# Representation of Women in Medical Leadership Positions at an Academic Medical Center 

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Women are generally underrepresented in medical leadership positions, making gender equity an area of focus. Despite women making up nearly half of medical school graduates, women in academic medicine are less commonly full-time faculty members and advanced to higher positions less frequently. For example, a 2018-2019 AAMC report noted only 18\% of medical department chairs were held by women. Absence of women in medical leadership has the potential to diminish research, medical training, and policy decisions benefitting women's health and advancement. We surveyed 22 clinical departments, 14 clinical department sections, and 9 science departments at Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist, an academic medical center, surveying which funded leadership roles, if any, were held by women. Paid leadership positions included department chair, vice chair, residency director, fellowship director, clerkship director, or section head. $22.7 \%$ ( $5 / 22$ ) of clinical department chairs and $55.5 \%(5 / 9)$ of science department chairs are currently held by women. Vice chair position is held by women in $31.8 \%$ (7/22) of clinical department positions and $11.1 \%$ (1/9) in the science departments. Twenty-nine medical departments and sections reported having a residency program, of which $55 \%$ report having a woman residency director. $66 \%$ of the medical and science departments that offer a fellowship program (20/30) report having at least one woman fellowship director. Additionally, $25 \%$ of departments with fellowships (5/20) have two or more women holding fellowship director positions. Although the total number of section chairs could not be calculated per department, $50 \%$ of clinical departments surveyed ( $11 / 22$ ) reported having at least one woman section head. Our survey was limited in that we could not determine the percentage of inter-departmental gender representation for most groups and assume there is variability depending on the medical specialty. For example, one department reported having 5 section head positions, each held by women faculty, whereas another department with 8 section head positions reported only one position held by a woman. Three clinical departments (3/22, 13.6\%) and two medical sections $(2 / 14,14.3 \%)$ reported having no women in the listed leadership positions at this time. Overall, we are encouraged by the distribution of women in leadership in the clinical and science departments at our academic medical center, especially regarding residency and fellowship director positions, although more work should be done to encourage women's representation to some degree in every medical department. Diversity in medical leadership is critically important when training the next generation of physicians and researchers to understand and advocate for women's health.

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