

Current status of woman doctors in the specialist medical societies of the Japanese association of medical sciences(JAMS) and prefectural branches of the Japanese medical associations(JMA)

**Hiroko Yamamoto, Ayaka Koide,
Yasuko Tomizawa, Keiko Hamada,
Kiyomi Shibuya, Kimiko Ohtubo,
Yasuko Oda, Atsuko Heshiki**

□ Purpose □

From the standpoint of gender equality, the Japanese Society of Neurology, to which I belong seems to be fairly conservative, because the first woman trustee was elected only 3 years ago in 50 years of the associations existence.

We intend to clarify the ratios of women in boards of the Japanese Association of Medical Sciences (JAMS), which is the core of academic activities and organized by 108 special medical societies, and the Japan Medical Association (JMA), which is the core of medical practitioners & employed doctors and organized by 47 prefectural branches.

And if there are any differences found between the ratios of men and women, reasons and suggestions for improvements will be discussed.

□ Investigation Profile □

□ Subjects □

- 1) JMAS & it's 108 special medical societies
- 2) JMA & it's 47 branches

□ Period of investigation □

2010 / 1 ~ 2010 / 3 (partially ~2010 / 5)

□ Method of investigation □

E-mails were sent to secretariats of all subjects requesting data on the ratios of men & women from the members and representatives of the JMAS and it's special medical societies & JAM and it's branches.

And if no replies were returned, we have verification by letter or phone to make the investigation as objective as possible.

□ Results □

1) The JAMS & it's 107 special medical societies have responded (rate of response – 99.1%).

***The only society, which did not reply, was The Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology.**

***Ninety-four societies(86.2%) were the subjects to analyze the ratio of women representatives in proportion to women members, because 14 societies have no data of men & women ratio of members.**

2) The JMA & it's 47 branches have all responded (rate of response – 100%) .

3) In the top quarter of the JMAS, the chair-members , trustees and inspectors are all men.

Among the 107 medical societies,

□ Women chair-members are only in 4 societies (3.7%).

□ Women trustees are in 42 societies (39.3%), however the percentages of women to all trustees is between 3.8~26.7% (average 3.5%).

The highest one, 26.7% is in The Japanese Society of Child Neurology.

□ Women inspectors are only in 7 societies (6.5%).

☐ **One hundred three societies have a council and women councilors are in 96 societies (93.2%).**

The percentage of women to all councilors is between 0.3~32.2%(average 6.4%), the highest one, 32.2% is in The Japanese Societies of Public Health.

Seven societies which don't appoint women council are surgical societies, and have women members of less than 5%.

☐ **The percentages of the present number of women councilors to the estimated numbers in proportion to women members in each society (expectant value) disperse from 92.1 to 0%. Societies with high percentages are organized not only by medical doctors but also co-medicals and researchers except for The Japanese Society of Mycology.**

The details are shown on the next slide.

Societies with relative high figure to expectant value

* Japanese Society of Medical & biological Engineering (108.6%)

1) Japanese Society of Medical Mycology (92.1%)

* Japanese Society of Occupational Health (68.6%)

* Physiological Society of Japan (68.1%)

2) The Japanese Society of Neuropathology (68.0%)

3) The Japanese Association of Rehabilitation Medicine (65.0%)

* Japanese Society of Public Health (64.4%)

4) Japanese Society of Legal Medicine (63.0%)

* The Japan Society of Medical Education (62.3%)

* Japanese Association of Anatomics (58.1%)

* Japanese Society for Artificial Organs (55.1%)

5) The Japanese Society of Pathology (63.0%)

Societies with relative low figure to expectant value

1) The Japanese Society of Internal Medicine (4.7%)

2) Japanese Society of Nephrology (4.7%)

3) Japanese Society of Coloproctology (6.0%)

* Japanese Society of Occupational Medicine & Traumatology (7.3%)

4) Japanese College of Angiology (7.9%)

5) Japan Society for Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery (8.4%)

**4) In the top quarter of the JMA, the chair-members , trustees and inspectors are all men (0%).
Only 3 out of 210 representatives of the top quarter are women (1.4%).**

Among the 47 branches,

At present there are and never have been any women presidents(0%).

Although all branches have 2~4 vice-presidents (altogether 117), only one is a woman (0.9%).

All branches have 12~27 trustees (altogether 805), 38 of which are women (4.7%).

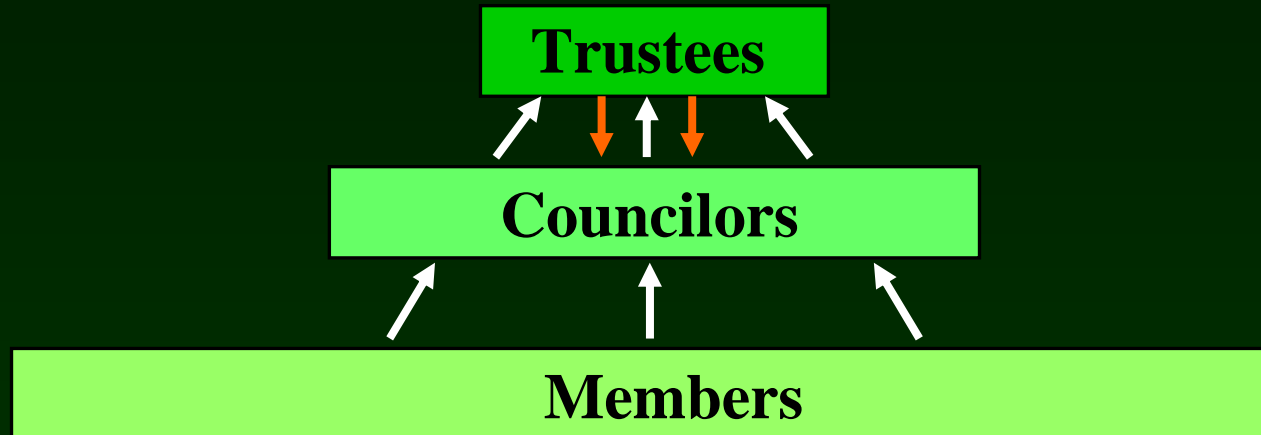
All branches have 2~4 inspectors (altogether 123), only one is a woman (0.8%).

All branches have 15~47 representatives (altogether 1092) ,40 of which are women (3.7%).

□ Discussions □

Why woman representatives are limited?

1) The role how to elect representatives



2) Will of woman doctors

3) Thinking way of Japanese society

How can we change this situation?

□ Conclusions □

Although the Japanese government has firmly required to increase of the number of women board members, efforts in JAMS and JMA have been lacking to accomplish this goal.

To send women members to the boards, and to influence our opinions, we should cooperate in elections to choose intellectual, visionary women doctors for candidates continuously until the ratio of women board members is equal to the ratio of women members of the societies

Thank you for your attention

