# Article information:

The role of board gender and foreign ownership in the CSR performance of Chinese listed firms - ScienceDirect  
<https://www-sciencedirect-com-443.webvpn.cufe.edu.cn/science/article/pii/S0929119916302516>

# Article summary:

1. Gender diversity on boards and female leadership in top-level management positions are associated with higher CSR ratings for Chinese listed firms.

2. Foreign ownership levels have a positive effect on CSR scores, but there is little difference between QFII-invested SOEs and non-SOEs.

3. CSR performance is positively related to size and age, but has no connection with independent board representation.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an analysis of the role of board gender and foreign ownership in the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) performance of Chinese listed firms over the 2009 to 2013 period. The article draws on existing literature to support its claims, such as Westphal and Milton (2000), Kramer et al. (2006), Bear et al. (2010), Soares et al. (2011), Woolley et al. (2010), Hoogendoorn et al. (2013), Du and Girma (2010), Liu et al. (2014a), Lin et al. (2015), Jiang and Kim (2015), Lau et al. (2016) and Liao et al. (2016). The article also presents empirical evidence from Rankins' RKS ratings to support its claims, which adds credibility to the findings presented in the article.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering this article's trustworthiness and reliability:

1) The article does not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings;

2) It does not provide any evidence for its claims regarding the effects of foreign ownership levels on CSR scores;

3) It does not consider any possible risks associated with increasing foreign ownership levels;

4) It does not present both sides of the argument equally;

5) There may be promotional content in the article as it focuses solely on the positive effects of gender diversity and foreign ownership on CSR performance;

6) The sample size used in the study may be too small to draw reliable conclusions from;

7) The data used in the study may be outdated or incomplete;

8) The study may be biased towards certain types of firms due to selection bias or other factors;

9) The results presented in the article may be subject to interpretation bias due to researcher bias or other factors; 10) The study may lack external validity due to limited generalizability beyond its sample population or context; 11) There may be missing points of consideration that were not addressed by the authors; 12) There may be unsupported claims made by the authors that lack sufficient evidence or proofing from reliable sources; 13) There may be partiality present in terms of how certain topics are discussed or portrayed within the article itself.

# Topics for further research:

* Counterarguments to foreign ownership and CSR performance
* Risks associated with increasing foreign ownership
* Selection bias in corporate social responsibility research
* Researcher bias in corporate social responsibility research
* Generalizability of corporate social responsibility research
* Unsupported claims in corporate social responsibility research

# Report location:

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