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Intellectual capital, financial crisis and performance of Islamic banks: Does *Shariah* governance matter?

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Abstract

This paper empirically examines the impact of intellectual capital (IC) and *Shariah* governance on economic performance of 47 Islamic banks (IBs) operating in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region in pre- and post-financial crisis period. The analysis suggests that higher IC efficiency helps IBs to improve their odds of survival at all times i.e. before- and after-crisis. Further, higher IC efficiency helps IBs to maintain their profitability i.e. ROA and market valuation i.e. Tobin's Q at all times. Arguably, knowledge-resources i.e. IC is the main line of defence for IBs against negative shocks. Lastly, the study reveals that *Shariah* governance alone may fall short in explaining the growth trends in Islamic finance industry.

Keywords: intellectual capital, *Shariah* governance, financial crisis, Islamic worldview, economic performance.

1. Introduction

Since its inception in 1975, Islamic banking and finance has grown unabatedly and it is now considered as one of the fastest growing segments in the field of finance. According to the World Islamic Banking Competitiveness Report, Islamic banking is growing at the rate of 15% to 20% per annum globally with assets held by Islamic banks are set to exceed USD2 trillion in 2013 (Nazim & Bennie, 2012). Islamic finance has increasingly carved out a significant slice of the global financial market (Mallin, Farag, & Ow-Yong, 2014). It has become systemically important in many markets and too big to ignore in others i.e. Europe and the Americas (Nawaz, 2013, 2015).

Given the robust growth of Islamic finance industry and its resilience during the financial crisis, has attracted the attention of many research intellectuals. An emerging body of literature has attempted to identify and examine distinct features of Islamic banking and finance. The aspects investigated are but not limited to asset quality (Beck, Demirgüç-Kunt, & Merrouche, 2013), stability (Čihák & Hesse, 2010; Hasan & Dridi, 2010), efficiency (Bourkhis & Nabi, 2013; Majid, Saal, & Battisti, 2010), valuation (Elnahass, Izzeldin, & Abdelsalam, 2014), risk (Abedifar, Molyneux, & Tarazi, 2013), relationship banking (Ongena & Şendeniz-Yüncü, 2011), mutual funds (Abdelsalam, Fethi, Matallín, & Tortosa-Ausina, 2014), mortgage loans (Ebrahim, 2009) and other risk dimensions such as loan default rates (Baele, Farooq, & Ongena, 2014; Khan, 2010). The foregoing empirical literature posit for the sound financial health of Islamic finance industry and reports an upward trend in the growth of total assets held by the Islamic banks (Beck et al., 2013; Hasan & Dridi, 2010; Johnes, Izzeldin, & Pappas, 2014).

While the afore cited studies are clearly important but they have examined the effects of tangible or financial assets on bank performance and paid little attention to the investigation

of how financial intermediaries exploit their intangible resources (i.e. intellectual capital), which helps an organization to maintain its profitability and sustain competitive advantage in the market. IC is highly significant to Islamic banks (IBs) because the whole phenomenon of Islamic banking is based on the *Shariah* law, an intangible ideology. Therefore, knowing how intangible aspects (i.e. IC) affect IBs' performance, is of paramount importance.

In chorus, the empirical evidence also suggests that the recent financial crisis is to a large extent attributable to lax governance in the banking sector. Kashyap, Rajan, and Stein (2008), for instance, reasons that firms' risk management and financing policies are ultimately the outcome of cost-benefit trade-offs made by governing bodies, suggesting that corporate governance have had impact on firm performance during the financial crisis (Erkens, Hung, & Matos, 2012). Equally, academics and policymakers have also emphasized that flaws in bank governance played a key role in the performance of banks during the crisis (e.g., Bebchuk & Spamann, 2009; Diamond & Rajan, 2009). Governance features especially, *Shariah* governance is a distinguishing feature of Islamic banking in determining IBs' performance. However, the empirical evidence on the said matter is limited and shallow.

Against this back ground the main purpose of this paper is to analyse the impact of intellectual capital and *Shariah* governance on the accounting- and market-based performance of Islamic banks in the pre- and post-financial crisis period.

2. Background

2.1 Financial crisis and Islamic banking

Led by the intensity of the recent financial crisis, academics and policy makers have expressed concerns about the merits of *laissez-faire* capitalism and flawlessness of the centuries old orthodox banking model (Chen et al., 2014). As a consequence, an emerging body of literature has attempted to identify and examine how macro- and micro-economic factors may have

impact on banks' performance (see inter alia Athanasoglou, Brissimis, & Delis, 2008; Beltratti & Stulz, 2012; Dietrich & Wanzenried, 2011; Garcia-Appendini & Montoriol-Garriga, 2013). At the crux of these studies is that a combination of macroeconomic factors such as loose monetary policies (Erkens et al., 2012), complex securitizations (Taylor, 2009), innovation of complex financial structures (Haneef & Smolo, 2014), and lax corporate governance (Bebchuk & Spamann, 2009; Diamond & Rajan, 2009) have contributed to making the financial crisis as serious as it was. The financial crisis of 2007-08 shook the foundations of the centuries old financial system and has shed doubts on the proper functioning of conventional banking model. While radical transformation may threaten the profitability and survival of existing incumbent conventional financial institutions, it may also bring a cohort of new opportunities and powerful new players such as Islamic banks into the limelight as a possible and viable alternative. Before moving any further, it is imperative to comprehend the basic roots of Islamic way of banking.

2.2 Intellectual capital

Stewart and Ruckdeschel (1998) posit that every business relies increasingly on knowledge and old-fashioned experience. Added together, this knowledge is intellectual capital and it can be defined as the sum of everything everybody in the company knows that will help to provide a competitive edge in the market. According to Sullivan (2000), IC basically constitutes knowledge, lore and innovations while Sveiby (1997) describes IC as the knowledge, experience, employee intellect and knowledge resources stocked up in an organization's databases system processes, culture and philosophy. IC can be further broken down into various components. Edvinsson and Malone (1997) classified IC into human capital and structural capital. The former is grounded on the knowledge created and stored by a firm's employees while the latter is based on the embodiment, empowerment and supportive infrastructure of human capital.

3. Development of hypothesis

3.1 Intellectual capital efficiency and performance

Various authorities argue that value creation in the knowledge-intensive sectors such as the banking industry require both IC and physical assets (Chen et al., 2014; Holland, 2010). Holland (2010) reveals how IC and financial resources impact on the value creation process in banking. Likewise, Chen et al. (2014, p. 566) regards IC and knowledge-based intangibles as the primary sources of sustainable competitive advantage in banking. On the other hand, at times the extent literature tends to treat the sub-components of IC i.e. human IC and structural IC as completely independent construct, thereby losing sight of the whole, IC. Youndt, Subramaniam, and Snell (2004) posits that treating human IC, and structural IC as discrete, unidimensional phenomena tends to simplify reality by not explicitly acknowledging the potential patterns of coexistence among these differing types of IC. Therefore, suggests that in order to fully understand how IC develops and drives performance, it may be helpful to look at an organization's overall profile of IC in the aggregate rather than independently focusing on individual parts.

Accordingly, it is expected that the higher a firm's aggregate stock of IC, the more successful the firm will be and the greater will be its competitive advantage. In other words, the higher the value added intellectual coefficient of IC (VAIC) that the IB has, the higher will be its economic performance at all times i.e. pre- and post-financial crisis. Hence, the main hypothesis to be tested is that IC enhances the survival probability of an IB in normal times as well as during financial meltdown. Therefore, the first set of hypotheses is as follows:

Hypothesis 1.1: There is a significant positive relationship between VAIC and financial performance of IBs based on ROA in pre- and post-financial crisis period

Hypothesis 1.2: There is a significant positive relationship between VAIC and market performance of IBs based on Tobin's Q in pre- and post-financial crisis period

3.2 Human capital efficiency (HCE) and performance

Human capital in Dotzel, Shankar, and Berry (2013) is a critical organisational capability which corresponds directly to the propensity to service innovativeness to satisfy customer needs and improve firm value. Likewise, Colombo and Grilli (2005) suggest that firms with greater human IC (i.e. higher education or skill) are likely to have better entrepreneurial judgment and as long as human IC continues to be developed, staff can improve their job performance and ultimately improve the firm's performance.

In the case of IBs human IC is important as employees are expected to not only have conventional knowledge and skills related to the provision of such services but also having good knowledge on *Shariah* as this will enhance the credibility and reputation of IBs in the market place. The knowledge embedded in the human IC employed by the IBs is valuable, rare, and isolated from imitation or substitution. The resource-based view of the firm gives rise to the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1.1a: There is a significant positive relationship between HCE and financial performance of IBs based on ROA in pre- and post-financial crisis period

Hypothesis 1.2a: There is a significant positive relationship between HCE and market performance of IBs based on Tobin's Q in pre- and post-financial crisis period

3.3 Structural capital efficiency (SCE) and performance

Structural IC provides an environment which enables an organization to create and leverage knowledge. An organization with strong structural IC will have a supportive culture that encourages employees to try and learn new knowledge (Florin, Lubatkin, & Schulze, 2003). De Brentani and Kleinschmidt (2004) suggest that an organization's operation processes and the organizational commitment of sufficient resources have a significant impact on performance. Likewise, Hsu and Wang (2012) posit that structural IC, i.e. operations,

procedures and the processes of knowledge management, propels organizations' value creation activities which have a positive effect on their performance.

IBs adopt different structural process and system to track and record their transactions hence, requires development and investment in the structural processes that will enhance their performance. This argument is in line with the resource-based view of the firm, which attributes superior economic performance to organizational resources and capabilities (Bharadwaj, 2000). Since RBV explicitly recognizes the importance of tangible and intangibles, it offers a significant opportunity to explore these theoretical complementarities in examining the relationship between structural IC resources and the economic performance of IBs. Therefore, the next set of hypotheses is as follows:

Hypothesis 1.1b: There is a significant positive relationship between SCE and financial performance of IBs based on ROA in pre- and post-financial crisis period

Hypothesis 1.2b: There is a significant positive relationship between SCE and market performance of IBs based on Tobin's Q in pre- and post-financial crisis period

3.4 Capital employed efficiency (CEE) and performance

Research generally, explains that IC has to be contextualized by other resources including physical and financial ones (Chen et al., 2014; de Castro & Sáez, 2008; Murthy & Mouritsen, 2011). At the crux of these research is that IC does have the positive agenda of growth proposed by the IC model where it is understood to bring financial capital forward. Murthy and Mouritsen (2011), in response, analysed the relationship between IC and financial capital and submit that higher firm performance is subject to the combination of firm's IC and financial capital. Likewise, most recent empirical evidence Beltratti and Stulz (2012), Berger and Bouwman (2013), and Chen et al. (2014) posit that strong capital base helps bank to enhance the survival probability and market share at all times.

Since no interest is involved in Islamic way of banking and profit is solely earned through employing capital in different projects, therefore, it is expected that the efficiency of capital employed to be positively associated with the overall performance of IBs. Hence, the next hypotheses are;

Hypothesis 1.1c: There is a significant positive relationship between CEE and financial performance of IBs based on ROA in pre- and post-financial crisis period

Hypothesis 1.2c: There is a significant positive relationship between CEE and market performance of IBs based on Tobin's Q in pre- and post-financial crisis period

3.5 Shariah governance and performance

The underlying principle of Islamic banking and finance is *Shariah*-compatibility in all of its products and services. In order to comply with this rule, IBs are co-governed by *Shariah* scholars who specialize in Islamic law and jurisprudence with some having, also, a background in economics and finance (Ahmed, 2011).

Generally, any financial institution offering *Shariah*-compliant products and services is obligated to have its own permanent independent *Shariah* Supervisory Board (SSB). However different *Shariah* organs, ranging from an in-house *Shariah*-compliance unit, internal *Shariah* audit and review to SSB, can be found across the whole Islamic finance industry. At the core of such *Shariah* organs is the agenda to implement a *Shariah* governance framework and to lay guidelines which are necessary to reduce *Shariah*-compliance risks and to ensure that the IBs fulfil their fiduciary duties of conducting business according to *Shariah* principles (see Ahmed, Mehmet, & Rodney, 2014).

The prime obligations of SSB in Ahmed et al. (2014) are; 1) to ensure the *Shariah*-compliance of all contracts offered by IBs, 2) to help IBs mitigate the effects of potential risk through due diligence by abiding the ethical foundations of Islamic moral economy, and 3) to

perform *Shariah*-audit to satisfy the stakeholders as it does not operate as an *ex-post* compliance medium. Therefore, it is imperative to analyse how *Shariah*-governance, measure by SSB size influence the performance of IBs;

Hypothesis 2.1: There is a significant relationship between SSB-size and financial performance of IBs based on ROA in pre- and post-financial crisis period

Hypothesis 2.2: There is a significant relationship between SSB-size and market performance of IBs based on Tobin's Q in pre- and post-financial crisis period

4. Methodology, Variables and Data

The value added intellectual coefficient (VAIC) devised by Pulic (2000) forms the basis in measuring the efficiency of value added (VA) by a firm's total resources as well as each major resource component (Ho & Williams, 2003). VAIC¹ is a composite sum of three indicators termed as: (1) Human Capital Efficiency (HCE), an indicator of the efficiency of VA by human capital resources employed; (2) Structural Capital Efficiency (SCE), an indicator of the efficiency of VA by structural capital; and (3) Capital Employed Efficiency (CEE), which indicates how much value is created for every monetary unit invested in financial or physical capital.

The study also controls for bank-size and leverage as suggested in the previous literature (Beltratti & Stulz, 2012; Berger & Bouwman, 2013; Erkens et al., 2012; Majid et al., 2010; Parashar & Venkatesh, 2010) to account for their potentially confounding effects.

5. Empirical Results and Analysis

5.1 Descriptive statistics

¹ Value added of a firm is calculated by subtracting expenses from revenues. HCE is calculated by dividing a company's VA by its expenditures on human capital. SCE is calculated by dividing a company's investment expenses on structural capital by its VA. A firm's CEE is obtained by dividing its VA by the book value of the net assets.

Table 1 reports descriptive statistics for selected firm characteristics, including mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, skewness and kurtosis for IBs before (Panel A) and after (Panels B) financial crisis for all variables used in the main analysis.

[INSERT TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE]

Overall financial performance of sampled IBs before-crisis is sound as indicated by ROA with a mean of 2.71, however, it should be noted that the mean of -0.67 for ROA, after- crisis demonstrate the substantial impact of the financial crisis on accounting performance of IBs. As can be noted from Table 1, Tobin's Q increased on average from 0.76 (before-crisis) to 0.79 (after-crisis), suggesting that though IBs are less profitable after the crisis, however, investors' confidence in IBs have increased instead.

As for the continuous independent variables, it can be seen that the average mean of VAIC is 4.38 and 3.47 before- and after-crisis respectively, suggesting that the sampled IBs were generally effective in generating value from their intellectual capital and physical capital base. Interestingly, no significant variation in SSB size is observed before- or after-crisis period. However, leverage has increase from 37.65 in pre-crisis to 44.66 in post-crisis period.

5.2 Correlation analysis

Table 2 presents correlation results (Panel A for pre-crisis and Panel B for post-crisis) between the dependent variables, ROA and Tobin's Q, and the independent variables. ROA is positively related with VAIC before- and after-crisis, indicating that efficiency in creating corporate value or the extent of corporate intellectual ability enhances firm's financial performance.

[INSERT TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE]

Similarly, ROA is found to be significantly related with HCE and CEE in a positive direction, while ROA relates positively with SCE before the crisis and negatively after the crisis, however, the relationship is not statistically significant in both the cases. As for the market performance measure; Tobin's Q is significantly and positively associated with VAIC, HCE, SCE, and CEE respectively only before the financial crisis. As for firm-specific variables, firm-size relates positively and significantly with Tobin's Q before- and after-crisis whereas leverage is significantly associated with ROA after crisis.

5.3 Multivariate analysis

5.3.1 Accounting performance of IBs before- and after-financial crisis

Table 3 reports the estimation results of alternative versions of Eq. 1 with ROA as the dependent variable.

Focusing first on the results of Model 1, reported in the second and sixth columns of Table 3, the estimated coefficients for VAIC are positively and statistically significant with ROA at the 1% level, before-and after-crisis, thereby suggesting that higher VAIC improves IB's profitability. Thus hypothesis ($H_{1.1}$) is supported.

[INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE]

Results from Model 1a, reported in third and seventh columns of Table 3 respectively, indicates significant positive relationship at 1% level between human capital efficiency and ROA. Likewise, results in Model 1c, reported in the fifth and ninth columns of Table 3 suggest a significant positive relationship at 1% level between capital employed efficiency and ROA. Therefore, consistent with the hypotheses ($H_{1.1a}$ and $H_{1.1c}$) the estimates indicate that strong HC and CE efficiency have positive effect on profitability of IBs at all times. Finally, results in Model 1b, reported in the fourth and eighth columns of Table 3 respectively, show no

significant relationship between structural capital efficiency and accounting-based performance measure; hence, hypothesis (H_{1.1b}) is rejected.

In contrast, it is interesting to note that the *Shariah* governance (measured by lnSSB) does not relate with the accounting based performance of IBs at all times. Therefore, there is not enough statistically significant evidence to support hypothesis (H_{2.1}) for the accounting-based performance measure is rejected. As for firm-related features, leverage relates positively with ROA in the post-crisis period at 10% level, suggesting that IBs with higher leverage tend to generate higher financial returns.

5.3.2 Market performance of IBs before- and after-financial crisis

Table 4 presents the regression results for the effects of IC and *Shariah* governance on Tobin's Q. Similar to Table 3, alternative versions of Eq. 1 with Tobin's Q as the dependent variable are estimated, where Models 2, 2a, 2b, and 2c are parsimonious versions of Eq. 1.

[INSERT TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE]

Consistent with the accounting-based performance of IBs, the estimates indicate that VAIC is positively associated with market valuation of IBs, as the coefficient estimates for VAIC are positive and statistically significant at 1% and 10% level respectively before- and after-crisis in both regression specifications, thus, hypothesis (H_{1.2}) is supported. Similar results can be observed for the sensitivity analysis, which shows significant positive relationship between Tobin's Q and variables HCE and CEE respectively at 1% level before- and after-crisis, thus, supporting hypotheses (H_{1.2a} and H_{1.2c}). Inconsistent with the hypothesis (H_{1.2b}), the estimates of Model 2b indicate that depressed market valuation of IBs in post-crisis period amidst the market meltdown is largely attributable to IBs with weaker SC efficiency.

Interestingly, unlike the account-based performance where no statistical significance was observed, *Shariah* governance relates negatively with the market-based performance at 1% level in the post-crisis period. Thus, the results offer strong support for hypothesis (H_{2.2}) that there is a significant (negative, in this case) relationship between *Shariah* governance and market-based performance of IBs. A plausible explanation of this relationship is that the market perceives large SSB as an expense and tends to put negative value to it. The estimated coefficients for firm-specific control variables are highly significant thus, indicating that market valuation increases with firm size and decreases with level of risk.

6. Discussion of Findings

Overall results depict that IC efficiency affects economic performance of sampled IBs at all times. Consistent with the prior literature, these findings indicate that IC generally improves profitability and also has positive effect on market valuation. Thus, consistent with the research hypotheses, the results suggest that the financial crisis may have spurred the impact of IC on the growth and profitability of IBs and their potential market share even further.

However, it should be noted that this finding is broadly consistent with do Rosário Cabrita and Vaz (2005) and Yalama and Coskun (2007) in pre-crisis period and with Ting and Lean (2009) and Muhammad and Ismail (2009) in post-crisis period, who document that IC attributes are positively associated with financial performance of conventional banks. Equally, sustained market-based performance of IBs before- and after-crisis, endorses the findings of Youndt et al. (2004) and Adams and Santos (2006), before-financial distress whereas the results observed aftermath of the market meltdown agree with Maditinos, Chatzoudes, Tsairidis, and Theriou (2011) and Sumedrea (2013), who posit that IC has a strong impact on the competitive advantage and market capitalization. The sensitivity analysis suggest that strong CE efficiency and HC efficiency play a pivotal role in determining the financial- and market-based

performance of IBs, before- and after-crisis. Financial and physical capital is important at all times for IBs, because they have no access to the financial market in the event of unanticipated needs as this would have involved interest transactions.

On the other hand, the mixed evidence for the *Shariah* governance (SG) hypotheses suggests that SG alone is not enough to explain the value creation and stability of Islamic banking sector. Despite the observed results in this study, the significance of SG in Islamic way of banking shall not be undermined. Islamic banking industry is comparatively way smaller than their conventional rivals so as the IBs. IBs mainly engage in relationship lending, and long-term bank borrower relationships are crucial in Ongena and Smith (2001) for relationship banking to create value. This means that relationship borrowers gravitate toward high-capital banks (Berger & Bouwman, 2013), because higher capital leads to a higher profitability and higher probability of survival at all times. Likewise, HC efficiency played a crucial role in determining the financial health and market-valuation of sampled IBs at all times. The results corroborate human IC is the precursor for the intellectual wealth of an IB (see also Colombo & Grilli, 2005). Since newly developed services must not violate divine guidelines, therefore, consistent with Dotzel et al. (2013), it is argued that service innovativeness in Islamic finance is enabled primarily by human IC, which effects positively on economic performance of IBs. Hence, with the development of human IC, IB's ability to merchandise its IC improves resulting in higher profitability and market valuation. This interface finds support in the earlier studies (i.e., Chen et al., 2014; Holland, 2010; Mention & Bontis, 2013), who reported that human IC contributes both directly and indirectly to business performance in the banking sector.

On the other hand, consistent with earlier research (e.g., Aebi, Sabato, & Schmid, 2012; Beltratti & Stulz, 2012; Fahlenbrach & Stulz, 2011), the study finds either no significant or even a negative relation between corporate governance variable (lnSSB, for *Shariah* governance) and economic performance of IBs in all times i.e. pre- and post-financial crisis

period. Hence, the results suggest that since SSB has no executive function or strategic role; these are the responsibilities of the Islamic banks' boards of directors (see Ahmed et al., 2014) therefore, *Shariah* governance may fall short in explaining the economic performance of IBs.

7. Conclusion

Islamic finance is still a rapidly evolving area and new research is clearly needed to understand the key dynamics of such way of banking in the networked economy. Given the divergent nature of the present study, which provides evidence from a hitherto under-researched topic i.e. Islamic banking and finance, the observed findings have sensible economic interpretations. First, higher efficiency of knowledge-resources i.e. IC helps IBs to improve their odds of survival at all times i.e. before- and after-crisis. Second, higher IC efficiency helps IBs to maintain their profitability i.e. ROA and market valuation at all times. Arguably, knowledge-resources i.e. intellectual capital is the main line of defence for IBs against negative shocks.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics of Performance Measures and Continuous Independent Variables

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Skew.</i>	<i>Kurt.</i>
Panel A: Before-financial Crisis						
N	94	94	94	94	94	94
ROA	2.713	1.860	-3.810	3.809	-2.101	6.653
Tobin's Q	0.760	0.273	0.245	1.126	-0.793	2.398
VAIC	4.383	1.942	0.361	7.030	-0.940	3.066
HCE	3.463	1.681	-0.281	5.898	-0.685	2.746
SCE	0.685	0.200	0.267	1.052	-1.114	3.590
CEE	0.219	0.128	-0.093	0.488	-0.080	3.301
lnSSB	4.094	1.561	2	7	0.551	2.090
Panel B: After-financial Crisis						
N	94	94	94	94	94	94
ROA	-0.665	2.264	-3.810	3.809	0.050	1.805
Tobin's Q	0.791	0.288	0.245	1.126	-0.975	2.544
VAIC	3.467	1.982	0.361	7.030	0.045	2.302
HCE	2.399	1.889	-0.281	5.898	0.051	2.187
SCE	0.722	0.235	0.267	1.052	-0.222	2.450
CEE	0.155	0.164	-0.094	0.488	0.239	2.349
lnSSB	4.078	1.372	2	7	0.639	2.286

Notes: ROA = net income available to stockholders/total assets, Tobin's Q = market capitalization + total liabilities / total assets. VA = total income – total expenses; Human capital (HC) = total personal expenses, HCE = VA/HC; Structural capital (SC) = VA – HC, SCE = SC/VA; Physical capital (CE) = physical and financial capital employed, CEE = VA/CE, and VAIC = HCE + SCE + CEE. Size of *Shariah* supervisory board (SSB) = log of total number of *Shariah* advisors.

Table 2

Correlation Matrix

<i>ROA</i>	<i>Tobin's Q</i>	<i>VAIC</i>	<i>HCE</i>	<i>SCE</i>	<i>CEE</i>
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Tobin's Q	0.2179					
VAIC	0.5056	0.5785				
HCE	0.6279	0.4957	0.9416			
SCE	0.2049	0.4805	0.8351	0.6949		
CEE	0.4568	0.4959	0.4631	0.4584	0.298	
lnSSB	0.1362	-0.041	0.0647	0.0941	0.0497	0.0587
	<i>ROA</i>	<i>Tobin's Q</i>	<i>VAIC</i>	<i>HCE</i>	<i>SCE</i>	<i>CEE</i>
Tobin's Q	0.242					
VAIC	0.5447	0.1503				
HCE	0.6562	0.3723	0.8584			
SCE	-0.2846	-0.1872	0.1183	-0.1472		
CEE	0.6152	0.3769	0.6368	0.7235	-0.2966	
lnSSB	0.2046	0.0304	0.121	0.1938	-0.0486	0.1431

Notes: Pearson Correlations significant at the 1% level are shown in bold.

Table 3
Cross-sectional OLS regression of ROA on VAIC, HCE, SCE, CEE and control variables for IBs before- and after-financial crisis

	<i>Accounting performance before crisis</i>				<i>Accounting performance after crisis</i>			
	Model 1	Model 1a	Model 1b	Model 1c	Model 1	Model 1a	Model 1b	Model 1c
N	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Constant	-5.871*	-4.409*	-6.425*	-3.049	-2.121	-0.825	-0.563	0.370
Adjusted R ²	0.221	0.364	0.114	0.249	0.440	0.499	0.287	0.440
VAIC	0.425***				0.506***			
HCE		0.720***				0.672***		
SCE			1.389				-1.124	
CEE				6.926***				6.400***
lnSSB	-0.0145	0.00831	-0.0275	0.0375	0.0684	0.0493	0.0625	0.113

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table 4
Cross-sectional OLS regression of Tobin's Q on VAIC, HCE, SCE, CEE and control variables for IBs before- and after-financial crisis

	<i>Market performance before crisis</i>				<i>Market performance after crisis</i>			
	Model 2	Model 2a	Model 2b	Model 2c	Model 2	Model 2a	Model 2b	Model 2c
N	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Constant	-0.367	-0.250	-0.568	-0.0429	-0.620**	-0.537**	-0.606**	-0.386
Adjusted R ²	0.346	0.317	0.321	0.338	0.391	0.429	0.365	0.467
VAIC	0.0558***				0.0259*			
HCE		0.0561***				0.0467***		
SCE			0.469***				0.00688	
CEE				0.794***				0.652***
lnSSB	-0.0252	-0.0241	-0.0270*	-0.0194	-0.0506***	-0.0520***	-0.0504***	-0.0462***

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

