# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF FOREIGN BANKS AND DOMESTIC BANKS IN KENYA.

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## **Declaration**

This research proposal is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any				
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# **Dedication**

This Project is dedicated to my late parents Nathaniel andNaomiNoti and my dear wife Carolyne for their encouragement and support during the time of my studies.

## Acknowledgement

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#### Abstract

This study is to ascertain whether the performance of foreign banks is different from their domestic counterparts over the period 2006 to 2010. The units of analysis are all commercial banks in Kenya. The data used in this study is from Central bank of Kenya and web sites and from the annual financial statements for 43 licensed commercial banks in Kenya for a period of five years. This allows for use of annual data that is largely secondary data.

This study is an investigation into the discrimination between domestic and foreign banks, by the use of five performance and risk discriminating variables. The statistical data was gathered for their five characteristics, return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), liquidity, capital adequacy and credit risk for each bank that represent independent variables. The dependent variable is categorical, foreign bank or local bank. These are examined for the capability to discriminate significantly between foreign and domestic banks. Therefore, the appropriate tool for analysis used is the discriminant technique. The test to be done under discriminant analysis depends on the number of groups and number of variables. In this study are two groups and several (5) variables and the relevant test is Hotel ling's T<sup>2</sup>.

Significant mean differences were observed for the predictors, except on capital adequacy. The log determinants were quite similar, and Box's M indicated that the assumption of equality of covariance matrices was not violated. The discriminate function revealed a significant association between groups and predictors variables, accounting for 27.9% of between group variability. Three ROA, ROE and credit risk are significant predictors. The cross validated classification showed that overall 73.6% were correctly classified confirming significant differences in risk and return characteristics between foreign and commercial banks in Kenya. The descriptive statistics confirm that foreign banks earn superior returns when compared to domestic banks and also exhibit low credit risk.

The credit risk management approaches of domestic banks and foreign commercial banks are different, and one can argue that, this is the source of difference in performance across the commercial banks. It might be that foreign banks deploy superior management techniques. Liquidity and capital adequacy is not useful in discriminating foreign and domestic banks. This is attributed to monitoring of capital adequacy levels set by Central Bank of Kenya.

The commercial banking sector is dominated by foreign banks in terms of performance and there is a need to address this issue by encouraging domestic banks to adopt better credit risk management approaches.

### **Table of Contents**

Titlei	
Declarationii	
Dedicationiii	
Acknowledgementiv	
Abstractv	
Table of Contentsvi	
List of Tablesvii	i
List of Figuresix	
List of Abbreviations and Acronymsx	
CHAPTER ONE	-
1.0. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background	
1.1.2 Ownershipand performance	
1.1.3 Banking Sector, Ownership and Asset Base2	
1.2 Problem Statement	
1.3 Objectives of the study4	
1.4 Value of the Study5	
1.5 Conceptual Diagram	
CHAPTER TWO7	
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	
2.2 Determinants of Growth of Foreign Bank	
2.3 Foreign Banks Influence on Domestic Banks	1
2.4 The performance of Foreign Bank and Domestic Banks	1
2.6 Bank Performance and Risk Indicators	
2.6 Summary	
CHAPTER THREE. 12	
3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Introduction	
3.2 Research Design	

3.3	Population	12
3.4	Data Collection and Variable Specification	12
3.5	Data Validity and Reliability	13
3.6	Data Analysis	13
	3.6.1 Discriminant Model	13
	3.6.2 Statistical Tests	14
CHA	APTER FOUR	16
4.0	DATA ANYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1	Introduction	16
4.2	Exploratory test of the two independent sample	16
4.3 1	Discriminant Analysis	18
4.4	Group Statistics	18
4.5 \$	Summary of Canonical Correlations	21
4.6 \$	Summary of the Findings	25
CH	APTER FIVE	27
5.1	Introduction	27
5.2	Summary and Conclusion	28
5.3 I	Recommendations	28
5.4 I	Limitations of the Study	28
5.5	Area for Further Research	28
REF	FERENCES	29
App	pendices	33
	Appendix 1: List of Commercial Banks	33
	Appendix 2: Case wise Statistics	34
	Annendix 3: Data for Discritminant	

### **List of Tables**

Table 4.1 Rank of Performance and risk	17
Table 4.2 Test Statistics.	17
Table 4.3 Group Statistics	19
Table 4.4 Test of Equality of Group Means	20
Table 4.5 Log Determinants	21
Table 4.6 Test Results	21
Table 4.7 Eigenvalues	21
Table 4.8 Wilks' lambda	22
Table 4.9Standerdizedcanical discriminant function efficient	22
Table 4.10 Structure matrix	23
Table 4.11 Canonical discriminant function	23
Table 4.12 Function at group centroids	24
Table 4.13 Classification function coefficient	24
Table 4.14 Summary of classification.	25

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1:	Conceptual Diagram	6
Figure 2:	Discriminant Model	.13

## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ROA: Return on Assets

ROE: Return on Equity

CDF: Cumulative distribution function