

Corporate Performance, Board Structure and its Determinants in the Banking Industry

Renée Adams

Stockholm School of Economics

Hamid Mehran

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Motivation: Why Banking?

- Few studies of banking firm governance
 - How evaluate impact of deregulation?
 - How evaluate recent proposed policies to reform governance?
- Banks uniform
 - May make it easier to identify effect of governance variables

Preview of results

- Board structure appears different than in manufacturing firms
 - Greater proportion outside directors
 - Bigger boards
- Relation between board structure and banking firm performance appears different than in samples of non-financial firms
 - Most surprisingly: Board size is not negatively related to proxy for Tobin's Q
- Board size is plausibly endogenous
 - M&A activity
 - BHC structure
- But,
 - Neither source of endogeneity appears to drive result

⇒ Governance structures may be industry specific

Data

- Random sample of 35 public BHC
 - among largest from 1986-1999
 - 480 observations
- Variables:
 - financial (Y9-C data)
 - collected detailed governance variables from proxies
- Representative?
 - 27% total banking assets 1990→50% 1998
 - 32% top tier assets 1990 →50% 1998

Table 1: Summary Statistics, 1986-1999

| | Obs | Mean | Std. Deviation | Min | Max |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Total assets in millions | 480 | 40900 | 59200 | 3007 | 633000 |
| Board size | 472 | 17.97 | 5.33 | 8 | 36 |
| Proportion of Outsiders | 472 | 0.69 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.95 |

Findings of Other Researchers

| | Vafeas 1999 | Shivdasani and Yermack 1999 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Board Size | 12 | 11 |
| Proportion of Outsiders | 55.6% | 46% |

Table 2: Fixed Effect Regressions of Tobin's Q on Governance Characteristics, 1986-1999

| Independent Variable | Dependent Variable: Tobin's Q | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| Ln (board size) | 0.0180* | 0.0210** | 0.0196* | 0.0118 |
| % outside directors | 0.0178 | -0.0078 | 0.0035 | -0.0056 |
| Ln (assets) <i>Adjustment factor: 1000</i> | 0.0008 | -8.8420 | -8.0685 | -10.6668 |
| Capital ratio | 0.5170** | 0.7279** | 0.7541** | 0.9357*** |
| Volatility | -0.1483 | -0.1646** | -0.1567** | -0.2144*** |
| Board Activity Controls | - | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Interlock Controls | - | - | Yes | Yes |
| Directors Comp. & Ownership | - | - | - | Yes |
| Observations | 472 | 446 | 444 | 436 |
| R² | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.80 |
| F-Statistic | 43.80 | 41.21 | 46.00 | 37.48 |

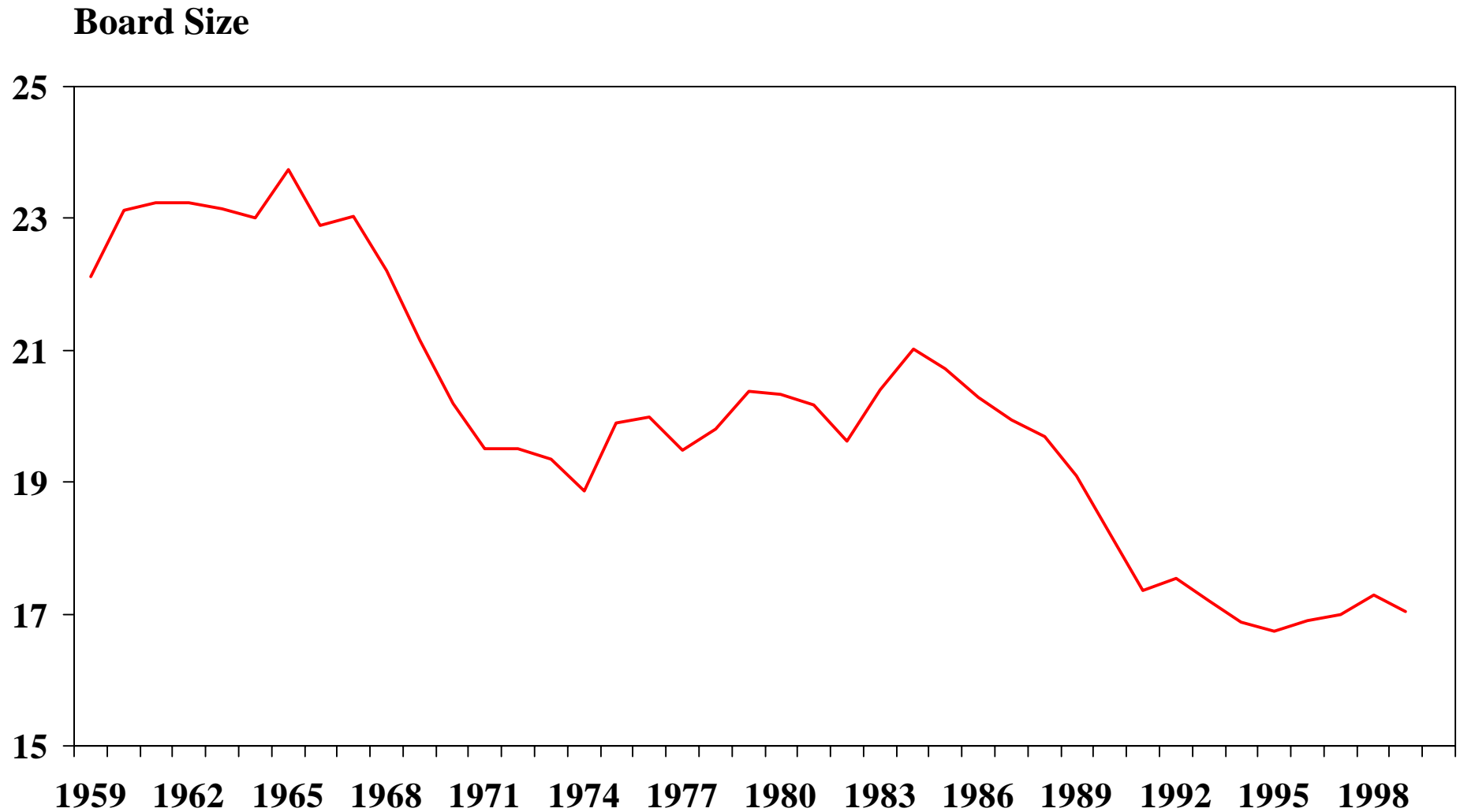
Why is the relation between board size and performance different in banking?

- Two plausible sources of (industry-specific) potential endogeneity:
 - High Q firms undertake mergers and add directors as a consequence
 - Banking industry characterized by high M&A activity during 1986-1999
 - positive correlation between performance and board size
 - Organizational structure affects performance (diversification discount) and board size (division of labor)
 - Banking firms (BHCs) characterized by holding company form as opposed to functional or divisional form
 - Subsidiaries have their own boards
 - positive correlation between performance and board size

**Table 3: Summary Statistics for Board Additions
Following Mergers and Acquisitions**

| | Obs. | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min. | Max. |
|---|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| <i>Panel A: Transaction Data</i> | | | | | |
| Number of M&A with additions | 35 | 2.03 | 1.79 | 0 | 6 |
| Number of directors added in M&A transaction | 71 | 3.61 | 3.03 | 1 | 14 |
| Fraction of acquirer's board added in M&A transaction | 70 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.56 |
| <i>Panel B: Board Composition</i> | | | | | |
| Number of M&A directors | 482 | 2.52 | 3.58 | 0 | 16 |
| Ratio of M&A directors to board size | 472 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0 | 0.68 |

Figure 2: Mean Board Size, 1959-1999



What about organizational structure?

- Examine relation between board size and organizational structure
- Supplement data with
 - BHC dummy-change from bank to BHC form
 - Information on Tier 1 subsidiaries as proxies for organizational structure, e.g. # Tier 1 subsidiaries
- Comparison to manufacturing is informative:
 - Rajan et. al (2000): mean segments: 2.9 max: 10
 - Here: mean tier 1 subsidiaries: 15.3 max: 75

Table 8: Regressions of Board Size on Bank Holding Company Dummy, Firm Size and Past ROAs

| Independent Variable | Dependent Variable: Ln (board size) | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | I | II | III |
| BHC dummy | -0.1436*** | -0.1831*** | -0.1476*** |
| Ln (assets) | 0.1113*** | 0.1066*** | 0.1656*** |
| ROA _t | . | 1.0535 | 0.9582 |
| ROA _{t-1} | . | 0.2186 | -0.7833 |
| ROA _{t-2} | . | -0.3318 | -1.1931 |
| Obs | 1402 | 1304 | 1304 |
| R ² | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.58 |
| F-Statistic | 11.12 | 10.25 | 9.29 |

Conclusion

- Relation between firm performance and board structure (board size) in BHC sample different (in particular nonnegative) than in samples of manufacturing firms
- Result persists even after accounting for potential endogeneity in several ways
 - ⇒ BHC boards do not appear to be ineffective
- Industry analysis can be useful:
 - Since suggests factors that may be related to board structure, here: M&A activity and organizational structure
 - may apply also more generally to non-banking holding companies
 - Important for understanding whether governance is industry-specific
- Policy implications:
 - Results suggest that governance policy may affect holding companies differently
 - Suggests caution in applying uniform standards