

# Female corporate leaders make firms less likely to fall foul of environmental laws

By [Chelsea Liu](#)

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Companies with more gender-balanced boards are less often sued for breaching environmental laws, suggesting that these companies are more mindful of protecting the environment. That is the key finding of my research, [published in the Journal of Corporate Finance](#).



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I studied 1,893 environmental lawsuits filed against any of the firms listed on the [Standard and Poor's 1500 composite index](#) in the United States from 2000 to 2015.

I found that for every additional woman appointed to a corporate board, the company experienced an average 1.5% reduction in litigation risk.

The average cost of an environmental lawsuit is estimated to be [2.26% of a company's market value](#), which translates into a dollar value of \$204.3m based on the current average market capitalisation of the [S&P1500 firms](#) in my sample. This means that reducing the litigation risk by 1.5% (by appointing a female director) would be the equivalent of saving \$3.1m.

## What makes female directors green?

My research only shows a correlation between the gender makeup of corporate boards and their likelihood of having been sued on environmental grounds in subsequent years. From these data it is of course difficult to draw any conclusions about the causes of this relationship. But there are nevertheless several theories that can potentially help to explain why more gender-diverse boards might tend to make better environmental decisions.

First, women and men tend to have different ethical standards, according to [existing research](#). Male directors are stereotypically power-oriented, whereas female directors show greater universalistic concerns for other people. Female voices in the boardroom could therefore conceivably help companies to keep the welfare of local communities in mind when making environmental decisions.

Second, people who are more different from one another (such as in terms of gender or race) generally [make better group](#)

[decisions together](#). This is in part because different people can bring different perspectives to discussions and come up with a wider range of potential options from which to choose. This in turn allows them to find the optimal solution. Given that many arenas of business are still male-dominated, hiring female directors generally improves boardroom diversity.

Third, [research](#) shows that female executives and directors are more likely to seek advice to complement their own knowledge. Environmental decisions typically require specialised knowledge and skills, and women's openness to receiving expert advice may thus help to minimise environmental risks.

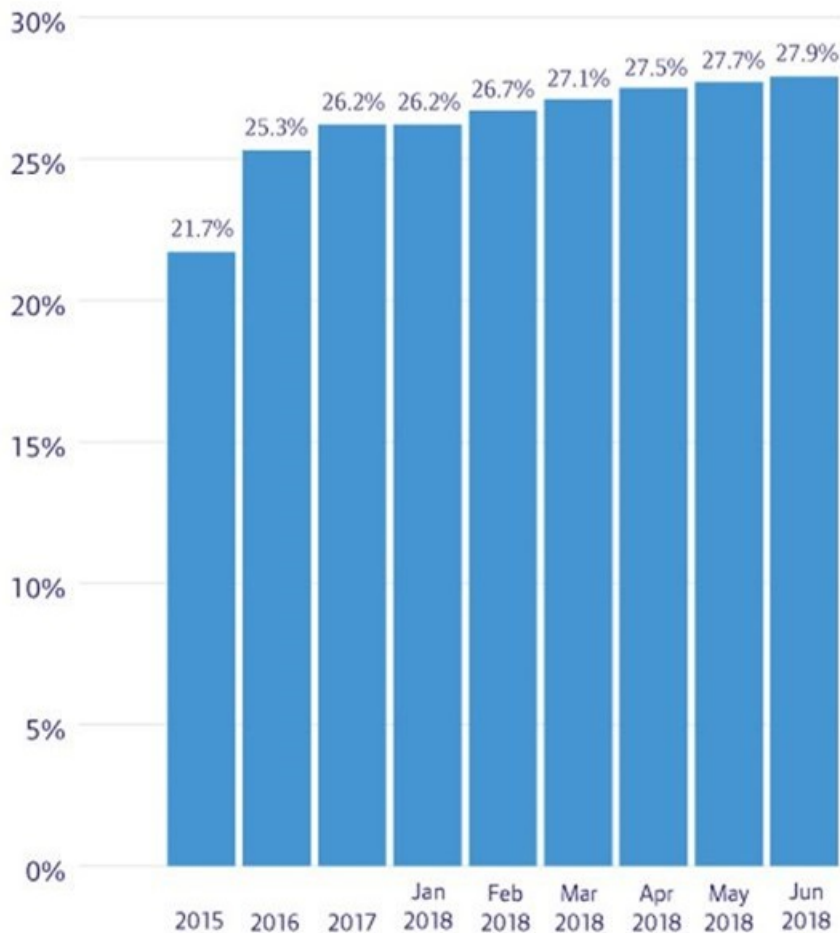
However, having more women on the board is not always better. If the proportion of female directors exceeds half, then any additional women appointed will reduce gender diversity. Given that diversity is key to good decision-making, maintaining a balance of men and women on the board is important.

I found that female directors make a bigger difference in reducing environmental lawsuits in companies run by male chief executives, compared with those companies that have female chief executives. Conversely, when I divided the firms into two groups with higher versus lower levels of female board representation, I found that a female chief executive only makes any difference to environmental lawsuit risk when the board is male-dominated. This shows that female chief executives and female directors have complementary roles in a boardroom.

## **Gender quotas?**

Globally, women are underrepresented on corporate boards. [According to the Australian Institute of Company Directors](#), only 21.7% of board members of the top 500 companies on the Australian Stock Exchange are women – and 113 of those companies still have no women on their boards.

## Percentage of female directorship on ASX 200 boards



Australian Institute of Company Directors

Ten years ago, Norway blazed a trail by becoming the first country to require companies to appoint [at least 40% women](#) on their boards. Since then a dozen countries have followed suit and set boardroom gender quotas, including [France](#), [Belgium](#), [Italy](#), and [Spain](#). The UK and Australia continue to rely on firms adopting voluntary initiatives, such as joining the [30% Club](#), to improve boardroom gender diversity.

In Australia and the European Union, debates persist over whether companies should have a mandatory quota of female directors. Critics of this idea have argued that it would not necessarily boost profits, and may force companies to hire unqualified candidates or to offer multiple board positions to a relatively small group of highly qualified women.

Proponents of board gender diversity argue that having women on boards helps companies make better decisions – a theory that is supported by my research results.

My study did not directly measure whether “being green” makes companies financially better off. But given the urgency of global environmental problems, female corporate leadership makes an important contribution to benefit societies by improving companies’ environmental conduct.

This article was originally published on [The Conversation](#). Read the [original article](#).

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Chelsea Liu, senior lecturer, Adelaide Business School, University of Adelaide.

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