女性是否為風險趨避者?來自女性董事會成員的避險決策觀點

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本研究探討董事會女性成員與公司使用衍生性金融商品避險的關聯性。 選取 2005 至 2017 年臺灣非金融保險業之上市櫃公司為樣本,探討董事會女 性成員是否對公司的避險決策有所影響。實證結果顯示,女性董事的人數愈 多、比例愈高、比例過半,則公司不進行避險的機率愈大,然而,女性獨立 董事則是對避險決策有正向影響,即使控制潛在的內生性問題,此結論仍獲 驗證。本研究認為女性就是風險趨避者的觀點,是對性別差異的刻板印象, 尤其是面臨財務風險決策時,可能沒有性別差異,但不同的董事會職責會有 差異。

關鍵詞:女性、董事會、避險。

「政策與管理意涵」

我們常先入為主地認為女性就是風險趨避者,但這是對性別差異的刻板印象,當面臨財務避險決策時,可能沒有性別差異,但是女性擔任不同董事職責會有不同影響,女性獨立董事對公司避險決策有正向影響。因此,揭露董事會性別資料、公司治理評鑑指標增加董事會性別多樣性等政策,有助於公司建構良好風險管理制度,也對公司價值有助益。

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Are Women Risk-averse? A Perspective from Female Board Members' Hedging Decisions

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This study explores the relationship between female board members and corporate financial derivatives use for hedging purpose. We examine non-financial and non-insurance listed firms over the 2005-2017 period to explore whether female members on the board would have an impact on hedging decision making. The empirical results show that the more numbers of female directors, the higher the proportion, and the more than half of the proportion has a negative impact on the probability of financial hedging. However, female independent directors are positively associated with financial hedging. This holds even when we control for potential endogeneity problem. This paper suggests that women are risk-averse is a gender stereotype that in risk management decision making. There might be no gender difference, but vary with a different board of duty.

Key Words: Female, Board of Directors, Hedging.