Editorial boards of finance journals: gender and social connectedness

Barbara Będowska-Sójka, Esra Kabaklarli, Codruta Mare, Belma Ozturkbal, Alessia Paccagnini, Rezarta Perri, Albulena Shala, Hanna Kristín Skaftadóttir, Claudia Tarantola

Poznań University of Economics and Business, Selcuk Üniversitesi, Babes -Bolyai University, Kadir Has University, University College Dublin Smurfit Graduate Business School, University of Tirana, University of Prishtina, Bifröst University, University of Pavia

Woman in Fintech Conference

University of Tirana, Albania, 21-22.09.2022
This work is supported by COST Action CA19130 "Fintech and Artificial Intelligence in Finance - Towards a transparent financial industry" within the Diversity Group.
Overview

1. **Introduction**
   - Motivation
   - Aim of the study

2. **Literature review**

3. **Methodology**

4. **Data**

5. **Initial results**
Even though there has been an increase in the number of women on editorial boards for Finance journals, there is still a significant gender gap (Lundberg and Stearns, 2019).

Only 35 of the 280 SCOPUS journals with Finance and Economics themes retrieved from Scimago Journal Country Rank as of April 28th, 2022, had female editors (12.5%).

Some names recur on the journals’ editorial boards.
Motivation

There are two main streams of research:

- the gender imbalance
- the possible networks
  - how many editors work at many journals at the same time
  - how frequently chief editors are also editors at other journals
  - how often these editors are women.
- does more female participation as editors translate into more female authors published in Finance journals?
- does the geographical location of the journal have an impact on the board structure?
Aim of the study

The purpose of this study is to look into the representation of women on the editorial boards of Finance journals. We focus on the concentration of power among editors and its effects on the diversity and inclusion of Finance journals. We take into account journals on the SCOB list that are widely accepted by European academic institutions.

We use an network approach based on the similarities observed in the members of editorial boards. This allows us to examine the possible network hubs (communities).
Overview

1. Introduction
   - Motivation
   - Aim of the study

2. Literature review

3. Methodology

4. Data

5. Initial results
Research on the presence of women in publishing activities is conducted concerning three roles - authors, reviewers, and editors (West et al., 2013) and across different scientific disciplines (Cho et al., 2014; Martínez-Rosales et al., 2021; Topaz and Sen, 2016).

Sherman and Tookes (2022) study a representation of females in the academic Finance profession- women are... less likely to have tenure than men, and are less likely to be full professors.

several papers on gender within various academic fields (Dhanani and Jones, 2017; Lundberg and Stearns, 2019; Mauleón and Bordons, 2012).

the combination of gender and networks (Addis and Villa, 2003).
scientometric analysis using different types of information, such as the role of the women in the journal management process, institutional affiliation, the geographical collocation of the journal and the members of the editorial boards, and the publisher of the journal.

from a geographical perspective, we will construct maps and try to see spatial processes to show the spatial features of the researched subject. These are very important, especially in the West - East assessment for European journals.

the social network analysis to study the interconnections between members of the editorial boards of the examined journals.

the empirical analysis will be conducted using econometric packages such as R, Python, and STATA.
Overview

1. Introduction
   - Motivation
   - Aim of the study

2. Literature review

3. Methodology

4. Data

5. Initial results
## The database

### Almost ready!!!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal and ABS ranking</td>
<td>acronyms / website</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCE Journal of Money, Credit and Banking 4</td>
<td>JMCB</td>
<td><a href="https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111">Journal of Money, Credit and Banking - Wiley Online Library</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCE European Journal of Finance 3</td>
<td>EJF</td>
<td><a href="https://tandfonline.com">The European Journal of Finance - Taylor &amp; Francis Online</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCE Finance and Stochastics 3</td>
<td>FS</td>
<td><a href="https://www.springer.com">Finance and Stochastics - Home (springer.com)</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Editorial boards**

BBS, EK, CM, BO, AP, RP, AS, HKS, CT
Overview

1 Introduction
   • Motivation
   • Aim of the study

2 Literature review

3 Methodology

4 Data

5 Initial results
The participation of Female Editors in Scopus Finance Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Journals Type</th>
<th>Female Editors</th>
<th>% of Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantiles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 + Q2</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 + Q2 + Q3 + Q4</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic</td>
<td></td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An example of the network


