

Full Length Research Paper

A study of the impact of corporate governance on family and non-family controlled companies' performance in Pakistan

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This study aims to examine the impact of corporate governance on family and non-family controlled companies' performance in Pakistan. The sample size of this study is 792 companies listed on Karachi Stock Exchange from 2003 to 2008. The findings reveal that corporate governance structure influences the family and non-family controlled companies' performance. However all corporate governance mechanisms are not significant. The significant variables differ between family and non-family controlled companies. Thus, regulators need to be vigilant that family and non-family controlled companies practice differently and to set different codes for each type of companies.

Key words: Corporate governance, performance, family-controlled companies.

INTRODUCTION

Family firms form the basic building block for businesses throughout the world. The economic and social importance of family enterprises has now become more widely recognized. Internationally they are the dominant form of business organization. One measure of their dominance is the proportion of family enterprises to registered companies; this is estimated to range from 75% in the UK to more than 95% in India, Latin America and the Far and Middle East (Yasser, 2011). The manner in which family firms are governed (the way in which they are directed and controlled) is therefore crucial to the contribution they make to their national economies as well as to their owners.

Family-owned, listed companies are the backbone of Pakistan's economy. However, these companies are traditionally either unaware of the general principles of good corporate governance, or work in a relatively less open environment. Promoting basic principles of good governance for family-owned companies is crucial in supporting the development of a strong economic sector.

Anderson and Reeb (2003) conclude from the US data that family companies outperform non-family companies, same finds are also observed from the studies of Miller and Breton-Miller (2006) and Villalonga and Amit (2006). Meanwhile, research in Western Europe found that family control companies have lower agency problem between owner and manager but give rise to problem between family and minority shareholders (Maury, 2006).

However, studies show that owner-manager companies are less efficient in generating profits than professional non-owner managers (Lauterbach & Vaninsky, 1999).

In sum, plenty of studies on family companies have been conducted worldwide, but there are limited studies in the Pakistani context. Therefore, this study aims to fill this research gap. Most Pakistani companies are family owned and controlled. The researchers are motivated by a desire to find out whether Pakistani family-controlled companies perform better than non-family controlled companies or vice versa with regards to corporate governance mechanism.

In this study financial performance is considered in two perspectives, which are the accrual based and cash flow based analysis. Accrual based profit measures are claimed to be open to manipulations by managers (Teoh, Wong & Rao, 1998). Therefore, the alternative performance measure based on cash flows may be preferable. Cash flow based studies have been carried out by several researchers (Kaplan, 1989; Jain & Kini, 1994; Kim, Kitsabunnarat & Nofsinger, 2004) who argue that operating cash flows are a useful measure in determining the firm's value and less sensitive to manipulation by managers. In terms of corporate governance mechanisms, this study introduces two new variables (directors' qualifications and independent directors with professional qualifications) that are expected

to affect the firm's performance.

The presentation format of this study is as follows.

First, the theoretical framework on family and non-family companies' performance and corporate governance mechanism is deliberated in the literature review section.

The research methodology is then explained followed by the research findings and discussion. Finally, the research findings are summarized followed by limitations of the study and recommendations for future study.

Theoretical background and hypothesis development

This section develops the hypotheses regarding the effects of family-controlled and non-family controlled companies and corporate governance mechanisms on performance.

Family and non-family companies' performance

A Study conducted by Daily and Dollinger (1992) evidences that family companies reported higher sales growth and greater improvement in net margins than non-family companies. McConaughy, Walker, Henderson and Mishra (1998) examine differences in efficiency and value, depending on whether the firm was founding family controlled firm (FFCF) and had a CEO who was the founder/a descendant of the founder, or was a non-FFCF. The findings show that FFCFs are more efficient and valuable than NFFCFs with respect to industry, size and managerial ownership.

McConaughy, Matthews and Fialko (2001) found that family companies have higher Tobin's Q than their counterparts. The family companies controlled by the founding family have greater value, operated more efficiently and carry less debt than other companies. Miller and Breton-Miller (2006) note that family companies perform better than non-family companies when the family companies have the intention to keep the business for next generations. A study by Maury (2006) in 13 Western European countries found that active family control continued to outperform non-family control in terms of profitability in different legal regimes. In 2008, a survey conducted by Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG) indicated that 80% of firms cannot reach the third generation of their founders in Pakistan.

Family companies have several incentives to reduce agency costs (Fama & Jensen, 1983; Demsetz & Lehn, 1985; Anderson & Reeb, 2003). As family's wealth is so closely linked to the firm's welfare, that there is a strong incentive to monitor managers and minimize the free-rider problem inherent in small, atomistic shareholders (Demsetz & Lehn, 1985). Research also claims that executives who are stewards are motivated to act in the best interests of their principals (Donaldson & Davis,

1991). Stewardship philosophy has been practiced and common among successful family companies (Corbetta & Salvato, 2004). Keen involvement encouraged by the stewardship philosophy creates a sense of psychological ownership that motivates the family to behave in the best interest of the firm (Zahra, 2005; Corbetta & Salvato, 2004).

However, it is difficult for family companies to avoid the misalignment between principal and agents. The agency cost in family companies can take place between minority owners and the major family owners who serve as their potentially exploitative de facto agents (Morck & Yeung, 2003; Villalonga & Amit, 2006). Amran and Che Ahmad (2009) found that there is no difference in performance between family-controlled businesses and non-family controlled businesses for companies listed from 2000 to 2003. Firm performance diminishes as large shareholders remain active in management although they are no longer competent or qualified to run the firm. The implication is that firm performance is even worse for older family companies than for non-family companies (Shleifer & Vishny, 1997). Hence, based on the arguments, researcher hypothesized that:

H1. Family companies have higher financial performance than non-family companies.

Board composition

Non-executive directors are needed on boards to monitor and control the actions of executive directors due to their opportunistic behaviour and act as the checks and balances in enhancing boards' effectiveness (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Additionally, non-executive directors might be considered to be "decision experts" (Fama & Jensen, 1983), independent and not intimidated by the CEO (Weisbach, 1988), able to reduce managerial consumption of perquisites (Brickley & James, 1987) and act as a positive influence over directors' deliberations and decisions (Pearce & Zahra, 1992). According to the Tricker (1984) the presence of non-executive directors on boards provides "additional windows on the world". This is congruent with the resource dependence theory, which proposes that non-executives directors act as middleman between companies and the external environment due to their expertise, prestige and contacts.

According to Pakistani Code of corporate governance (2002) boards of directors must be balances and the proportion of executive directors must not exceed 75%. Empirical studies (Ward & Handy, 1988; Ward, 1991; Felton & Watson, 2002; Newell & Wilson, 2002) show that family companies prefer to have independent non-executive directors in their boards. Independent directors provide neutral insights, bring in fresh, creative perspectives and help in decision-making by bringing in new dimensions of experiences that may not be found among family directors. In family companies, the

representatives of non-family directors on the board can offer a functional counterpoint in decision-making. Ward and Handy (1988) report that 88% of companies using non-executive directors believe that their boards are more useful and valuable as corporate governance agents of performance.

In contrast, a high proportion of non-executive directors on boards, as proposed by agency and resource dependency theories also have drawbacks. Arguments against boards dominated by non-executive directors include stifling strategic actions (Goodstein, Gautam and Boeker, 1994), excessive monitoring (Baysinger & Butler, 1985) and lack of real independence (Demb & Neubauer, 1992). However, research by Klein, Shapiro and Young (2005) found no evidence that board composition affects firm performance. In family owned companies, a high level of board independence does not automatically lead to better performance. Chin, Vos and Casey (2004) also claim that the percentage of non-executive directors has little impact on overall firm performance. Based on the arguments on the composition of independent non-executives directors seem to be mixed. Therefore, the authors hypothesized that:

H2. There is a significant association between proportion of independent non-executive directors and financial performance.

Director's qualification

The Code of Corporate Governance (2002) recommends that directors should use their qualities (skills, knowledge and experience, professionalism and integrity) in carrying out their duties. This is consistent with the resource dependence theory. Castillo and Wakefield (2006) evidence that educational background and skills may influence family companies' performance. A family's special technical knowledge concerning a firm's operations may put it in a better position to monitor the firm more effectively. Also, families have incentive to counteract the free rider problem that prevents atomized shareholders from bearing the costs of monitoring, ultimately reducing agency costs. Sebor and Wakefield (1998) find a positive relationship between education of the incumbent and conflict over money, management control and strategic vision. Educated incumbents may have been exposed to better financial management than their less educated counterparts. Based on the arguments, the authors hypothesized that:

H3. There is a relationship between proportion of directors' qualification and financial performance.

Independent director's with professional qualification

Independent directors' background and competency are

essential factors as they contribute positively to the family companies (Johannisson and Huse, 2000). However, Hartvigsen (2007) claims that companies are facing challenge in searching for qualified directors to sit on the boards. Most of the families prefer interlock directorship to secure their point of view in business operations. A survey conducted in America by Ernst & Young reports that many companies in Europe and America complain that they struggle to find qualified directors for their boards (The Economist, 2006). Hendry (2002) also highlights that family companies face problems of having competent and expert agents.

Moreover Berube (2005) notes that companies can no longer be contended with directors who simply put in a token of appearance. Companies seek for qualified directors, together with their expertise. A report from Christian & Timbers in New York also reflects the tough competition for qualified outside directors (Bates, 2003). Therefore, the authors hypothesized that:

H4: There is a relationship between proportion of independent director with professional qualification and financial performance.

Board Meetings

The corporate governance view is that board should meet regularly to discuss matters that arise. There are various suggestions for the frequency of board meetings. In the US, six meetings per year in alternate months is a good balance for most companies, and supplemented by occasional special meetings (Moore, 2002). Boards meet formally at least four times per year, supplemented by additional monthly executive committee meetings attended by directors, the chairman, the CEO and senior managers (Ward, 1991).

Pakistani Code of Corporate Governance (2002) proposes that the board should meet regularly, with due notice of issues to be discussed but should meet at least once in a quarter.

The board should disclose the number of board meetings held in a year and the details of attendance of each individual director; it should also maintain minutes of meetings. Based on the above literatures, the authors hypothesized that:

H5: There is a relationship between the number of meeting and financial performance.

Leadership Structure

The corporate governance perspective views the CEO duality to arise when the post of the CEO and Chairman are managed by one person. The agency theory claims that there must be a separation between ownership and control. The separate leadership structure can curb agency problems, and enhance the firm's value (Fama &

Jensen, 1983).

In contrast, duality leadership is common among family companies (Chen, Cheung, Stouraitis & Wong, 2005) since they perceive. The founder-CEOs as more concerned about the survival of their companies are willing to protect their legacy for future generations. In the US, Moore (2002) finds that some companies have the CEO as the board chairman in order to focus the company's leadership. In addition, by splitting the role of the chairman and CEO, it reduces the CEO's freedom of action (Felton & Watson, 2002). Other researchers find that stewards who hold the positions of a board executive and a chairman concurrently have significantly higher corporate performance (Donaldson & Davis, 1991; Finkelstein & D'Aveni, 1994).

Still others suggest there is no significant difference in firm performance between executive and non-executive chairmen (Chaganti, Mahajan & Sharma, 1985; Molz, 1988). The CEO-chair is responsible for the firm and the CEO has the power to determine strategy without fear of counter demands by an outside chair of the board (Finkelstein & D'Aveni, 1994; Davis et. al., 1991). Based on the discussions above, findings are found to be mixed. Therefore, the authors hypothesized that:

H6: There is a significant association for companies that practice separate leadership with financial performance.

Control Variables

The control variables in this study are the debt, firm age and firm size. Companies do appear to make their choice of financing instrument as though they had target levels in mind for both the long-term debt ratio, and the ratio of short-term total debt (Marsh, 1982). A study by Welch (2003) finds that there is a negative correlation between a firm's debt levels and corporate performance.

Yasser (2011) argue that companies all over the world prefer internal over external finance and debt over equity. Companies do not aim at any target debt ratio; instead, the debt ratio is just the cumulative result of hierarchical financing over time. Companies that face a financial deficit will first resort to debt, and will be observed later at a higher debt ratio (Myers & Majluf, 1984).

Next, firm age is an important determinant of firm growth, the variability of firm growth and the probability of firm dissolution (Evans, 1987a). A study relating to firm age conducted by Dunne and Hughes (1994) finds that smaller companies were growing faster than the larger ones, though with more variable growth rate patterns. The small companies also shared a relatively low death rate from takeover as compared to the large companies, while medium sized companies were most vulnerable to takeover. The findings also revealed that younger companies, for a given size, grew faster than old companies.

Firm size can be "retarded" if a family management team is reluctant to raise external funds because it fears it will entail a loss of family control (Yasser, 2011). Daily and Dollinger (1993) argue that some family companies operate without growth plans. As a result, some family companies only grow at a pace consistent with meeting the advancement needs of organizational members in the family system. Cromie, Stephenson and Montieth (1995) found that family companies were smaller in terms of employment and sales turnover than non-family companies. Trow (1961) argues that larger companies have more resources, making it easy to attract, train, and develop potential successors and to engage outside advisers who may encourage continuity planning (Yasser, 2011).

Research Methodology

Data

The researcher gathered data from a sample of Pakistani companies listed on Karachi Stock exchange over the period of 2003 to 2008. The years 2003 to 2008 were selected because this study seeks to examine the post effect of the implementation of Code of Corporate Governance issued in 2002. The sample size for this study is 132 companies and the total sample for six years observations were 792. This study adopted panel regression model analysis to determine the coefficient correlation between independent and dependent variables (Gorri & Fumas, 2005; Anderson & Reeb, 2003).

The definition of family-controlled firm was consistent with previous studies (Anderson & Reeb, 2003; Villalonga & Amit, 2006). In determining the family companies, the information on directors' profile and shareholdings were collected from the annual reports and corporate websites of companies. Data on board composition, directors' education, independent directors with professional qualification, number of meetings and leadership structure were also obtained from the annual reports. Financial data such as market value of ordinary shares, total assets, net income, earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), shareholder's equity, return on assets (ROA), long term debt and operating cash flow were gathered from the independent financial analysts. Then, the financial data was cross-checked with the printed annual reports to enhance reliability of the information.

Research model and measurement

In this study, the research model is as follows:
Model for total sample:

Table 1. Variables, definitions and measurements

Variable	Measurement
Dependent variables	
Tobin's Q (Q)	Market value of common equity plus book value of preferred shares and debt divided by book value of total assets.
Return on assets (ROA)	Net income divided by book value of total assets.
Operating cash flow (OCF)	Ratio of cash flow from operating activities to total assets.
Independent variables	
Family-controlled firm (FCF)	Family-controlled firm is defined as: (1) Founder is the CEO or successor is related by blood or marriage, (2) At least two family members in the management, AND (3) Family directors have managerial ownership (direct and indirect shareholdings) of minimum 20% in the firm. It is coded as 1 if it is a family-controlled firm, 0 otherwise.
Board composition (BCOMPO)	% of independent non-executive director/ total directors.
Director's qualification (DIRQUAL)	% of directors' with degree/ total directors.
Professional qualification (PROQUAL)	% of independent director with professional qualification/ total directors. Professional is defined as an individual that hold the professional title (CA, CMA, CPA, and ACCA), engineering, information technology, law and others.
Meeting (MEETG)	The frequency of meetings per year.
Leadership structure (LSHIP)	Firm practice whether separate or duality leadership. It is coded as 1, if firm practice separate leadership, 0 for duality separate or Duality leadership.
Control Variables	
DEBT	The book value of long-term debt/ total assets.
Firm Age (FAGE)	The number of years since incorporated.
Firm Size (FSIZE)	The natural log of the book value of total assets.

Source: Developed for this research

$$FPERF_{it} = b_0 + b_1FCF_{it} + b_2BCOMPO_{it} + b_3DIRQUAL_{it} + b_4PROQUAL_{it} + b_5MEETG_{it} + b_6LSHIP_{it} + b_7DEBT_{it} + b_8FAGE_{it} + b_9FSIZE_{it} + \alpha_i + \lambda_t + u_{it} \quad (1)$$

Model for family-controlled companies and non-family controlled companies:

$$FPERF_{it} = b_0 + b_1BCOMPO_{it} + b_2DIRQUAL_{it} + b_3PROQUAL_{it} + b_4MEETG_{it} + b_5LSHIP_{it} + b_6DEBT_{it} + b_7FAGE_{it} + b_8FSIZE_{it} + \alpha_i + \lambda_t + u_{it} \quad (2)$$

Model specification

Variables, definitions and measurements are given in Table 1.

Panel data approach

In order to test the proposed model equations, this paper employs panel data approach. A panel data methodology is used in this paper because it facilitates elimination of the unobservable heterogeneity that the different

companies in the sample data could present (Himmelberg, et al., 1999). Yasser (2011) describe that a panel data regression has some advantages over regression that run cross sectional or time series regression independently. Firstly combining time series and cross sectional observation panel data gives more informative data, variability, less co-linearity among the variables, more degree of freedoms, and more efficiency. Secondly, by making data available for several thousand units, a panel data can minimize the bias that might results if individuals or firm level data are divided into broad aggregates. Lastly, panel data can better detect and measure effects that simply cannot be observed in pure cross-section or pure time series data (Gujarati 2003; Baltagi 2001).

The classical normal linear regression assumes that the error term is constant over time periods and locations. If such assumption is true than it is said that homoskedasticity exists. However, if there are variations in the observation, it may cause the variance of the error term produced from the regression not to be constant and as a result, the problem of heteroskedasticity prevails. If that occurs, the estimates of the dependent variable

Table 2. Descriptive analysis

Sector	All companies	%	FCF	%	NFCF	%
Consumer product	168	21.21%	108	17.65%	60	33.33%
Industrial product	102	12.88%	66	10.78%	36	20.00%
Cement	36	4.55%	24	3.92%	12	6.67%
Trading services	42	5.30%	36	5.88%	6	3.33%
Fertilizer	30	3.79%	24	3.92%	6	3.33%
Textile	276	34.85%	246	40.20%	30	16.67%
Chemical	54	6.82%	42	6.86%	12	6.67%
Financial Services	54	6.82%	42	6.86%	12	6.67%
Technology	30	3.79%	24	3.92%	6	3.33%
	792	100%	612	100%	180	100%

Source: Developed for this research

Notes: FCF = Family-controlled companies, NFCF = Non-family controlled companies.

become less predictable (Gujarati 2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Descriptive analysis

Table 2 summarizes the statistics on all companies, family-controlled companies and non-family controlled companies with relation to the sector. Overall, the highest sector in this sample was properties (27.4%), followed by industrial products (26.71%), trading services (15.75%), consumer products and plantations (10.96%). Then, the sample was split to family-controlled and non-family controlled companies. For family-controlled companies, the first place is industrial products (27.38%), followed by properties (26.19%), and trading services (16.67%). Meanwhile, for non-family controlled companies, properties sector (29.03%) was in the top rank, and followed by the industrial products (25.81%).

Univariate tests

In Table 3, t-test results show that there was a difference in performance (as measured by TOBINS Q) between family and non-family controlled companies. Family-controlled companies have shown higher mean value (0.788) as compared to non-family controlled companies (0.746). It implies that family-controlled companies have better firm performance. These findings are in line with previous studies (Daily & Dollinger, 1992; McConaughy, et al., 1998; Anderson & Reeb, 2003; Miller & Breton-Miller, 2006; Martinez, Stohr & Quiroga, 2007) indicate that family-controlled companies are likely to achieve higher performance than non-family controlled companies. Family companies have greater firm value, operate more efficiently and families have the intention to

keep the business for next generations. In contrast, when OCF is used as dependent variable, it is evident that non-family controlled companies have higher mean of OCF (0.062) as to family-controlled companies (0.038). It shows that non-family controlled companies are better at managing the companies' cash flows.

In terms of PROQUAL, the mean for non-family controlled companies (0.183) is higher than that of family-controlled companies (0.157). The results show that non-family controlled companies prefer to have more independent professional directors on their boards as compared to family-controlled companies. The independent directors were claimed to bring in fresh creative perspectives, to be more objective, to have new dimensions of experience, to be more open in discussions and to enhance management accountability (Ward & Handy, 1988). On the other hand, owners of family-controlled companies were reluctant to appoint independent directors because they were afraid of losing control, did not believe that the non-executive directors understood the firm's competitive situation, were afraid of opening up to new, external ideas and their boards spent a lot of time on more urgent, operational issues (Ward, 1991). Executives provide rich firm-specific knowledge and strong commitment to the firm (Sundaramurthy & Lewis, 2003). LSHIP variable is significant, whereby there are differences between leadership structure practiced by family and non-family controlled companies. For DEBT, family-controlled companies favor the use of debt more than non-family controlled companies. The mean value of debt for family-controlled companies was 0.125, while that for non-family controlled companies was 0.117.

The use of debt is preferred by family-controlled companies because they prefer internal to external fund. This finding supports Myers & Majluf's study (1984). On the other hand, non-family controlled companies prefer to have lower usage of debt and use other sources of financing to run their business operation. This finding supports Welch's study (2003). However, the results

Table 3. Means, standard deviation and tests of differences in means between family and non-family controlled companies and corporate governance mechanisms with performance indicators.

	All Companies		FCF		NFCF		dif. In mean	t-value
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Tobin Q	0.770	0.132	0.788	0.120	0.746	0.143	0.042	4.306*
ROA	0.042	0.079	0.043	0.057	0.041	0.101	0.002	0.258
OCF	0.048	0.136	0.038	0.070	0.062	0.192	-0.025	-2.41*
BCOMPO	0.396	0.115	0.372	0.090	0.429	0.136	-0.056	-6.755*
DIRQUAL	0.770	0.198	0.720	0.199	0.839	0.174	-0.119	-8.397
PROQUAL	0.168	0.131	0.157	0.119	0.183	0.146	-0.026	-2.649*
MEETG	5.305	1.999	4.967	1.212	5.765	2.658	0.798	5.434
DEBT	0.121	0.137	0.125	0.130	0.117	0.146	0.008	0.796**
FAGE	11.830	13.910	10.971	12.264	12.994	15.817	-2.022	-1.945
FSIZE	13.599	0.801	13.655	0.812	13.524	0.780	0.131	2.184
LSHIP	0.900	0.295	0.850	0.358	0.970	0.174	-0.120	-7.683***

Source: Developed for this research

Notes: * significant at 0.05 (1 tailed); ** significant at 0.01 (1 tailed); Tobin Q=Market value of common equity plus book value of preferred shares and debt divided by book value of total assets, ROA=Net income divided by book value of total assets, OCF=Ratio of cash flow from operating activities to total assets, LSHIP=Type of leadership that a firm practice, whether separate leadership or duality leadership, BCOMPO = Percentage of independent non-executive director divided by total directors, DIRQUAL = Percentage of directors' with degree and above divided by total directors, PROQUAL = Percentage of independent director with professional qualification divided by total directors, MEETG = The frequency a firm conducts meetings per year, DEBT = The book value of long-term debt by total assets, FAGE = Number of years since incorporated, FSIZE = Natural log of the book value of total assets; # For LSHIP, a chi-square test was applied.

discussed above only give directions for the hypotheses. The next section discusses the multivariate analysis which is more robust.

Multivariate tests

Pooled OLS

On the Bases of the results reported in Table 4, when data is pooled together (for all companies), results reveal that family-controlled firm (H1) and board composition (H2) hypotheses are supported using Q, ROA and OCF.

Director's qualification (H3) and independent directors with professional qualification (H4) are only supported when Q is used as indicator to measure firm performance. Meeting (H5) and leadership structure (H6) are supported only when ROA is applied.

The findings reveal that family-controlled companies have higher firm performance as compared to non-family controlled companies. Thus, H1 is accepted. This is in line with previous studies (McConaughy, et al., 2001; Anderson & Reeb, 2003; Maury, 2006; Matinez, Stohr & Quiroga, 2007). In terms of board composition, the results indicate that higher proportion of independent directors leads to lower firm value. These results may explain that independent directors that dominated the board may act as an "additional windows" (Trickers,

1984) and lack of real independence (Demb & Neubauer, 1992). So, this study does not support H2.

When Q is use as a performance indicator, the results show DIRQUAL and PROQUAL are significant. Thus, H3 and H4 are accepted. The results indicate a positive direction whereby directors with qualifications may enhance firm performance. Moreover, when board consists of higher numbers of independent directors with professional qualifications, the firm's value increases. This is because the educational background, competency and skills are used to manage the companies. Thus, these findings supported previous studies (Johannisson & Huse, 2000; Castillo & Wakefield, 2006).

However, when ROA is use as the performance indicator, it is found that MEETG is negatively related with firm performance. It explains that loads of meeting held is not an effective, but it can deteriorate the firm value.

So, H5 is not supported. DEBT and FAGE are negatively related with firm performance. Debt findings are consistent with study done by and firm age results are in line with Dunne and Hughes (1994). This research found FSIZE to be positively related to firm performance. This is consistent with previous study by Trow (1961).

Panel data regression

Besides using the Pooled Ordinary Least Square (OLS),

Table 4. The pooled ordinary least square by using Q, ROA and OCF (All companies)

	Tobin Q		ROA		OCF	
	Coefficient	t-value	Coefficient	t-value	Coefficient	t-value
FCF	0.034	3.54***	0.018	3.07***	-0.016	-2.57
BCOMPO	-0.089	-2.15	-0.08	-3.32	-0.062	-2.34
DIRQUAL	0.041	1.71***	0.017	1.25	-0.009	-0.57
PROQUAL	0.098	2.72***	0.021	0.99	0.034	1.51
MEETG	0.001	0.38	-0.004	-2.99	-0.001	-1.06
LSHIP	-0.022	-1.45	0.008	0.84	0.001	0.15
DEBT	0.046	1.65**	-0.051	-3.13	-0.053	-3.02
FAGE	0.00	0.85	0.00	-2.21	-0.001	-3.82
FSIZE	-0.024	-5.78	0.016	6.79***	0.009	3.6***
F-statistic	7.44		11.74		5.37	
R ²	0.04		0.07		0.03	

Source: Developed for this Research

Notes: * significant at 0.1 (1 tailed); **significant at 0.05 (1 tailed); *** significant at 0.01 (1 tailed); Q = Market value of common equity plus book value of preferred shares and debt divided by book value of total assets, ROA = Net income divided by book value of total assets, OCF = Ratio of cash flow from operating activities to total assets, FCF = Family-controlled firm, LSHIP = Type of leadership that a firm practice, whether separate leadership or duality leadership, BCOMPO = Percentage of independent non-executive director divided by total directors, DIRQUAL = Percentage of directors' with degree and above divided by total Directors, PROQUAL = Percentage of independent director with professional qualification divided by total directors, MEETG = The frequency a firm conducts meetings per year, DEBT = The book value of long-term debt by total assets, FAGE = Number of years since incorporated, FSIZE = Natural log of the book value of total assets.

Table 5 The FEM using Tobin Q, ROA and OCF (Family and non-family controlled companies)

	Tobin Q		ROA		OCF	
	FCF	NFCF	FCF	NFCF	FCF	NFCF
	Coefficient	Coefficient	Coefficient	Coefficient	Coefficient	Coefficient
FCF	0.000	-0.0073	0.0002	0.000	0.0000	0.0007
BCOMPO	-0.024	0.103***	-0.021	-0.105***	-0.009	-0.091
DIRQUAL	-0.008	0.116***	-0.004	0.053**	-0.011	-0.029
PROQUAL	0.314***	-0.106***	0.050***	0.004	-0.012	0.088**
MEETG	0.011**	-0.000	0.000	-0.006***	0.001	-0.003
LSHIP	-0.017	-0.064	0.002	0.045	0.003	0.007
DEBT	0.021	0.103***	-0.009	-0.130***	-0.021	-0.121
FAGE	0.000	0.000	-0.000***	-0.000	0.000*	0.001
FSIZE	-0.022*	-0.028	0.000	0.029***	0.002	0.017
F-statistic	21.00	12.21	8.24	2.42	10.65	3.92

Source: Developed for this research

Notes: * significant at 0.1 (1 tailed); **significant at 0.05 (1 tailed); *** significant at 0.01 (1 tailed); FCF = Family-controlled companies, NFCF = Non-family controlled firm, Tobin Q = Market value of common equity plus book value of preferred shares and debt divided by book value of total assets, ROA = Net income divided by book value of total assets, OCF = Ratio of cash flow from operating activities to total assets, LSHIP = Type of leadership that a firm practice, whether separate leadership or duality leadership, BCOMPO = Percentage of independent non-executive director divided by total directors, DIRQUAL = Percentage of directors' with degree and above divided by total Directors, PROQUAL = Percentage of independent director with professional qualification divided by total directors, MEETG = The frequency a firm conducts meetings per year, DEBT = The book value of long-term debt by total assets, FAGE = Number of years since incorporated, FSIZE = Natural log of the book value of total assets.

a Hausman test was carried out to determine whether Fixed Effect Model (FE) or Random Effect Model (RE) is appropriate in this study. The result of the Hausman test shows that p value was significant, so the F-statistic result, FE is more applicable in this study.

Table 5 explains that board composition for family and non-family controlled companies are negatively related with firm performance. It explains that when more independent directors sit on the board, the firm's performance decreases. Thus, companies do not fully utilize the roles of the independent directors. The directors may sit on the board to fulfill the board composition requirements or to show that the board is "independent", but in reality it is not. These findings do support previous studies (Trickers, 1984; Demb & Neubauer, 1992).

In term of director's qualification, only non-family controlled companies show positive relations with performance. Higher qualification by directors helps companies to achieve higher firm performance. Directors' educational background, competency and skills are used to manage the companies. This finding supports previous studies (Castillo & Wakefield, 2006). For variable PROQUAL, family and non-family controlled companies show a negative relationship with the firm performance. The results indicate that having a higher number of independent directors with professional qualifications, does not increase a firm's the performance. This explains that family and non-family controlled companies may have problems getting competent directors on their boards (Henry, 2002).

Family-controlled companies favor more meetings to enhance firm performance. This may be due to the fact that the more regularly they meet; the more they discuss matters without being constrained by time. Decision making is taken seriously because the companies seek to have their assets transferred to future generations. In contrast, for non-family controlled companies, several meetings are ineffective. Non-family controlled companies usually comprise more outsiders. So, these outsiders work professionally such that when conducting meeting, every matter is taken seriously and time used wisely.

LSHIP variable for non-family companies is negatively related with firm performance. It shows that separate leadership actually enhances firm performance. In terms of control variables (debt, firm age and firm size) the results show a negative relationship with firm performance. Non-family controlled companies do not favor the use of debt which is consistent with previous studies by Welch (2003). Family and non-family controlled companies support the notion that a firm's value decreases as it ages, and this is in line with studies by Dunne and Hughes (1994). The finding supports research by Daily and Dollinger (1992). The research found that being non-family controlled enhance firm performance (when ROA and OCF are used as firm

performance indicators). Thus, this finding also supports previous studies by Trow (1961).

CONCLUSION

Overall, this study finds that there are significant difference between family and non-family controlled firms' performance when measured by Tobin Q, ROA and OCF. For family-controlled companies, only two variables (PROQUAL and MEETG) are significant. Boards that have higher composition of professional directors show higher firm performance. But board meetings' frequency is in the differing trend. Family-controlled companies do show lower number of meetings. For non-family controlled companies, the board governance variables (BCOMPO, DIRQUAL, PROQUAL, MEETG and LSHIP) as suggested by code of Corporate Governance (2002) have improved the firm performance. In addition, debt, firm size and firm age affect a firm's performance. It is evidence that corporate governance does play a vital role in influencing Pakistani companies' financial performance. Family-controlled companies do not comply with the guidelines provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (2002). Thus, regulators need to take note that family and non-family controlled companies apply different sets of practices in managing their companies.

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