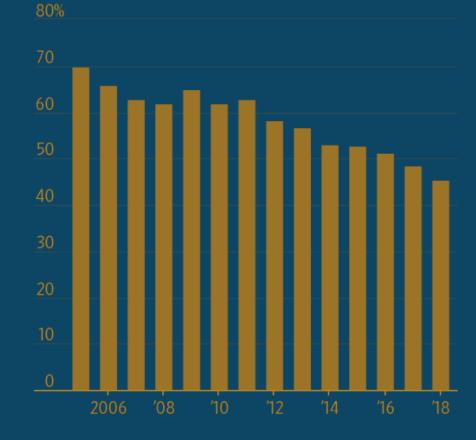


### RESEARCH BACKGROUND

- CEO Duality
- CEO Duality + Corporate Governance

  CHEN ET AL., 2008; KRAUSE ET AL., 2014
- CEO Duality + Firm Performance
  - Agency theory JENSEN AND MECKLING, 1976
  - Stewardship theory ANDERSON & ANTHONY, 1986 STOEBERL & SHERONY, 1985 SUNDARAMURTHY & LEWIS, 2003 CHRISMAN ET AL.. 2007
- Thai Family Firm

CONNELLY ET AL., 2012 WIWATTANAKANTANG, 1999 Percentage of S&P 500 companies with combined CEO-chairman roles



Source: ISS Analytics

THE WALLSTREET JOURNAL (SUN, 2019)

### OBJECTIVES

Finding the relationships between CEO duality, family firm, earnings management, and firm performance

CEO Duality

CEO duality is redefined by including firms where the CEO is related to the chair of the board of directors

- Earnings
  Management
  - AEM: Accrual-based Earnings

    Management (DECHOW ET AL., 1995)
  - REM: Real activities Earnings
     Management (ROYCHOWDHURY, 2006)

Family Firm

Total family ownership greater than the median (18.19%) of family ownership of all firms

- > Firm Performance
  - · Accounting-based Performance
  - Market-based performance



# DATA

#### Database

- DATASTREAM
- SETSMART
- 56-1
  - www.sec.or.th

#### **Deduction:**

- Companies Under Rehabilitation
- Companies in Financials Sectors
- Property Fund & REITs
- Companies with insufficient data



The final sample of this study consisted of *1,360 firm-year observations* from <u>420 listed</u> <u>companies</u> from 2017 to 2020

Data cover from 2017 to 2020 420 listed companies 7 Industries

	Year										
Industry	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total						
AGRO	35	42	43	39	159						
CONSUMP	25	31	31	33	120						
INDUS	61	65	66	71	263						
PROPCON	48	57	63	64	232						
RESOURC	31	34	43	39	147						
SERVICE	65	77	78	81	301						
TECH	30	34	35	39	138						
Total	295	340	359	366	1,360						

# SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

#### CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON

Percentage of listed firms with CEO duality setting:

Thailand:

26%

22.6%

Lhaopadchan et al. (2016)

Nuanpradit (2019) 24%

This study

Asia:

10%
15.9%
12.4%
Malaysia
Rahman & Ali
(2006)

Asia:

15.9%
China
Liu
(2007)

Central and South America: **59.1%** Mexico 59.8% Brazil 67.9% Argentina 60.7% Chile González & García-Meca (2014)





#### **ANALYSIS 1**

Comparison of descriptive statistics between CEO Duality firms and CEO Separation firms

1. Higher Duality in Family Firm 2. Duality Firms has less independent board members

(only dependent, independent, and significant control variables)	3. More Male in CEO Duality Position

	$\mathbf{DUAL} = 0$							$\mathbf{DUAL} = 1$		T-Test		
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Diff	P-value
ROA	1040	0.037	0.071	-0.326	0.277	320	0.032	0.076	-0.369	0.235	0.005	0.309
ROE	1040	0.052	0.271	-4.511	5.648	320	0.032	0.187	-1.521	0.455	0.020	0.137
TTD C	1040	2 005	2 0 6 0	0.400	70.604	220	2 1 60	0.024	0.415	121 210	0.005	0.056

.309 .137 356 130 399

		• • • •	• • • •		<b>=</b> 2		• • • •						
TBQ	1040	2.085	3.960	0.423	73.694	320	2.169	8.034	0.415	131.249	-0.085		0.85
REM	1040	-0.962	0.191	-1.617	-0.342	320	-0.945	0.165	-1.422	-0.383	-0.017		0.13
AEM	1040	-0.011	0.036	-0.141	0.091	320	-0.011	0.034	-0.112	0.073	0.000		0.89
FAMFIRM	1040	0.409	0.492	0.000	1.000	320	0.800	0.401	0.000	1.000	-0.391	***	<.000

DQ	1040	2.005	3.700	0.423	75.054	320	2.107	0.054	0.415	131.277	-0.005		0.05
EM	1040	-0.962	0.191	-1.617	-0.342	320	-0.945	0.165	-1.422	-0.383	-0.017		0.13
EM	1040	-0.011	0.036	-0.141	0.091	320	-0.011	0.034	-0.112	0.073	0.000		0.89
AMFIRM	1040	0.409	0.492	0.000	1.000	320	0.800	0.401	0.000	1.000	-0.391	***	<.000

FAMFIRM	1040	0.409	0.492	0.000	1.000	320	0.800	0.401	0.000	1.000	-0.391	***	<.0001
BSIZE	1040	9.847	2.263	6.000	19.000	320	9.741	2.332	5.000	20.000	0.106		0.465
BOARDGEND	1040	0.207	0.146	0.000	0.625	320	0.205	0.145	0.000	0.714	0.002		0.819

BOARDGEND 1040 0.207 0.1460.0000.625 320 0.2050.145 0.0000.714 0.002

0.750 0.750 **INDB** 1040 0.422 0.090 0.222 320 0.408 0.090 0.250 0.014 0.016 **CEOGEN** 1040 0.863 0.345 0.000 1.000 320 0.903 0.296 0.000 1.000 -0.0410.040

## ANALYSIS 2

#### **Accounting-based Performance**

#### Market-based Performance

#### **Regression Analysis**

- REM has no effect on TBQ
- AEM able to drive firm performance
- Family Firms with CEO duality show negative relation to Tobin's Q
- while interaction of REM with DUAL and FAMFIRM depicts negative result to TBQ

	ROA			I	ROE		TBQ			
Earnings Management					·			·		
REM	0.0225	***	0.077	0.0269		0.506	-3.5404		0.700	
AEM	0.4796	***	0.035	3.3631	***	0.000	11.0928	***	0.000	
<b>CEO Duality and Family Firm</b>										
DUAL	-0.0059		0.864	0.0109		0.928	-0.3435		0.630	
FAMFIRM	0.0037		0.835	-0.0202		0.744	0.0728		0.882	
DUAL*FAMFIRM	0.0636		0.138	0.0273		0.852	-10.5802	***	0.000	
<b>Interaction Terms</b>										
REM*ACCEM	0.2024		0.383	0.5820		0.437	-15.6552	*	0.083	
AEM*DUAL	0.0026		0.942	-1.9820	*	0.060	-3.3230		0.758	
REM*DUAL	-0.0100		0.967	-0.0078		0.945	12.3260	***	0.000	
AEM*FAMFIRM	-0.0109		0.916	-1.8079	***	0.000	-11.6793		0.018	
REM*FAMFIRM	0.0014		0.936	-0.0018		0.976	-0.1678		0.812	
AEM*DUAL*FAMFIRM	0.0605		0.172	2.4004	*	0.050	3.1491		0.801	
REM*DUAL*FAMFIRM	-0.0505		0.854	0.0785		0.571	-11.7564	***	0.000	

Only dependent and independent variables are shown

#### POLICY RECOMMENDATION

For family firms with CEO duality settings:

- Family Firm with CEO duality may creates bad image of their CG transparency.
- O2 Clear separation is required to signal better corporate governance to outsiders.
- REM does not increase firm performance but decrease it.

AEM is generally employed to help the firm perform better in terms of ROA, ROE, and Tobin's q.

