**A Gender Agenda**

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**Abstract**

**Purpose:** the paper seeks to categorise the nature of the research undertaken in respect of gender and accounting in order to identify where research is undertaken and where there remain lacunae in the field. It seeks to offer prescriptions for more research in the field and for consideration of particular type of research considering the gendered values that inform accounting.

**Design**: the approach taken is to provide an illustrative review of the literature in the area to illustrate the streams of thought that are reflected in research in the field. The paper is therefore an argument for undertaking research in relation to gender more generally and more specifically to pay attention to how the nature of accounting information is informed by gendered values.

**Findings**: my argument is that considerations of gender in accounting research are not providing the impetus for a change that will enrich accounting information and the decision making processes that it informs. A different approach to accounting provides the possibility of providing more equitable opportunities for those working within the accounting profession, including women.

**Research Implications**: the paper argues the case for more research in this field.

**Social Implications**: the paper has implications for the situation of women working as accountants as well as to the broader diversity agenda.

**Originality**: the paper seeks to re-emphasise an earlier paper (Broadbent, 1998) and re-energise the debates about the effects of gender in accounting. I am not aware of any other research that is addressing the agenda of the gendered nature of accounting information and technologies.

**Keywords:** Gender, Socialisation, Values, women in accounting, universal feminine, relational control.

**A Gender Agenda**

In this paper I hope to provide a review of the issues that relate to the study of women and the implications of their gender, and this will be contextualised in the area of accounting. In undertaking this task I reprise an earlier publication (Broadbent, 1998) that might have gained more attention, as well as a joint edited (with Linda Kirkham) special issue of Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal, (volume 21 issue 4), that published a series of important papers revisiting the issue of gender in accounting.

Whilst on one level it is foolish to think that discussions of women and gender can be corralled into disciplinary boundaries or indeed areas of practice – women are *societally* ascribed particular roles and gender is a social phenomenon – it is also foolish to believe that one can do justice to this issue more globally. Hence, my decision to bound the review in a particular area of practice and the area is that which will be of concern to readers of this journal. Significantly, accounting is an area of practice that despite recent changes that have seen more women enter the profession and succeed in particular areas, remains characterised as the domain of men.

In providing this overview I do not pretend to provide a comprehensive review of the literature in the area. Instead, I will draw attention to a number of themes that seem to have developed in the research studies that relate to gender and provide some examples of research in the area that illustrate the points I wish to make. The papers I cite provide the basis for further exploration of the areas through their own bibliographies. I apologise here to the many excellent researchers I have not mentioned. I will also provide some evaluation of the current situation of women in academic accounting. The latter evaluation is provided not because it is in and of itself more important to society in general than other areas of practice, but because it provides an example that readers of the journal might relate to. Equally, it is an exemplar that may allow reflection of the more general situation of women in society.

In order to present my argument I will first of all consider why consideration of women and gender matters and to do this I will consider some practical exemplars of the roles of women academic accountants informed by my own lived experience. Secondly, and to move from this rather polemic element of my paper to a more theorised consideration, I will turn to some definitional issues. Thirdly, I will refer to the themes that can be found in the context of research and point to the opportunities for new research. Finally I will reflect on what I see as a significant reason for why women are subordinated in terms of relative power and economic reward. This will provide an agenda for future action.

**Why does research relating to women and gender matter?**

I will first motivate my paper through a consideration of the position of women in the profession as a whole and in particular on that sub-set of the profession that is academic accounting.

Within my lifetime the engagement of women in the profession has changed considerably and the representation of women has been transformed at the lower levels of seniority. When I was a trainee accountant in the National Health Service in the UK 45 years ago I was the only woman on my course[[1]](#footnote-1), now women represent around 50% of trainee accountants in the profession overall – the figures fluctuate a little and depend of the professional body. My later career has been as an accounting academic and my experience as a senior academic in two institutions Roehampton University and Royal Holloway University of London is again characterised by an environment in which most of my colleges are men. As is the case in policy and practice settings, in the academic environment the representation of women in junior grades has increased.

Despite the increasing recruitment of women to train as accountants and to take up jobs in the professional and practice sphere and as academics, women remain under-represented at the very senior levels of professional firms and in senior positions in the academy. Some have argued that the trickle down effect will change this position in due course, but I currently remain pessimistic. There is no evidence from research to show that we are likely to see equal numbers of men and women in the most senior roles for many years. There is evidence that when women reach senior levels they do so in particular sectors of the profession such as audit and tax rather than the more lucrative areas of corporate finance. Alternatively they are appointed in less desirable situations where failure may well be more possible because of the circumstances of the organisation rather than their own skills (the glass cliff syndrome) (Nutley and Mudd, 2005).

It follows that an over-riding motivation for my paper is that after 27 years as an academic accountant (and 45 as an accountant) I still get angry about the position of women in general and in academe in particular. If we see universities in the developed world as places where intellectual leadership is built through study, research and scholarship we might expect to see enlightened attitudes and we might hope that they are bastions of equality and diversity. This is clearly not the situation; positions of power are still dominated by a cohort of white middle class men. Attitudes still are geared to expectations of the ‘great man’ and women make the tea!

Let me give a few personal examples. None of these are I believe intentional but reflect indirect discrimination and taken for granted assumptions.

1. Women are always support staff. When I was senior vice-principal at Royal Holloway I was sitting in my office when members of an interview panel walked passed my open door. I asked a junior male colleague who had chaired the panel whether they had appointed and he replied in the affirmative. The external assessor walking with him then smiled at me and asked if it was possible for him to have a cab to the station. I smiled back and told him yes - and that my colleague would order it for him…
2. Women are always an accompaniment not the main course. On a recent academic trip Richard, my husband and co-author, and I visited two Universities. As is usually the case we were provided with offices and as is usually the case I got the ones without the windows, whilst Richard was seated in a larger office, always the one with windows. Richard of course is seen to write all our papers (not the case) … and I am simply along for the trip.
3. Women are house-keepers and mothers. This third example is more generalisable. Try working out the gender ratio of post holders in pastoral care roles such as student tutoring roles in your own institution. In Royal Holloway I was in charge of HR strategy and was responsible for issues of diversity and equality. It follows that issues such as understanding ‘who does what to whom’ was an important element of my role. In pastoral care roles the ratio of men and women holding those roles was 50:50 whereas the ratio of men to women in the university overall was 70:30. In the research admin roles – those attached to areas of (arguably) higher esteem - the gender ratio was the same as the overall ratio, at 70:30. Changing this pattern from a position where I could not (and some might say should not) directly make appointments to departmental roles seemed to be near impossible and I was unable to encourage change. Indeed was the task of finding women to apply for jobs to make the overall ratio of academic staff 50:50 was similarly not achieved. The key problem is that in terms of promotion, ‘house-keeping’ or ‘mothering’ roles involving pastoral care are not valued as highly as external facing roles and research. Thus in the context of promotions this structural disadvantage is problematic for women. As a senior academic woman who was a friend of mine was told by her Vice-Chancellor, ‘You won’t get a top job if you are applying from a position in charge of learning and teaching’.

On the face of it some of these issues are minor and even raising them seems to make women (me) appear thin-skinned and petty – I even wondered about including them. However, like those who argue that the basis of a safe community lies in keeping litter down and petty crime attended to, I feel that keeping petty everyday discrimination in check is the key to dealing with the bigger issues. Thus, I would like to suggest that these minor yet persistent elements feed into the more structural issues leading to direct discrimination and that these are likely to manifest themselves in hiring and promotion decisions.

There are many examples of structural issues providing indirect discrimination, for example, when two academics are partners this often forces decisions about whose career might take precedence, particularly when career moves cannot be made as a couple. Linked to this is the problem of the timing of when recruitment to a faculty position takes place – this is often after a PhD and some experience as a post doc. It is, thus, often at the age when couples might be thinking of having a family. It is of course the woman who carries the child and this is likely to create some pressure about how to manage a career and a family. Whilst people are making creative choices about their dual roles as academics and parents the expectation of ‘man as bread-winner’ remains strong and the expectations on women a carers equally so. Whether women or men seek to take on the child-rearing role this dual responsibility is of course equally problematic. My experience is that women do take the majority of this burden.

I will return to this theme later, suffice it to say at this stage that when career breaks are taken this inevitably has impact on publication list length (if not quality). This in turn is likely to impact on promotions and therefore salaries. In the UK, taking in all subjects women professors are in the minority and their salaries are, on average, lower (Higher Education Statistics Authority figures as reported in *Times Higher Education*, 2nd April 2015 pages 42-44).

So what is the bottom line? It is that women are simply not getting the recognition they deserve.

And why does all this matter? Well not simply because the inequity irritates me beyond belief, but also because it means that talent is wasted and different ways of engaging in policy, practice and developing the technologies of accounting are marginalised. Arguably it is the latter aspect that is most important but it is constitutive of as well as constituted by women’s absence.

**Definitional Issues**

In seeking to study women and the impact of their gender in accounting we must first of all recognise the definitional problems that beset the area. First, it is important to define what I mean when I discuss women and gender. Next I will turn to consider what I mean by accounting and the accounting profession.

1. *Sex and Gender*

We can differentiate sex, gender, and the feminine in definitional terms but all overlap and none are simple.

* Sex can be used to refer to the biological attributes of those groups we have labelled men and women, but even here we run into enormous problems when we recognise the issues about transgender people.
* Gender refers to the socially constructed roles that we ascribe to the different biological categories. It follows that we have gender stereotypes that are associated with the biological categories of men and women and these play a strong role in the socialisation of boys and girls, men and women. However, despite their centrality in relation to socialisation, they are not deterministic.
* Femininity and masculinity describes the values, roles and behaviours associated with biological women and men.

In the past, following the work of Hines (1992) and her use of the ideas contained in the Chinese conceptions of Yin and Yang, I have worked with the sets of values of the Universal Feminine and of the Universal Masculine to provide a frame to explore the values that inform accounting (Broadbent, 1998). At this stage it is sufficient to understand that the values associated with the universal masculine and the universal feminine are different. The universal masculine is characterised by hard, rational and objective values, the universal feminine by emotion and more subjective values. I will return to this theme later, particularly in the final section when I will also speculate on the extent to which women’s voices representing this latter value set are heard.

In the discussion that follows I will focus many of my concerns on the position of women resulting from the way in which their socially constructed gender affects them as a biologically determined group. The association of socially constructed gender and biological sex is of course a gross simplification. For example, it ignores the extent to which our social constructions of gender create binary categories in a world where identities are much more complicated, intertwined and fractured. However, I wish to consider the situation of the group to which I belong in order to have the benefit of my own lived experience and am simplifying some of the complexity of identity that exists for many. Whilst I am privileging my own situation in this discussion, it is not meant to imply a general privileging of women ‘like me’ and I hope that this approach does not offend. I would encourage others to do the same.

I am particularly aware that in taking this approach I am bypassing the many intersectionalities that impact on the analysis of women’s position. My experience is as a white woman who started as very much working class and without economic power. I would now, I think, be seen as very middle class and have correspondingly greater advantage from the economic and cultural capital I have built. That is not the experience of every woman. Issues of class, race, ethnicity, economic status, culture, disability - this list is not exhaustive - all intersect with gender and biological sex to affect the prospects of different women. For some groups the situation is dire. The Runnymede Trust (Schillam, 2015) published a recent report that noted only 17 black female professors in the UK system at that time.

In developing the debate in the way I do, and not exploring intersectionalities, I recognise that I therefore simplify the situation of many women. However, I would like to argue that there is a higher level of resolution in the analysis that enables a meaningful critique of the situation of women in general. I remain convinced that it is helpful to argue the general case as a precursor to exploring more specific issues in particular contexts.

1. *Accounting and the Accounting Profession*

In order to consider some elements of how gender impacts on and is impacted by accounting it is also important to consider the definition of accounting and the accounting profession that is adopted in the paper. I see accounting in the broadest sense, as to do with the activity of giving an account, but focus my critique on what might be seen as a more limited set of technologies called ‘traditional accounting’ (Broadbent and Laughlin, 2013, pp.9-12). This is associated with the activity of recording, ex ante and ex post, the effects of resource transfers relating to organisations in monetary terms. Even using this limited interpretation of accounting there is much to explore. In this context accounting is used as a form of control – a technology of steering - and those who have the position to control the accountings are imbued with power.

Thus, the interpretation of accounting that I adopt is limited and indeed I would wish to see it broader and do so in my conclusions. Nevertheless it is the prevailing view and the definition is retained as it has implications. Critical accountants have long argued that accounting is both socially constructed and socially constructing (Tinker 1985) and has ideological positions embedded in the information flows it provides. Given also that the power of accounting therefore constructs and then reflects the ideologies and the power structures of the status quo it is necessary to remember that accounting is not neutral but is interested. Thus, the ‘traditional’ approach is contestable. It is indeed problematic in a world where the sustainability of humankind is about so much more than monetary resources. In considering ‘traditional’ accounting I am taking a pragmatic approach as this allows me to reflect on the issues raised by this approach. This is legitimate because so much of the activity of women in accounting relates to a world that sees accounting in this particular ‘traditional’ way. It is also the sphere in which women accountants are employed. The assumptions of ‘traditional’ approaches are the a priori conventions that shape accounting information and the accounting profession at this point in our history. As noted above my conclusions will nevertheless challenge these assumptions.

Finally, whilst at times my analysis will focus on academic accountants (those of us working in Universities), when I refer to the accounting profession I am referring to the implications of gender for all elements of the profession, the practitioners, policy makers and academic accountants (cf. Laughlin 2011).

Having defined the terms that I use in my review, I will now turn to the substantive themes.

**Some Themes in Gender Research in Accounting**

1. *The gendered division of labour*

Arguably, the predominant focus in gender research in accounting is that which looks at the gendered division of labour, where it is seen that most women take subordinate roles. However, it is useful to identify a number of sub-streams of interest that emerge from this overall theme. They are considered in no particular order.

First, is the historical sub-theme that has studied how, in our recent history, women even managed to gain entry into a profession that did not accept women. See, for example, the work of Walker (2008) which provides a detailed and careful review of research considering this history and finds there is more work to do. Lehman (1992) provided a more critical feminist account of the discriminatory practices that enabled this exclusion. This historic theme that relates to women’s involvement in accounting although enormously enlightening is still rather temporally limited. There is little work that goes beyond the study of women’s professional engagement in the contemporary profession, focussing on the situation in the 20th Century. A reminder of how old accounting practices really are is provided by Ezzamel’s study of accounting in ancient Egypt and demonstrates the history of accounting is rather longer than that of the profession we now know. (See Ezzamel (2012) for a view of this work). How women have been involved in accounting over this long time frame is relatively unknown. Some historians are taking up the challenge of filling the gaps both temporally and in relations to women’s broader role in relation to accounting practices rather than the profession per se. For example, Josephine Maltby (Maltby, 2011) is one scholar looking at the role of women and (with other collaborators) she has undertaken a number of studies of women’s role in savings and investment in the 19th Century. Her recent work studying Savings Banks considers what on her website she calls ‘departures from the patriarchal dominance of family finances’. Other scholars have looked at the role of women in less prestigious areas of work associated with accounting – for example the work of Kirkham and Loft (1993, 2001) that considers the role of women and the contribution of women clerks. Despite the efforts of academic accounting historians there are many gaps in the history of women’s involvement in accounting practice that are still to explore.

A second sub-theme in respect of the gendered division of labour introduces a cultural aspect into considerations of the role of contemporary women involved in accounting in both the home and in employment. Komori has focussed on the role of women in the home and her study is based in a Japanese context (Komori 2008). Her work has incited much debate as it introduces a cultural aspect that has been challenged by western women as remaining subordinate whereas she sees their role in controlling household finances as emancipatory. Gallhofer, with a variety of co-authors, has also considered the effects of cultural assumptions on the way in which legitimate accounts might be produced (Gallhofer et al, 2011; Humphries et al, 2004; Gallhofer and Chew, 2000). Her research shows that the western assumptions we use when considering how to render accounts are not universally appropriate. This reminds us that we need to pay attention to the role of women in different cultures and again this is another area that deserves further study.

The third sub-theme that can be identified is the analysis of the gendered division of labour in the contemporary workplace, often studied in terms of salary, position and area of practice. This seems to be the area that has fostered most interest in recent times. Yet, for me, it remains the area where we still seem to have least satisfying insights. Despite the extent to which trainee accountants now include as many women as men, in the UK there remains a preponderance of men in the senior ranks of practitioners. There is also a salary differential in the UK that favours male accountants.

Women in academe provide one example. Figures recently published in the academic press, whilst not disaggregated to show what is happening at the subject level, demonstrate that women overall are paid less than men. At the professorial level the overall difference gives men a £4,450 advantage. The lowest differential is in Scotland (£4077); the other differences are England £4197, Wales £6367, NI £8095.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country Average | Female | Male | Average of male and female |
| England | 73,369 | 77,566 | 76,609 |
| Scotland | 72,078 | 77,199 | 76,077 |
| Wales | 69,788 | 76,155 | 75,047 |
| Northern Ireland | 66,636 | 74,731 | 72,827 |
| UK | 72,944 | 77,394 | 76,395 |

Source: Times Higher Education April 2nd No 2. 197, 2015 p.44

I have used the example of professors as illustration but at all academic grades the male average salary is greater than that of females. The greatest difference is found in the category of ‘other senior academic roles’, here the UK average male salary is £82, 545 and the female is £72,283.

Given that the national figures do not identify the salary profiles of different subject areas considering the gender effects at the subject level is not possible using this data. I therefore turned to the Conference of Professors of Accounting and Finance in the UK who carry out an annual salary survey to question whether they had this information. This disaggregation is not done and the reason for this is that because of the small numbers, it might undermine anonymity. This is a valid reason, but of course says a lot about the numbers of women holding professorial posts in accounting.

Despite the understanding we have of the differential salaries, we have little information as to why this differential exists or what to do about the issues we know about. Kathryn Haynes has provided rich research insights that illustrate the institutionalised practices that undermine the position of women – particularly when they become mothers (see for example Haynes, 2008a). Some of these practices may be indirect discrimination although other more direct practices remain. Haynes is also concerned to highlight the need for feminist research methodologies (2008b) and this is an important suggestion to help understand the position of women.

Recognising that there is a lot of research in this sub-field that is rigorous I fear that, for me, there is a lot that remains unsatisfying. There is a strong suggestion in much of the research that the reason for women’s lack of senior presence is because of women’s own choices. For example, some research seems to suggest that this is what leads to the salary differential. Other studies have argued that women work in sub-fields that are less highly remunerated in themselves (so for example women are argued to work in lower value areas such as audit and tax rather than areas such as corporate finance where fees are much higher). Other work has argued that women make the choice of work-life balance and eschew the demands of senior responsibility. This type of work has gathered much data and the best of this gives us helpful insights into attitudes of men and women and gathers data about the profile of the profession as a whole. Ros Whiting, individually and with co-authors has done some useful research in this respect. An example of a good piece of research exploring the structural position of women in accounting firms is provided in Whiting (2014).

However, despite the usefulness of the insights that are provided, I worry that this type of research effectively leaves the blame for their lesser status on women themselves. It does not seem to me that a senior professional career could not be achieved by women and men structuring their working lives in ways that achieve a desired balance with their home interests. The problem is that this sub-theme of research does not develop the analysis far enough to enable us to deeply understand the practices that affect both women and men and that effectively lead women to make particular choices. Haynes’ work is one notable exception and I therefore commend her research to you. She demonstrates that it is often the attitudes of male colleagues that leave women isolated. She shows how the social construction of working practices marginalises women.

It follows that there is much work yet to be done to develop even more critical evaluations of professional practice in all parts of the profession – professional practice, the professional bodies and in academe.

(ii) *The Values Embedded in Accounting Practice*

The second major theme in accounting research in gender takes a very different approach. Instead of considering the role of women this work looks at the gendering of accounting and the values embedded in the technologies that constitute traditional accounting. Following the work of Ruth Hines (1992) and inspired by critical accountants such as Christine Cooper (1992), in 1998 I published a paper that argued that accounting technologies were gendered masculine reflecting the desire for ‘hard’, rational, impersonal information. The information that is constituted using this approach not only provides a particular set of visibilities, but also renders other information invisible. Given the argument that accounting information is both socially constituted and socially constitutive it follows that the nature of the information is significant. My argument was that any visibility of accounting informed by the universal feminine was and remains difficult.

Following this logic I argued, and would still wish to do so, that there is a need to introduce different discourses (informed by the universal feminine) into the development of accounting technologies. Thus, richer information sets could be developed and it is these that might in turn be socially constructive of a new reality. The logical implication of this is that the technologies of accounting need themselves to be socially constructed to include values that are informed by the universal feminine. Given women tend to be socialised using the assumptions and values of the universal feminine, then women’s voices that are likely to represent these views, need to be heard. This in turn raises the question of whether women’s voices will be heard. Whether they are given an equal hearing more generally is open to debate. More specifically we might ask about their perceived legitimacy in seeking to introduce different discourses into accounting, particularly those informed by the universal feminine.

In my original paper I argued (in more depth than is possible here) using feminist critiques (see for example Fraser, 1987) that women face problems in making their voices heard within the public sphere. This is not a specific issue in accounting but is a more general one and is an important aspect to understand. It means that the values of the universal feminine for which women rather than men are socialised will remain silenced. In making this claim I am aware that the values of the universal feminine and universal masculine are not necessarily commensurate with the eventual values of every individual biological female or male. However, it is fair to say that, in the processes of socialisation, the expectations of biological men and women are shaped by the taken-for-granted societal assumptions about the nature of gender. It is also fair to say that these place women in subordinate roles because they value the universal masculine and associate this with men not women. For example, a common ‘put-down’ to a woman is ‘don’t be so emotional”. Women may not take the value positions associated with the universal feminine, but if they adopt values associated with the universal masculine they are usually dismissed. For example, we may well see an assertive man, whereas a woman doing the same thing might be seen as aggressive. In that process of applying taken for granted assumptions about men and valuing the universal masculine over the universal feminine, women and their voices are disadvantaged in the public sphere and the communicative processes are impoverished by this omission. In particular the domain of the inner personal world validated by sincerity is silenced (Broadbent, 1998, p.279). More detail of the arguments can be found in the original paper.

I will return to the problems of this position in the final section of the paper. The points that I would like to make here are twofold. First that the nature of the accounting technologies are informed by the universal masculine and this limits the nature of the information provided and focuses it on the values of the universal masculine for which women are not necessarily socialised. Equally, the subordinate role of women in the communicative processes provides little opportunity for introducing other values associated with the universal feminine. These substantial issues are an under-researched element in accounting and provide the foundations on which the institutional disadvantages experienced by women are built.

Parker (2008), in the special edition of Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal that Linda Kirkham and I edited, is one of the few researchers who pursues this line of thinking. It is interesting to note that in his paper – 10 years after my own – his literature base still has to rely significantly upon the more general management literature rather than on the literature in accounting research.

It follows that there is a significant gap in the literature that has the possibility of a meaningful debate about how the nature of accounting information itself may inform a context in which women are marginalised.

(iii) *Research Opportunities*

This illustration of the various themes demonstrates a range of opportunities for researchers to pursue.

There are opportunities for historians, cultural analyses, more detailed anthropological analyses of professional practice and this is a formidable agenda. However, it is my contention that the largest opportunity is in the context of developing inclusive technologies of accounting that provides for a wider range of voices and thus a more enlightened approach to accounting.

Whilst the whole field of research is wide open, if the arguments in my 1998 paper are correct, and I believe they are and that they are also significant, there are particular opportunities to review the nature of accounting information and to provide accountings that will enhance societal opportunities for women and men.

**Evaluation of the gaps: an urgent prescription for accounting**

Ignoring the insights of research considering gender leads to a loss of opportunities for accounting more generally. It constrains accounting information and processes by constraining those who promote the values of the universal feminine.

Marilyn Waring’s work (Waring 1988) provided some early inspiration for the view that accounting provides a very limited view of what is important and makes other aspects invisible. Ruth Hines’ work provided a means of operationalising this analysis. Christine Cooper illustrated the issues in her argument that accounting could not capture environmental issues. My work builds on and recognises these foundations. The elements that accounting technologies are concerned with are all ones that can be characterised by the universal masculine – hard, rational and objective. Emotion is eschewed. Hence, in the context of the communicative processes the objective world is represented, the inner or personal world is seen as illegitimate and the representation of the intersubjective world remains constrained. The communicative process which accounting information is part of is therefore distorted and is distorted in a way that favours the values of the universal masculine. Biological men are socialised in the context of those values and are associated with them. They are the values that socially construct accounting as a communicative process and outcome, and the values in turn are constrained by the same values, they become a pernicious and self-fulfilling cycle. My original argument was that the gendered nature of accounting logic constrained the range of values that accounting could represent because of the voices reflected in the communicative process.

In the reflection presented in this paper I would like to extend my original argument. I wish to suggest that it is the values of accounting and the way that these reflect on accounting practice that subordinates women (predominantly although not exclusively). In turn this impacts on the career choices that women make and therefore produces economic effects on women’s potential. Thus, working in an environment that is constituted by and constitutive of the values of the universal masculine is one that subordinates women and drives their career choices. It also impoverishes accounting as a practice.

Evidence of the gendering of the discipline can be found in academic circles by the differential esteem given to different approaches to research, for example, in the ranking of different journals representing diverse research traditions. There is significant resistance to journals that do not adopt hard, rational quantitative approaches – look at the various Deans’ rankings of journals to see this in practice. Work in the interpretive tradition is not well represented in many journals that are ranked highly. Gender related research is not demonstrably valued whether it takes a more positive approach or an interpretive one. The economic effects of this are illustrated in differential salary structures. Deans’ rankings of journals are used extensively in hiring and promotion decisions. This privileging of a particular approach to accounting is pervasive and persistent. Whilst women’s choices are constrained by everyday sexism in all spheres, in the context of accounting they are also subordinated by the value structure of the communicative process that accounting technologies define and are defined by. This has pervasive and persistent effects for all of society and thus there is a double effect of women’s subordination.

The distorted communication that accounting technologies provide narrow the purview of accounting statements and the efforts of accountants to deal with issues such as corporate social responsibility or heritage assets evidence the problems this causes.

In the context of the use of accounting as a control device the use of the universal masculine to inform technologies is also apparent. The hard objective and rational approach is the one that defines transactional approaches to control, for example. Elsewhere I (with Richard Laughlin) have argued that we need more relational approaches to control (Broadbent and Laughlin 2009). Relational approaches require for there to be engagement between controllers and those they control to develop control systems that are meaningful. This approach to control rejects the linear rational approach of transactional controls that demands specific outputs for the provision of given resources. It often leads to dysfunctional outcomes and resistance from those who are subject to control. Arguably transactional controls are the result of the adoption of values of the universal masculine. Arguably we need to find ways to open up the communicative processes to the values of the universal feminine and that means that women need to be represented in accounting practice. One way to start this process is to open up the accounting academy to researching how this can be achieved.

It follows that the Gender Agenda is that of changing the values that inform accounting.

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1. And my experience was typical, few trainee accountants in those days were women. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)