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Accounting and information systems in Irish family SME: professionalisation effects

Martin Quinn^a, Peter Cleary^b, Catherine Batt^{1,c}, Pall Rikhardsson^c

^a *Queen's Management School, Queen's University, United Kingdom*

^b *Cork University Business School, University College Cork, Ireland*

^c *Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark.*

Abstract

Research Question: Does the use of IS in family businesses differ significantly from non-family businesses? Does professionalisation of accountants positively impact the use of IS, and is there a difference between family and non-family businesses?

Motivation: Research indicates family businesses have more limited implementation and use of information systems (IS) coupled with less accounting and control. As accounting is a primary user of IS, this paper explores if professionalisation of accounting may explain such reported differences in IS use.

Idea: This study tests two hypotheses around IS use and professionalisation of accounting. Using a more refined measure of professionalisation of accounting than previous.

Data: Data was collected from a survey of CFOs in a country with a strong family business tradition and strong professional accounting bodies. A response rate of 30% was achieved.

Tools: A Mann-Witney test coupled with binary and multi-nominal regressions were used to test the hypotheses.

Findings: Although professional accountants' presence is a significant explanatory variable, the results show no significant difference in IS use between family and non-family-owned firms. However, contrary to similar studies in countries without strong professional accounting bodies, the analysis suggests that professionalisation is a significant explanatory factor in the similarities found.

Contribution: By applying a more refined measure of professionalisation of accounting, this study provides a useful basis for further exploration of the professionalisation of the accounting function in family firms and links to IS use.

¹ *Corresponding author:* Catherine Batt, Department of Accounting, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark, Tel: +(45) 38152373, email address: caba.acc@cbs.dk

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1. Introduction

Accounting and information systems (IS) typically bring structure and discipline to firms (Davila & Foster, 2007). However, research suggests there is less use of accounting in family businesses, and information technology (IT) adoption is lower. IS's role in family business remains relatively unexplored. Much family business scholarship has focused on ascertaining the uniqueness (or not) of family businesses in different contexts. One difference is the apparent lack of professional management in family business, leading to less formal accounting and control systems (Hiebl *et al.*, 2015; Senftlechner & Hiebl, 2015; Songini & Gnan, 2015). According to Rutherford *et al.* (2008), this difference is mainly due to the more informal and trusting nature of family businesses. It has been reported that the level of accounting and control increase as family firms professionalise (Giovannoni *et al.*, 2011), indicating that professionalisation of management functions increases with training and/or additional qualifications – e.g., Salvato and Moores (2010), Songini *et al.* (2013), Prencipe *et al.* (2014), Senftlechner and Hiebl (2015).

Rapid development of IT in the past decade has made the use of IS¹ and IS innovations ubiquitous in firm management (Sisay & Birnberg, 2010). This includes Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, Business Intelligence, specialised accounting IS, and a host of other technologies – yielding a powerful source of competitive advantage (Porter & Millar, 1985). IT is also a source of disruption, eroding entrenched advantages and creating new ones (Porter & Millar, 1985; Marinagi *et al.*, 2014;), thereby impacting firm performance (Cleary & Quinn, 2016). Therefore, selecting, developing, and implementing the right IS is a critical management task with different maturity levels and performance implications (Guo *et al.*, 2015). Research has shown that there is a difference between family and non-family businesses in adopting and using IT generally, with family businesses more resistant to adopting new IT and more conservative in its use (Ogbonna and Harris, 2005; Bruque & Moyano, 2007; Kandel & Hota, 2012).

Links between accounting and IT/IS are well established (Yigitbasioglu, 2016; Rikhardsson & Yigitbasioglu, 2018;). The accounting function is often the primary user of IS in firms. Indeed, accounting characteristics have been shown to influence the use of IS, such as ERP systems, Business Intelligence, and specialised accounting systems (Rom & Rohde, 2007; Vasarhelyi *et al.*, 2009; Grabski *et al.*, 2011; Yigitbasioglu, 2016; Rikhardsson & Yigitbasioglu, 2018). Conversely, the

implementation of new IS has also been shown to impact accounting practices (Rom & Rohde, 2007; Sutton, 2010; Grabski *et al.*, 2011; Sutton *et al.*, 2016).

Two research questions are explored in this paper. Firstly, we aim to establish if the use of IS in family businesses differs significantly from non-family businesses? If so, factors may be identified – including accounting characteristics or certain characteristics of the accountants employed - which may guide family business owners to improve the use of IS in creating and sustaining competitive advantage and contributing to family business research. Given the importance of professionalisation in family business research, the second research question is, does professionalisation of accountants positively impact the use of IS, and is there a difference between family and non-family businesses? The professionalisation of accounting has been previously defined as university education. It has been shown that family ownership is negatively correlated with the firms' accountants holding a university degree (Hiebl *et al.*, 2015; Hiebl & Mayrleitner, 2019). However, the research focus has been on Germanic countries which do not have professional accounting bodies² as in Anglo-Saxon countries. A literature review on accounting in family businesses and the adoption of IS was undertaken to frame the research questions and develop hypotheses. To collect data, a survey instrument was distributed to Irish SME. Ireland has many family-owned businesses and a strong accounting profession.

The paper is structured as follows, the next section highlights differences between family and non-family businesses, including accounting and IS used in a family business context. Then, our hypotheses are presented, followed by the methodology. This is followed by a presentation of the results and some discussion thereof.

2. Literature review and hypothesis development

2.1 IS

IS are usually classified as one of transaction processing, decision support and/or management information systems (Loudin & Traver, 2012). As IS have become more integrated, it is difficult to examine one specific component in isolation. An integrated accounting system receives data from sales, purchasing and manufacturing models while delivering information to reporting and analytics modules (Grabski *et al.*, 2011). Similarly, ERP systems enable firms to manage processes, resources, products, services, personnel, capital assets as an integrated application supporting many information processing needs - including accounting information (Rikhardsson & Kræmmergaard, 2006; Grabski *et al.*, 2011). While not all firms have an ERP solution, most have an accounting IS (Kanellou & Spathis, 2013). Business Intelligence (BI) has also emerged as a separate solution type (Rikhardsson & Yigitbasioglu, 2018). In smaller firms, developments such as cloud

technology have made accounting software available to even the smallest business (Strauss *et al.*, 2014), potentially improving performances (Cleary & Quinn, 2016). Customer relationship management (CRM) solutions are more prevalent either as a part of ERP systems or a stand-alone solution³. Additionally, the use of continuous auditing technologies is increasing, particularly in data-intensive industries such as insurance (Byrnes *et al.*, 2015).

2.2 Family firms and use of IS

A literature search was performed following Salvato and Moores' (2010) approach to mapping research on IS in family business. To capture as much literature as possible, a broad search of the Scopus and EBSCO databases was undertaken using the rubric "information systems" AND "family business" in all article fields. This yielded 112 matches. A manual inspection showed few papers addressing the adoption/use⁴ of IS and related determinants in family businesses. The most relevant are now summarised. Ogbonna & Harris (2005) focused on IT's broad use in a family business over time, showing that culture, customer relations, business sector, and the tenure/age of employees impact IT's overall adoption. Bruque and Moyano (2007) suggested that small family businesses are often more reluctant to adopt novel IT than small non-family businesses. Kandel and Hota (2012) discussed factors that can impact IT adoption in family businesses in developing economies, including business maturity and culture. Finally, Barressi *et al.* (2012) focused specifically on family businesses in the health care sector and illustrated how family businesses can achieve success with IS implementation.

There appears to be a limited focus on IS use and application in family business literature, as it is difficult to determine from extant literature if the key premise of family business research holds: "that family firms are, in many respects, different from non-family firms" (Ibrahim & McGuire, 2011). Thus, a review of the literature on IS adoption in small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) was conducted. While the family business and SME literature are two distinct branches, it is reasonably assumed that many family businesses are SME. We utilised the same search terms and sources as detailed earlier. Two key variables emerged from the search results as possible predictors of IS adoption: firm size and factors related to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). On the first, as the costs of adopting some IS are significant, evidence showing larger firms are more inclined to invest (Thong & Yap, 1995; Thong, 1999; Buonanno *et al.*, 2005). Size is also a variable used in the family business literature and thus is included in our regression model later. The second key variable is related to the role of the CEO in SME. It appears that SME having a more innovative CEO are more likely to adopt IS (Thong & Yap, 1995). This was also reported by Thong (1999), who additionally found that the IS knowledge of the CEO is a predictor of future IS adoption. A literature review on IS adoption in SME conducted by Parker *et al.* (2015) suggests that firm size remained a key factor in IS

adoption – supporting its inclusion here (see later). There have been further studies in the broader IS literature exploring success factors in IS adoption. For example, Holland and Light (1999), Parr and Shanks (2000), and Umble *et al.* (2003) studied the critical success factors of ERP system implementations. A common finding was a need for top management support, similar to the CEO role suggested in the SME literature. More recently, Strauss *et al.* (2014) noted how cloud technology can reduce costs, allow access to technology that was previously the realm of large business, and is flexible in terms of services used. The effects of such developments have yet to be explored in a family business context – see Quinn (2017). Given this, and as we are not exploring IS adoption projects per se, we do not consider the role of top management or the CEO as a variable.

The literature reviewed also identified variables reflecting the complexity of the business environment in which firms operate in terms of competitive/market pressures (Thong & Yap, 1995; Thong, 1999; Buonanno *et al.*, 2005; Gahsemi *et al.*, 2016;). These complexity variables are not all considered here, although we do capture elements of operational complexity by considering whether firms sell internationally. Furthermore, some literature addressed issues of IS maturity and its links to firm performance, although not in a family firm context (Wang & Alam, 2007; Rao *et al.*, 2015). IS maturity is determined by firms' capabilities in planning, controlling, and utilizing IS (Rao *et al.*, 2015). IS maturity affects infrastructure decisions, and formalization of IS, leading to improved firm performance. A significant determinant of IS maturity is employee IT skills and competencies (Santhanam & Hartono 2003).

2.3 Family firms and accounting

Some prior reviews are used to summarise reported differences in accounting in family businesses - Salvato and Moores (2010), Songini *et al.* (2013), Prencipe *et al.* (2014) and Senftlechner and Hiebl (2015). In the databases mentioned above, we also searched for papers published since 2015 using the terms “accounting in family business” and “accounting in family firms”. An emphasis on management accounting in the literature could be expected given that financial accounting is similarly regulated for family and non-family businesses - although less onerously for smaller firms. It is also worth noting that whether financial accounting or management accounting, the data and information outputs and various processes and procedures within a business are encompassed within an IS.

Salvato and Moores (2010, p.194) presented their paper as “devoted to taking steps toward developing a comprehensive understanding of the specific features of accounting practices in family firms and an agenda for future research”. They provided an overview of the literature on financial accounting, management accounting and auditing, reporting a total of 47 articles on the various components

of accounting in family businesses. The majority focussed on financial accounting, with a heavy emphasis within quantitative research on the topic of earnings management. They noted much research was focused on published financial statements, which does not highlight family businesses' intricacies. From a management accounting context, they noted the need for more research.

Songini *et al.* (2013) conducted a more extensive literature review, also noting relatively few studies on management accounting. Based on these two literature reviews, management accounting topics covered included the presence of specific agency costs and resulting control mechanisms in family businesses; formal and informal management control practices; change in management accounting systems over the family life cycle; and professionalisation (of management accounting) of family businesses, and non-family Chief Financial Officers (CFO).

Prencipe *et al.* (2014) again confirmed the prevalence of financial accounting focused research and noted that “archival data are widely used, and most prominently in financial accounting studies, which is not surprising given the public availability of the data that allows researchers to track family relations, stock ownership and board positions to form proxy measures” (p. 378) and that “qualitative research seems significantly underutilised”. Prencipe *et al.* (2014) also highlighted definitional issues around a family business and theoretical issues in emerging family business literature.

These reviews reveal a focus on financial accounting and were designed to be general. The review by Senftlechner and Hiebl (2015) focused on management accounting and control. Its sources were extensive, covering from 1985 to 2012. It confirmed the previously reported small number of studies on management accounting/control in family businesses. One general conclusion arising from it is that family businesses engage less with management accounting and control. However, the review also revealed that as a family business grows, management accounting and control systems become more similar to non-family businesses (Speckbacher & Wentges, 2012). Senftlechner and Hiebl's (2015) review also noted that management accounting and control systems can improve communication of both the founders and families' values throughout the business. Furthermore, they highlighted the need for more management accounting research.

Within the literature covered by the reviews mentioned above, the management accounting and control issues addressed vary from a review of management accounting practices (Giovannoni *et al.*, 2011) to the realisation that founding family involvement in top management teams results in fewer performance measures (Speckbacher & Wentges, 2012). From a management accounting/control perspective, extant research suggests less of it in family businesses (Feldbauer-Durstmüller *et al.*, 2012), with greater similarities to non-family businesses as family

businesses grow (Neubauer *et al.*, 2012). From the literature, it is possible to identify some common variables that have been shown to be determinants of management accounting in family firms which may be considered determinants of IS usage. Professionalisation of accounting and firm size are two such variables (Lutz *et al.*, 2010; Hiebl *et al.*, 2012; Neubauer *et al.*, 2012; Stewart and Hitt, 2012; Dekker *et al.*, 2013) and both are utilised here. Firm size has been noted earlier and the professionalisation of family businesses is considered in the context of the increasing professionalisation of the CFO positions (as a professionally qualified accountant).

2.4 Hypotheses development

The literature review suggests there is potential to study the peculiarities (or otherwise) of IS adoption/use in family businesses. Given it also suggests differences in accounting in family businesses and an apparent lack of studies in IS, the research questions earlier focus on whether the use of IS in family businesses differs, and could accounting characteristics and the professionalisation of the accounting function be an explanatory variable? The limited relevant IS literature suggests IS/IT have lower usage in small (and family firms). The accounting literature referred to earlier suggests increased professionalisation of accounting practice implies more complex and formal management accounting (Quinn & Hiebl, 2018), which may link to an increased level of technology usage.

The concept of a professional accountant has been noted in prior family business literature (Hiebl, 2014). The inclusion of accounting professionalisation raises an interesting point, as understanding an accounting profession is contextual. In a typical Anglo-Saxon context, an accountant is a professional on completing a course of study and work-based experience with a legally recognised accounting body. They must also undertake mandatory continuing professional development (Murphy & Quinn, 2018). In contrast, in Germanic and Scandinavian countries, only auditors are subject to regulation and certification. Studies which note the professionalisation of accounting in family businesses have not specifically defined what constitutes a professional accountant (Lutz *et al.*, 2010; Stewart & Hitt, 2012; Dekker *et al.*, 2013). Professionalisation as a variable has been operationalised as the accountant's education level, such as having a university education (Hiebl *et al.*, 2015; Hiebl & Mayrleitner, 2019). In a family business, the notion of stewardship may imply professionals engage more in “prosocial and collectivist behaviors than [...] economic, individualist, and self-serving behavior” (Craig & Moores, 2015, p.146). However, in an Anglo-Saxon context, professional accountants also have a duty to serve the public interest (e.g., O'Regan & Killian, 2014). This could be equated to prosocial and collective behaviour as per Craig and Moores (2015), with public interest paramount to any family interests. Thus, here, the professionalisation (or otherwise) of accounting in a family business cannot be viewed as being associated with family interests, even if accounting positions - such as CFO - are held by family

members. As noted above, the literature suggests a positive relationship between the characteristics of accounting and professionalisation in family firms, which implies a reliance upon and use of IS.

Other potential influencing factors, both family and non-family related have been noted in the literature (see earlier). Firm size has been reported and is considered here as a control variable. Two other control variables used here are firm complexity (measured by the level of international activity in sales proportion terms (Hitt *et al.*, 1997, Gómez-Mejía *et al.*, 2010)); and family firm age (the generation of the controlling family where 25 year equates to one generation (Blanco-Mazagatos *et al.*, 2007)).

Based on the above and the earlier literature, the following two hypotheses are posed to address the research questions:

H1: IS usage is lower in family firms compared to non-family firms.

H2: The use of IS in family firms is positively associated with the professionalisation of accounting.

4. Methodology

4.1 Research context

The study context is Irish SME, of which family businesses are a substantial subset - it is estimated that 70-75% of all businesses in Ireland are family owned⁵. The data source was the FAME database, which provides company data for the largest 2.6 million Irish and United Kingdom (UK) companies. Cognisant of the exploratory nature of this study, coupled with limited prior research, we adopted the search criteria to refine the sample population. First, non-quoted Irish-based firms, with a trading address in the Republic of Ireland, whose annual turnover was greater than €5 million were included. While this excludes many smaller firms, it was a deliberate choice, as due to their size, this cohort of firms would be unlikely to have formal accounting functions and/or professional managers (Hiebl *et al.*, 2015), and thus less likely to have more formalised IS. This annual turnover criterion implies some micro-firms are included based on the European Union (EU) definition⁶. Second, only firms with more than 50% Irish-owned shareholdings were included to have a relatively homogenous grouping in terms of business outlook and culture. Finally, firms with more than ten full-time permanent employees were included, as again, firms with less employees are more likely to have rudimentary IS. Based on these criteria, the initial dataset was 456 firms. To retain a focus on active and more traditional companies, holding companies, financial services firms and dormant companies were excluded, giving a revised dataset of 426 firms.

4.2 Data collection

A questionnaire was developed based on Rikhardsson *et al.* (2012), which was used in Icelandic SME for similar research objectives. Some amendments were made, resulting in a questionnaire with 67 questions across seven areas: organisation background, costing methods, budgeting, internal controls and risk assessment, performance management, IS and the organisation of the accounting/finance function. The survey was piloted with academics and financial executives, and any feedback was incorporated⁷ within the final questionnaire.

4.3 Variable measurement

The survey was distributed electronically to the CFO (or equivalent) of the sample firms. An inability to obtain some email addresses reduced the final sample population to 361 firms. From this, a total of 205 (57%) responses were generated, with 108 (30%) respondents completing the survey. This response rate is higher than other studies in management accounting in an Irish context (Quinn *et al.*, 2017) and similar to the response rates in management accounting research reported by Hiebl and Richter (2018). A t-test was used to ensure no difference between respondents and non-respondents and to compare early and late respondents, with no significant differences identified. The responses consisted of 70 family-owned businesses and 38 non-family. While this is not a large sample, it is of comparable size to prior studies in management accounting (van der Stede *et al.*, 2003), which in some cases have lower samples. To operationalise the hypotheses, six sets of IS-based questions and two sets of descriptive questions about the organisations/respondents were used. To identify family, respondents were provided with the following definition - "Family-owned is defined as family members holding more than 50% of shares or having majority control of the Board of Directors" - and were asked to indicate if they considered their firm as family/non-family. This basic definition was deemed preferable given the relatively novel nature of this study. To measure the organisation's age, participants were asked the founding year of the firm. The industry was categorised according to a list of 17 industries (including an "Other please specify"), respondents choosing one option. Turnover of the most recent financial year was requested using a five-point Likert scale where 1 = < €10m; 2 = €11-20m; 3 = €21-50m; 4 = €51-100m, and 5 = > €101m. To measure the level of internationalization, respondents were asked to indicate what percentage of this turnover was generated outside of Ireland on a seven-point Likert scale where 1 = 1-10%; 2 = 11-20%; 3 = 21-30%; 4 = 31-40%; 5 = 41-50%; 6 = >50%; and 7 = All in Ireland. To capture the level of professionalisation, respondents were asked to confirm their level of education ranging from an undergraduate degree to a PhD degree (as per Hiebl *et al.* 2015), and to indicate if they were a professionally qualified accountant (not captured by Hiebl *et al.*, 2015). The latter is the variable used here to capture professionalisation. We also gathered information on the

seniority of respondents in their current position and the organisation as a whole measured on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 = *less than a year* ranging to 5 = *more than 10 years*. As noted earlier, in a typical Anglo-Saxon context, an accountant as member of a professional accounting body is expected to serve the profession and public interest, and this would override any family interest. Thus, we have not questioned whether the respondents are family member. Finally, respondents age and gender were requested, the former on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = 18-24 to 5 = 65+.

On IS, nine questions were used. The first question measured how existing IS met the information needs of managers on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = *Not well at all* to 5 = *Extremely well*. Respondents were then asked if the organisation had a BI system and/or ERP in place, using a four-point Likert scale where: 1 = *I don't know*; 2 = *No*; 3 = *Used/updated more than 3 years*; 4 = *Used/updated in the last 1-3 years*. To measure the use of BI, a list of seven different purposes was offered - general reporting, financial analysis, market analysis, risk analysis, managers dashboard, planning and budgeting, operational control. Each participant was asked to rank these purposes from 1 = *most important* to 7 = *least important*. Regarding ERP systems, participants were asked what business processes were supported by the ERP system. Based on a list of eight different processes (finance, production, purchase, sales, services, quality control, budgeting, and payroll/HR) respondents had to select all applicable. Finally, respondents were asked to grade on a 6-point Likert scale the use of ten different technologies (see later) in their organisations, ranging from "Portal access to customers" to "Social media at work". Each technology was graded from: 1 = *I don't know*; 2 = *No longer used*; 3 = *No interest in using*; 4 = *Some interest in use*; 5 = *Strong interest in use*; and 6 = *In use*.

To capture data on accounting, respondents were asked to rank the importance of various tasks/techniques within the accounting function including costs analysis, budgeting, variance analysis, internal control, and performance measurement, and secondly; the importance of accounting staff having knowledge of certain areas including IS. These two questions required a ranking on a five-point Likert scale from 1 = *Very important* to 5 = *Very unimportant*.

5. Results

5.1 Descriptive statistics

As mentioned in Section 4.2, the sample data resulting from our survey is composed of 64.8% ($n = 70$) family-owned businesses, 35.2% ($n = 38$) non-family. All businesses were founded between 1900 and 2010, averaging at 40 years old. Thirty industry sectors were represented (see Table 1) with the retail sector providing the

highest number of responses (11.1%), followed by construction (9.3%), manufacturing (9.3%) and transport (8.3%). An “other” category included the motor industry, distribution, education and hospitality.

Seventy-two firms (72%) reported a minimum turnover between €11 - €50 million, thirty-one firms (28.7%) above €50 million, with 13 (12%) above €100 million. Five firms (4.6%) reported a turnover of €10 million or less. Regarding staff numbers, 68% reported having a minimum number of permanent and full-time staff employed in Ireland of between 51 and 250 employees. These figures reveal that approximately 67% of respondent businesses can be considered “medium” size under EU SME criteria (turnover €10 - 50 million). Of the family businesses ($n = 70$), four reported annual turnovers of less than €10 million, while 14 reported a turnover greater than €50 million. Thus, 52 (74%) of the family businesses are medium-sized or smaller based on a turnover criterion.

Table 1 - Sectors represented by sample companies

	Respondents	
	n	%
Other	19	17.6
Retail	12	11.1
Construction	10	9.3
Manufacturing	10	9.3
Transport	9	8.3
Food	7	6.5
Agribusiness	7	6.5
Health	6	5.6
Energy	5	4.6
Professional services	4	3.7
Pharma	4	3.7
Financial services	3	2.8
Communication	3	2.8
Technology	3	2.8
Tourism	3	2.8
Media and marketing	2	1.9
Property	1	0.9

On the respondents, 78% ($n = 84$) were male while 22% ($n = 24$) female. On their highest level of third-level education, 37% ($n = 40$) indicated an undergraduate degree, 39% ($n = 42$) a Master’s level degree and 3% ($n = 3$) a PhD degree. For 29% ($n = 31$) of respondents, the average length of time in their current position is between 5 and 10 years, with 38% over 10 years. The average age of 60% of respondents ($n = 65$) was between 35 and 50 years old, whereas, for the 50-65 age bracket, the figure was 32% ($n = 35$). Membership of a professional accounting body was confirmed by 82% ($n = 89$) of respondents.

Regarding ERP systems, 59.4% ($n = 57$) claimed no ERP systems, 36% ($n = 39$) stated use of ERP systems. Of the latter, 18 companies responded to what processes were supported by their ERP, with 33.3% ($n = 6$) noting it supported finance processes. Collectively, 89 companies indicated use of BI with 34.8% ($n = 31$) saying they had no BI solution, while 53.7% ($n = 58$) of companies claimed to be using such a solution. On prioritising the use of BI solutions, 77 companies responded, and of those, 27% ($n = 29$) placed general reporting as the first priority, with financial analysis second at 18.5% ($n = 20$).

5.2 Hypothesis-testing

H1 proposed a difference in the IS use of family and non-family businesses. Given differences in accounting - as reported in the family business literature - it is reasonable to consider family and non-family businesses as independent samples. Using SPSS, we used the (non-parametric) Mann-Whitney test to analyse the difference between these two groups. The test analysed the difference on 22 variables, and the significant results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 - Mann-Whitney test of IS variables, family v non-family businesses

	Family-owned	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	U	Z	p
Business intelligence (BI) system in use?	Yes	60	40.45	2427.00			
	No	29	54.41	1578.00			
	Total	89			597.000	2.548	.011**
BI is used for planning and budgeting	Yes	70	59.55	4168.50			
	No	38	45.20	1717.50			
	Total	108			976.500	2.318	.020**
We have access to systems via cloud technologies	Yes	61	45.63	2783.50			
	No	36	54.71	1969.50			
	Total	97			892.500	1.717	.086**

* significant at 5% level

** significant at 10% level

As per Table 2, only three items show significant differences between family and non-family businesses, indicating little support for H1. In total, 56% ($n = 58$) of the

respondents reported using a BI system (35 family, 23 non-family). The Mann-Whitney test indicated significant difference ($U=597$, $p=.011$). in the use of BI for family businesses (Mdn = 42) than non-family businesses (Mdn = 12). A significant difference was also observed on the BI planning and budgeting item ($U=976.5$, $p=.020$). The average ranking for family businesses was 4.46, in comparison to 3.87 for non-family businesses. The Mann-Whitney test indicated that the importance of BI in planning and budgeting was greater for family businesses (Mdn = 31) than for non-family businesses (Mdn = 23). This suggests BI use for planning and budgeting is ranked more importantly in non-family businesses. This partly supports prior literature on management accounting (budgeting specifically) being less of a feature in family businesses. A significant difference was also observed on the use of cloud technology with (Mdn = 61) for family businesses and (Mdn = 31) than for non-family businesses, ($U=892.5$, $p=.086$).

The survey also probed the importance of management accounting characteristics (cost analysis, budgeting, variance analysis, internal control, and performance management). The Mann-Whitney tests indicated that variance analysis was significantly more important ($U=926.5$, $p= .007$) for family businesses (Mdn = 53) than for non-family businesses (Mdn = 20). It also showed that the importance of internal control was significantly more important ($U=931.5$, $p= .006$) for family businesses (Mdn = 68) than for non-family businesses (Mdn = 38). Finally, budgeting was more important for family businesses (Mdn = 70) than for non-family businesses (Mdn = 38), $U=785.5$, $p> .01$.

5.3 Regression and multivariate analysis

H2 suggests that the use of IS in family businesses is positively associated with the level of professionalisation. A logit regression was employed to test the hypothesis, following a multiplicative model:

$$IS_n = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1FB + \alpha_2Prof + \alpha_3Size + \alpha_4Int$$

where:

- IS_n = variables IS1 to IS6 per Table 1
- FB = 0 if non-family business, 1 if family business (family control by majority shareholding or control of board)
- $Prof$ = Respondent is member of a professional accounting body
- $Size$ = 0 if firm size is small (turnover < €10m), 1 if medium or larger (turnover > €10m)
- Int = Internationality if percentage of turnover exported > 30%

To measure the goodness of fit of the logistic model, a Hosmer-Lemeshow (H-L) test was run, yielding a $\chi^2(7)$ of 3.612 and was insignificant ($p>.05$). As there are more than two explanatory variables within the above regression model,

multicollinearity is a potential issue. Table 3 reports variance inflation factor (VIF) and Pearson correlations, suggesting multicollinearity is not an issue. The regression model was tested as logit, or ordinal, based upon the nature of the dependent variable. A logit regression model was applied to variables IS2 and IS3. The variable IS4 relates to various types of technologies and was subdivided into ten items (IS4a – IS4j), one for each question in the survey. A total of fifteen regressions were tested and a summary of the results is shown in Table 4.

Table 3 - Pearson correlation

			1	2	3	4
1	Family owned	Pearson Correlation	1			
		Sig. (2-tailed)				
		N	108			
2	Professionalisation	Pearson Correlation	-.102	1		
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.295			
		N	108	108		
3	Size	Pearson Correlation	-.007	-.045	1	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.945	.641		
		N	108	108	108	
4	Internationalisation	Pearson Correlation	-.020	.007	.114	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.834	.941	.239	
		N	108	108	108	108

Table 4 - Regression model significant differences

Variable	Description	FB	Prof	Size	Int	Pseudo R ²
IS1	Information systems meet management needs	0.810	0.028*	0.945	0.979	.097
IS2	Business intelligence (BI) system in use	0.424	.027*	.595	.970	.081
IS3	ERP system in use	0.592	.252	.515	.094**	.057
IS4a	Uses a customer portal	0.106	.057**	.084**	.083**	.109
IS4b	Uses a cloud technology	0.044*	.016*	.133	.198	.147
IS4c	Uses a continuous auditing technology	0.099**	.375	.543	.143	.061

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Variable	Description	FB	Prof	Size	Int	Pseudo R ²
IS4d	Uses a data warehouse	0.318	.002*	.008*	.814	.167
IS4e	Uses a CRM system	0.540	.001*	.027*	.343	.175
IS4f	Uses a content management solution	0.821	.002*	.651	.222	.125
IS4g	Uses a quality control information system	0.377	.028*	.315	.134	.129
IS4h	Has an online business presence	0.640	.024*	.241	.359	.072
IS4i	Uses a time recording system	0.352	.108	.739	.851	.050
IS4j	Uses social media for business	0.161	.460	.305	.069**	.061
IS5	Satisfied with information systems	0.768	.512	.246	.233	.073
IS6	Likely that information systems will change in the next 1-3 years	0.318	.760	.510	.311	.059

* significant at 5% level

** significant at 10% level

As Table 4 illustrates, nine of the fifteen dependent variables are statistically significant with the professionalisation of accounting (*Prof*) at either 5% or 10%. Thus, there is partial support for H2. Table 4 also shows that *Size* and *Int* may be significant variables in some cases. *Int* is statistically significant for IS3, which queries respondents on the use of ERP.

A statistically significant relationship is revealed for two IS variables and the family nature of the business, cloud technology and continuous auditing technologies. In both cases, the coefficient is negative. As the *FB* variable is dichotomous, the negative coefficient implies a stronger tendency of the regression model to predict outcomes when the *FB* value is 0, i.e., it is statistically more likely than non-family businesses use cloud computing and continuous auditing technologies.

Summarising the regression model results, we cannot suggest that the family status of a business is a predictor of the level of IS use. This supports the earlier results

from the Mann Whitney test indicating that we cannot support H1. As Table 4 illustrates, the R^2 values relevant to this study range from 17.5% for IS4e (uses a CRM system) to 5% for IS4i (uses a time recording system), demonstrating that certain models are better predictors of the expected outcome.

As mentioned earlier, extant family business literature highlights increasing professionalisation of family firms through the engagement of non-family professionals - such as CFOs and/or professional accountants. Based on the tests and models depicted, there is much similarity between the two types of business in Ireland, which raises a question as to why. One potential reason is a strong prevalence of professionally qualified accountants among respondents - 82% in total. The distribution of professionally qualified accountants across family and non-family businesses in the sample is similar, suggesting this high presence of professional accountants in both may be an explanatory factor. To investigate the potential effect of professional accountants in the sample firms, we conducted an *ex post* multivariate test (one-way MANOVA) for each of the IS variables shown in Table 4. *FB* and *Prof* were set as the dependent variables, with each variable in Table 4 as the fixed factor. The results of these tests show no statistical difference for IS3 (ERP system in use), IS4c (uses a continuous auditing technology), IS5 (satisfied with information systems) and IS6 (likely that information systems will change in the next 1-3 years) as per Table 4. All other variables reveal *Prof* as being statistically significant - IS1 (information systems meet management needs) and IS4j (uses social media for business) at 10% confidence; IS2 (business intelligence (BI) system in use) and IS4b (uses a cloud technology) at 5%; all others at 1%. None reveal *FB* as significant. Thus, considering the statistical tests conducted, there is partial support for H2. However, the analysis suggests that the presence of professional qualified accountants is significantly related to the majority of IS variables utilised here, whether in family businesses or non-family businesses.

6. Discussion and concluding comments

This paper aims to provide empirical evidence on differences in IS usage between family and non-family businesses. It was hypothesised that there would be less use of IS in family businesses (H1), and that IS use is related to the professionalisation of accounting (H2). Based on a sample of Irish family businesses we did not obtain support for H1, and partial support for H2. There was a high prevalence of professional accountants in both family and non-family businesses throughout the sample firms. Such professional accounting staff might be expected to be more prevalent in medium-sized firms, but interestingly our regression model did not reveal firm size nor internationality as a general predictor of IS use. This contrasts with Songini and Gnan (2015) and Hiebl *et al.* (2015) who reported a positive relationship between firm size and agency control mechanisms such as accounting and IS. Additionally, the fact that firm size is not a predictor of IS use also partially

contradicts the suggestions by Speckbacher and Wentges (2012) and Senftlechner and Hiebl (2015) that increasing size means more use of IS.

The fact that our data offers some support for H2 is consistent with prior literature on the effects of professional accountants in a family business context (Hiebl *et al.*, 2015; Songini & Gnan, 2015). However, the context of professional presented here is different – as outlined earlier. Our findings suggest that professional accountants - members of professional accounting bodies - may be equalisers of the use of IS for management decision-making regardless of firm type or size. From a different perspective, professional accountants seem to be able to overcome or adapt to the unique features of a family business in terms of the information and accounting systems needed. This could indicate that professional accountants are a major influencer on the IS maturity of smaller firms. The accounting profession, and professional accounting bodies, do emphasise the use of information technology in supporting decision-making, planning, control, and performance measurement. Increasing IS maturity is highly dependent on these skills being introduced in firms (Santhanam & Hartono, 2003; Rao *et al.*, 2015). Our results indicate that professionalisation of accounting and professional accountants' presence in firms has an important role to play here.

This study suggests that professional accountants may be a key factor in explaining the level of IS in a family business and that “familiness” is a less important factor. This raises questions for theoretical constructs in the family business literature, which we could summarise as the non-economic interests of the family (Gómez-Mejía *et al.*, 2007). That is not to say that these constructs are invalid, but in certain contexts, they may be less “influencing” than others – here, the power of a profession to promote accounting practices and supporting IS regardless of firm type. However, our findings may be context specific.

There is also an ongoing problem assessing IS (and/or technology in general) in businesses (family or non-family) given the rapid pace of technical change, especially as technical innovation often has administrative and accounting innovation implications (Sisay & Birnberg, 2010). This should not discourage us from researching further and linking more in-depth knowledge of IS to extant theoretical constructs on family business. Of course, there are also implications of our findings for family business practitioners. The thrust of this study's findings is that professional accountants are “equalisers” of knowledge and expertise across family and non-family businesses. Thus, it may be suggested that family businesses hire a professional accountant to improve their IS, and ultimately their decision-making capabilities. At a broader level, in contexts where an (Anglo-Saxon style) accounting profession is weak, educators and/or policymakers may wish to explore how such a gap could be filled to benefit a family business.

With its associated certifications and accreditations, an accounting profession is what an institutionalist such as Scott (2014) refer to as a “pillar” of institutions. Institutional research has been applied to accounting at the organisation level in family businesses (Quinn & Hiebl, 2018) and family business in general (Soleimanof *et al.*, 2018). Institutions also exist at broader levels, such as the organisational field and society itself (Scott, 2014). As suggested by the findings here, a normative influence of the accounting profession (at least in an Anglo-Saxon context) seems to be exerted on family (and non-family) business. Parada *et al.* (2010) explored a voluntary professional association as a carrier of institutionalisation processes of governance, and the evidence suggests similar conforming influences on IS, i.e., certain institutional forces have the same effect on businesses, family or non-family. To some extent, this is contrary to the oft-cited uniqueness of family businesses. For example, Soleimanof *et al.* (2018, p.36) suggested an avenue for future institutional-based research was “family firms’ distinct ways of compliance with formal institutions and deviations from adopting customary responses to formal institutions due to family firms’ particularism”. From our findings and context, the particularism they refer to is not revealed.

This study is a relatively isolated one. While studies exploring the “familiness” of firms in a more extensive are recommended, it is suggested that more studies are needed to build a reasonable body of knowledge on the type of IS in family businesses. This, we believe, is necessary before we begin to explore how IS (or technology in general) may affect the architecture, governance, entrepreneurship, and stewardship (AGES framework) of, and in, family businesses (Volkoff *et al.*, 2007; Quinn & Hiebl, 2018), and likewise how “familiness” and family priorities (such as non-economic goals) may affect technology and IS. It is not inconceivable that digitalisation of family businesses may allow them to be more entrepreneurial and survive longer, or at least adapt to the fast-paced business environment; that digitalisation of family businesses and a more formal systematic set of access controls and permission within more complex IS can support firm governance, and that digitalisation of family businesses can provide better data and information to support family interests. Such thoughts may lead to interesting future research.

The role of the human actor has not been explored in this study, and this is often relevant in a family business context. For example, certain family members could play a role in the development of IS in a family business, alongside a professional accountant, or as a dual role, i.e., as a professional accountant and a family member. In such cases, it would be interesting to explore (most likely using qualitative research methods) how such role conflicts would affect the use of IS in a family business.

This research has some general limitations. Naturally, the limitations of survey research methods apply, but the context of the survey - Ireland, a country with a

strong accounting profession - may be a contextual factor affecting the results. Future studies in other contexts would be useful. Also, the survey questions were designed to obtain a general overview of the state of IS in the respondent businesses. This may be concealing nuances and detail, but we would argue a detailed (e.g., qualitative) study at an early stage of exploring IS in family businesses is less preferable. Additionally, as the research was conducted solely within the Irish SME context, the findings may not be generalizable. The study also used CFO (or equivalent) perceptions captured by Likert scales. This accumulation of dependent and independent variables from a single source may lead to common method bias (Chong & Chong, 1997). Future research could attempt to elicit responses from a range of employees within each firm to overcome this. Finally, we use a basic understanding of a family business. There are other subtler and more complicated definitions of a family business, and while potentially better, were avoided in this study given its relative novelty.

Notes:

¹ Here defined as the hardware and software developed for a specific purpose and operated by a group of users – see also Laudon and Laudon (2014).

² We are not referring to certified auditors who are often state authorised.

³ <https://www.gartner.com/en/documents/3938684/magic-quadrant-for-the-crm-customer-engagement-center>

⁴ While adopting a technology/system does not necessarily imply its full use, the terms adoption and use are used interchangeably in this study.

⁵ See for example familybusiness.ie.

⁶ Annual turnover of less than €10 million

⁷ A copy of the survey is available upon request from the authors.

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