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Does diversity of bank board members affect performance and risk? Evidence from an emerging market

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Abstract

This study investigates the influence of background diversity of bank board members on performance and risk. Using data from Indonesian banks from 2001 to 2011 covering 4200 individual year observations and 21 ethnic groups, we estimate the degree of diversity by considering various aspects (gender, citizenship, age, experience, tenure, ethnicity, nationality, education level and type) and find significant impacts on bank performance. On the whole, diversity is in general positively associated with performance except when it relates to ethnicity. It not only reduces performance per se but also increases risk. Female presence and professional diversity reduce risk but nationality and ethnicity diversities are associated with higher risk. Education diversity generally leads to higher income volatility and leverage risk. Our results are generally robust to various alternative performance measures, including risk adjusted returns, and estimation methods.

JEL Classification: G21, G30, G34, J15, M14

Keywords: Bank Board, Performance, Risk, Diversity, Ethnicity, Emerging Market

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1. Introduction

The financial crisis triggered in 2008 has called for further investigation on existing governance practices and board effectiveness in the banking industry. The poor performance of many banks has often been related to poor governance practices and the failure of board directors to perform in the best interest of stakeholders (Aebi et al., 2012; Beltratti and Stulz, 2012; Berger et al., 2012; Erkens et al., 2012). Other papers have questioned whether board structure actually matters for firm performance (e.g., Adams and Ferreira, 2007, 2009; Adams and Mehran, 2012; Anderson et al., 2011; Ferreira, 2010; Masulis et al., 2012; Pathan and Faff, 2013). In this work, we look into various characteristics of board members such as gender, citizenship, age, experience, tenure, ethnicity, education level and type to investigate the impact of background diversity of board members on bank profitability and risk.

It is widely accepted that banks' performance is closely related to various factors such as regulatory scrutiny, the degree of financial development and the existence of public safety nets such as deposit insurance systems. It is well understood that the banking industry is characterized by higher opacity and more complex agency conflicts than other industries (Levine, 2004; Morgan, 2002). Also, because of deregulation and cross border expansion in most countries, banks have to deal with a more diverse environment to such an extent that it is virtually imperative for them to consider a more diverse board. As such, board structure and its diversity can be crucial and significantly related to performance (Anderson et al., 2011; Ferreira, 2010). Furthermore, board structure is an important governance mechanism particularly in developing and emerging countries where other control mechanisms are commonly weaker (Claessens and Yurtoglu, 2013). Hence, when directors are regarded as important resources to the firm, various dimensions regarding their background and skills clearly become very important (Ferreira, 2010).

Generally, board diversity refers to a situation in which members have different social, cultural and professional backgrounds¹. The main purpose of diversity is to enhance the

¹ Cox (2001) define diversity as the variation of social and cultural identities among people existing together in a defined employment or market setting, social and cultural identity refers to the personal affiliation with groups that research has shown to have significant influence on peoples' major life experiences. These affiliations include gender, race, national origin, religion, age cohort and work specialization, among others. The strains of literature typically distinguish heterogeneity or diversity into two types. First, the observable, the so-called demographic, heterogeneity, that can be described by gender, age, race, or ethnicity diversities. Second, the non-observables (cognitive) diversity includes education, values, perception and other personality characteristics (Milliken and Martins, 1996; Watson et al., 1998; Kilduff, et al., 2000; Timmerman, 2000). However, Erhardt (2003) suggest that most empirical literature on the diversity and firm

ability of firms to tap into diverse markets and to increase market share within a global economy (Cox, 2001). A more heterogeneous board offers benefits from diverse members' skills and experiences which serve as complementary sources to access resources and connections (Davies et al., 2014; Ferreira, 2010).

However, from another perspective, diversity can be regarded as endogenous to the firm characteristics and a way out when boards deal with agency problems. Increasing the level of heterogeneity, for instance, does not necessarily bring in more benefits because of a failure to harmonize different backgrounds and mitigate potential conflicts among board members that could ultimately lead to a negative net outcome (e.g., Adams and Ferreira, 2009; Baranchuk and Dybvig, 2009). Also, board heterogeneity might only be regarded as an effort to comply with certain regulations², or to demonstrate an absence of discrimination and therefore its impact on organizational performance is unclear (Erhardt et al., 2003). Hence, we investigate whether board members' diversity actually affects banks' performance and risk-taking. We also question whether a specific type of diversity (gender, citizenship, age, experience, tenure, ethnicity, nationality, education level and type) matters more in explaining cross sectional performance differences and risk.

This study extends the existing literature on bank board governance in several ways. First, a large number of works on governance practices in non-financial firms³ find contrasting results and no clear-cut implication can therefore be drawn for the banking industry. Furthermore, the existing banking literature on emerging and developing countries has paid more attention to institutional, regulatory and macroeconomic determinants of bank performance (e.g., Berger et al., 2010; Caprio et al., 2007; Chen and Kao, 2011; Djankov et al., 2005; Macey and Maureen, 2003). Second, unlike other few studies on the banking industry (e.g., Adams and Mehran, 2012; Liang et al., 2013; Mateos

performance focus on observable diversity. We interchangeably use “diversity” and “heterogeneity” to refer to the same definition.

² By 2008 in Norway, for instance, at least 40% females to be hold on boards of publicly traded and large firms. This requirement is also adopted by Spain and France (40% by 2015 and 2017 respectively), Italian (30% by 2015), and the Netherlands (30% for each gender by 2016). In Asia, female constitutes only 4.7% of the board members while it is 12.5% in UK (Davies, 2011, 2014). Other countries may adopt voluntary standard to promote gender balance on board. Despite that many firms have adopted diversity training aiming at to promote understanding and respecting cultural diversity and eliminate the roadblocks due to a cultural diversity, its effectiveness, however, remains questionable (Gutierrez *et al.*, 2000).

³ For instance, Eklund et al. (2009) find a small and negative impact of gender on Swedish non-financial firms' investment performance. In contrast, using data on Spanish non-financial firms Campbell and Vera (2007) find a positive effect of gender on performance. Zhang (2007) finds that tenure and experience heterogeneity of top management of non-financial listed firms in China is negatively related to performance.

de Cabo et al., 2012; Pathan and Faff, 2013)⁴, this paper considers not only a single measure of diversity (e.g. gender diversity), but also other diversity indices that could potentially influence performance (i.e. citizenship, age, experience, tenure, ethnicity, nationality, education level and type). Third, Adams et al. (2010) note that the vast majority of the literature on board characteristics mainly focuses on Anglo-American firms and hence studies of boards in non-Anglo-American firms is an understudied area. This is partly because only few firms from the latter provide information on board members to the public. But even when the information is available, previous works have mainly focused on a single dimension of diversity. For instance, in their work on US banks, Pathan and Faff (2013) investigate gender diversity but not the other dimensions. We go beyond by using several diversity dimensions, particularly ethnicity and professional background, by focusing on an emerging country. Our study provides evidence on how diversity of board members affects bank performance in a relatively weak shareholder protection environment as highlighted by Claessens and Yurtoglu (2013). To our knowledge, this study is the first comprehensive study looking into the impact of board diversity on bank risk. We consider the case of Indonesia which is the fourth populated country in the world (250 million) with more than 1,000 ethnic groups and 500 local languages, and with 121 commercial banks including 10 foreign banks, making it an ideal laboratory to, furthermore, avoid cross country heterogeneity. In a country with weak investor protection rights, which is the case of this study, board structure and its diversity might have stronger effects in mitigating various incentive problems. This study also adds to the growing body of literature which investigates whether bank performance and risk during the global financial crisis of 2007/2008 can be partly explained by corporate governance mechanisms (Adams and Mehran, 2012; Aebi et al., 2012; Beltratti and Stulz, 2012; Berger et al., 2012; Erkens et al., 2012; Fahlenbrach and Stulz, 2011). Moreover, in Asia, the less transparent process of nominating and appointing directors and scarce board evaluation increase the probability of poor-performance directors to be re-elected (OECD, 2013). From this perspective, boards with a balanced diversity, and therefore presumably less prone to collusion of their members, are expected to more easily mitigate the lack of appropriate and sound external evaluation processes.

⁴ Mateos de Cabo et al., (2012) and Pathan and Faff, (2013) only consider gender diversity as the diversity measure in European and US bank, respectively. Hagedorf and Keasey (2012), however, use several diversity measures to test its impact on market gains (i.e. cumulative abnormal returns) from US banks' M&As.

Using 4200 individual year observations on the board of Indonesian bank including 21 ethnicities within the 2001-2011 period, we construct indicators of diversity in four dimensions (i.e. gender, ethnicity and nationality, professional experience and tenure, and education level and type) and find such factors to affect bank performance and risk. Specifically, our results show that diversity in professional background and education positively impacts performance but that stronger heterogeneity in ethnicity and nationality is detrimental by leading to higher risk taking. The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 shows how our work extends the current literature and provides a rationale for the tested hypotheses. Section 3 presents the data and the econometric specification and section 4 the results. Section 5 concludes.

2. Related literature and research focus

The board diversity literature is divided in various strands. The *resource based theory* argues that the board of directors (BOD) is a strategic resource by which a firm can get access to external sources such as funds, new skills or methods, and new opportunities. This theory is in line with *human capital theory* suggesting that every person has unique and useful characteristics. Hence, a heterogeneous board also allows more and richer information to flow into the firm which can benefit from a broader information network. A more diverse board is regarded as positive for the firm and its financial performance (Carter et al., 2010; Fang et al., 2012; van der Walt and Ingley, 2003). For non-financial firms, empirical studies have shown that heterogeneity is associated with positive outcomes such as more diverse perspective, higher creativity and innovation, and better results in terms of risk and/or audit management (e.g., Brown et al., 2002; Robinson and Dechant, 1997; Shrader et al., 1997). In the banking industry, however, studies using board size to capture a higher-resourced Board of Directors (BoD) provide inconclusive results (e.g., Adams and Mehran, 2012; Andres and Vallelado, 2008).

Another large body of literature on board diversity is based on the *principal-agency theory*. Since the members of the board might have incentives to serve their own personal benefits and not those of shareholders, the board may need an independent oversight (Adams et al., 2010; Fama, 1980; Shleifer and Vishny, 1997). Also, to conduct effective monitoring and advising roles, boards accordingly need the appropriate mix of experience and capabilities that can be achieved through a more diverse board (e.g., Hillman and Dalziel, 2003) in the notion that a more diverse board will increase board independence (Carter et al., 2010; Carter et al., 2003). In contrast, (Adams and Mehran, 2012) find that

board independence, which presumably is stronger as diversity increases, has no effect on bank performance.

Carter et al. (2010) argue that as a homogeneous group is built in a search of trust, any new member from the outside or from a different background might be considered as a threat. The addition of new a member might generate extra costs and reduce team cohesion and performance. Similarly, diversity could bring unintended consequences such as the lack of cooperation, inadequate qualification, and conflict of interest (Ferreira, 2010). Nevertheless, *contingency theory* postulates that such diversity may still be desirable in some types of organizations and depending on specific circumstances at different times (Boyd, 1990; Gabrielsson and Huse, 2004). In other words, when board heterogeneity results in better outcome (e.g. performance), it should be treated as imperative otherwise it should be reconsidered as unnecessary. For example, Pathan and Faff (2013) find that the excessive proportion of female on the board could adversely affect the possibility to catch more capable male directors. Such an effect is more pronounced for banks with low market power and smaller size.

Other studies argue that higher diversity could lead to negative outcomes (e.g., Ferreira, 2010; Mueller, 2003). To achieve optimal performance, the board not only needs better access to relevant information that could be brought by outside members, but also a timely and efficient decision making process. Heterogeneous board may imply a trade-off between higher costs in terms of longer decision-making and the lower external costs associated with better information access (Mueller, 2003). Elron (1997) observes that cultural heterogeneity and member diversity do not correlate with group cohesion although the group cohesion is positively related to performance. This partly explains the fact that a heterogeneous board does not necessarily lead to better performance. In other words, while a more heterogeneous board might offer higher information efficiency it can hinder efficient decision-making. A heterogeneous board might also be superior in knowledge about the business environment and about other firms but does not necessarily come with superior knowledge about the firm itself. Other studies find that homogeneous teams outperform heterogeneous ones (e.g., Baranchuk and Dybvig, 2009; Hambrick et al., 1996; Knight et al., 1999; Treichler, 1995)⁵.

⁵ Hambrick *et al.*, (1996) contends that diverse teams, based on educational, functional and tenure backgrounds, are found to be slower and less likely to respond competitors' actions. Baranchuk and Dybvig (2009) suggest such teams lack cohesiveness that potentially affects the group effectiveness.

Similarly, previous studies find little evidence of any impact of gender heterogeneity on firm performance (see, e.g., Farrell and Hersch, 2005; Liang et al., 2013; Terjesen et al., 2009; Terjesen and Singh, 2008).

Other studies have investigated other types of diversities. For instance, Monks and Minow (2011) argue that the expertise and occupational characteristics affect the boards' ability to effectively monitor and lead the firm. Looking into S&P 500 industrial firms, Anderson et al. (2004) find that independent director characteristics (i.e. executive, retired, and academic background) is related to a lower cost of debt. Other researches also highlight that minority group members (e.g. ethnic minority) diverge in decision making (Westphal and Milton, 2000), and that their presence is positively associated with returns on assets and returns on equity (Erhardt et al., 2003), and Tobin's Q (Carter et al., 2003).

In the case of developing or emerging countries such issues can be further exacerbated by the lack of appropriate institutional environment and protection for shareholders. For instance, Khanna and Yafeh (2007) argue that the lack of transparency related to management structures often lead to worse corporate governance and expropriation of minority rights. Because ownership is often largely concentrated, the potential conflicts between majority and minority shareholders are generally more pronounced (e.g., Claessens and Fan, 2002; Claessens and Yurtoglu, 2013; Djankov et al., 2008). For this reason, Saito and Dutra (2006) argue that minority shareholders and the firm itself suffer from a dependency problem between the controlling shareholder and the board of directors. Hence, the structure and composition of board structure in such countries is crucial and there is a need for an appropriate mix (i.e., diversity) of board members combined with other governance mechanisms (e.g., independent directors, presence of block holders, *et cetera*).

There is much less research regarding the impact of board diversity on bank risk. Previous studies which are largely dedicated to non-financial firms suggest that women are more risk-averse than men and that their presence is associated with lower risk taking (e.g., (e.g., Jianakoplos and Bernasek, 1998; Mateos de Cabo et al., 2012). Adam and Ferreira (2004) argue that such a relationship might not be due to differences in gender risk aversion but, rather to a preference towards risk in homogenous environments –i.e. higher risk in a less diverse (fewer women) board. In contrast, Berger et al. (2012) provide evidence that a higher proportion of female executives in German banks leads to riskier activities. Another study by Harjoto et al. (2014), however, finds that industrial firms with

a more diverse board take less risk. Board diversity significantly curbs excessive risk taking for firms with above industry median risk taking activities.

A study by May (1995) suggests that older directors are more reluctant to take risk because of the higher amount of their wealth vested in the firm while younger directors are more eager to undertake innovative high-growth investments. Similarly, Berger et al. (2012) and Grable et al. (2009) find that younger teams are associated with higher risk taking. Given that a board is commonly composed of persons with different ages and that different ages imply different working experience, the impact of experience and also that of tenure diversity on risk are still unclear. Previous studies also consider the relationship between education level and risk to be either positive (Bertrand and Schoar, 2003; Grable, 2000) or negative (Graham and Harvey, 2001). Hence, how diversity could affect risk on this behalf remains an open question.

2.1. The Indonesian institutional setting and bank corporate governance

Like others countries in Asia, Indonesia has experienced an important economic growth until the 1997 financial crisis hit the region. The crisis called for the review of the existing corporate governance characteristics such as a very high degree of ownership concentration by family/business groups (e.g., Claessens et al. (2000) note that 71.5% of listed companies are owned by family/business groups), excessive government-led growth (Hanazaki and Liu, 2007), lack of transparency and control (Zhuang et al., 2000), and poor legal protection of investors (Obata, 2003). Regarding the Indonesian banking sector, studies reveal that there is over reliance on external (foreign) funding in the corporate sector that in turn leads to highly vulnerable positions and higher credit risks⁶. In addition, ineffective supervision by the two-tier board system and by creditors, as in Indonesia, has also contributed to the crisis (Asian Development Bank, 2000; Claessens and Yurtoglu, 2013; Zhuang et al., 2000). In the post-crisis period (1997-2000), 61 banks were closed, 54 taken-over, and 39 recapitalized.

An explicit limited deposit guarantee (i.e. up to Rp20 millions per account of deposits) was introduced at the end of 1997 but this failed to prevent bank runs. In January 1998, the government of Indonesia (GoI) introduced a blanket guarantee covering all commercial banks' liability in all currency denominations which then was revised to cover

⁶ On 14 August 1997, Bank Indonesia abolished the intervention bands (managed-float regime) on Indonesian rupiah and moved to free-float regime. At that time, the private sector hold US\$78.1 billion of largely unhedged offshore borrowing with the rupiah deeply depreciated, i.e. Rp4,650 (at the end of 1997) to Rp16,000 per US\$ (in January 1998) (Batunanggar, 2002).

up to Rp5 billions in 2006, Rp1 billions in the beginning of 2007, and gradually reduced to Rp 2 billion in 2008. In 2008, the Indonesian banking sector experienced a big shock due to capital outflows following the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the U.S. leading to an important local currency depreciation, a large drop in the stock exchange index (>50%), and the activation of the Crisis Management Protocol (CMP).

Regarding the corporate governance of banks, the central bank has proposed the so-called Indonesia Banking Architecture in 2005 as the roadmap for the next 5-10 years where one of the six targets is the establishment of good corporate governance in order to strengthen the performance of banks. Accordingly, Bank Indonesia (BI) has introduced numerous regulations to promote good governance practices such as imposing a fit and proper test on bank board members, requiring a compliance director, and the introduction of independent board members (i.e., Bank Indonesia (BI), 2006). In the view of board diversity, however, there are only few regulations to address or encourage more diverse backgrounds of board members despite the fact that promoting diversity has proliferated particularly in the political context such as 30% gender representation.

One particular regulation in the banking sector, for instance, stipulates that to hold the position of regional bank director a candidate should hold at least a bachelor degree (S1), a 15-year experience in the financial institution, and should be at most 55 years old at the time of the appointment (Menteri Dalam Negeri, 1999). The regulation on fit and proper test for the candidate as stipulated by the regulation (PBI No.12/2010) sets the general procedures and the targets of this test but does not specify detailed requirements for the candidate. Furthermore, it only suggests that the majority (more than 50%) of board members must have at least five years of banking experience. In relation to this, the current debate is on setting a minimum number of years of experience in the financial sector for board member candidates.

3. Data, variables, and empirical setting

3.1. Sample

To perform our analysis, we use data from banks operating in Indonesia where there are 121 commercial banks and 1,682 rural banks (Bank Indonesia, 2011) serving more than 240 million people and more than 300 ethnic groups⁷. However, because data on boards' profiles are rarely available our sample is limited to 38 commercial banks over the

⁷ Census 2010 by Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), however, reveals there are 1.128 ethnic groups that inhabit throughout the country and speak in more than 200 different local languages. There are more than 10 ethnic groups with its population more than one million.

2001-2011 period. Our sample banks nevertheless represent approximately 82.6% of aggregate bank assets during the period under study with 418 bank-year observations covering approximately 4200 individual-year observations and more than 21 ethnic groups. This includes state-owned banks, private banks and regional banks. We exclude rural banks because such banks operate in a very limited area and are very small. Due to data availability, we only have two foreign banks in our sample.

To construct our measures, we manually excerpt the profile of board members mainly from the annual reports, banks' web sites, and other relevant sources such as Indonesia Banking Institutes and news releases. Hence, when the first two sources do not provide sufficient information (e.g., the bank only provides the name and working experience), we go to the next sources until we find the necessary information. For banks which are subsidiaries or owned by business groups, we are able to collect more detailed profiles of board members in the affiliated firm's reports/websites than in the bank's report itself to complete the data. We also retrieve data from particular columns of banking magazines and newspapers that publish bankers' profiles including information on their families and their life.

3.2. Variables Measurement

3.2.1. Measuring diversity

Generally, existing studies measure board diversity (heterogeneity) using two approaches –individual versus composite indices. In this study, we identify seven individual measures namely gender, nationality, ethnicity, experience, tenure, education level, and education type. We focus on our composite diversity measures based on ethnicity and nationality (Ethnog), experience and tenure (Professional), and education level and type (Education) in addition to gender diversity. Nevertheless, for robustness, we also use individual measures which we discuss later. Individual and composite measures are defined as follows.

To account for gender diversity, we calculate the proportion of women (Female) on the board as a proxy for gender diversity (see Appendix A for detailed definition). Previous studies on diversity largely focus on gender as the main variable and show that stronger presence of women can either positively (e.g., Bilimoria, 2000; Erhardt et al., 2003; Mattis, 2000), negatively (Eklund et al., 2009), or non-significantly (Rose, 2007) impact on performance. Female directors commonly have higher expectations regarding their

responsibility leading to a better monitoring of managers by the board. Looking into European commercial banks, Quack and Hancké (1997) show that the proportion of women among managers decreases as the management level increases. Further they observe that while women accounted for half of the employees, only 16% of them seat on managerial positions. Based on a sample of 612 European banks, Mateos de Cabo et al. (2012) conclude that the proportion of women on the board increases in lower-risk, larger boards and growth-oriented banks. In another study, Bellucci et al. (2010) find that female business owners face tighter credit availability and that Italian female loan officers are more risk-averse as they tend to restrict credit availability to new borrowers.

Studies on ethnic diversity have been less pronounced and virtually limited to certain countries due to ethnic characteristics in each country⁸. Cox (2001) examine the quality of ideas generated by homogeneous groups of Whites and other groups comprising Asian Americans, Blacks, White, and Hispanics. They conclude that ideas generated by ethnically diverse groups were rated on average 11% higher than those of homogeneous groups both in terms of feasibility and effectiveness. Nevertheless, Carter et al. (2010) do not find any relation between ethnic heterogeneity on the board and S&P 500 firms' performances. We measure ethnic heterogeneity (Ethnic diversity) based on the ethnicity of bank directors (e.g., Chinese, Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Malay, Caucasian, Minahasa, Bugis, Minang *et cetera*). We note that there are more than 1,000 ethnic groups in Indonesia but we identify 21 ethnics that appear on the director profiles of this study. To compute ethnic diversity, we use the Blau's index which is similar to inverse of the Herfindal-Hirschman index (HHI) and formulated as follows⁹:

$$\text{Diversity index} = 1 / \sum_{\alpha}^n \left(\frac{N_{\alpha}}{NT} \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

where N_{α} represents the number of directors in the α^{th} category and NT represents the total number of directors. A higher value taken by the index represents a more diverse group.

⁸ Studies regarding the ethnicity might not be conducted in a country due to too homogeneous or because such data is not available for some reasons. In Spain, for example, ethnic diversity is not a big issue since White Spain constitutes around 98% of the Spanish population (Aja et al., 2000) in Campbell and Vera, (2008). Another study by Simpson *et al.*, (2010) only examines to what extent the ethnic diversity (i.e. Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic, and Asian) on S&P boards in 2007 with regard to their gender.

⁹ We adopt Blau's index of heterogeneity as Harrison and Klein (2007). This measures diversity as the degree of heterogeneity among board members with respect to a certain attribute for example gender or ethnicity. It is said to be an ideal measure of heterogeneity because it meets the four criteria that have been laid out for a good measure of diversity: it has a zero point to denote complete homogeneity, larger number indicate greater diversity, the index does not assume negative values, and the index is not unbounded (Harrison and Sin, 2006).

Following Fang et al. (2012), for example, ethnic diversity = $1/[\text{Chinese ratio}^2 + \text{Javanese ratio}^2 + \text{Sundanese ratio}^2 + \text{Batak ratio}^2 + \text{Malay ratio}^2 + \text{Minang ratio}^2 + \text{Javanese ratio}^2]$.

Globalization and deregulation in banking have broadened the access of banks to various resources including foreign board members. One can argue that foreign board members will not only provide broader networks but also, bring international perspective and experience to the recruiting banks. The bank could get advice on how the expansion to foreign markets should be established or how foreign banks operate in domestic markets. Liang et al. (2013) argue that foreign directors might bring new technology and managerial techniques, leading to better performance. In contrast, Masulis et al. (2012) find that foreign independent directors of the U.S. S&P-1500 firms is related to a higher compensation, lower sensitivity of CEO turnover to performance and poorer firm performance. To account for this effect, we use Blau's index, based on the number persons who are foreign citizens and the others who are Indonesian. Each number is then divided by the total number of directors to compute the ratio of foreign directors (Foreign ratio) and the ratio of Indonesian directors (Indonesian ratio). Following Fang et al. (2012), Nationality diversity = $1/[\text{Foreign ratio}^2 + \text{Indonesian ratio}^2]$.

To consider ethnicity and nationality diversity as discussed above we build a variable named Ethnog diversity defined as the average of two components: Ethnic diversity and Nationality diversity. Hence Ethnog diversity = $(\text{Ethnic diversity} + \text{Nationality diversity})/2$.

The resource dependent approach and human capital theory suggest that education and training can improve the value of people allowing them to have better knowledge and skills to achieve organizational goals. Hence, education heterogeneity should broaden boards' perspectives and improve decision making. Simons et al. (1999) find that both educational and cognitive diversity are positively correlated with organizational performance. In this study, following Anderson et al. (2011), we measure education heterogeneity based on depth (education levels) and breadth (education types). For depth, we use the Blau index (Education level diversity) based on the highest degree of directors - i.e., whether he/she has no bachelor degree (S0), bachelor degree (S1), master degree (S2), or doctoral degree/beyond (S3). We calculate the proportion of members in each educational level and measure the Blau index as formulated in Eq.(1). Specifically, education level diversity = $1/[\text{S0 ratio}^2 + \text{S1 ratio}^2 + \text{S2 ratio}^2 + \text{S3 ratio}^2]$. While for

breadth (Education type diversity), we divide the number of board members with education background other than economics, finance, accounting, and business by total board members. A higher figure indicates a more diverse board based on this background. To account for both diversities, we then measure education diversity as the average of education level and education type diversities.

Tenure essentially represents the length of time (e.g. months, years) a person has been sitting on the board and can be related to the business experience of a director. Hence, a longer-tenured director should lead to better performance. An increase in board tenure, however, is not only related to greater commitment but also more inflated CEO salaries (Vafeas, 2003). Others argue that a longer tenure may reflect a greater influence of bank managers over directors' opinions and decisions and bring an adverse impact to the firm (Anderson et al., 2004). In this study, tenure diversity (Tenure diversity) is measured by the standard deviation of tenure periods of board members. Next, working experience is important for directors to work effectively with other team members and to make better decisions. We measure the working experience by the length of time (years) a person has been working in the banking industry. This variable reflects the accumulated hand-on experiences gained from the banking industry leading to higher human capital that in turn should allow the bank to achieve better performance. To estimate experience diversity (Experience diversity), we use the standard deviation of the years of banking experience. We compute the average of Tenure diversity and Experience diversity and name it Professional diversity.

3.2.2. Measuring performance and risk

This study uses several proxies to measure bank performance. First, we introduce the return on assets (ROA) of the bank that is defined as profits before taxes divided by its average assets (the mean value of bank's assets at time t and $t-1$). We also consider the return on equity (ROE) defined as the ratio of profits before taxes to the average equity (the mean value of outstanding equity at time t and $t-1$). Alternatively, we use two other measures of performance: (1) risk-adjusted return on assets (adjusted ROA) that is the ratio of ROA to its standard deviation calculated from the last three observations for the respective year; (2) risk-adjusted return on equity (adjusted ROE) that is the ratio of ROE to its standard deviation calculated from the last three observations for the respective year (i.e., t , $t-1$ and $t-2$).

In addition to the standard deviation of returns (SDROA and SDROE) to capture risk, we consider the Z-score (Goyeau and Tarazi, 1992; Lepetit et al., 2008; Barry et al., 2011). This score is defined as $(ROA + EA) / SDROA$, where ROA is the bank's return on assets, EA is the ratio of equity to total assets. We also split the Z-score into its two components Z-score 1 defined as ROA divided by SDROA and Z-score 2 which is EA divided by SDROA. Z-score 1 is expected to measure asset risk and Z-score 2 leverage risk.

3.2.3. Control variables

The size of the bank can be related to the bank's performance since a larger bank may be able to achieve cost reduction due to economies of scale. Hence, we consider the logarithm of total assets (e.g., Berger et al., 2005) to control for this dimension (Size). As size increases, banks may enjoy better portfolio diversification benefits leading to a negative relationship with risk. On the other hand, by increasing its size, a bank could also benefit from To-Big-To-Fail (TBTF) safety net subsidies (De Nicolo, 2000). Following Pathan and Faff (2013), we also include the total capital ratio defined as banks' total equity divided by its total assets (Capital). A well-capitalized bank is less likely to default and hence its cost of funding might be lower possibly leading to higher profitability (Berger, 1995). Banks with higher level of capital are able to sustain loss events more easily and hence avoid failure. Bank capital also determines the level of risk that banks might be willing to take. As such, this ratio is expected to capture the bank's degree of risk aversion.

A bank listed on a stock exchange is expected to be more closely monitored and subject to stronger market discipline leading to better performance. Such a bank could also benefit from cheaper sources of funds. Following Liang et al. (2013), we include a dummy variable (Listed) that equals one (1) if the bank is listed and zero (0) otherwise. Publicly held banks should behave differently than their counterparts because they are subject to more stringent market discipline but at the same time they are able to raise additional equity at lower costs which allows them to invest in risky projects with higher returns. Hence, the effect of this variable is undetermined (Barry et al., 2011). We also use the loan to total assets ratio (Loan) to reflect the bank's strategy and its strong or weak focus on traditional intermediation activities (Lin and Zhang, 2009). On the one hand, banks with a lower loan to total assets ratio are less dependent on interest income and benefit more from diversification (DeYoung and Roland, 2001). On the other hand, because regulators allow banks to hold less capital against non-interest activities, financial leverage will be larger which may raise earning volatility further (Demirgüç-Kunt and Huizinga, 2010; DeYoung

and Roland, 2001). Banks with a higher share of loans in total assets can be more risky since they are more exposed to credit risk and therefore earning volatility (Maudos and Fernández de Guevara, 2004). We further control for foreign ownership by considering a dummy variable (Foreign bank) which takes the value of 1 when foreign owners have stakes of at least 50% and zero otherwise (Barth et al., 2004). The presence of foreign owners could lead to lower cost of financial intermediation (i.e. lower spreads or margins) and thus lower profitability (Beck et al., 2008; Claessens et al., 2001). Laeven (1999) argues that because foreign banks in South East Asia (i.e. Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand) operate under more restrictions, particularly compared to state banks, they take less risk. We also consider if the bank is a member (subsidiary) of a business group by introducing a dummy variable (Business group) which takes the value of 1 if a bank belongs to a group and zero otherwise). A bank operating in a business group might be more inclined to serve the interests of its group and affiliated firms. Claessens and Fan (2002) argue that firms in a business group often deal with greater management and agency problems, resulting in resource misallocation and poorer performance. On the other hand, such firms may be able to access funding at a lower cost. Claessens and Fan (2002) also highlight that a firm's risk strategy in East Asia is not only influenced by its own characteristics (e.g., size, capital etc.) but also by group characteristics; group structure can be used to diversify risks internally. Eventually, to account for the global financial crisis of 2007/2008 (Crisis) we introduce a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 for year 2008 and zero otherwise. As Asian banks were not immediately affected by the crisis we do not consider 2007 to be a critical year but we also include it for robustness considerations and find similar results.

3.3. Empirical Model

We consider the following specification :

$$\text{Performance or Risk}_{i,t} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \text{Board Diversity}_{i,t} + \sum \beta_i \text{Controls}_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

where Performance represents bank performance measured by either ROA, ROE, risk-adjusted ROA and risk-adjusted ROE. Risk is measured by either SDROA, SDROE, Z-score, Z-score 1, and Z-score 2. Board Diversity stands for the four categories of bank board heterogeneity that we consider in this study (i.e. Gender, Ethnog, Education, and

Professional). Controls represents the matrix of control variables to account for bank characteristics and the financial crisis period.

Pathan et al. (2008) argue that empirical studies on board composition and performance suffer from endogeneity issues that partly come from the nature of the variables used in such studies. Board structure in a given year, for example, could be affected by the bank's performance in previous years. Hence, in their studies, Hermalin and Weisbach (2003), Adams et al. (2010), Carter et al. (2010), Anderson et al. (2011), Fang et al. (2012) use an instrumental variables/two-stage least-squares (IV/2SLS) specification. For this reason, we use the instrumental variables (IV) approach to deal with potential endogeneity as indicated by our reported tests in the following section¹⁰.

4. Results

4.1. Descriptive Statistics

Before we go further, we exclude the extreme observations (1% lowest and 1% highest values) to deal with possible outliers. We also drop negative values of capital as this implies that the bank is technically in default. Table 1 presents several descriptive statistics for the variables used in this study. Panel A describes the performance measures, return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The means of ROA and ROE during the 2001-2011 period are 2.2% and 18.5% respectively. Further examination reveals that both measures reach their lowest values in 2008 (ROE=14.3%) and 2009 (ROA=1.8%). We note that the average values of risk-adjusted ROA and risk-adjusted ROE are 5.4 and 5.1 respectively. The means of SDROA and SDROE are 1% and 9% respectively whereas those of Z-score, Z-score 1, and Z-score 2 are 9.9, 5.2, and 3.9 respectively.

[INSERT TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE]

As aforementioned, we calculate diversity measures for each bank every year from 2001 to 2011. We note (Table 2), on average, a considerable increase in professional diversity, followed by Ethnographic diversity (i.e., the sum of ethnicity and nationality diversity). Education diversity increases until 2004-2005 and decreases to 1.13 in 2011. Female members, however, only constitute around 8% (2001) to 10% (2011) of board members.

¹⁰ We utilize “xtivreg2” in Stata proposed by Schaffer (2010). It implements IV estimation of the fixed-effects and first-differences panel data models with possibly endogenous regressors.

Panel B of Table 1 shows the bank board characteristics that are used to measure heterogeneity (diversity) of the board. To account for gender, we take the proportion of female (Female) on the bank's board. The mean of Female is close to 0.1 with a maximum value of 0.4 (or 40%). The maximum number of women serving on a board is five persons.

As presented in the previous section, we calculate the composite index Ethnog diversity to represent the average index of diversity in ethnicity and nationality. The mean of this composite index is 2.2. Table 2 shows that Ethnog diversity continuously increases over the sample period, although slowly, suggesting that banks tend to appoint more persons from other ethnicities or foreign countries.

Professional diversity measures the diversity in terms of working experience in the banking sector and tenure period acquired by the board member. A higher index indicates the richness of banking experience and hence could lead to a better decision making. Based on our results, it has the average of 5.9 years with minimum of 1.9 and maximum of 9. We note that this variable also increase considerably during the period 2001-2011 (Table 2).

Education diversity, measured by the average value of diversity by education level and education type has a mean value of 1.2. Most of the board members hold a master or bachelor degree and almost every three of ten directors have a degree in fields other than economics or business.

Panel C presents the descriptive statistics of the control variables considered in our study. On average, the total assets (Assets) of our sample banks amount to 40.1 trillion rupiahs. The ratio of equity to total assets (Capital) has a mean of 18.8% with a minimum value of 8.6% and a maximum value of 77.1%. Foreign ownership increases from 0.13 (13.2%) in 2001 to 0.263 (26.3%) in 2011. Approximately 47% of the banks in our sample are listed on the stock exchange but only 29% in 2001 while more than 60% in 2011. More than half of the banks (around 58.9% of our observations) belong to a business group.

[INSERT TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE]

4.2. Univariate Analysis

Table 3 presents the pair-wise correlation matrix between the considered variables. The proportion of female on the board is negatively correlated with ROA, ROE adjusted ROA and adjusted ROE in line with the view that under certain circumstances the presence

of female –as an additional / tougher monitor- may lead to a negative net effect (Adams and Ferreira, 2009). Similarly, Ethnog diversity negatively correlates with performance.

[INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE]

Professional diversity is negatively correlated with ROA and ROE but positively with risk-adjusted ROA and risk-adjusted ROE. Education diversity is positively correlated with performance except for ROA. In terms of risk, we find that Ethnog diversity is positively correlated with SDROA and SDROE whereas the other diversity measures are negatively correlated with both of them. Ethnog diversity is also negatively related to all Z-zcore measures whereas the other diversity measures are positively correlated with them.

4.3. Multivariate Analysis

In this section we run regressions of performance measures –ROA, ROE, adjusted ROA, and adjusted ROE- on the diversity measures and control variables. To deal with possible collinearity issues we introduce our main diversity variables one after the other in the regressions. Note also that the composite indices proposed in this study (see Section 3.2) are expected to better deal with collinearity concerns. For instance, it might be argued that there is possible strong correlation between ethnic diversity and nationality diversity because an incoming foreign director mostly means that she/he belongs to a different ethnic group. Furthermore, a foreign member might bring longer banking experience increasing the professional diversity score. As a further robustness check, we alternatively use orthogonalized variables for the presumably correlated variables. We also examine regressions with individual diversity dimensions run separately.

As discussed above, studies on board structure and performance often suffer from endogeneity that partly comes from the nature of the investigated variable. Such endogeneity, for instance, occurs because board structure may be affected by the bank's previous performance or by other firm characteristics (Carter et al., 2010; Carter et al., 2003; Fang et al., 2012; Hermalin and Weisbach, 2003; Pathan, 2009). For instance, better performing banks are inclined to select more experienced board members. We check for endogeneity by running the Durbin Wu-Hausman Chi-sq test with the null hypotheses that the diversity variable is exogenous. The tests generally report that the diversity variables are endogenous except for model (1). Table 4 reports the results of IV/2SLS regressions with ROA, ROE, adjusted ROA, and adjusted ROE as the dependent variables.

[INSERT TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE]

Except for model 5 (ROE), our results show that almost all of the coefficients of gender diversity (Female) are not significant in our models. These results are in line with those of Terjesen and Singh (2008) and Rose (2007) who find that women have little impact when sitting on the board in contradiction with the findings of Erhardt et al. (2003). Despite the argument that a gender-diverse board is a tougher monitor, the net effect of gender heterogeneity (i.e. Female) is likely to disappear supporting the findings of Adams and Ferreira (2009) and Carter et al. (2010). This suggests that in the perspective of the contingency theory, such additional monitoring might be counterproductive. Also, there is a possibility that banks appoint female directors only to follow the trend of inclusion of women and ethnic minorities on the board. Our sample allows us to examine diversity based on ethnicity and nationality of the board members (Ethnog diversity). Table 4 reports negative coefficients of Ethnog diversity in all the models (ROA, ROE, adjusted ROA, and adjusted ROE). This is surprising because the board could presumably get more benefits from this diversity. This effect is economically significant. For instance, an increase of one standard deviation in this diversity measure is associated with decreases in ROA by 1.11¹¹, ROE by -0.52, adjusted ROA by -0.39, and adjusted ROE by -1.51. In other words, Ethnog diversity is not only related to lower performance, but also simultaneously to higher risk with a greater increase in risk, leading to lower risk-adjusted returns¹². Our results are somewhat different from those of Carter et al. (2010) who finds no significant link between U.S. S&P 500 firms' performance and the presence of ethnic minority directors and foreign directors. Furthermore, despite the fact that there are hundreds of types of ethnicities in Indonesia, bank boards are commonly dominated by persons belonging to a limited number of ethnic groups. Theoretically, ethnic heterogeneity on the board would allow them to better understand their customers and hence deliver better services. In practice, ethnicity diversity, if not well managed, may become a burden for board members because they often bring different values and norms that might be difficult to coordinate. Ethnic diversity might indicate diversity in other terms such as language, custom, behavior or even the specific perspective of certain ethnic

¹¹ To obtain this value, we calculate: $\Delta ROA = [\text{one standard deviation of Ethnog diversity (Table 1)} * \text{the coefficient of this variable (Table 4)}] / \text{mean of ROA (Table 1)}$. Hence, for $\Delta ROA = [0.937 * -0.0265] / 0.022 = -1.108$. For $\Delta ROE = [0.937 * -0.102] / 0.185 = -0.517$, and so on. The economic significance of other variables are calculated with the same method.

¹² For example, we also regress a default risk measure, the Z-score and its two-components as in Barry *et al.*, (2011) and find that Ethnog diversity is also related to lower Z-scores (higher default risk).

groups on conducting business activities. Working with persons belonging to different ethnic groups could pose challenges and not necessarily lead to better performance. Regarding the presence of foreign members on the board, although their involvement presumably brings a broader international exposure, a weak knowledge of local market characteristics might outweigh the expected benefits. Our results supports Masulis et al. (2012) who find that foreign directors often reduce the board's effectiveness leading to greater agency problems and poorer performance.

Next, the coefficient of professional diversity is positive in all models, implying that an increase in professional diversity is likely to lead to higher performance. For instance, an increase in professional diversity by one standard deviation is associated to an increase of 0.55 and 0.21 times the current ROA and ROE respectively. Unlike Ethnog diversity, professional diversity is related to lower SDROA and SDROE. Hence, the effect of this type of diversity is economically more important when considering income volatility-adjusted performance as measured by risk-adjusted ROA and risk-adjusted ROE; an increase in professional diversity by one percent is associated with an increase in risk-adjusted ROA of 1.37 and risk-adjusted ROE of 0.62 times the current levels. Note that professional diversity is composed by diversity in working experience in the banking sector and of tenure periods. Longer experience in the banking sector should lead to higher capability in managing a bank. Hence, in the perspective of the human capital theory, the presence of more experienced persons should lead to better decision making as supported by our results. Also, when we consider the second component (tenure period), a longer tenure may allow board members to learn from each other and exercise more skills. Our results support this argument.

The importance of education and training has been advocated particularly by the proponents of the resource dependent and human capital theories. With regard to education, our results show that education diversity is positively related to performance. All of the impacts on performance are significant despite that education diversity is only associated with risk-adjusted performance measures at the 10 percent significance level. Economically, an increase in education diversity by one standard deviation is related to an increase of ROA, ROE, adjusted ROA, and adjusted ROE by 0.58, 1.19, 0.53, and 0.63 of the existing level respectively (see model 4 and model 8 of Table 4).

Regarding control variables, we find Size to have little impact on ROA and ROE; it is only significant in model (1) and model (2). It nevertheless significantly and positively correlates with risk-adjusted ROA and risk-adjusted ROE. Highly capitalized banks are

likely to have a higher ROA and risk-adjusted ROA but a lower ROE. Such banks might be benefiting from lower funding costs. The coefficient of Loan is mostly negative for ROE in all models and for ROA in model (3). The coefficient is positive for risk-adjusted ROA.

Foreign ownership has a negative impact on risk-adjusted ROA and risk-adjusted ROE and little impact on ROE and ROA. *Ceteris paribus*, being listed on the stock exchange is associated with higher risk-adjusted ROE and banks belonging to a business group generally exhibit higher performance possibly because they benefit from better funding opportunities and/or support from their group.

With regard to risk, we find that the inclusion of a larger number of female members on the board is related to lower risk, particularly with regard to SDROA and SDROE (see Table 5). This is in line with previous studies (see, e.g., Barber and Odean, 2001; Jianakoplos and Bernasek, 1998; Mateos de Cabo et al., 2012). Economically, an increase in the ratio of female board members by one standard deviation reduces SDROA and SDROE by 71 and 14 percent respectively. In all models, Ethnog diversity is linked to higher return volatility (SDROA and SDROE) and higher default risk (Z-score, Z-score 1, and Z-score 2). For instance, an increase in Ethnog by one standard deviation is associated with approximately a 10 percent increase in SDROA and SDROE. Our results report that banks with professionally-diverse boards are likely to take less risk. Lastly, banks with more education diversity on the board exhibit higher returns variability, supporting Graham and Harvey (2001).

[INSERT TABLE 5 ABOUT HERE]

Bank size (measured by total assets) is negatively related to risk, suggesting that the risk diversification hypothesis is more effective than the moral hazard hypothesis (TBTF). Banks with a higher proportion of loans in total assets are those with lower risk, supporting the conjecture that such banks might benefit from more stable earnings.

4.4. Robustness checks: alternative measurements and models

We go further by conducting tests to examine the consistency of our results with those obtained with a more extensive breakdown of board diversity measures. Specifically, we separately consider the impact of gender (Female), nationality (National diversity),

ethnicity (Ethnic diversity), experience (Experience diversity), tenure (Tenure diversity), education level (Education level diversity), and education type (Education type diversity). The results are reported in Table 6 and Table 7 for performance and risk respectively. On the whole our main results remain unchanged.

[INSERT TABLE 6 and TABLE 7 ABOUT HERE]

To check for further robustness, we run regressions with alternative performance measures namely the net interest margin (NIM) defined as net interest income divided by average earning assets and the ratio of operating expenses to operating income (OEOI). These ratios are frequently used as alternative measures of bank performance. We report the results in Table 8.

[INSERT TABLE 8 ABOUT HERE]

The coefficients of Female in both models show that the presence of women on the board is related to better performance –i.e. higher NIM but only at the ten percent significance level and lower OEOI in line with the argument of stronger monitoring. We do not find any significant impact of Ethnog diversity on NIM. Nevertheless, it has a positive impact on OEOI.

Table 8 reports that professional diversity is associated with higher NIM and lower OEOI, confirming that such diversity is associated with better performance. Consistently, higher education diversity leads to higher NIM and lower OEOI. These results confirm the findings obtained in the previous section.

In addition, we run regressions by excluding certain variables to deal with possible multicollinearity issues. First, we drop foreign bank from our models because it is considerably correlated with Ethnog diversity. This correlation is naturally understandable considering that banks owned by foreign investors are more likely to appoint foreign board members. Second, in our sample, around 60% of group-member banks are also listed on the stock exchange (the correlation coefficient between Listed and Business Group is equal to 0.36). Hence, we exclude Business group from the regressions. Next, we also exclude Listed because listed banks are more likely to be larger banks. On the whole our main results remain unchanged¹³. Alternatively, we orthogonalize Foreign bank, Business group and Listed with respect to Size. Again, our main findings remain the same.

¹³ For brevity, we do not report all the results which are available on request.

5. Conclusion

Board structure has received an increasing attention by researchers, regulators and practitioners. Specifically, the presence of board members with various characteristics (e.g., experience, tenure, education, gender, nationality, and ethnicity) is expected to affect performance through various channels. On the one hand board diversity is expected to enrich decision making process leading to better performance. On the other hand, diversity could become a burden to integrate and coordinate different views leading to poorer performance.

We conduct our study in one of the most fast-growing yet very diverse country: Indonesia. We look into the board characteristics of 38 commercial banks in Indonesia that represent approximately 80% of the country's banking industry and cover the 2001-2011 period. This allows us to consider approximately 4200 individual-year observations and more than 21 ethnic groups. The results, obtained from IV/2SLS models show that female presence does not strongly impact performance and that the presence of more diverse ethnic groups is associated with lower performance. Professional diversity that measures diversity in working experience and tenure periods is linked to higher performance. Lastly, education diversity has a positive and significant impact on performance.

Furthermore, female presence has a negative impact on risk. Banks with diverse nationalities and ethnic groups on the board exhibit higher risk whereas those with higher professional diversity take less risk. Education diversity leads to higher income volatility and leverage risk.

On the whole, our results show that looking into the diversity of board members is crucial for a better understanding of bank performance, supporting Claessens and Yurtoglu (2013) who argue that board composition is an important mechanism in emerging markets where corporate governance codes are relatively weak. The process of appointing board members should account for a higher degree of professional and education diversity as banks face more diverse environments. However, banks have to carefully mitigate the adverse impact of ethnic and nationality diversity. Our results suggest that to some extent the benefits of such diversity do not outweigh the adverse effects caused by the inability to integrate such differences and to mitigate potential conflicts among board members.

On the whole, our findings suggest that the design and choice of board structure is critical in the Indonesian banking sector which is undergoing a notable improvement in corporate governance mechanisms as in other emerging countries. For example, regulators are aiming to set a minimum of ten-year experience for director candidates. Regulatory

bodies and stakeholders should also limit the possible downside effect while promoting more diverse boards. As argued by Ferreira (2010) firms should be able to identify the trade-offs of diversity in order to increase their performance and values. Therefore, drawing any firm conclusion on how board characteristics will eventually affect performance and risk is hazardous. Nevertheless, our study sheds light on specific factors and possible tracks for future policies aimed at improving board effectiveness and efficiency.

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Table 1 Descriptive statistics of performance, risk and diversity measures

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
<i>Panel A. Performance and risk measures</i>					
ROA	395	0.022	0.013	0.001	0.084
ROE	394	0.185	0.115	0.000	0.612
adjusted ROA	390	5.470	5.380	0.008	32.909
adjusted ROE	390	5.135	5.274	0.007	29.573
SDROA	405	0.010	0.017	0.001	0.168
SDROE	405	0.090	0.179	0.005	2.213
Z-score	406	9.924	10.875	0.161	70.626
Z-score1	405	5.293	5.366	-0.527	32.909
Z-score2	405	3.956	5.839	0.017	48.853
<i>Panel B. Board characteristics</i>					
Female	414	0.094	0.100	0	0.4
Ethnog diversity	405	2.189	0.937	1	6.452
Professional diversity	393	5.942	1.453	1.938	9.313
Education diversity	395	1.220	0.386	0.556	4.010
<i>Panel C. Control variables</i>					
Capital	400	0.188	0.090	0.086	0.771
Loan	416	0.567	0.178	0.010	0.932
Foreign bank	418	0.227	0.420	0	1
Listed	418	0.474	0.500	0	1
Business group	418	0.589	0.493	0	1
Assets	418	40100	72700	105.55	424000
Crisis	418	0.091	0.288	0	1

ROA is profits before taxes divided by average assets. ROE is profits before taxes divided by average equity. adjusted ROA (adjusted ROE) is the ratio of ROA (ROE) to its standard deviation calculated on last three year observation for the respective year. SDROA = the standard deviation of return on average assets based on three previous years data, SDROE = standard deviation of return on equity based on three previous years data, Z-score = (ROA+Equity-to-Assets)/SDROA, Z-score1=ROA divided by SDROA, Z-score2= Equity-to-total assets divided by SDROA. Female is the percentage of female on the board. Ehtnog diversity is the average diversity index of ethnicity and nationality. Professional diversity is the average index of banking experience and tenure diversity. Education diversity is the average diversity index of education level and education type. Capital is the ratio of bank capital to its risk weighted assets. Loan is the ratio of total loans to total assets. Foreign bank is a dummy equals one if the bank is owned by foreign shareholders, zero otherwise. Listed equals one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise. Assets is the bank's total assets (in billions Indonesia rupiah). Crisis denotes one for year 2008 and zero otherwise.

Table 2 Board Diversity from 2001 to 2011

Year	Female div.	Ethnog div.	Professional div.	Education div.
2001	0.085	1.881	5.532	1.122
2002	0.084	2.086	5.599	1.312
2003	0.094	2.197	5.782	1.325
2004	0.083	2.200	5.763	1.334
2005	0.081	2.173	5.833	1.286
2006	0.093	2.206	5.804	1.250
2007	0.100	2.287	5.843	1.193
2008	0.104	2.220	6.060	1.150
2009	0.107	2.285	6.276	1.180
2010	0.107	2.246	6.303	1.148
2011	0.098	2.253	6.379	1.136
Total	0.094	2.189	5.942	1.220

Table 2 reports the mean values of diversity measures. Female is the percentage of female on the board. Ethnog diversity is the average diversity index of ethnicity and nationality. Professional diversity is the average index of banking experience and tenure diversity. Education diversity is the average diversity index of education level and education type.

Table 3 Correlation matrix

No.	Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	ROA	1																		
2	ROE	0.6156*	1																	
3	adjusted ROA	0.2757*	0.2324*	1																
4	adjusted ROE	0.3068*	0.2500*	0.5788*	1															
5	SDROA	0.3140*	0.0615	-0.6123*	-0.3951*	1														
6	SDROE	0.2275*	0.2717*	-0.4059*	-0.6085*	0.6492*	1													
7	Z-score	0.0722	0.0764	0.6699*	0.6306*	-0.6896*	-0.7807*	1												
8	Z-score1	0.0918*	0.3026*	0.7597*	0.5591*	-0.7561*	-0.5103*	0.8389*	1											
9	Z-score2	-0.0809	-0.3433*	0.3373*	0.5161*	-0.4473*	-0.8946*	0.7756*	0.4341*	1										
10	Female	-0.1793*	-0.2200*	-0.0147	-0.1057*	-0.1772*	-0.1034*	0.0247	0.0132	0.0267	1									
11	Ethnog diversity	-0.0821	-0.0556	-0.1963*	-0.2013*	0.1164*	0.1878*	-0.1984*	-0.1570*	-0.1752*	0.005	1								
12	Professional diversity	-0.1705*	-0.1901*	0.0453	0.0972*	-0.1168*	-0.2193*	0.1171*	0.0714	0.2540*	0.2591*	-0.1387*	1							
13	Education diversity	-0.0138	0.0741	0.2004*	0.1442*	-0.1545*	-0.0256	0.0757	0.1682*	-0.0095	-0.0064	0.0207	0.0117	1						
14	Capital	0.1798*	-0.2065*	0.0297	-0.0292	0.2295*	-0.0735	0.1680*	-0.0479	0.2871*	-0.1506*	-0.0755	0.0343	-0.1478*	1					
15	Loan	-0.002	-0.1577*	0.1442*	0.1585*	-0.1266*	-0.3013*	0.2381*	0.1471*	0.3577*	0.0705	-0.1272*	0.3296*	0.0592	0.0032	1				
16	Foreign bank	-0.1342*	-0.1475*	-0.0567	-0.1175*	0.0474	0.1022*	-0.1418*	-0.0990*	-0.1123*	0.1985*	0.4192*	0.0824	0.0867*	-0.0870*	0.0976*	1			
17	Listed	-0.1390*	-0.0539	-0.0241	0.042	-0.1085*	-0.1343*	0.0619	0.038	0.1077*	0.1691*	0.3136*	0.1244*	-0.0279	-0.0521	-0.0455	-0.0343	1		
18	Business group	-0.1795*	-0.2727*	0.0103	-0.0311	-0.1167*	-0.1706*	0.0928*	0.0263	0.2243*	0.1718*	0.0242	0.1670*	0.0942*	0.044	0.0174	0.0011	0.3649*	1	
19	Size	0.1368*	0.3061*	0.0872*	0.1436*	-0.1220*	0.0131	0.0976*	0.1905*	-0.1050*	-0.0771	0.2780*	-0.0675	-0.018	-0.0991*	-0.1789*	0.006	0.4011*	-0.2468*	1
20	Crisis	-0.0803	-0.0801	0.0517	0.0962*	-0.1121*	-0.1426*	0.0686	0.0299	0.1162*	0.0303	0.0104	0.0265	-0.0591	-0.031	0.1237*	0.0271	0.0667	0.0108	0.0715

Note: * represents the significance at the 10% level or smaller. ROA is profits before taxes divided by average assets. ROE is profits before taxes divided by average equity. adjusted ROA (adjusted ROE) is the ratio of ROA (ROE) to its standard deviation calculated on last three year observation for the respective year. SDROA = the standard deviation of return on average assets based on three previous years data, SDROE = standard deviation of return on equity based on three previous years data, Z-score = (ROA+Equity-to-Assets)/SDROA, Z-score1=ROA divided by SDROA, Z-score2= Equity-to-total assets divided by SDROA. Female is the percentage of female on the board. Ehtnog diversity is the average diversity index of ethnicity and nationality. Professional diversity is the average index of banking experience and tenure diversity. Education diversity is the average diversity index of education level and education type. Size is the logarithm of the bank's total assets. Capital is the ratio of bank's equity to its assets. Loan is the ratio of total loans to total assets. Foreign bank is a dummy equals one if the bank is owned by foreign shareholders, zero otherwise. Listed equals one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise. Crisis denotes one for year 2008 and zero otherwise.

Table 4 The impact of board diversity on bank performance: IV/2SLS models

Dependent var.	Return on assets (ROA)				Return on Equity (ROE)				adjusted ROA				adjusted ROE			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Female	-0.0206 (-0.74)				1.087** (1.96)				-17.41 (-1.28)				-18.42 (-1.62)			
Ethnog diversity		-0.0265*** (-3.08)				-0.102** (-2.41)				-2.261** (-2.19)				-8.302** (-2.00)		
Professional div.			0.00841*** (3.22)				0.0274* (1.66)				5.155*** (3.05)				2.200** (2.53)	
Education div				0.0339** (2.29)				0.573** (2.32)					7.520* (1.66)			8.397* (1.83)
Size	-0.00180* (-1.66)	-0.000895 (-0.41)	-0.00228 (-1.42)	0.00168 (0.93)	-0.0199 (-1.40)	-0.0114 (-1.06)	-0.0168 (-1.45)	0.0376 (1.36)	1.173** (2.10)	0.798 (1.64)	0.776 (0.99)	1.878*** (3.33)	0.985* (1.89)	1.544* (1.78)	0.594 (1.16)	1.514** (2.39)
Capital	0.0222** (2.16)	0.0801*** (2.95)	0.0320** (2.43)	0.0521*** (3.20)	-0.0642 (-0.83)	-0.0292 (-0.27)	-0.199** (-2.08)	0.0728 (0.35)	11.85** (2.18)	12.85** (2.42)	13.91** (2.38)	12.34* (1.96)	-5.441 (-1.18)	6.243 (0.88)	-2.486 (-0.63)	-0.458 (-0.08)
Loan	0.000611 (0.08)	0.00219 (0.20)	-0.0211** (-2.16)	-0.00858 (-0.93)	-0.272** (-2.47)	-0.111* (-1.79)	-0.208*** (-3.18)	-0.246** (-1.97)	6.024* (1.70)	5.259* (1.80)	-1.336 (-0.29)	1.846 (0.64)	4.603 (1.46)	2.183 (0.59)	-0.0824 (-0.03)	-0.171 (-0.05)
Foreign bank	-0.00350 (-1.41)	0.0101* (1.86)	-0.000914 (-0.25)	0.00807 (1.27)	0.0377 (0.77)	0.0330 (1.11)	-0.0385** (-1.99)	0.164* (1.66)	-5.496*** (-2.94)	-2.376 (-1.26)	-4.630** (-2.02)	-1.929 (-1.06)	-4.769*** (-3.20)	-0.220 (-0.09)	-4.305*** (-3.08)	-2.187 (-1.26)
Listed	0.00213 (1.15)	0.0109** (2.43)	-0.00228 (-1.14)	-0.000713 (-0.30)	-0.0246 (-1.00)	0.000226 (0.01)	-0.0184 (-1.38)	-0.0587* (-1.93)	-1.615 (-1.07)	-0.962 (-0.61)	-1.553 (-0.84)	-1.243 (-0.91)	2.246** (2.49)	4.528** (2.53)	2.359** (2.35)	2.187* (1.89)
Group business	0.00975** (2.01)	0.0328*** (3.75)	0.00432 (1.05)	0.0236*** (4.20)	0.176** (2.06)	0.0926* (1.80)	-0.00736 (-0.18)	0.197** (2.41)	-2.154 (-1.04)	-1.691 (-0.66)	-0.546 (-0.21)	4.605*** (2.87)	2.321 (1.17)	-7.095 (-0.77)	1.046 (0.52)	4.010 (1.57)
Crisis period	-0.00227** (-2.26)	-0.00414** (-2.03)	-0.00482 (-1.38)	-0.000158 (-0.10)	-0.0261* (-1.74)	-0.0277** (-2.13)	-0.0278 (-1.12)	0.0157 (0.65)	0.524 (0.63)	0.325 (0.37)	0.293 (0.22)	1.111 (1.21)	1.010 (1.13)	0.452 (0.45)	0.820 (0.91)	1.622* (1.75)
No. obs.	335	334	344	326	351	332	329	329	346	344	363	369	379	349	365	369
F-stat	5.23***	2.33**	3.84***	4.21***	2.267***	3.79***	5.17***	1.90*	2.63***	3.06***	2.82***	3.59***	4.69***	2.56***	4.62***	3.55***
Endog.test, Chi-sq:	0.109	10.471***	6.676***	7.471***	0.093	5.076**	3.560*	14.086***	2.558	4.237**	8.578***	0.198	4.071**	4.067**	3.003*	5.314**

Note: The table above reports IV/2SLS regression using ROA, ROE, adjusted ROA and adjusted ROE as the dependent variables. Superscripts *, **, *** represent the significance at $p < 0.1$, $p < 0.05$, and $p < 0.01$ respectively. t-statistics shown in parentheses are corrected for White heteroskedasticity. ROA is profits before taxes divided by average assets. ROE is profits before taxes divided by average equity. Adjusted ROA (adjusted ROE) is the ratio of ROA (ROE) to its standard deviation. Female is the percentage of female on the board. Ethnog diversity is the average diversity index of ethnicity and nationality. Professional diversity is the average index of banking experience and tenure diversity. Education diversity is the average diversity index of education level and education type. Size is the logarithm of the bank's total assets. Capital is the ratio of bank's equity to its assets. Loan is the ratio of total loans to total assets. Foreign bank is a dummy equals one if the bank is owned by foreign shareholders, zero otherwise. Listed equals one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise. Crisis denotes one for year 2008 and zero otherwise. See Appendix A for detailed descriptions.

Table 5 The impact of board diversity on bank risk: IV/2SLS models

Dependent var.	SDROA				SDROE				Z-score				Z-score1				Z-score2			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Female	-7.022*** (-2.64)				-1.458* (-1.74)				1.020 (0.38)				3.175 (1.07)				1.079 (0.41)			
Ethnog diversity		1.043** (2.19)				0.986** (2.02)				-1.638*** (-3.00)				-2.398*** (-3.36)				-1.135** (-2.09)		
Professional div.			-0.399*** (-2.82)				-0.435*** (-2.77)				0.854*** (4.07)				0.873*** (4.26)				0.496*** (2.73)	
Education div				2.055* (1.76)				2.251* (1.87)				-0.199 (-0.23)				1.450 (1.27)				-3.574* (-1.91)
Size	-0.293*** (-2.87)	-0.416*** (-3.51)	-0.342*** (-3.50)	-0.162 (-1.30)	-0.256*** (-2.71)	-0.330** (-2.38)	-0.303*** (-2.97)	-0.100 (-0.62)	0.216*** (2.61)	0.343** (2.15)	0.314** (2.26)	0.232* (1.89)	0.241** (2.50)	0.361* (1.80)	0.260* (1.85)	0.374** (2.35)	0.282*** (2.98)	0.352** (2.21)	0.315*** (2.74)	-0.0291 (-0.13)
Capital	-0.556 (-0.52)	-2.872* (-1.70)	-0.958 (-0.85)	0.513 (0.45)	-0.159 (-0.17)	-2.070 (-1.44)	-0.836 (-0.82)	0.521 (0.48)	0.831 (0.95)	4.248** (2.40)	1.599 (1.35)	0.995 (1.03)	1.359 (1.28)	6.694*** (2.81)	2.544* (1.92)	2.901* (1.89)	2.640** (2.36)	4.637*** (2.82)	2.815** (2.45)	0.671 (0.49)
Loan	0.170 (0.25)	-0.760 (-1.35)	-0.215 (-0.37)	-1.223* (-1.87)	-1.139** (-2.16)	-1.498*** (-2.66)	-0.716 (-1.07)	-1.714** (-2.42)	0.738 (1.19)	1.015 (1.50)	-0.441 (-0.55)	0.904* (1.65)	0.0331 (0.05)	1.200 (1.33)	-0.677 (-0.84)	0.00249 (0.00)	1.584** (2.10)	1.923*** (2.99)	0.985 (1.33)	2.355** (2.49)
Foreign bank	-0.00450 (-0.01)	-0.125 (-0.40)	0.500** (1.97)	1.068** (2.27)	0.470** (2.43)	0.0488 (0.17)	0.668*** (2.81)	1.257*** (2.63)	-0.488* (-1.89)	0.171 (0.49)	-0.876** (-2.47)	-0.638* (-1.70)	-0.534 (-1.64)	0.437 (0.92)	-0.964*** (-2.63)	-0.199 (-0.39)	-0.361 (-1.43)	0.0985 (0.31)	-0.608*** (-2.64)	-1.590** (-2.25)
Listed	0.243 (1.08)	-0.0343 (-0.13)	0.424* (1.86)	0.177 (0.73)	-0.467*** (-2.74)	-0.741*** (-2.67)	-0.296 (-1.59)	-0.559*** (-2.87)	0.168 (1.02)	0.715** (2.39)	-0.155 (-0.59)	0.189 (1.09)	-0.108 (-0.49)	0.623 (1.48)	-0.470 (-1.45)	-0.151 (-0.59)	0.608*** (3.20)	0.989*** (3.25)	0.478** (2.28)	0.842*** (3.52)
Group business	-0.555 (-1.37)	-0.389 (-0.91)	0.890*** (4.00)	1.082*** (2.67)	-0.522 (-1.33)	-0.537 (-1.34)	0.698*** (3.29)	0.870** (2.12)	0.267 (0.69)	1.351*** (2.70)	-0.915*** (-2.83)	0.0640 (0.21)	0.544 (1.26)	1.864*** (2.76)	-0.924*** (-2.69)	0.642 (1.63)	0.302 (0.80)	0.972** (2.14)	-0.454* (-1.88)	-0.963 (-1.57)
Crisis period	-0.158 (-1.25)	-0.0829 (-0.61)	-0.123 (-0.91)	-0.0418 (-0.29)	-0.217** (-2.15)	-0.168 (-1.38)	-0.181 (-1.46)	-0.0627 (-0.43)	0.101 (0.90)	0.0239 (0.15)	0.0937 (0.50)	0.0885 (0.70)	-0.0302 (-0.21)	-0.185 (-0.84)	-0.0409 (-0.18)	0.0758 (0.47)	0.182 (1.58)	0.147 (1.06)	0.166 (1.19)	-0.0388 (-0.20)
No. obs.	357	341	337	348	356	353	334	336	354	352	345	338	344	343	336	328	343	352	334	336
F-stat	2.551***	3.010***	3.737***	2.933***	7.704***	6.799***	7.035***	6.1020***	5.141***	3.646***	4.515***	5.395***	2.242***	2.645***	3.707***	1.629***	8.605***	9.307***	11.61***	5.696 ***
Endog. test	2.532	7.500***	9.587***	3.662*	0.826	0.097	4.136**	4.267**	0.9325	6.462**	14.391***	0.001	1.005	18.081***	24.243***	2.471	1.634	0.662	4.285**	6.400**

Note: The table above reports IV/2SLS regression using SDROA, SDROE, Z-score, Z-score 1, and Z-score 2 as the dependent variables. Superscripts *, **, *** represent the significance at $p < 0.1$, $p < 0.05$, and $p < 0.01$ respectively. t-statistics shown in parentheses are corrected for White heteroskedasticity. SDROA (SDROE) is the standard deviation of ROA (ROE) calculated on last three year observation for the respective year. $Z\text{-score} = (\text{ROA} + \text{Equity-to-Assets}) / \text{SDROA}$, $Z\text{-score1} = \text{ROA} / \text{SDROA}$, $Z\text{-score2} = \text{Equity-to-total assets} / \text{SDROA}$. The values of dependent variables are in natural logarithm. Female is the percentage of female on the board. Ethnog diversity is the average diversity index of ethnicity and nationality. Professional diversity is the average index of banking experience and tenure diversity. Education diversity is the average diversity index of education level and education type. Size is the logarithm of the bank's total assets. Capital is the ratio of bank equity to its assets. Loan is the ratio of total loans to total assets. Foreign bank is a dummy equals one if the bank is owned by foreign shareholders, zero otherwise. Listed equals one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise. Crisis denotes one for year 2008 and zero otherwise. See Appendix A for detailed descriptions.

Table 6 The impact of board diversity on bank performance: IV/2SLS models on individual diversity dimensions

Dependent var.	Return on Asset (ROA)							Return on Equity (ROE)							adjusted ROA							adjusted ROE						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Female	-0.0206 (-0.74)							1.087** (1.96)							-17.41 (-1.28)							-18.42 (-1.62)						
National diversity		-0.0534** (-2.31)							-0.608*** (-2.99)							-8.666* (-1.65)							-9.510** (-2.15)					
Ethnic diversity			-0.00519* (-1.84)							-0.0688*** (-3.13)							-1.136** (-2.26)						-1.121** (-2.42)					
Experience diversity				0.00434*** (2.61)							0.0214** (1.96)							3.488*** (3.14)						0.568** (2.42)				
Tenure diversity					0.0122** (2.52)							0.118** (2.44)													5.170** (2.05)			
Education level diversity						0.0321* (1.80)							0.255** (2.47)													3.538* (1.67)		
Education type diversity							0.0483* (1.69)							0.955*** (3.14)												22.48* (1.96)		
Size	-0.00180* (-1.66)	-0.000254 (-0.19)	-0.00150 (-1.14)	0.00121 (0.74)	-0.0102*** (-2.85)	0.00298 (1.13)	0.00960 (0.41)	-0.0199 (-1.40)	0.0227 (1.20)	-0.00239 (-0.21)	0.00683 (0.44)	-0.0873** (-2.29)	0.0315 (1.24)	0.0443** (2.03)	1.173** (2.10)	1.036** (2.16)	0.752 (1.53)	2.769*** (2.88)	-0.0505 (-0.08)	1.915*** (3.14)	2.286*** (3.01)	0.985* (1.89)	0.913* (1.76)	0.444 (0.81)	0.831 (1.61)	-2.913* (-1.78)	1.300** (2.27)	2.477* (1.84)
Capital	0.0222** (2.16)	0.0495*** (3.27)	0.0204** (2.53)	0.0267*** (3.59)	0.0155** (2.41)	0.0197 (1.24)	0.0259*** (2.68)	-0.0642 (-0.83)	0.0823 (1.26)	-0.0141 (-0.31)	-0.0360 (-0.64)	-0.0818 (-1.09)	-0.0447 (-0.44)	0.127 (1.24)	11.85** (2.18)	13.41** (2.38)	12.15** (2.31)	20.41*** (2.73)	9.109* (1.83)	11.35* (1.84)	17.71** (2.37)	-5.441 (-1.18)	0.931 (0.19)	-1.562 (-0.34)	-2.947 (-0.70)	-2.588 (-0.52)	-2.463 (-0.50)	11.18 (1.18)
Loan	0.000611 (0.08)	-0.00487 (-0.59)	-0.0112* (-1.66)	-0.0166* (-1.86)	-0.0278*** (-2.76)	-0.0306** (-1.97)	-0.0201* (-1.92)	-0.272** (-2.47)	-0.112* (-1.66)	-0.164** (-2.29)	-0.167** (-2.55)	-0.313*** (-2.76)	-0.284*** (-2.59)	-0.318*** (-2.85)	6.024* (1.70)	6.762** (2.16)	5.023* (1.71)	-0.611 (-0.12)	2.732 (0.93)	1.754 (0.64)	0.489 (0.16)	4.603 (1.46)	4.441 (1.57)	3.604 (1.27)	2.734 (0.97)	-3.565 (-0.65)	0.729 (0.23)	-2.217 (-0.41)
Foreign bank	-0.00350 (-1.41)	0.0234** (1.99)	0.000423 (0.18)	-0.00604* (-1.86)	0.000260 (0.07)	0.0174 (1.29)	-0.00102 (-0.39)	0.0377 (0.77)	0.265** (2.50)	0.0103 (0.41)	-0.0451* (-1.68)	-0.00209 (-0.05)	0.129 (1.57)	0.00189 (0.05)	-5.496*** (-2.94)	0.719 (0.22)	-2.949 (-1.63)	-6.875** (-2.21)	-3.521** (-2.02)	-1.553 (-0.86)	-2.551 (-1.52)	-4.769*** (-3.20)	0.567 (0.22)	-3.461** (-2.47)	-4.543*** (-3.37)	-3.098 (-1.49)	-2.629 (-1.44)	-3.197 (-1.46)
Listed	0.00213 (1.15)	0.00278 (1.01)	0.00500 (1.48)	0.00164 (0.49)	-0.00666 (-1.41)	-0.00287 (-0.69)	0.00283 (0.95)	-0.0246 (-1.00)	-0.0381* (-1.76)	0.00701 (0.34)	-0.0362* (-1.79)	-0.119*** (-2.64)	-0.0742** (-2.41)	-0.0132 (-0.41)	-1.615 (-1.07)	-1.612 (-1.14)	-0.956 (-0.61)	-1.338 (-0.56)	-2.603 (-1.59)	-1.503 (-1.09)	-0.169 (-0.12)	2.246** (2.49)	1.927* (1.90)	3.063*** (2.94)	2.276** (2.32)	-1.436 (-0.59)	2.118* (1.88)	3.264* (1.97)
Group business	0.00975** (2.01)	0.0528*** (3.08)	0.0173*** (4.52)	0.00586 (1.53)	0.00754 (1.26)	0.0399*** (2.61)	0.00586 (1.00)	0.176** (2.06)	0.454*** (3.09)	0.0728 (1.53)	-0.0169 (-0.44)	-0.0378 (-0.53)	0.228*** (2.68)	-0.134* (-1.88)	-2.154 (-1.04)	6.660* (1.67)	-2.545 (-0.93)	-5.790*** (-2.61)	-0.440 (-0.51)	5.092*** (3.11)	3.541 (1.51)	2.321 (1.17)	7.083** (2.02)	-2.907 (-1.14)	-0.978 (-1.02)	-3.332 (-1.22)	3.843 (1.57)	-6.384* (-1.83)
Crisis period	-0.00227** (-2.26)	-0.00256** (-2.09)	-0.00278** (-2.07)	-0.00233 (-1.18)	-0.00198 (-1.25)	0.00256 (0.77)	-0.00234* (-1.76)	-0.0261* (-1.74)	-0.0268** (-2.08)	-0.0296** (-2.10)	-0.0241* (-1.69)	-0.0207 (-1.23)	0.0147 (0.73)	-0.0241 (-1.33)	0.524 (0.63)	0.340 (0.41)	0.336 (0.38)	0.476 (0.33)	0.464 (0.54)	1.410 (1.46)	0.500 (0.54)	1.010 (1.13)	0.782 (0.94)	0.746 (0.87)	0.856 (1.06)	0.956 (0.94)	1.539* (1.73)	0.836 (0.77)
No. obs.	335	339	352	349	348	348	348	351	357	357	351	348	348	350	346	357	344	335	334	370	367	379	353	346	336	333	369	329
F-stat.	5.230***	5.441***	3.945***	4.622***	3.565***	2.158***	3.794 ***	2.267***	3.774***	4.271***	3.342***	2.776***	2.202***	3.342 ***	2.627***	3.495***	3.035***	2.367***	3.830***	3.032***	2.834 ***	4.690***	3.970***	4.721***	4.343***	2.092***	3.727***	1.752***
Endog.test	0.109	12.629***	7.533***	15.799***	8.092***	7.700***	8.515***	0.093	4.923**	4.145**	4.132**	7.744***	9.823***	4.708**	2.558	0.578	4.894**	21.742***	3.208*	2.877*	4.972**	4.071**	4.279**	4.519**	1.083	6.353**	4.150**	4.542**

Note: The table above reports IV/2SLS regression using ROA, ROE, adjusted ROA and adjusted ROE as the dependent variables. Superscripts *, **, *** represent the significance at $p < 0.1$, $p < 0.05$, and $p < 0.01$ respectively. t-statistics shown in parentheses are corrected for White heteroskedasticity. ROA is profits before taxes divided by average assets. ROE is profits before taxes divided by average equity. Adjusted ROA (adjusted ROE) is the ratio of ROA (ROE) to its standard deviation calculated on last three year observation for the respective year. Female is the percentage of female on the board. National and ethnicity diversities are the diversity measures (indices) based on nationality and ethnicity respectively. Experience diversity is the diversity index calculated as standard deviation of the years of banking experience. Tenure diversity is the standard deviation of tenure periods of board members. Education level diversity is the diversity based on highest education level, whereas education type diversity is the ratio of directors with education other than economics, finance, accounting, and business. Size is the logarithm of the bank's total assets. Capital is the ratio of bank's equity to its assets. Loan is the ratio of total loans to total assets. Foreign bank is a dummy equals one if the bank is owned by foreign shareholders, zero otherwise. Listed equals one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise. Crisis denotes one for year 2008 and zero otherwise. See Appendix A for detailed descriptions.

Table 7 The impact of board diversity on bank risk: IV/2SLS models on individual diversity dimensions

Dependent var.	SDROA							SDROE							Z-score							Z-score 1							Z-score 2								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Model	-7.022***							-1.458*							1.942**								1.764*							1.458*							
Female	(-2.64)							(-1.74)							(2.21)								(1.73)							(1.68)							
National diversity		11.05***							4.274**							-11.71***								-12.82***							-8.406***						
Ethnic diversity			0.660**							0.190**							-0.213**									-0.278**							-0.198*				
Experience diversity				-0.327***							-0.0974***							0.484***									0.685***							0.398***			
Tenure diversity					-1.269**							-0.763***							0.251***									0.238**							1.854***		
Education level diversity						0.301*							0.470***								-0.323**								1.794**								-2.494*
Education type diversity							7.869**							7.869**																					5.312**	-4.597**	
Size	-0.293***	-0.983***	-0.368***	-0.557***	0.451	-0.304***	-0.00231	-0.256***	-0.489***	-0.278***	-0.350***	0.209	-0.225**	-0.00231	0.209**	0.988***	0.243**	0.620***	0.0812	0.186**	0.518***	0.203*	0.855***	0.225*	0.667***	0.0572	0.558***	0.621***	0.248**	0.776***	0.273**	0.573***	-0.886***	-0.0618	0.0886		
Capital	(-2.87)	(-3.56)	(-2.85)	(-4.63)	(1.07)	(-3.22)	(-0.01)	(-2.71)	(-3.34)	(-2.66)	(-3.74)	(1.12)	(-2.21)	(-0.01)	(2.39)	(3.33)	(2.46)	(4.08)	(0.69)	(2.00)	(3.41)	(1.94)	(3.09)	(1.91)	(3.43)	(0.40)	(2.98)	(3.37)	(2.36)	(3.26)	(2.28)	(3.90)	(-2.70)	(-0.23)	(0.57)		
Loan	-0.556	-7.625**	-2.802*	-1.027	-0.581	-0.289	3.014*	-0.159	-2.672*	-0.674	-0.335	-0.570	0.0790	3.014*	0.892	8.889***	1.452	1.623	0.839	0.632	3.096**	0.948	10.47***	1.813	2.934*	0.915	2.073	3.493**	1.997*	7.641***	2.545**	2.787**	2.496	0.737	0.436		
Foreign bank	(-0.52)	(-2.53)	(-1.77)	(-0.84)	(-0.39)	(-0.28)	(1.72)	(-0.17)	(-1.66)	(-0.71)	(-0.35)	(-0.62)	(0.08)	(1.72)	(1.01)	(2.84)	(1.55)	(1.24)	(0.99)	(0.73)	(2.17)	(0.86)	(3.34)	(1.44)	(1.84)	(0.81)	(1.27)	(2.11)	(1.85)	(2.85)	(2.41)	(2.03)	(1.64)	(0.46)	(0.31)		
Listed	0.170	-2.413*	-0.764	-0.281	1.278	-0.803	-2.166**	-1.139**	-2.102***	-1.396***	-1.259**	-0.302	-1.490***	-2.166**	0.800	2.554**	1.109**	0.131	0.641	1.209**	0.537	0.726	2.634**	1.173*	-0.321	0.686	0.471	0.373	1.537**	2.773***	1.789***	1.118	-1.055	2.614**	2.511***		
Group business	(0.25)	(-1.92)	(-1.25)	(-0.45)	(1.00)	(-1.60)	(-2.03)	(-2.16)	(-3.04)	(-2.82)	(-2.45)	(-0.40)	(-2.84)	(-2.03)	(1.63)	(2.07)	(2.23)	(0.17)	(1.28)	(2.42)	(0.80)	(1.10)	(2.01)	(1.67)	(-0.32)	(0.98)	(0.50)	(0.44)	(2.51)	(2.73)	(3.13)	(1.39)	(-0.85)	(2.38)	(3.10)		
Crisis period	-0.00450	-4.717***	0.0782	0.683**	0.182	0.609**	0.694*	0.470**	-1.624*	0.417**	0.627***	0.396	0.832***	0.694*	-0.402*	4.785***	-0.364	-0.991***	-0.460*	-0.680**	-0.419*	-0.284	5.251***	-0.190	-1.186**	-0.329	0.236	-0.188	-0.356*	3.512**	-0.299	-0.780***	-0.0971	-1.986**	-0.614**		
No. obs.	(-0.01)	(-2.81)	(0.29)	(2.31)	(0.48)	(2.41)	(1.70)	(2.43)	(-1.73)	(2.05)	(3.38)	(1.51)	(3.60)	(1.70)	(-1.72)	(2.92)	(-1.46)	(-2.75)	(-1.96)	(-2.51)	(-1.72)	(-0.73)	(3.11)	(-0.48)	(-2.46)	(-0.85)	(0.44)	(-0.47)	(-1.75)	(2.57)	(-1.38)	(-2.78)	(-0.21)	(-2.07)	(-2.00)		
F-stat.	2.551***	2.726***	3.873***	2.078***	4.134***	2.338***	8.025***	7.704***	15.11***	8.157***	6.260***	9.235***	2.338***	9.526***	2.892***	5.217***	4.673***	6.240***	4.884***	5.910***	5.564***	2.763***	2.699***	2.847***	3.383***	3.564***	3.787***	9.091***	5.701***	20.33***	6.789***	4.559***	4.390***	8.259***	***		
Endog. test	2.532	11.481***	8.955***	11.636***	10.261***	0.810	17.195***	0.826	7.024***	2.717*	1.435	8.552***	0.811	4.446**	4.156**	18.463***	6.096**	12.513***	4.353**	0.743	0.951	1.346	27.666***	5.030**	24.071***	3.762**	7.154***	3.470**	0.2837	9.474***	3.088*	8.449***	22.830***	6.83***	2.304		

Note: The table above reports IV/2SLS regression using SDROA, SDROE, Z-score, Z-score 1, and Z-score 2 as the dependent variables. Superscripts *, **, *** represent the significance at $p < 0.1$, $p < 0.05$, and $p < 0.01$ respectively. t-statistics shown in parentheses are corrected for White heteroskedasticity. SDROA (SDROE) is the standard deviation of ROA (ROE) calculated on last three year observation for the respective year. $Z\text{-score} = (\text{ROA} + \text{Equity-to-Assets}) / \text{SDROA}$, $Z\text{-score}1 = \text{ROA}$ divided by SDROA, $Z\text{-score}2 = \text{Equity-to-total assets}$ divided by SDROA. The values of dependent variables are in natural logarithm. Female is the percentage of female on the board. National and ethnicity diversities are the diversity measures (indices) based on nationality and ethnicity respectively. Experience diversity is the diversity index calculated as standard deviation of the years of banking experience. Tenure diversity is the standard deviation of tenure periods of board members. Education level diversity is the diversity based on highest education level, whereas education type diversity is the ratio of directors with education other than economics, finance, accounting, and business. Size is the logarithm of the bank's total assets. Capital is the ratio of bank's equity to its assets. Loan is the ratio of total loans to total assets. Foreign bank is a dummy equals one if the bank is owned by foreign shareholders, zero otherwise. Listed equals one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise. Crisis denotes one for year 2008 and zero otherwise. See Appendix A for detailed descriptions.

Table 8 The impact of board diversity on bank performance: Alternative performance measures

Dependent var. Model	NIM				OEOI			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female	0.0281* (1.77)				-1.088** (-2.29)			
Ethnog diversity		0.00371 (1.11)				0.176*** (3.06)		
Professional diversity			0.0281*** (3.21)				-0.0944*** (-3.93)	
Education diversity				0.0376** (2.15)				-0.585*** (-3.05)
Size	-0.00241 (-1.37)	-0.00324* (-1.74)	-0.00313 (-0.82)	0.00184 (0.65)	-0.00782 (-0.60)	-0.0255 (-1.62)	-0.00254 (-0.16)	-0.0719*** (-2.89)
Capital	-0.0154* (-1.95)	-0.0206** (-2.36)	0.0178 (1.03)	-0.00678 (-0.50)	-0.230*** (-3.19)	-0.300*** (-2.66)	-0.252*** (-3.26)	-0.284 (-1.61)
Loan	0.0211* (1.92)	0.0272** (2.36)	-0.00782 (-0.38)	0.00262 (0.18)	0.119 (1.39)	0.0775 (1.04)	0.148* (1.95)	0.264** (2.12)
Foreign bank	0.00799* (1.92)	0.00482 (1.05)	-0.000949 (-0.10)	0.0160** (2.09)	-0.0277 (-0.76)	-0.0622 (-1.61)	0.0424 (1.27)	-0.162* (-1.73)
Listed	-0.0000488 (-0.01)	-0.000913 (-0.25)	-0.0124* (-1.68)	-0.00230 (-0.56)	-0.0308 (-1.23)	-0.0750** (-2.26)	0.00381 (0.13)	0.0150 (0.48)
Business group	0.0240*** (3.38)	0.0272*** (4.64)	-0.00855 (-0.72)	0.0435*** (5.99)	-0.173** (-2.30)	-0.253*** (-4.04)	0.0268 (0.58)	-0.313*** (-3.89)
Crisis period	-0.000204 (-0.14)	-0.0000708 (-0.05)	-0.000757 (-0.16)	0.00282 (1.28)	0.0258* (1.79)	0.0280* (1.88)	0.0207 (1.05)	-0.0231 (-0.97)
N	352	348	348	349	389	355	348	350
F-stat	4.18***	6.25***	3.50***	10.12***	2.40**	2.81***	3.17***	2.49**
Endog. Test (Chi-sq)	12.92***	13.77***	6.95***	7.33***	2.72***	9.44***	7.00***	9.13***

Note: The table above reports IV/2SLS regression using net interest margin (NIM) and the ratio of operating expense-to-operating income (OEOI) as the dependent variables. Superscripts *, **, *** represent the significance at $p < 0.1$, $p < 0.05$, and $p < 0.01$ respectively. t-statistics shown in parentheses are corrected for White heteroskedasticity. NIM is defined as net interest income divided by average of earning assets. OEOI is the ratio of operating expenses divided by operating incomes. Female is the percentage of female on the board. Ethnog diversity is the average diversity index of ethnicity and nationality. Professional diversity is the average index of banking experience and tenure diversity. Education diversity is the average diversity index of education level and education type. Size is the logarithm of the bank's total assets. Capital is the ratio of bank's equity to its assets. Loan is the ratio of total loans to total assets. Foreign bank is a dummy equals one if the bank is owned by foreign shareholders, zero otherwise. Listed equals one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise. Crisis denotes one for year 2008 and zero otherwise.

Appendix A Definition of variables

Variable	Definition	Source
Panel A. Performance and risk measures		
ROA	Profits before taxes divided by average assets	Annual reports
ROE	Profits before taxes divided by average equity	Annual reports
adjusted ROA	The ratio of ROA to its standard deviation calculated from the last three observations for the respective year	Annual reports
adjusted ROE	The ratio of ROE to its standard deviation calculated from the last three observations for the respective year	Annual reports
SDROA	Standard deviation of last three-year returns on average assets (i.e., t , $t-1$ and $t-2$)	Annual reports
SDROE	Standard deviation of last three-year return on average equity (i.e., t , $t-1$ and $t-2$)	Annual reports
Z-score	Return on average assets (ROA) plus equity to total assets ratio, divided by the standard deviation of last three-year ROA	Annual reports
Z-score 1	Return on average assets (ROA) divided by the standard deviation of last three-year ROA	Annual reports
Z-score 2	Equity to total assets ratio, divided by the standard deviation of last three-year ROA	Annual reports
Panel B. Diversity (Heterogeneity) measures		
1. Female	The ratio of female on the board, that is the number of female divided by total number of directors	Annual reports, News releases, Bank's website
2. Ethnog diveristy	Ethnog diveristy = (Ethnic diversity + nationality diversity)/2	
# Ethnic diversity	The Blau's index (inversed HHI) based on the ethnicity	Annual reports, News releases, Bank's website
# Nationality diversity	The Blau's index (inversed HHI) based on the nationality, ranging from 0 (no diversity) to 0.5 (the number of local is the same as that of foreign directors).	Annual reports, News releases, Bank's website
3. Professional diversity	Professional diversity = (Tenure diversity + Experience diversity)/2.	
# Experience diversity	The standard deviation of the number of years of banking experience	Annual reports, News releases, Bank's website, Indonesia Banking Institute
# Tenure diversity	The standard deviation of the number of years (tenure) the person serving the directorship	Annual reports, News releases, Bank's website, Indonesia Banking Institute
4. Education diveristy	The average of education level and education type diversities. Education diversity = (education level diversity + education level diversity)/2	
# Education level diversity	The Blau's index based on the highest education degree of directors: 1) no bachelor degree (S0), 2) bachelor degree (S1), 3) master degree (S2), and 4) doctoral degree or beyond (S3)	Annual report, News releases, Bank's website
# Education type diversity	The number of board members with education background other than economics, finance, accounting, and business divided by total board members	Annual report, News releases, Bank's website
Panel C. Control variables		
Size	The logarithm of total assets	Annual reports
Capital	Total equity divided by total assets	Annual reports
Loan	Total loan divided by total assets	Annual reports
Foreign bank	Dummy takes one if the bank is owned by foreign investors, zero otherwise	Annual reports
Listed	Dummy takes one if the bank is publicly listed, zero otherwise	Annual reports
Business group	Dummy takes one if the bank is a member of a business group, zero otherwise	Annual reports, Bank's website
Crisis	Dummy takes one for year 2008, zero otherwise	Annual reports, Central Bank of Indonesia