001). Feminism in scientific research critically

analyzes the power structures that maintain inequality between women and men (González-Suárez, 2013); develop qualitative research methods that evaluate the consequences of social factors in the differential development of both (Coolican et al., 2005, García, 2010); and vindicate and make visible the contributions of women in psychology (Barberá and Cala, 2008). Thanks to this pioneering movement, the situation of women in the field of psychology has been able to improve.

Nowadays, there is a higher proportion of

women than men who begin their studies in psychology. However women are underrepresented in the university teaching and investigation field (Olivas-Avila et al., 2012; Velasco et al., 2014).

The objective of this paper is to study the current differences in feminist psychology investigation between women and men. There are more women or more men in feminist research? Do they publish more articles on their own, in groups with members of the same gender or in mixed groups? What themes do they study most often?

## Method

Search in database *Scopus* for *Feminism and Psychology* journal

Potential articles in *Feminism and Psychology* journal  
1.461 records

Selection criteria applied to full manuscripts and exported to *Mendeley*  
379 records

Subject area:  
Psychology  
Period:  
2009-2018

Titles, abstracts and authors read  
N = 371

Removal of inapplicable articles  
- Editorial note: 4  
- Erratum: 3  
- Unknow author: 1

Categorization by gender

Authors      Research groups      Keywords

Statistical calculations:  $\chi^2$

## Results

### Authors

#### Total authors

Gender	Total authors	%	
Women	462	83,85%	$\bar{X}$ 272
Men	82	14,88%	$\chi^2$ 265,4
Non binary	4	0,73%	gl 1
Undefined	3	0,54%	<b>Sig ,000</b>

#### Authors who published the most

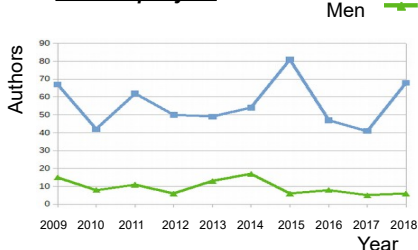


**Catriona Macleod**  
- Rhodes University  
- 9 Articles



**Virginia Braun**  
- University of Auckland  
- 9 Articles

#### Authors per year



### Research groups

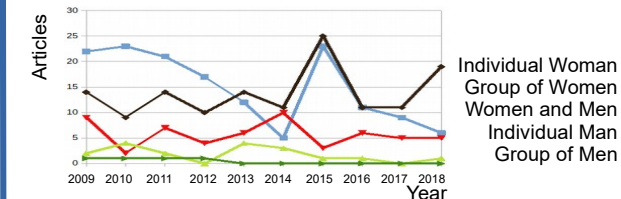
#### Total articles per research group

Gender	Articles	%	
Individual Woman	149	40,16%	} 77,36%
Group of Women	138	37,20%	
Women and Men	57	15,36%	} 5,93%
Individual Man	18	4,85%	
Group of Men	4	1,08%	
Undefined	5	1,35%	

all research groups  
 $\chi^2$  339,754  
gl 2  
**Sig ,000**

research groups of women  
 $\chi^2$  ,422  
gl 1  
**Sig ,516**

#### Articles per research group and year



research groups of men  
 $\chi^2$  8,909  
gl 1  
**Sig ,003**

### Keywords

#### Categorization of keywords

Research groups	Keywords	Thematic categories
Women	1.334	34
Men	113	18

**Most studied thematic categories**

### Research groups

Women	Men
116 Psychology	13 Gender roles
90 Research	11 LGTBI+
89 Feminism	9 Trans-species
77 Women	9 Psychology
76 Multicultural	8 Violence
72 Violence	8 Opression

## Discussion

It can be concluded that there is a higher proportion of women researchers in feminist psychology, so research groups composed by women publish more papers. The difference between women who work with other women or individually is not significant, however men work more individually than with other men. Women study a greater variety of topics, being *Feminism* and *Research* the most cited, whereas that *Gender Roles* and *LGTBI+* topics are more cited by men.

According to previous research, women publish fewer scientific articles and sign in less relevant positions (Velasco et al., 2014). However, this does not occur in feminist psychology. Women show more awareness and interest in the feminist movement, probably because it studies and takes action on problems that affect them because of their gender condition. Nevertheless gender equality cannot be achieved without the commitment of all, women and men together.

As a limitation to this study, only one journal has been analyzed (*Feminism and Psychology*). So that the results extracted may not be representative, but may be indicative.

## Bibliography

- Barberá, E., & Cala, M. J. (2008). Desarrollo histórico en la investigación psicológica del enfoque de género. *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, 29(3-4), 25-33.
- Campos, P., Arrieta, N., Salas, M., Mata, L., & Abarca, C. (2004). Las mujeres ignoradas de la psicología. *Medicina Legal de Costa Rica*, 21(2), 1- 30.
- Coolican, H., Sierra, G. P., Bari, S. M. O., Herrejón, J. L. N., & Tejada, M. M. R. (2005). *Métodos de investigación y estadística en psicología*. México: Editorial Manual Moderno.
- Espinoza, D. L. (2013). Luchando contra la historia: Las mujeres en la Psicología. *Wimblu, Revista Electrónica de Estudiantes de la Escuela de Psicología de la Universidad de Costa Rica*, 8(1), 3-60.
- García, S. (2001). *Psicología y feminismo: una aproximación desde la psicología social de la ciencia y las epistemologías feministas*. (Tesis Doctoral). Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid.
- García, S.(2005). *Psicología y feminismo: historia olvidada de mujeres pioneras en Psicología*. Madrid: Ediciones Narcea, S.A.
- García, S. (2010). El olvido de las mujeres pioneras en la Historia de la Psicología. *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, 31(4), 9-22.
- González-Suárez, M. (2013). Psicología política y feminismo. *Revista Psicología Política*, 13(28), 507-523.
- Guil, A. (Junio de 2009). Género y psicología. Proceedings in *Investigación y género, avance en las distintas áreas de conocimiento: I Congreso Universitario Andaluz Investigación y Género*. Universidad de Sevilla.
- Morris, C. G., & Maisto, A. A. (2005). *Introducción a la Psicología*. México: Pearson Educación.
- Olivas-Ávila, J. A., Musi-Lechuga, B., Guillén-Riquelme, A., & Castro, Á. (2012). Diferencias en la producción investigadora en tesis y artículos de los profesores funcionarios de Psicología en España en función del sexo. *Anales de Psicología*, 28(2), 597-603.

Velasco, J., Vilariño, M., Amado, B. G., & Fariña, F. (2014). Análisis bibliométrico de la investigación española en psicología desde una perspectiva de género. *Revista Iberoamericana de Psicología y Salud*, 5(2), 105-118.

Villar, J. (2018). *El papel de las mujeres en la historia de la psicología*. (Trabajo de fin de máster). Universitat Jaume I, Castellón.