

**A BIBLIOMETRIC AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
RESEARCH AMONGST AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES**

BY

LENTSOE GEORGE MATEKA

**STUDENT NUMBER: 219635137**

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**DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE**

**NAME:** LENTSOE GEORGE MATEKA  
**STUDENT NUMBER:** 219635137  
**QUALIFICATION:** BACHELOR OF COMMERCE HONOURS  
**TITLE OF PROJECT:** A BIBLIOMETRIC AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH AMONGST  
AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES

**DECLARATION:**

In accordance with Rule G5.6.3, I hereby declare that the above-mentioned treatise/dissertation/thesis is my own work and that I have not previously been submitted to another University or for another qualification

  
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**SIGNATURE**

14/10/2024  
.....

**DATE**

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**ABSTRACT**

Studies in entrepreneurship amongst family businesses have shown a significant development in the last 20 years. However, it remains unclear whether African family business research has contributed substantially to this development. This study aims to address that by investigating the current state of entrepreneurship research undertaken amongst African family businesses and identifying gaps and areas for the future.

The study was anchored in the positivism paradigm and followed by a deductive approach to theory development. A mono-method, quantitative approach was followed, and the research strategy involved desk and archival research to collect previous research articles conducted on entrepreneurship amongst family businesses globally and in an African context in particular. Data analysis included content analysis and bibliometric analysis.

The findings of this study reveal that research pertaining to family businesses in Africa has been conducted across 16 African countries only. South Africa emerges as the leading African country source of research output, followed by Ghana, Nigeria, and Tunisia. Furthermore, three articles reported on research done on family businesses across multiple African countries, while 15 articles based their research on family businesses in both African and non-African countries. As such research on family businesses is primarily centred in a few African countries. Of the studies collected, 16 adopted a qualitative methodology while two adopted a quantitative methodology.

Transgenerational entrepreneurship was the dominant topic in six studies conducted amongst African family businesses. This shows that the interest of researchers was in exploring and understanding how entrepreneurship in African family businesses is passed down through generations and how is influenced. The remaining nine topics show that a broader exploration of entrepreneurial aspects is evident, with nine studies exploring and investigating various topics such as entrepreneurial behaviour, progression/growth, the influence of culture, intentions, bricolage, immigrant entrepreneurship, networks, and women entrepreneurship. Based on the information above, it can be stated that the concentration of researchers was more on

transgenerational entrepreneurship, institutional theory, and entrepreneurial vision/success.

It is recommended that since only six out of 54 African countries have contributed to this field, the remaining 48 countries should participate and contribute to this field of entrepreneurship in the African family business. Authors from African countries and institutions should normalise collaboration or co-authoring with non-African authors from countries that are considered leaders in research in innovation like the USA, UK, and Italy to deliver high-quality results and studies instead of non-African authors conducting studies on African family businesses solely.

Suggestions for future research topics could also be found in the suggestions made by authors who did review articles already on entrepreneurship research globally. Topics to be pursued include for example Scopes and models of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation (Specific activities, processes, resources, and competencies); competencies to exploit and explore between family businesses and non-family businesses, the influence of the organisational culture of family businesses in their innovative behaviour, social and individual characteristics in the entrepreneurial process, how family business's individuality and heterogeneity influence entrepreneurial orientation within family businesses and the role and support of family members, the influence of socioemotional wealth on the entrepreneurship process and outcomes, as well as parents in entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial management of family businesses. Other topics are also suggested in this research.

The findings have significant implications for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners, highlighting the need for increased interest in research and development, as well as collaboration between African and international researchers.

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**CHAPTER ONE****INTRODUCTION, PROBLEM STATEMENT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY****1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

Anwar, Clauss and Meyer (2024:540) claim that family-owned businesses constitute 80% and more of all businesses globally and are also the oldest business form. For example, Siakas, Naaranoja, Vlachakis and Siakas (2014:332), state that 70% to 80% of the businesses in Europe are family-owned and managed and play a vital role in the long-term stability and sustainability of the European economy. Alderson (2018:6) defines a family business as a business that is owned and controlled by family members of the same family generation to achieve its purpose and vision and with the ability of succession to the same family members in the same generation. In Africa, family businesses are also recognised as an integral component of economic development and a vehicle to reduce poverty in the area (Li, Coy and Yang, 2017:364). Li et al. (2017:364) further state that family businesses help the economy of African countries to grow, as well as create jobs to fight unemployment in Africa.

Family businesses are not the same as non-family businesses, they are different and should be considered distinct from their non-family counterparts (Mereno-Menendez and Casillas, 2021:7). In the same manner, Ratten, Ramadani, Dana, Hoy and Ferreira (2017:151) note that family businesses are different in terms of characteristics and management style and can perform better than non-family businesses in the long term because of entrepreneurial capabilities and succession. Other authors also found that family businesses are more entrepreneurial than non-family businesses (Komarnicka, 2024:578; Murithi, Vershinina and Rodgers, 2020:158).

Entrepreneurship is defined as the process of action to create and establish a new business by recognising the neglected opportunity left in the market (Frederick, O'Connor and Kuratko, 2016:13-14). According to Hisrich, Peters and Shepherd (2017:6), entrepreneurship plays a crucial part when it comes to the creation, operation, and growth of businesses. Anwar et al. (2024:542) are of the opinion that family businesses across the world are regarded as a crucial engine of

entrepreneurship and both family businesses and entrepreneurship are made up of two domains that are separate, different, and overlapping.

The remainder of this chapter will focus on stating the problem statement and explaining the purpose of the current study, followed by the objectives formulated for this study, research questions, the scope of the study, and then the structure of the study.

## **1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Ghee, Ibrahim and Abdul-Halim (2015:104) state that existing research on family businesses focused more on the rate of survival of family businesses. Ghee et al. (2015:105) state that early studies on family businesses are mainly undertaken in developed economies. Anwar et al. (2024:541) also note that there is no research that has been conducted focusing on the description of the intellectual foundations and current streams of family business entrepreneurship even though the number of research is increasing. Anwar et al. (2024:543) further state that research studies that have been done on family businesses focused only on strategic renewal, corporate entrepreneurship, or venturing and innovation.

Jamil, Fadzil, Waqar and Yaacob (2021:4858) note that the focus of entrepreneurship in family business studies is mostly on Asian family businesses. The research on family businesses is evolving globally, but however, it is still limited in Africa (Harms, 2014:281). Acquaaah and Eshun (2016:44) also support that the study on African family businesses is scant, and even the quantity is insignificant.

## **1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of this study is to undertake a systematic evaluation of the standing, trends, and future research areas of entrepreneurship research in Africa. This study will reflect on the field by investigating who the authors were doing entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses, and which country and institution they are from. The topic of each article, as well as the methodology used, will be explored.

## 1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This section will present the different objectives formulated for the current study.

### 1.4.1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

The primary research objective of this study is to conduct a bibliometric analysis on past entrepreneurship research conducted amongst African family businesses.

### 1.4.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

SO<sup>1</sup>: To establish the authors, institutions, journals, date of publication, and African countries undertaking entrepreneurship research amongst family businesses and on what date.

SO<sup>2</sup>: To identify trends in entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses in terms of topics being investigated and research methodology used.

SO<sup>3</sup>: To determine research gaps currently existing in research on entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses.

### 1.4.3 METHODOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES

MO<sup>1</sup>: To conduct a literature review into the current standing of the field of entrepreneurship research conducted globally and amongst African family businesses.

MO<sup>2</sup>: To establish the appropriate data collection and analysis methods to address the research problem and research objectives of this study.

MO<sup>3</sup>: Based on identified research gaps existing on entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses, recommendations on future research topics to be pursued concerning entrepreneurship research in an African context will be provided.

#### 1.4.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- RQ<sup>1</sup>: Who are the authors, institutions, and countries conducting entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses?
- RQ<sup>2</sup>: Which journals published the collected studies and when?
- RQ<sup>3</sup>: What are trends in entrepreneurship research on African family businesses with regard to topics being covered and investigated and which research methods are employed?
- RQ<sup>4</sup>: What are the research gaps currently existing in research on entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses?

### 1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The focus of the current study is on performing a bibliometric analysis of entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses by collecting research articles on various journal articles published through Google Scholar and Mendeley. The focus will only be on African family business research on entrepreneurship to identify research gaps that could be pursued in the future when compared with past entrepreneurship research globally.

### 1.6 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

The structure of the study will be as follows:

In Chapter One the introduction and background of the study and problem statement are discussed. Thereafter the purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, scope of the study, and structure of the study, are discussed.

Chapter two gives a literature review of past research conducted on entrepreneurship in family businesses. The chapter commences with the nature and importance of family businesses and entrepreneurship. The chapter will conclude with the previous research conducted on entrepreneurship amongst family businesses.

Chapter three provides the research design and methodology in a table format. The chapter will focus on elaborating on the research method used (bibliometric analysis) and the reason for the selection of the identified research method. The chapter will also focus on the data collection techniques and data presentation in terms of charts and graphs.

Chapter four gives a discussion of the empirical results, namely the nature of past research conducted on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses. The chapter will commence with an overview of the analysed data collected in terms of the volume of research based on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses. The chapter will further include a summary analysis of the dates, authors, institutions, and countries in which research is being conducted visually in histograms, tables, and pie charts.

Chapter five will be the last summarising chapter of the study and will give an overview of how the objectives of the study have been achieved. Based on these findings, recommendations will be made, and limitations highlighted.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of this study is to conduct a bibliometric analysis on the past entrepreneurship research done amongst African family businesses by investigating the nature and status of the field of entrepreneurship research conducted globally and amongst African family businesses. The aim of Chapter one was to provide an introduction and background of the study, problem statement, purpose, research objectives, and scope and structure of the study. Chapter two provides the literature review of the study, which is also formulated as the first methodological objective, namely, to do a literature review into the nature and status of the field of entrepreneurship research conducted globally and amongst African family businesses.

Chapter two commences with contextualising African family businesses by providing the nature and importance of family businesses both globally and in Africa. That will be followed by contextualising entrepreneurship in the family business (the explanation of the nature and discussion of how important entrepreneurship in family businesses is), whereafter the evolution of the field of family business research on entrepreneurship will be discussed. A summary of past research on entrepreneurship research amongst family businesses will conclude the chapter.

#### 2.2 CONTEXTUALISING AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES

The nature and importance of family businesses will be discussed in this section, in global and African contexts.

##### 2.2.1 NATURE OF FAMILY BUSINESSES

Family business is not easy to define as it has many different definitions based on aspects such as ownership percentage, rights for voting, power on strategic directions, and control of management by family members (Nieuwenhuizen and Nieman,

2019:266). For this study, Breckova (2016:6) and Sundaram (2019:204) define a family business as a business that is in control and management of one or more members of a family, instead of the state, corporate, or management trust. A family business is a business whereby members of the same family own the majority of shares or interest and are part of the strategic direction of the business (Bekiaris and Papanastasiou, 2021:60; Botero, Pedeliento, Bettinelli and Centeno-Velazquez, 2023:673; Rodrigues and Marques, 2019:160). According to Sanchez-Bueno and Usero (2014:1315), the family business is one in which the family holds more than ten percent of shares of the business with one or more members of the family as part of the board of directors' team, while Bekiaris and Papanastasiou (2021:60) state that a family business is a business whereby a family has twenty-five percent of ownership and the business's decision-making rights.

According to Komarnicka (2024:585), family businesses are characterised as follows:

- They are the combination of family and business interests.
- They operate till in the long run and last longer.
- Loyalty to employees and customers is valuable.
- Focus is on achieving success in the long term.
- They have the ability to adjust and adapt to changing market needs quickly.

According to Songini, Armenia, Morelli and Pompei (2024:100), family businesses are family and business system-based compared to their non-family counterparts, which leads them to have different goals, visions, and complex characteristics. They are different in comparison to non-family businesses in terms of ownership and management of the business (Wang and Shi, 2021:705), and in family businesses, they (business ownership and management) are held by one family (Allen, George and Davis, 2018:34; Ghee et al., 2015:105). Moreno-Mendez and Casillas (2021:7) even found that family businesses, in terms of sales, grow more slowly than non-family businesses (Moreno-Mendez and Casillas, 2021:7). The importance of family businesses in a global context will be discussed in the next section.

### 2.2.2 IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY BUSINESSES

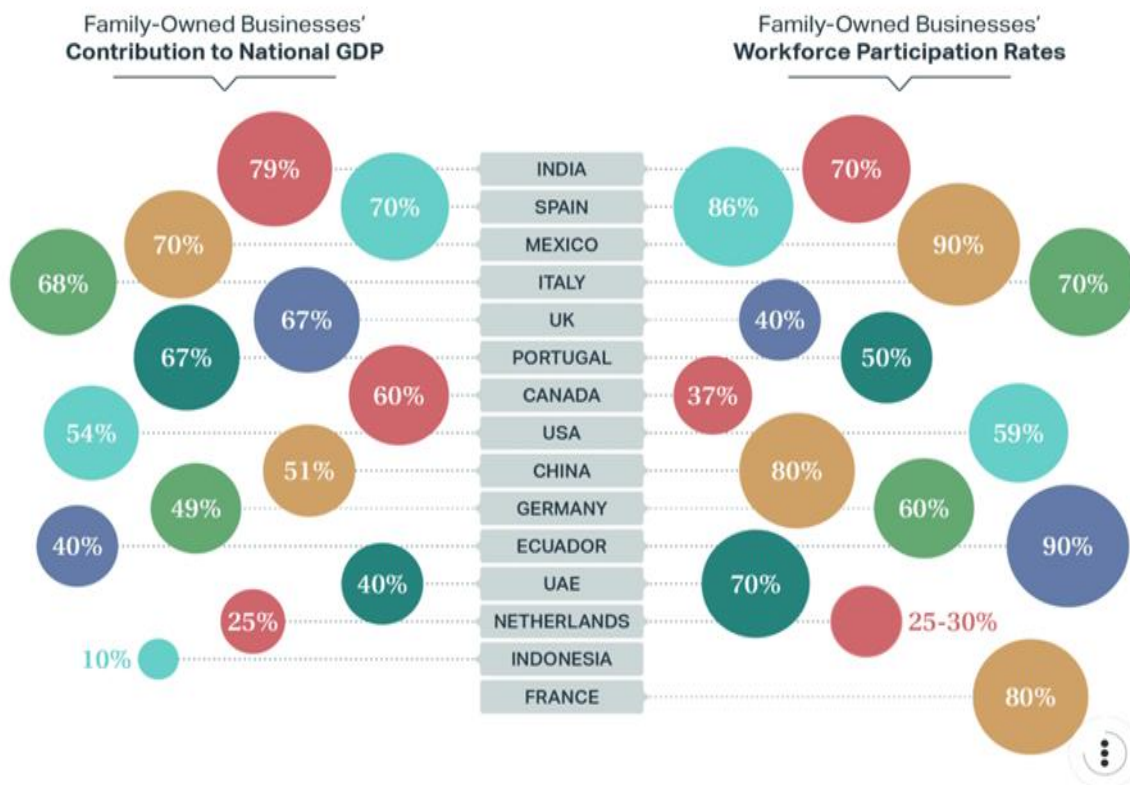
According to Acquaah and Eshun (2016:43), and Sanguino-Galvan, Barroso-Martinez, Zapata-Cantu and Nicola-Gavrilla (2022:409), family businesses account for two-thirds of the private companies in the world and ninety percent of micro, small, and medium-sized businesses around the world. Family businesses play a significant role in the economy globally by decreasing unemployment, increasing gross national product, growth, and wealth generation (Botero et al., 2023:673; Randerson, Dossena and Fayolle, 2016:36). For example, family businesses account for between sixty-five percent and eighty percent in Europe and have created an average of more than forty percent to fifty percent of jobs on all jobs (Birdthistle and Hales, 2023:11). Globally, family businesses have contributed to annual Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with about seventy to ninety percent and eighty percentage to the workforce in most of the countries (De Massis, Frattini, Majocchi and Piscitello, 2018:3).

Family businesses are the drivers and contributors to the economy (Portirio, Felicio and Carrilho, 2020:250 and Komarnicka, 2024:578). Birdthistle and Hales (2023:22) state that family businesses in Germany have employed fifty-eight percent of the country's workforce and further mention that ninety percent of businesses in Mexico are family-owned and contribute to the economy by creating jobs and employing ninety percent of the workforce. One-third of the businesses in the United States are owned by families, with a contribution of sixty-four percent towards GDP, eighty-nine percent of total returns on tax, and created jobs and hired sixty-two percent of the workforce (De Massis et al., 2018:3). In Europe, family businesses have created jobs and participated on workforce employment of more than forty to fifty percent Birdthistle and Hales (2023:15).

India has a high seventy-nine percent contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with seventy percent participation to the workforce, followed by Spain and Mexico with the contribution of National GDP of seventy percent and workforce participation of eighty-six percent and ninety percent respectively. The overall global assessment of family businesses is illustrated in Figure 2.1 below.

**Figure 2.1: Global assessment of family-owned businesses**

National GDP contribution and workforce participation



(Source: Tharawat Magazine 2023)

Figure 2.1 illustrates the contribution of family businesses globally to national GDP and participation in the workforce. As the context of this study is on past entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses, the next sections will focus on the nature and importance of African family businesses.

### 2.2.3 NATURE OF AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES

Family businesses in Africa are more male than female-owned due to discrimination that took place in the past (Welsh, 2016:157). Urban and Nonkwelo (2020:268) mention that sixty percent of businesses listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange are family-owned in South Africa. Most of the family businesses in Africa are not formal as they operate informally (Alayo, Maseda, Iturralde and Arzubaga, 2019:51). According to Odame and Hirson (2023:2), family values and relationships in African family businesses can affect the sustainability and growth of the business negatively or positively. Odame and Hirson (2023:2) are of the opinion that although African

family businesses can benefit from loyalty, trust, and a strong commitment to helping with growth and expansion, family dynamics can cause problems and delay the success of the business. The boundaries between personal issues and professionalism among members of the family business are not clear in African family businesses and that affects the planning and management of the business, as well as their sustainability (Odame and Hirson, 2023:4). Like with many family businesses in other parts of the world, family businesses in Africa do not make it to the next generation. For example, in South Africa, it is estimated that one in four family-owned businesses succeed in transferring the second generation and only one in ten succeed further to the third generation. The next section will focus on how family businesses are important in Africa.

#### 2.2.4 IMPORTANCE OF AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES

Family businesses are the drivers and play an important role both in poverty reduction and economic growth in most African countries (Li et al., 2017:364), they create jobs and improve the standard of living of Africans (Owusu-Acheampong, Arkaifie, Afriyie and Azu, 2024:1). It has been estimated that about eighty to ninety percent of businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa are owned and controlled by families (Le Roux and Bengesi, 2014:606). Gomba and Kele (2016:10) state that eighty percent of businesses in South Africa are family-owned businesses. According to Visser and Chiloane-Tsoka (2014:427), as well as Murphy and Lambrechts (2015:34), family businesses in South Africa have participated in the country's economy by providing about seventy-five percent of the national workforce. Fifty percent of South African family businesses have created jobs and employed less than twenty people per business (Gomba and Kele, 2016:10). Overall, Phikiso and Tengeh (2017:3) state that family businesses in South Africa contribute about fifty percent towards economic growth. According to Iwu, Malawu, Ndlovu, Makwara and Sibanda (2024:6), the Nigerian Economic Intelligence Unit Report 2013 has estimated that more than half of large businesses that are listed on the Nigerian stock exchange play an important role in developing the economy of the Nigerian economy, promoting growth and reducing poverty through job creation are family-owned businesses. In the next section, entrepreneurship will be discussed and contextualised to the family business.

### 2.3 CONTEXTUALISING ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

Entrepreneurship has various definitions and is complex to define (Toma, Grigore and Marinescu, 2014:437). According to Bernardon, Labaki and Monticelli (2019:1), an entrepreneur is simply defined as a person(s) recognising new and creative opportunities and taking risks while pursuing those opportunities.

“Family businesses are the most natural manifestation of entrepreneurship,” (Komarnicka, 2024:578). Minola, Kammerlander, Kellermanns and Hoy (2021:3) state that family businesses focus on entrepreneurship as it is believed that it helps the business to stay in operation for the long term and ensures that succession happens to multiple generations.

Family businesses stand a chance to continue operating, more than non-family businesses in the long run (Fernandez, 2023:14) and are more innovative than non-family businesses (Fernandez, 2023:14). In a similar manner, Moreno-Menendez and Casillas (2021:5), family businesses that are growth-oriented have more entrepreneurial behaviour compared to non-family businesses. Based on the resource-based view approach, family businesses have the ability to maintain a competitive advantage over businesses that are not family-owned (Thiele 2017:35). Kota and Singh (2016:31) also claim that family businesses are better performers compared to non-family businesses in terms of efficiency and productivity. The evolution of the family business research will be discussed next.

### 2.4 EVOLUTION OF THE FAMILY BUSINESS RESEARCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP

According to Bernardon et al., (2019:2), the study of entrepreneurship and family businesses has been evolving over the past thirty years. Appendix E provides a list of articles that have been conducted on entrepreneurship in family businesses globally from 1994 till this date. The articles collected are 66 from different journals on Google Scholar, Mendeley, and ResearchGate. Based on Appendix E, the first study of entrepreneurship in family business is a study conducted in 1994 by Dyer and Handler which focused on linking entrepreneurship and family business, by identifying how

family influences entrepreneurs. This research was followed by research from Hoy and Verser also in 1994 with the title “Emerging business, emerging field: Entrepreneurship and the family firm,” focusing on both entrepreneurship and family business with the purpose that they have different distinct but overlapping domains and examined six strategic management to conclude the study. Both studies were published in the Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice journal. In Addition, Appendix E shows that most of the articles have been done in the United States, followed by the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain respectively. Most of the studies are published in the SAGE journal and Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice journal.

Even though entrepreneurship and family businesses have been studied separately, there is now increasing interest in research that combines both fields and they are being explored by researchers how they intersect and influence each other (Lopez-Fernandez, Serrano-Bedia and Perez-Perez, 2016:623). Despite the increase in the research on entrepreneurship in the family business field, the literature on the existing studies does not have a specific direction for theorisation, and as of date, no researcher has yet studied the fundamental ideas and ongoing research trends in entrepreneurship within the family business (Anwar et al., 2024:541).

In summary from this section, it is clear that numerous articles on entrepreneurship amongst family businesses have been conducted, focusing on various topics as discussed above. As a result, it became possible for researchers to conduct review articles on entrepreneurship research amongst family businesses. This review will be discussed in the following section.

## **2.5 SUMMARY OF EXISTING REVIEW ARTICLES CONDUCTED ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONGST FAMILY BUSINESSES**

Table 2.1 has been compiled to indicate the review articles that have been conducted summarising past research on entrepreneurship amongst family businesses. Eight articles have been collected from Google Scholar and are summarised in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Review articles on entrepreneurship in family businesses

Authors	No. of articles	Date period	Purpose/objective	Main finding/s	Suggestion/s for future research
Goel and Jones III (2016)	59	2001-2015	To identify the contribution of the family business in the area of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation and indicate how they relate to the field of the family business that can be developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concepts of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation are different in the field of both entrepreneurship and family business.</li> <li>The study revealed different viewpoints from the family business field that may assist with a better understanding of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To investigate more on other scopes and model entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation which includes delineation of specific activities competencies, processes, and resources.</li> <li>To investigate the difference in the competency to explore and exploit in family businesses and non-family-owned businesses.</li> </ul>
Lopez-Fernandez et al. (2016)	98	2003-2011	To review studies published on entrepreneurship and family business research on the ISI Web of Knowledge's Social Sciences Citation Index database to determine the size of the study and potential gap to be pursued in the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study is still in a new era and developing.</li> <li>The period from 1992 to 2002 provided low outcomes and the period from 2003 to 2011 indicated the start of research in corporate entrepreneurship</li> <li>The analysis of activity indicators proved that authors and journals that are mostly productive may not always be the same ones that get cited the most.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To investigate the influence of the organizational culture of family firms on their innovative behaviour</li> <li>To explore the social and individual characteristics in the entrepreneurial process.</li> <li>To investigate the cultural and socioeconomic environment in the process of creation</li> <li>To investigate the success and continuity of family businesses</li> </ul>
Hernandez-Linares and Lopez-Fernandez (2018)	78	2004 - 2017	To analyse existing studies to identify possible topics and trends to be studied in the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family business provides a unique context for studying entrepreneurial orientation and their characteristics impact ways that dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation relate to the outcomes of the business.</li> <li>A systematic review is needed to consolidate findings and identify gaps regardless of the increase of interest in entrepreneurial orientation since it is still new and developing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore how family business's individuality and heterogeneity influence entrepreneurial orientation within family businesses.</li> <li>Explore how family structure and evolution affect entrepreneurship orientation.</li> </ul>
Cardella, Hernandez-Sanchez and Sanchez Garcia (2020)	92	1989 -2019	To explore the relationship between entrepreneurship and family roles such as gender roles and parental role models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literature on entrepreneurship has developed in various avenues, i.e., gender, succession, culture, and parental role models.</li> <li>Women entrepreneurship in FBs promotes economic growth.</li> <li>Increasing number of women in FB entrepreneurship as the behaviours and role of women are more aligned with the business' values.</li> <li>Five themes are derived from the relationship between family roles and entrepreneurship: culture and gender, succession, parental role</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate economic development and succession in relation to entrepreneurship in family businesses.</li> <li>Explore the role and support of parents in entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial management of family businesses.</li> </ul>

				models, self-employment, and women entrepreneurs.	
Niebla-Zatarain, Pinedo-de-Anda and Leyva-Duarte (2020)	1 381	2005-2018	To explore and investigate entrepreneurship in terms of the connections and implications of various map terms such as organisations, countries, documents, authors, keywords, and universities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United States of America leads with most of the research publications followed by England then Spain in the third place.</li> <li>• The research published about entrepreneurship in family businesses in Journals focused on family business topics is lacking.</li> </ul>	XXXXX
Jamil et al. (2021)	29	2010-2020	To understand the content of family business and theoretical perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrepreneurial family businesses impact the economy of the country positively by increasing employment and the country's surplus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research the sustainability of entrepreneurial family businesses.</li> <li>• Develop a comprehensive model that analyses and expands on entrepreneurial family businesses.</li> </ul>
Hadri, Dvoulety, Bogenhold and Sawy (2023)	64	2014-2020	To survey the literature on the influence of migration and family on family businesses by identifying thematic trends of existing literature, mapping and outlining knowledge in the field, and suggesting topics to be further investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competency-based approach allows non-family members to participate in a family business's performance.</li> <li>• Family businesses are less likely to switch from local accounting principles to International Accounting Standards than non-family businesses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore the impact of heterogeneity of family businesses in conflict management.</li> <li>• Explore the role of family members and the family influence on the family business's entrepreneurial orientation.</li> </ul>
Anwar et al. (2024)	570	2010-2021	To identify and address gaps in entrepreneurship research in the family business fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The publication has increased during the last four years.</li> <li>• The following journals have the most publications: the Journal of Family Business Management, the Journal of Family Business and Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice,</li> <li>• Most of the publications are from the United States, Spain and the United Kingdom,</li> <li>• Entrepreneurial Orientation is not prominent in the current study.</li> <li>• Agency theory has delicate implications for the current study.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore research on socioemotional wealth and family business internationalisation.</li> <li>• Explore research on socioemotional wealth and family heterogeneity.</li> <li>• Explore research on gender, success, and entrepreneurial orientation.</li> </ul>

Source: Researcher's own construction

As can be seen in Table 2.1, the first review article was conducted by Goel and Jones for the period from 2001 to 2015 with 59 articles, with the purpose of identifying how family businesses contribute to the area of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation, as well as how the relationship between these two concepts and the field of family business could be developed. Lopez-Fernandez, Serrano-Bedia and Perez-Perez then conducted a review in 2016 for the period from 2003 to 2011 with 98 articles, with the purpose of reviewing those articles on the ISI Web of Knowledge's Social Index database to determine the size of the study of entrepreneurship in family businesses, how is evolving and to identify the potential gap for future research.

However, these studies have different conclusions regarding the main findings and suggestions despite being conducted in the same year. Goel and Jones (2016) have found that the concepts of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation are different in the field of both family business and entrepreneurship and revealed different viewpoints from the family business field that may assist with a better understanding of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation. Lopez-Fernandez et al. (2016) have found that the study is still in a new era and still developing, the study for the period from 1992 to 2002 provided low outcomes while the period from 2003 to 2011 indicated the start of research in corporate entrepreneurship in the field of entrepreneurship and the analysis of activity indicators proved that authors and journals that are mostly productive may not always be the same ones that get cited the most. In summary, these two review articles suggest that the following topics be researched in more detail in the future:

- Scopes and models of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation (competencies, processes, resources, and specific activities).
- Competency to exploit and explore family businesses and non-family businesses.
- Influence of the organisational culture of family firms in their innovative behaviour.
- Social and individual characteristics in the entrepreneurial process.
- The success and continuity of family businesses.

- The cultural and socioeconomic environment in the process of creation.

The latest review was conducted in 2023 by Anwar, Clauss and Meyer for the period from 2010 to 2021 based on 570 articles, to identify and address gaps in the field of entrepreneurship research on family business. They also suggested that future research should focus on:

- Socioemotional wealth and family business internationalisation.
- Socioemotional wealth and family heterogeneity.
- Gender, success, and entrepreneurial orientation.

As mentioned by Bernardon et al. (2019:2), the study of entrepreneurship and family business has been increasing and noticed for the past 30 years. The suggestions for review articles have changed from the first review article to the latest one. Besides the suggestions identified in the above paragraphs, other researchers like Hernandez-Linares and Lopez-Fernandez (2018); Cardella et al. (2020); Jamil et al. (2021) and Hadri et al. (2023) have suggested the following topics to be pursued internationally on entrepreneurship in the family business, namely:

- How family business's individuality and heterogeneity influence entrepreneurial orientation within family businesses.
- How family structure and evolution affect entrepreneurship orientation.
- Economic development and succession in relation to entrepreneurship in family businesses.
- The role and support of family members as well as parents in entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial management of family businesses.
- Sustainability of entrepreneurial family businesses.
- A comprehensive model that analyses and expands on entrepreneurial family businesses.
- Heterogeneity of family businesses affects conflict management.
- The role of family members and the family influence on the family business's entrepreneurial orientation.

The next section briefly summarizes the literature review and how is constructed.

## 2.6 SUMMARY

Chapter two started first by discussing and stating different definitions of family business, how important family businesses are both globally and in Africa, and how they are similar or different from non-family businesses. Further linked entrepreneurship with family businesses.

The evolution of the field of family business research on entrepreneurship was discussed in Appendix E to give more clarity. Based on the information and articles collected, it can be said that entrepreneurship in family businesses is limited and most of the articles focused on entrepreneurial activities and types instead of entrepreneurship in general. The summary of existing review articles conducted on entrepreneurship amongst family businesses is tabulated and discussed. Only eight articles were found and analysed.

The next section is about the methodology used to conduct the study which is chapter three.

## CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter, the discussion on family businesses globally and Africa and entrepreneurship was provided to achieve the first methodological objective. Therefore, the purpose of chapter three is to achieve the second methodological objective which is to determine the appropriate data collection and analysis methods to address the research problem and research objectives of this study.

Chapter three outlines and explains the design and methodology that will be used for the purpose of the study in the form of a table. The chapter will also include data collection, data analysis, and research rigor and ethics.

### 3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

According to Kumar (2011), the research design is a plan, structure, and strategies for analysing evaluating, and examining data to find answers to research questions or problems effectively and includes procedures and processes from writing hypotheses and implications to the last stage which is to analysing data. The methodology is a general research strategy which is like a framework that shows researchers how to conduct their studies with their beliefs, philosophical ideas, and the methods of their choice to guide them throughout their studies and also ensures consistency and effectiveness between chosen methods, techniques, and strategies (Melnikovas, 2018:33)

The suitable research design and methodology for this are outlined and described in the table format on the next page.

Table 3.1: Research design and methodological choices applicable to this study

Descriptor	choices	Description of the choice and reasons
<b>Philosophy and Approach</b>		
Research paradigm	Positivism paradigm	<p>Positivism is a research paradigm that mixes a deductive approach and specific measurements of quantitative data to assist researchers in determining causal laws to predict the behaviours of a human (Struwig and Stead,2022:5). The nature of reality of positivism is based on reality and universalism with large, structured samples and measurements from the use of quantitative methods of analysis (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2019:144).</p> <p>Positivism is the appropriate approach chosen for the current study as the purpose of the study is to collect real data with facts.</p>
Approach to theory development	Deductive approach	The deductive approach is a logical approach where the conclusion must be the same as the premises, relies on progressing from a general to a specific conclusion, and data collected is used to evaluate propositions or hypotheses connected to an already established theory (Saunders et al., 2019:153).

		With this approach, data will be collected and analysed to reach a specific conclusion by comparing and connecting studies on entrepreneurship in family businesses in Africa and globally.
<b>Research design</b>		
Purpose of the study	Descriptive and comparative	<p>This study will be based on both descriptive and comparative purposes. Descriptive research is about describing data or a situation accurately in an effective way like case studies and statistics (Struwig and Stead,2022:6-7). Comparative research is a research methodology that examines various data or phenomena and then compares them to determine their similarities and differences (Shahrokh and Miri, 2019:1).</p> <p>The use of both purposes will assist the study in describing and analysing gathered data accurately and effectively (articles) and comparing data collected on entrepreneurship research among African family businesses with the one done globally to conclude the similarities and differences to identify the gap left in the field.</p>
Methodological choice	Mono-method approach	<p>Mono-method approach choice identifies that one will use quantitative or qualitative for gathering data (Melnikovas,2018:39)</p> <p>For this study, quantitative will be used to gather data.</p>

Research approach	Quantitative approach	<p>A quantitative approach will be used in this study. A quantitative approach is a type of research whereby researchers deal with large representative samples like big groups of people and also follow organised methods for data collection to investigate and verify an idea or hypothesis if there is a connection between two or more variables (Struwig and Stead,2022:3)</p> <p>The chosen approach will help to determine and indicate the date, authors, countries, and institutions that participated in entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses as well as trends in terms of the topic being studied and analyse and verify the large, collected data from published studies.</p>
Research strategy	Archival research and desk research strategies	<p>Archival research involves collecting and storing information before starting a research project for future reference or analysis (Das, Jain and Mishra, 2018:139). Desk research strategy is explained in the technique and procedures section.</p> <p>For this study, the data will be collected and compiled in Excel as annexures to be analysed and used to present data.</p>
Time dimension	Cross-sectional research	<p>Cross-sectional is a study based on data that has been gathered at a precise period of time (Melnikovas, 2018:34).</p>

		<p>This time dimension is chosen with the purpose of using various databases and accredited journal publishers to collect data at a single point in time.</p>
<b>Data collection</b>		
Technique and procedures	Desk research	<p>Secondary data is the data collected from existing current sources using secondary data methods (such as books, journals, magazines, published printed sources, electronic sources, weblogs, and dairies, to name a few), and for a quantitative study, the census can be used as a source (Taherdoost, 2021:33). Secondary data has three categories, which are written treatises, raw data and summaries of numbers (Struwig and Stead,2022:72). The data might be outdated or used in different keywords and terms, a researcher must check and determine the reliability of the collected data (Struwig and Stead,2022:72).</p> <p>Secondary data known as desk research is required for this study, as the purpose is to collect and identify trends in the existing data to reach conclusions as to what gap is left in the research field of entrepreneurship on African family businesses to be pursued. Data will be collected in the form of studies using databases and search</p>

		terms indicated in the next columns to follow and adhere to data inclusion criteria.
Search strategy: Data inclusion criteria		The focus of this study will be only on entrepreneurship research done on family businesses globally and in Africa to compare what researchers globally research that is not yet being studied in Africa.
Search strategy: Sources of data	Databases	For this study, Google Scholar, Mendeley, Nelson Mandela University database, and accredited sources will used to collect studies on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses.
Search strategy: Search terms or word strings		<p>The words and terms to be used in this study to find data are limited to the following key terms: Family business; entrepreneurship in family businesses, entrepreneurship on African family businesses, and African family businesses/firms.</p> <p>These chosen terms will help to collect and gather data (studies) effectively and find relevant data for the current study.</p>
<b>Data analysis</b>		
Data analysis techniques	Content and bibliometric analysis	Content analysis is a scientific tool that researchers use to find meaningful conclusions from written texts and analyse the word and context to determine the understanding of the usage of those texts (Krippendorff, 2018:24). Bibliometric analysis is a technique that involves looking at scientific publications in a specific field or

		<p>academic journal to obtain different outputs with the help of the use of numbers and statistics on some bibliometric indicators such as most viewed articles or studies (Ozturk, Kocaman and Kanbach, 2024:3)</p> <p>Once the secondary data has been collected, both techniques will be used to analyse the data to determine meaningful conclusions and to be gathered from different journal publishers, institutions, and countries, as well as who the researchers are and the focus of their study.</p>
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Source: Researcher's own construction

### 3.3 RESEARCH RIGIOUR AND ETHICS

The focus of this study is on the publication of studies that are related to entrepreneurship in family businesses topic, adhering to ethical standards as the goal is to undertake a theoretical analysis and overview of entrepreneurship research conducted amongst African family businesses. Furthermore, ethical considerations require that the studies and publications used in this study be portrayed properly in a way that the reputations of the authors of those studies used in this study are not harmed since they may be impacted in the process and to ensure that they receive the credit they deserve. Moreover, this study will follow the ethics protocols created and implemented by the ethics committee of Nelson Mandela University by completing and submitting the ethics form.

## CHAPTER FOUR EMPIRICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

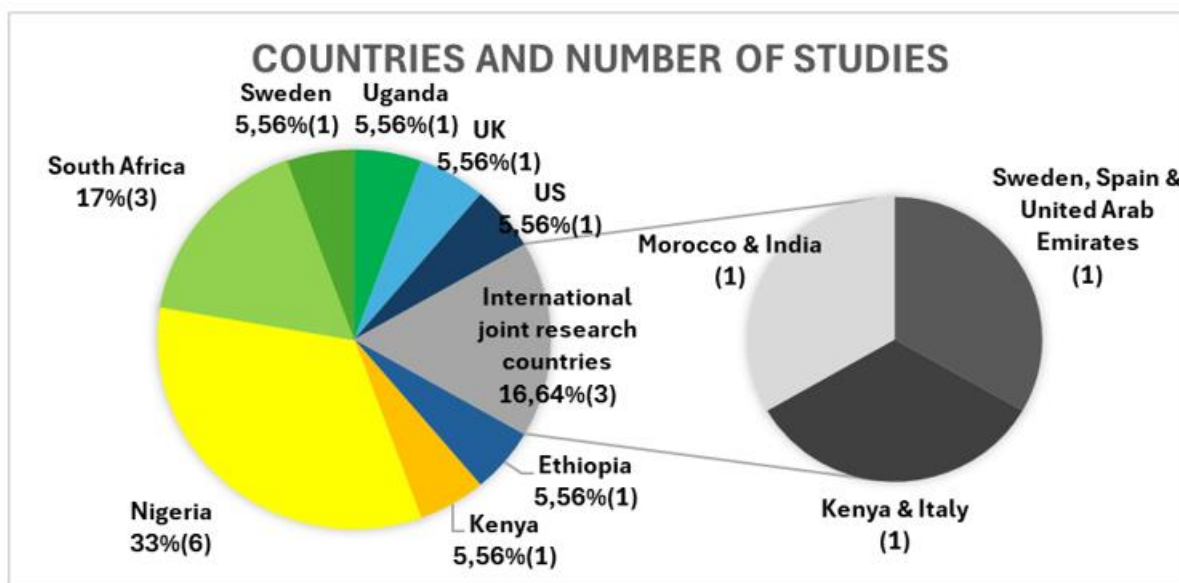
The previous chapter focused on outlining and explaining the research design and methodology chosen for the current study, which included the data collection and analysis methods. In this chapter, the data collected from 18 studies which were conducted on entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses, are analysed and presented.

This chapter will commence with a discussion on the countries that conducted previous research on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses, as well as the number of studies conducted in each African country, followed by a section on authors and institutions that conducted the research. The date and journals in which the research was published are elaborated and the methodology followed in each study is illustrated and discussed.

### 4.2 COUNTRIES AND NUMBER OF STUDIES

Data was collected from 18 studies that are based on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses. In this section, the countries that conducted research on entrepreneurship in African family businesses will be identified, as well as the number of articles each country contributed, which is illustrated in Figure 4.1 below.

**Figure 4.1: Countries conducted research on entrepreneurship in African family businesses**



Source: Researcher's own construction.

As shown in Figure 4.1, only six of the 54 countries in the African continent have been involved in entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses, namely Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Morocco, Uganda, and Ethiopia. Nigeria is the country that leads with the most studies (six) conducted and published (33%), followed by South Africa with three studies (17%) and Kenya with two studies which collaborated with a non-African country (Italy) on one of the two studies. Other African countries like Morocco, Uganda, and Ethiopia have conducted one study each on entrepreneurship research amongst family businesses. Morocco also collaborated with a non-African country, India to conduct the study.

Countries outside the African continent that conducted and published research on entrepreneurship in African family businesses are the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom, India, Spain, Italy, and the United Arab Emirates. United States, Sweden, and the United Kingdom conducted studies on entrepreneurship in African family businesses without co-authoring with African countries, however, Sweden has conducted another research study with other non-African countries (Spain and the United Arab Emirates) on the Nigerian family businesses. The USA included the African country in their study of six countries on family businesses for sample, which

is Egypt, they included family businesses in Egypt in their data collection for the study. Sweden in their solo study investigated South African family businesses in the wine industry while the UK investigated Nigerian family businesses in the Eastern area.

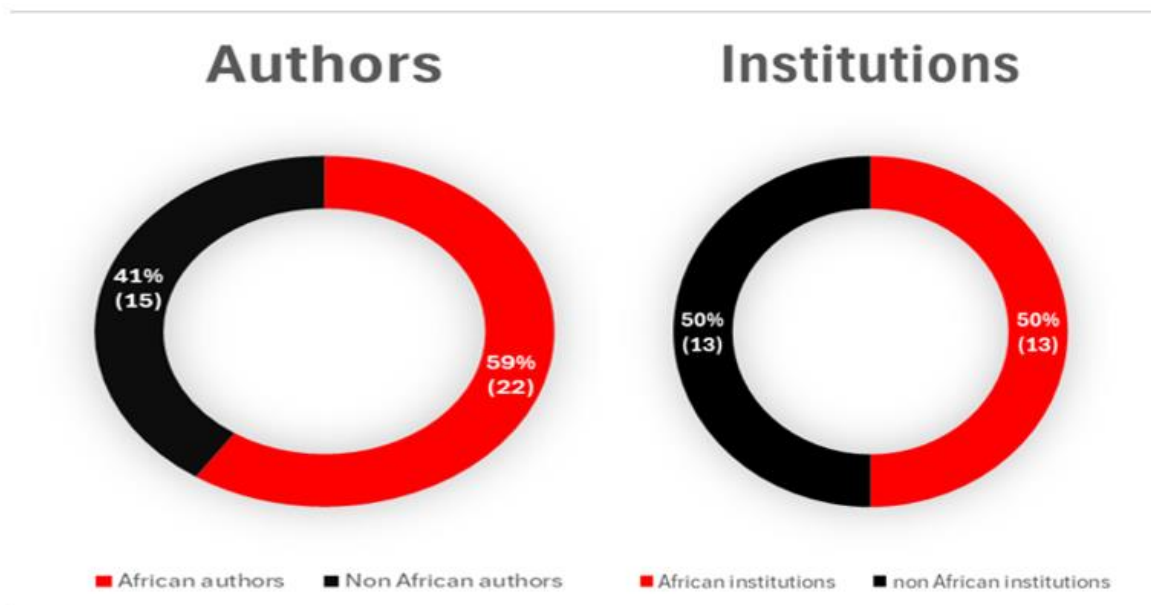
### 4.3 AUTHORS, INSTITUTIONS AND JOURNALS

This section will commence with the illustration and discussion of authors, and institutions that conducted the research on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses and conclude with the journals that published the collected studies.

#### 4.3.1 AUTHORS AND INSTITUTIONS

Figure 4.2 illustrates the number of African authors, non-African authors, African institutions, and non-African institutions who contributed to the study of entrepreneurship in African family businesses.

**Figure 4.2: African and non-African authors and institutions**









Source: Researcher's own construction.

Based on Figure 4.2 above, the 18 studies collected were conducted by 37 authors from 26 institutions. 59% of the authors are from African countries and 41% are from outside Africa. African and non-African institutions both account for 50% with 13

institutions for each category (African and non-African institutions). 22 African authors are from 13 institutions and, some institutions have more than one author co-authoring the same research study, which will be more detailed in the next section as the aim of Figure 4.2 was to separate African and non-African authors and institutions.

**Table 4.1: African authors and institutions**

AUTHORS	INSTITUTIONS
<b>NIGERIA</b> 	
Akinpelu, O.R., Modupe, O. and Ajayi Olayemi, O.	School of Vocational and Technical Education
Abiodun, T.S.	Kwarafa University
James, I, E and Sylvester O, A.	University of Science and Technology
Marcus, B.I. and Madukwe, E.P.	University of Nigeria
Kaluma, M.T. and Agbim, K.C.	Veritas University
Akinnuoye, R, O and Onuaha, B, C.	University of Port Harbour
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b> 	
Eeden-Allen, V. and Verhoef, G.	University of Johannesburg
Tjano, R.N. and Janse van Rensburg, L.J.	University of Johannesburg
Ssekitoleko, P. and du Plessis, Y.	North-West University
<b>KENYA</b> 	
Ndemo, E, B.	University of Nairobi
Muigai, S.W. and Mungai, E.	Strathmore University
<b>ETHIOPIA</b> 	
Venugopal, K., Habtie, H., Hassen, A. and Alemayehu, H.	University of Gondar
<b>UGANDA</b> 	
Tindiwensi, C.K., Abaho, E., Munene, J.C., Muhwezi, M. and Nkote, I.N.	Makerere University Business School
<b>MOROCCO</b> 	
Ibouder, W. and Louitri, A.	Cadi Ayyad University

Source: Researcher's own construction.

Table 4.1 above illustrates the African authors and institutions that conducted and contributed to the study of entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses. Authors and institutions are grouped according to their countries and participation in the same research study. As shown in Table 4.1, most institutions have more than two authors who participated in the same study together. For instance, Makerere University has the most authors counting to five (Tindiwensi, Abaho, Munene, Muhwezi, and Nkote) who contributed to the same study, followed by the University of Gondar with four authors namely, Venugopal, Habtie, Hassen, and Alemayehu. Only two authors conducted their research study without collaborating with other authors, Abiodun from Kwarafa University in Nigeria and Ndemo from the University of Nairobi from Kenya. None of the authors conducted a study of entrepreneurship in African

family businesses more than once, the same applies to institutions besides, the University of Johannesburg which published two studies but from different authors. However, most of the authors are from Nigeria counting to twelve followed by South Africa with six authors from six and two various institutions respectively. Kenya has three authors from two institutions while Morocco has two authors from one institution. In summary, only thirteen African institutions have contributed to the study of entrepreneurship in African family businesses to this date with thirty-two authors from six countries out of fifty-two countries in the African continent. Journals that published collected studies will be discussed in the next section.

### 4.3.2 JOURNALS

This section provides a brief discussion of the journals that published the collected studies. Figure 4.3 illustrates the journals and the number of studies published and grouped according to the publishers of the journals.

**Figure 4.3: List of journals**



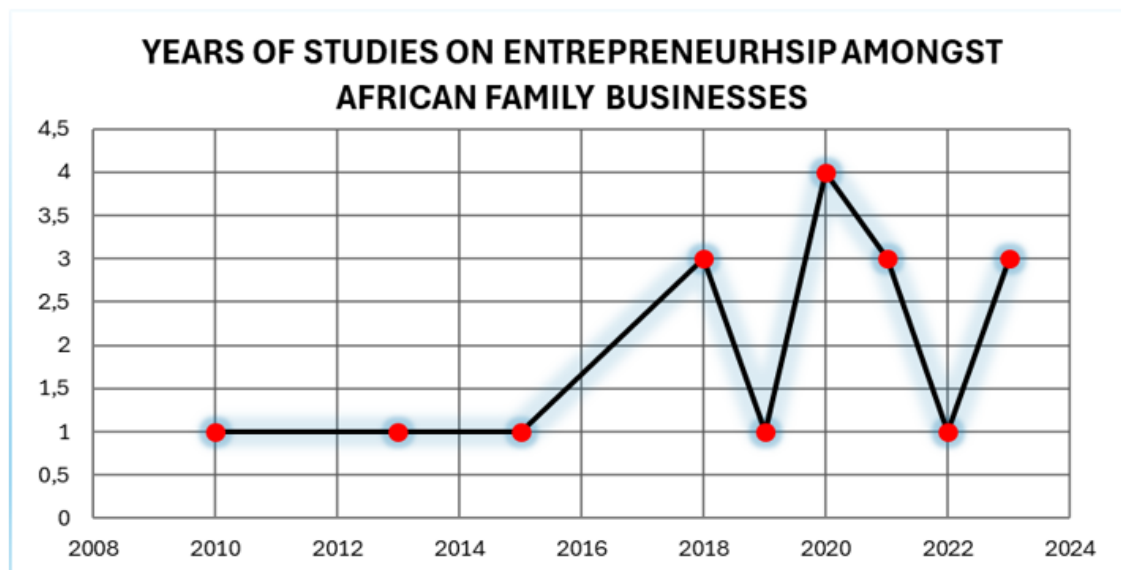
Source: Researcher’s own construction.

The 18 studies were published in 15 various journals. Most of the journals published one study except the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Researchers and the Journal of Family Business Management which published two studies each. Emerald Insight published five studies in three journals. Five studies collected from ResearchGate are from different journals. Three studies collected from SABINET are published in various journals (South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences, Independent Research Journal in the Management Sciences, and The Southern African Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management). The rest of the studies were published and collected from miscellaneous journals. The date of publication will be discussed in the next section in terms of the years the studies were published and the number of studies done in that particular year.

#### 4.4 YEARS OF PUBLICATION

This section will be on the discussion of the dates and number of studies collected. Figure 4.4 illustrates the year and number of studies published from 2010 to 2023.

**Figure 4.4: Years of publication.**



Source: Researcher's own construction.

Figure 4.4 shows the date or timeline of studies done on entrepreneurship in African family businesses. The timeline is from 2010 when the first study was conducted until

2023. In 2010, only one study was conducted and was performed by a non-African country, which is the United States by including family businesses of Egypt in the research. No study was conducted and published for two years, from 2011 to 2012. The second study was conducted and published in 2013 which was the only study conducted and published in that year. In 2015 only one study was also conducted and published. As seen in Figure 4.4, the number of studies shows a relatively consistent publication rate with only minor ups and downs for six years from 2018 to 2023. The study of entrepreneurship in African family businesses started to increase to three in 2018 then declined to one in 2019, increased to four in 2020, slightly declined to three in 2021 then dropped further in 2022 to one and increased to three in 2023. In summary, most years (2010, 2013, 2015, 2019, and 2022) have a single study published, indicating a consistent output followed by 2018, 2021, and 2023 with three studies published, suggesting a significant increase in the publication in those years. 2020 stands out with four studies conducted and published. The trends and the research methodology adopted by researchers on the collected studies will be illustrated and discussed in the next section.

#### **4.5 TOPICS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF STUDY**

In this section, trends, and research methodology of study used in the collected studies will be identified and discussed. This section will commence by identifying trends that collected studies focused on followed by the illustration of the research methodology of the studies collected.

##### **4.5.1 TOPICS STUDIES FOCUSED ON**

Table 4.2 has been compiled to show the topics that studies were based on and the number of studies on the identified topics.

**Table 4.2: Topics of studies collected focused on**

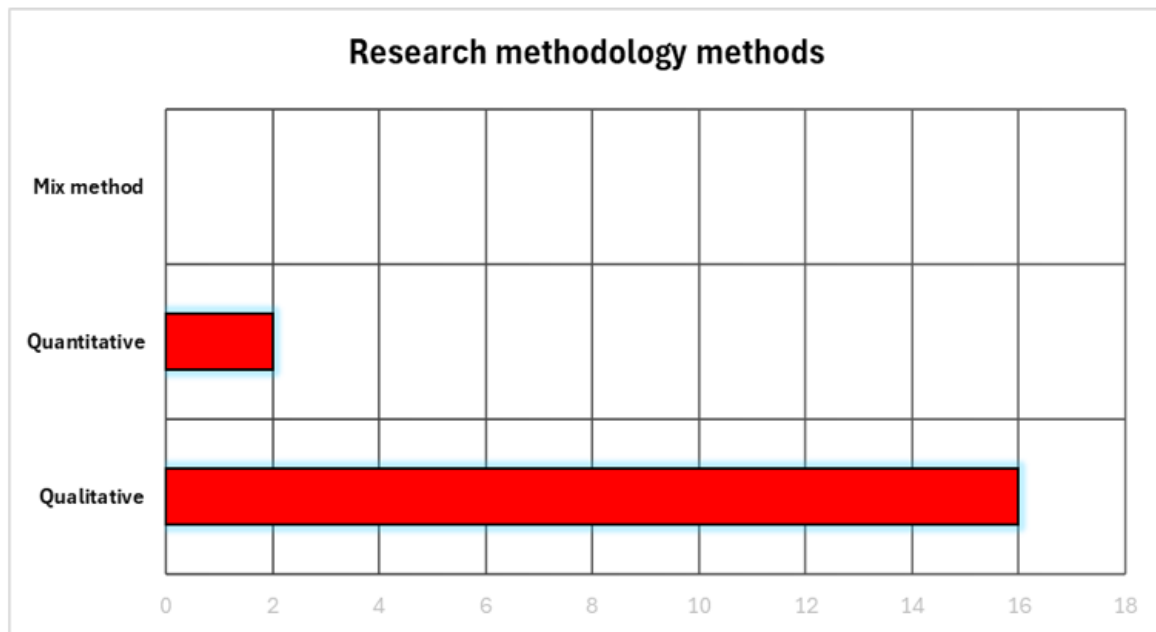
TRENDS	STUDIES
Transgenerational entrepreneurship	6
Institutional theory	2
Entrepreneurial vision/success	2
Entrepreneurial behaviour	1
Progression/growth	1
Influence of culture	1
Entrepreneurial intentions	1
Entrepreneurial bricolage	1
Immigrant entrepreneurship	1
Entrepreneurial networks	1
Women entrepreneurship	1

Source: Researcher's own construction

According to Table 4.2, eleven topics have been identified from 18 studies collected. Transgenerational entrepreneurship was the dominant topic in six studies. This shows that the interest of researchers was in exploring and understanding how entrepreneurship in African family businesses is passed down through generations and how is influenced. Institutional theory and entrepreneurial vision/success are also prominent areas of study, with two studies each. The remaining nine topics show that a broader exploration of entrepreneurial aspects is evident, with nine studies exploring and investigating various topics such as entrepreneurial behaviours, progression/growth, the influence of culture, intentions, bricolage, immigrant entrepreneurship, networks, and women entrepreneurship. Based on the information above, it can be stated that the concentration of researchers was more on transgenerational entrepreneurship, institutional theory, and entrepreneurial vision/success. The research methodology adopted will be discussed below.

#### 4.5.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDIES

Figure 4.5 below presents the type of research methodology followed by researchers in the collected studies for research on entrepreneurship in African family businesses.

**Figure 4.5: Research methodology adopted on the collected studies.**

Source: Researcher's own construction.

Figure 4.5 above shows that most studies employed a qualitative methodology in 16 of 18 studies which involved analysis of non-numerical data to help researchers gain in-depth insights and understanding of complex issues such as text, images, or observations. On the other hand, only two of 18 studies employed the quantitative method which focuses on numerical data analysis to guide researchers in identifying patterns and trends through statistics and graphs. None of the studies used mixed methods, which is a combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods. Overall, this shows the preference for qualitative methodology in the research field of entrepreneurship in African family businesses is high and the researchers employed qualitative methods in their study due to the purpose of focusing on specific aspects in the field of entrepreneurship in African family businesses. The next section is based on the revolution of entrepreneurship in African family businesses.

#### **4.6 EVOLUTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES**

Table 4.3 illustrates the revolution of entrepreneurship research in African family businesses and shows how entrepreneurship in African family businesses has grown.

Table 4.3: Evolution of entrepreneurship research in African family businesses

AUTHORS	TRENDS	COUNTRIES	YEARS
Lussier, R.N. and Sonfield, M.C.	Transgenerational	United States of America	2010
Brundin, E. and Wigren-Kristoferson, C.	Institutional theory	Sweden	2013
Venugopal, K., Habtie, H., Hassen, A. and Alemayehu, H.	Progression	Ethiopia	2015
Ndemo E, B.	Institutional theory	Kenya	2018
Eeden-Allen, V. and Verhoef, G.	Entrepreneurial vision	South Africa	2018
Igwe P, A. Newbery R. Amoncar N. White G, R, T and Madichie N, O.	Entrepreneurial behaviour	United Kingdom	2018
Akinpelu, O.R., Modupe, O. and Ajayi Olayemi, O.	Influence of culture	Nigeria	2019
Tjano, R.N. and Janse van Rensburg, L.J.	Transgenerational entrepreneurship	South Africa	2020
Eze, N.L., Nordqvist, M., Samara, G. and Parada, M.J.	Transgenerational entrepreneurship	Spain, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates	2020
Tindiwensi, C.K., Abaho, E., Munene, J.C., Muhwezi, M. and Nkote, I.N.	Entrepreneurial bricolage	Uganda	2020
Abiodun, T.S.	Transgenerational entrepreneurship	Nigeria	2020
Ssekitoleko, P. and du Plessis, Y.	Entrepreneurial success	South Africa	2021
Muigai, S.W., Mungai, E. and Velamuri, S.R.	Transgenerational entrepreneurship	Kenya and India	2021
Ibouder, W., Fayolle, A.J.C. and Louitri, A.	Transgenerational entrepreneurship	Morocco and Italy	2021
James I, E and Sylvester O, A	Immigrant entrepreneurship	Nigeria	2022
Marcus, B.I. and Madukwe, E.P.	Familypreneurship	Nigeria	2023
Kaluma, M.T. and Agbim, K.C.	Entrepreneurial networks	Nigeria	2023
Akinuoye R, O and Onuaha B, C.	Women entrepreneurship	Nigeria	2023

Source: Researcher's own construction

The first entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses was conducted in 2010 by Lussier and Sonfield (non-African authors from the USA) focusing on transgenerational entrepreneurship, however, the first African authors to

conduct the study of entrepreneurship in African family businesses are Venugopal, Habtie, Hassen, and Alemayehu from Ethiopia in 2015 focusing on the topic of progression of African family business, followed Ndemo from Kenya in 2018 focusing on the institutional theory in entrepreneurial process. The latest study was conducted and published in Nigeria by Akinnuoye and Onuaha in 2023 focusing on women's entrepreneurship.

As seen in table 4.3 transgenerational entrepreneurship is a popular trend amongst researchers in the entrepreneurship field with six studies. One study was published in 2013 and gained the attention of researchers in 2020 and 2021 as three and two studies were published each year respectively. The studies focused on these areas:

- The first, second, and third generations (2013)
- The self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions of the next generation (2020)
- The roles of religion and tradition for transgenerational entrepreneurship (2020)
- Multigenerational entrepreneurship (2020).
- Parental entrepreneurial performance on entrepreneurial entry by the next generation (2021)
- Next-generation socialisation (2021)

It took eight years after the first study on the transgenerational entrepreneurship topic to be recognised, as the focus of researchers was on other trends or topics. Researchers focused on different trends each year besides in 2020 and 2021. Institutional theory is researched in 2013 and 2018 by Sweden and Kenya respectively.

#### **4.7 SUMMARY**

Chapter Four presented the results of the current study. The results are based on the analysis of 18 studies which revealed 22 authors from 13 various institutions from six African countries have conducted studies on entrepreneurship in African family businesses focusing on 13 topics from 2010 to 2023. Of the studies collected, 16 adopted a qualitative methodology while two adopted a quantitative methodology. The

evolution of entrepreneurship in African family businesses concluded the chapter by outlining and discussing which country was the first to conduct and publish a study of entrepreneurship in African family businesses, as well as the date of publication, the authors conducted the studies, and topics focused on and lastly, the list of areas that studies focused on transgenerational entrepreneurship topic is provided.

The next chapter will include a summary of the whole study, a discussion of the findings, contribution, and limitations of the study, and recommendations for future researchers will be provided.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter, the empirical results obtained from the analysis of 18 articles that focussed on entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses were discussed. The purpose of this final chapter is to compare the results obtained in Chapter Four with the literature review and analysis of articles globally on entrepreneurship research amongst family businesses which was done in Chapter Two. In doing that RQ<sup>3</sup> is answered and SO<sup>3</sup> are achieved, namely, to determine research gaps currently existing in research on entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses. Based on identified research gaps existing in entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses, recommendations on future research topics to be pursued concerning entrepreneurship research in an African context will be provided in this chapter as well (MO<sup>3</sup>).

Chapter five will commence by discussing an overview of the study from the first chapter to chapter four, followed by a comparison between global entrepreneurship research versus entrepreneurship research amongst family businesses, recommendations for future research, the significance of the study, limitations of the study and suggestions for the study and lastly, the final conclusion which ends the study.

#### 5.2 OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

**Chapter One** introduced the study and provided the background of the study, whereafter the problem statement was discussed, followed by the purpose of the study, research objectives, and research questions. The chapter also outlined the scope and structure of the study.

**Chapter Two** was the literature review of the current study and commenced by contextualising African family businesses. The nature and importance of global and African family businesses were discussed. A family business is defined as a business

where family members own the majority of the business, there is the potential for transferring the business to the next generation and the family influences strategic decision-making in the business. In an African context, male ownership and controllership of family businesses is higher than of females due the past discrimination towards females and most of the African family businesses struggle or do not make it to the next generations. The importance of family businesses in global and African contexts are the same, which includes contribution to the country's economy, and creating employment and wealth. The chapter further contextualised entrepreneurship in family businesses whereby it was determined that entrepreneurship has various definitions and it is also compared between family businesses and non-family businesses in terms of continuity of operation (family businesses have more chances to continue with operations in the long term than non-family businesses), innovation (family businesses are more innovative than non-family businesses), entrepreneurial behaviours (family businesses are more entrepreneurial behaviour than non-family businesses) and efficiency and productivity performance (family businesses performs better than non-family businesses). This chapter also discussed the evolution of family business research on entrepreneurship whereby 66 studies were collected and analysed and identified that the first study was done in 1994 by Dyer and Handler focusing on linking entrepreneurship and family businesses and USA leads with 23 studies. The chapter concluded with a summary of existing review articles conducted on entrepreneurship amongst family businesses and eight studies were discovered and analysed (see Table 2.1).

**Chapter Three** outlined and described the research design and methodology adopted in table format. The table begins with the chosen philosophy and approach which are the positivism paradigm and deductive approach respectively, followed by the chosen research designs which are descriptive and comparative to assist in describing and comparing the collected data, the methodological choices employed include a mono-method approach and quantitative approach, the research strategy and time dimension are also described (desk research and archival research and cross-sectional research accordingly ). Techniques employed for data collection are desk research techniques to collect secondary data from the existing sources on the chosen databases (Google Scholar, ResearchGate, NMU database, and accredited journals).

The employed data analysis for this study are content analysis and bibliometric analysis. Lastly, the ethical considerations of the study are outlined.

**Chapter four** outlined the empirical results of this study. Based on the analysis of 18 studies collected, 16 adopted a qualitative approach and two adopted a quantitative approach. Of the articles investigated, 15 were published in various journals, such as the International Journal of Entrepreneurial behaviour and Research and the Journal of Family Business Management with two each. Of the 18 articles, 14 studies were conducted by 22 African authors from 13 African institutions in six African countries. The chapter concluded with the evolution of entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses, which revealed that the first study was done in 2010 in a non-African country (United States). The first African country to conduct the study was Ethiopia in 2015 and the popular topic is transgenerational entrepreneurship with six studies focusing on it.

### **5.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH VERSUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH AMONGST FAMILY BUSINESSES**

This section will compare the publication activity of studies published globally and in Africa in relation to entrepreneurship research. As was mentioned earlier, by identifying research gaps between global and African research conducted, recommendations on future research topics to be pursued concerning entrepreneurship research in an African context could be provided.

Appendix E provides a list of articles that have been conducted on entrepreneurship in family businesses globally from 1994 till this date. The articles collected are 66 from different journals on Google Scholar, Mendeley, and ResearchGate. Based on Appendix E, the first study of entrepreneurship in family business is a study conducted in 1994 by Dyer and Handler which focused on linking entrepreneurship and family business, by identifying how family influences entrepreneurs. This research was followed by research from Hoy and Verser also in 1994 with the title “Emerging business, emerging field: Entrepreneurship and the family firm,” focusing on both entrepreneurship and family business with the purpose that they have different distinct

but overlapping domains and examined six strategic management to conclude the study. In Addition, Appendix E shows that most of the articles have been done in the United States, followed by the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain respectively. Most of the studies are published in the SAGE journal and Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice journal.

Even though entrepreneurship and family businesses have been studied separately, there is now growing interest in research that combines both fields and they are being explored by researchers how they intersect and influence each other (Lopez-Fernandez, Serrano-Bedia and Perez-Perez, 2016:623). Despite the increase in the research on entrepreneurship in the family business field, the literature on the existing studies does not have a specific direction for theorisation, and as of date, no researcher has yet studied the fundamental ideas and ongoing research trends in entrepreneurship within the family business (Anwar et al., 2024:541).

According to Table 4.2, eleven topics have been identified from 18 studies collected on African family businesses. Transgenerational entrepreneurship was the dominant topic in six studies. This shows that the interest of researchers was in exploring and understanding how entrepreneurship in African family businesses is passed down through generations and how is influenced. Institutional theory and entrepreneurial vision/success are also prominent areas of study, with two studies each. The remaining nine topics show that a broader exploration of entrepreneurial aspects is evident, with nine studies exploring and investigating various topics such as entrepreneurial behaviour, progression/growth, the influence of culture, intentions, bricolage, immigrant entrepreneurship, networks, and women entrepreneurship. Based on the information above, it can be stated that the concentration of researchers was more on transgenerational entrepreneurship, institutional theory, and entrepreneurial vision/success. The research methodology adopted will be discussed below.

#### **5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH**

From the previous discussion, it is clear that Africa is still behind and entrepreneurship research on African family businesses is scant and needs to be pursued by more

academics at African institutions and countries. This study's results have revealed that 18 studies have been done on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses from 2010 to 2023. Only 14 of those studies were conducted by 22 African authors from different 13 institutions in six African countries. It is recommended that since only six out of 54 African countries have contributed to this field, the remaining 48 countries should participate and contribute to this field of entrepreneurship in the African family business.

Authors from African countries and institutions should normalise collaboration or co-authoring with non-African authors from countries that are considered leaders in research in innovation like the USA, UK, and Italy to deliver high-quality results and studies instead of non-African authors conducting studies on African family businesses solely. According to the empirical results discussed in Chapter Four, African authors focused on only 11 topics with transgenerational entrepreneurship being popular with six studies based on it, followed by institutional theory, and entrepreneurial vision/success. The methodology adopted was overwhelmingly a qualitative approach.

Suggestions for future research topics could also be found in the suggestions made by authors who did review articles already on entrepreneurship research globally (see Table 2.1). The first review article was conducted by Goel and Jones for the period from 2001 to 2015 with 59 articles, while Lopez-Fernandez et al. (2016) conducted a review on entrepreneurship research amongst family businesses for the period from 2003 to 2011 with 98 articles. These two review articles suggest that the following topics be researched in more detail in the future:

- Scopes and model of entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation (Specific activities, processes, resources, and competencies).
- Competency to exploit and explore between family businesses and non-family businesses.
- Influence of the organizational culture of family firms in their innovative behaviour.
- Social and individual characteristics in the entrepreneurial process.

- The success and continuity of family businesses in contexts not yet analysed.
- The cultural and socioeconomic environment in the process of creation.

Besides the suggestions identified in the above paragraphs, other researchers like Hernandez-Linares and Lopez-Fernandez (2018); Cardella et al. (2020); Jamil et al. (2021) and Hadri et al. (2023) have suggested the following topics to be pursued internationally on entrepreneurship amongst family business, namely:

- How family business's individuality and heterogeneity influence entrepreneurial orientation within family businesses.
- How family structure and evolution affect entrepreneurship orientation.
- Economic development and succession in relation to entrepreneurship in family businesses.
- The role and support of family members as well as parents in entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial management of family businesses.
- Sustainability of entrepreneurial family businesses.
- A comprehensive model that analyses and expands on entrepreneurial family businesses.
- Heterogeneity of family businesses affects conflict management.

The latest review conducted by Anwar et al. in 2023, for the period from 2010 to 2021 based on 570 articles, suggests that future research should focus on:

- Socioemotional wealth and family business internationalisation.
- Socioemotional wealth and family heterogeneity.
- Gender, success, and entrepreneurial orientation.
- The role of family members and the family influence on the family business's entrepreneurial orientation.

This study's results have revealed that 18 studies have been done on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses from 2010 to 2023. Only 14 of those studies were conducted by 22 African authors from different 13 institutions in six African countries. This shows that Africa is still behind and entrepreneurship research on African family businesses lacks and is needed. It is recommended that since only

six out of 54 African countries have contributed to this field, the remaining 48 countries should participate and contribute to this field of entrepreneurship in the African family business. Suggestions for future research topics to be pursued by African researchers on entrepreneurship amongst family businesses should include topics identified by the review articles suggested above.

### **5.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The contributions of this bibliometric study are theoretical and twofold. Firstly, the analysis of topics revealed the trends in this field of entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses, which could assist them in better understanding which topics have been investigated mostly and which still need to be investigated, also provides a clear road map for future researchers to specific research topics in this field that need to be focused on.

Secondly, the evolution of entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses shows the current state of this field in Africa and helps future researchers to understand better whether this field is developing or lacking, and at this state, it is both developing and lacking based on the results, as shown in figure 4.4 that the study started to increase in 2018 to three studies and four in 2020 but it is not enough and lacking compared to studies done globally.

In summary, this study also helps future researchers in identifying topics and trends that Africa is behind by comparing with what has been done globally and topics African researchers should focus on to keep up and evolve this field of entrepreneurship in the family business in Africa.

### **5.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE STUDY**

Despite the contributions provided in the previous section. This study has some limitations that need to be considered and addressed for future research studies and suggestions for those limitations will be provided. Firstly, the difficulties of data being presented accurately as some of the studies that meet the criteria to be part of the data collection of this study were not open access and requested payment. This makes

the results of the study to be not accurate. Secondly, the research method (desk research) adopted was restricted to Google Scholar, Mendeley, and Google search engines, and it is possible that the number of studies was limited due to the adopted research method for data collection. Thirdly, only studies conducted in English were considered fit for this study and disregarded studies conducted in other languages as English is a Medium of Instruction. Lastly, this study was only limited to published studies and did not consider nor include dissertation studies, thesis studies, conference papers, and books based on entrepreneurship in family businesses in Africa for the results to be more accurate in terms of finding the current state and trends of entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses.

Future researchers are suggested to use other sources for data collection to find more studies like ResearchGate and Scopus. Future researchers should also include studies that are conducted in other languages besides English as other countries conduct their education and academic writing in other and various languages. For instance, Zimbabwe conducts its education and academic writing in Portuguese and South Africa also has studies done in South African languages. Lastly, it is suggested that thesis studies, dissertation studies, conference papers, and books on entrepreneurship in African family businesses be included. This might make future studies deliver high-quality results and more accurate results.

## **5.7 FINAL CONCLUSION**

This study was the first to conduct a bibliometric analysis to determine the nature of entrepreneurship research already conducted amongst African family businesses. A complete review article is not possible yet, because only 18 articles have been done on entrepreneurship amongst African family businesses from 2010 to 2023. This study showed that Africa is still behind on entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses and that more research from different African authors and countries, as well as more advanced topics, are necessary, which have been identified by this study.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**TURNITIN SUMMARY**

mini-treatise chapter 1 to 5

ORIGINALITY REPORT

<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>6%</b>
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

<b>1</b>	Submitted to Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University <small>Student Paper</small>	<b>3%</b>
<b>2</b>	busman.mandela.ac.za <small>Internet Source</small>	<b>3%</b>
<b>3</b>	vital.seals.ac.za:8080 <small>Internet Source</small>	<b>2%</b>
<b>4</b>	López-Fernández, Ma Concepción, Ana Ma Serrano-Bedia, and Marta Pérez-Pérez. "Entrepreneurship and Family Firm Research: A Bibliometric Analysis of An Emerging Field", Journal of Small Business Management, 2015. <small>Publication</small>	<b>1%</b>
<b>5</b>	www.researchgate.net <small>Internet Source</small>	<b>1%</b>
<b>6</b>	hdl.handle.net <small>Internet Source</small>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
<b>7</b>	ir.uew.edu.gh:8080 <small>Internet Source</small>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

APPENDIX B  
ETHICAL CLEARANCE



FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION FOR HONOURS TREATISE

INSTRUCTIONS

- Should be completed by study leader and student.
- Must be signed off by the student, study leader and HoD.
- Submit completed form to Ms Kim Alexander.
- Please ensure that a summary of the research methodology section of the treatise is attached to this form (*Complete Annexure A*).
- **Please note that by following this ethics route, the study will NOT be allocated an ethics clearance number.**

SECTION A – STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- The student acknowledges that their research project is for academic qualification purposes only. As such, the research report or any sections thereof **may not be published**.
- The student also acknowledges that their research project **will be a desktop study** and will **make use of publicly available documents or secondary data**. No human subjects will be involved in the study as primary sources of data.

Secondary data, in this instance, refers to data that was collected and processed by someone else for some other purpose but is now being used by the researcher for another reason (Tripathy, 2013). Research utilising secondary data that both exists and has been collected in a public, academic database, for example Google Scholar, is considered desktop research, and generally does not require full ethical approval (Creswell & Poth 2017).

SECTION B – STUDENT AND RESEARCH PROJECT DETAILS

Student name & surname	Lentsoe George Mateka
Student number	219635137
Title of treatise	An overview of entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses
Qualification	BCom Honours
Department	Department of Business Management / School of Management Sciences
Study leader	Prof Elmarie Venter

## APPENDIX B: ETHICAL CLEARANCE

### SECTION C – ETHICS CRITERIA

<i>(Please tick the appropriate block)</i>		YES	NO
1.	Is there any risk of harm, embarrassment of offence, however slight or temporary, to the participant, third parties or to the communities at large?		<b>x</b>
2.	Is the study based on a research population defined as 'vulnerable' in terms of age, physical characteristics and/or disease status?		<b>x</b>
2.1	Are subjects/participants/respondents of your study:		
2.1.1	Children under the age of 18?		<b>x</b>
2.1.2	NMU staff?		<b>x</b>
2.1.3	NMU students?		<b>x</b>
2.1.4	The elderly/persons over the age of 60?		<b>x</b>
2.1.5	A sample from an institution (e.g. hospital/school)?		<b>x</b>
2.1.6	Handicapped (e.g. mentally or physically)?		<b>x</b>
3.	Does the data that will be collected require consent of an institutional authority for this study? (An institutional authority refers to an organisation that is established by government to protect vulnerable people)		<b>x</b>
3.1	Are you intending to access participant data from an existing, stored repository (e.g. school, institutional or university records)?		<b>x</b>
4.	Will the participant's privacy, anonymity or confidentiality be compromised?		<b>x</b>
4.1	Are you administering a questionnaire/survey that:		
4.1.1	Collects sensitive/identifiable data from participants?		<b>x</b>
4.1.2	Does not guarantee the anonymity of the participant?		<b>x</b>
4.1.3	Does not guarantee the confidentiality of the participant and the data?		<b>x</b>
4.1.4	Will offer an incentive to respondents to participate, i.e. a lucky draw or any other prize?		<b>x</b>
4.1.5	Will create doubt whether sample control measures are in place?		<b>x</b>
5.	Do you wish to publish any research output (i.e. article) from this study?		<b>x</b>

*Please note that if ANY of the questions above have been answered in the affirmative (YES) the student will need to complete the full ethics clearance form (MEOS REC-H application) and submit it with the relevant documentation to the Faculty RECH (Ethics) committee.*

The student hereby certifies that he/she has given his/her research careful ethical consideration and full ethics approval is not required.

### SECTION D – INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED INTO THE RESEARCH REPORT

*(The section below should be edited and aligned to the specifics of the study)*

#### 1. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

This study will follow the ethical research considerations that apply to all research in the social sciences, which are defined as moral rules and professional codes of conduct to the collection, analysis, reporting, and publication of information about research subjects (Pietilä, Nurmi, Halkoaho & Kyngäs, 2020:49). The research will, at all times, adhere to the following ethical considerations:

##### 1.1 Informed Consent

Where data is freely available on the Internet, books or other public forum, permission for further use and analysis is implied, however, the ownership of the original data must be acknowledged (Tripathy, 2013).

##### 1.2 Anonymity and Confidentiality

To ensure privacy and to protect individuals or institutions within the secondary data, a privacy plan or protocol will be in place to protect the confidentiality of the users. This may include removing identifiable information, securely storing the data and removing any sensitive information prior to distribution of the outcome of the study (where needed).

##### 1.3 Action and Competence of Researchers

The study will be undertaken in an ethically correct manner. Under no circumstances would the researcher in this study make judgments about data, falsify data or plagiarise.

##### 1.4 Respect of Intellectual Property

Intellectual property is the creation arising from intellectual activity, and this study will acknowledge and reference all ideas and sources used in the study.

##### 1.5 Beneficence

The study topic being researched is for degree purposes only and will not be published.

##### 1.6 Non-Maleficence

Non-maleficence makes sure that what is being done is not harmful and that harm is not done by omitting care or treatment. This study will make sure that no harm will come to anyone connected to the study. This body of work and the documents consulted will also adhere to the Protection of Personal Information Act (PoPIA). POPIA governs the collection, processing and sharing of personally identifiable information (PII).

##### 1.7 Applying for ethical consideration

The researcher will apply for ethical consideration from the **Department of Business Management** (Nelson Mandela University) to have the right to research within the intended domain. The research

process, in particular data collection, may only be conducted once ethical clearance has been granted, i.e., the ethics form has been signed by the student, the study leader and the Head of Department.

**SECTION E – SIGNATURES AND DATES**

L.G.M. J. J. J.  
STUDENT

19/04/2024  
DATE

[Signature]  
STUDY LEADER

19 April 2024  
DATE

[Signature]  
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

2024/04/22  
DATE

**REFERENCES**

- Cilliers, L. & Viljoen, K. (2021). A framework of ethical issues to consider when conducting internet-based research. *South African Journal of Information Management*, 23(1).
- Creswell, J.W. & Poth, C.N. (2017). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*, Sage, London.
- Pietilä, A. M., Nurmi, S. M., Halkoaho, A. & Kyngäs, H. (2020). Qualitative research: Ethical considerations. In *The application of content analysis in nursing science research*, Cham. Springer, 49-69.
- Tripathy, J.P. (2013). Secondary Data Analysis: Ethical Issues and Challenges. *Iran Journal of Public Health*. 42(12): 1478–1479.

APPENDIX C  
GENERATIVE AI AND AI-ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN WRITING PROCESS –  
USAGE DECLARATION

**ANNEXURE X: GENERATIVE AI AND AI-ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN WRITING PROCESS – USAGE DECLARATION**

According to Nelson Mandela University's Institutional Position Statement on the use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (D\_71\_24\_(2024-02-07), the following are considered recommended uses and unacceptable uses of AI by students and staff.

**Recommended uses:**

- Search engine
- Enhancing understanding
- Gaining insights
- Gathering information
- Clarifying concepts
- Critically evaluating information

**Unacceptable uses:**

- Copy and paste generated intellectual work.
- Claiming a generated product (text, image, creation) as your own.
- Generating information for assessments, projects, and assignments, unless this is explicitly instructed by the academic, who has provided clear guidelines in the form of permissions and prohibitions as to the appropriate use thereof as part of an assessment designed around the use of AI.
- Used for unfair advantage – when you are determined to deceive and do not use something in an appropriate manner.
- Making use of AI and not appropriately referencing the sources represented in the generated text, image and/or other product.
- Makes use of AI and does not ensure that the sources represented in the generated text, image and/or other product are accurate and represent the actual work of existing sources.
- Generating information via AI that may or may not represent the intellectual work of another person, people or AI and thereafter making further use of AI to disguise this information and then present it as one's own.
- When you do not follow permissions and prohibitions provided in assessment guidelines.
- When you are not transparent about its use, do not reference and acknowledge your sources.

**Student declaration:**

During the undertaking of preparing and writing this mini treatise,

I LENTSOE GEORGE MATEKA [NAME AND SURNAME], with student number

219635137, declare that *I have not used AI in an unacceptable manner as described by Nelson Mandela University's Institutional Position Statement on the use of Generative Artificial Intelligence.*

## APPENDIX C: GENERATIVE AI USAGA DECLARATION

---

I further declare that *I have used* [NAME TOOL(s) / SERVICE] *in order to* [REASON(s)].

I *also acknowledge* that I am ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of this mini treatise.

SIGNATURE STUDENT: L.G. Metz

DATE: 02/10/2024

**[NOTE:** Students must declare in their mini treatise the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the process of writing their treatise by completing this declaration statement. This statement must be included as an Appendix/Annexure in their mini treatise. AI and AI-assisted technologies do not include basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. Should AI and AI-assisted technologies not have been used in the process of writing, *not applicable (N/A)* can be entered where the NAME of the AI and the REASON used is requested. Using AI and AI-assisted technologies in their mini treatise without completing this declaration amounts to academic dishonesty. Students should note that the use of AI is detected by Turnitin and in addition to this declaration a Turnitin report is required as an Appendix/Annexure to their mini treatise

APPENDIX D  
LEARNING AGREEMENT



**FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES**

**LEARNING AGREEMENT BETWEEN STUDY LEADER AND POSTGRADUATE STUDENT FOR  
BCOM HONS MINI-TREATISE QUALIFICATIONS**

The aim of this learning agreement is to provide postgraduate students and their study leaders an opportunity to develop a sound and productive working plan. This document should be read in conjunction with the following Nelson Mandela University Policy documents:

- The General Prospectus
- Faculty of Business and Economic Sciences Prospectus
- University Code of Ethics Policy
- Policy on Intellectual Property
- Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism

These documents are available on the Nelson Mandela University's website (<http://my.mandela.ac.za/default.asp?id=308&IRCno=>) and are available on request from Ms Lindie van Rensburg ([lindie@mandela.ac.za](mailto:lindie@mandela.ac.za)).

The Faculty of Business and Economic Sciences requires all postgraduate students and their study leader(s) to complete a learning agreement. Postgraduate students and their study leader(s) should discuss the issues outlined in this agreement, to have clarity and consistency regarding the conduct of the Postgraduate student and study leader.

The postgraduate student and study leader should keep a copy of this learning agreement, including a copy send to Prof Miemie Struwig ([Miemie.struwig@mandela.ac.za](mailto:Miemie.struwig@mandela.ac.za)).

**PART A: DETAILS OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENT, STUDY LEADER(S) AND QUALIFICATION**

<b>NAME &amp; SURNAME:</b>	Lentsoe George Mateka
<b>STUDENT NUMBER:</b>	219635137
<b>QUALIFICATION:</b>	BCOM Honours in Business Management
<b>YEAR OF REGISTRATION:</b>	2024
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b>	Department of Business Management / School of Management Sciences
<b>STUDY LEADER:</b>	Prof Elmarie Venter
<b>TITLE:</b>	An overview of entrepreneurship research amongst African family businesses

## APPENDIX D: LEARNING AGREEMENT

### PART B: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENT AND STUDY LEADER(S)

#### POSTGRADUATE STUDENT:

As a postgraduate candidate, the student is expected to apply him- or herself to meeting the following reasonable responsibilities.

The postgraduate Student accepts and undertake the following responsibilities:

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL
Complete all the required components of the academic programme as stipulated.	L.G.
Plan and execute the research study as agreed to with the guidance of the study leader (and co-study leader, where applicable).	L.G.
Ensure that the research proposal (Chapter 1-3) is submitted at the stipulated date.	L.G.
Adhere to the principles of accepted safety and health standards, ethical research practice as per Nelson Mandela University Code of Conduct for Researchers (IRC 404.01), Policy on Research Ethics (IRC 404.02), specific codes of the discipline (where applicable) and conventions regarding plagiarism as per Nelson Mandela Policy for the Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism (IRC 305.04).	L.G.
Make regular appointments with study leader(s) to update study leaders(s) on progress or any difficulties encountered in executing the academic project as planned to ensure timeous remedial action where required.	L.G.
Keep written record of supervision sessions and the decisions agreed to.	L.G.
Submit regular outputs from the academic project to ensure effective guidance and input by study leader(s).	L.G.
Ensure that written work submitted has been proofread and of an acceptable academic standard.	L.G.
Ensure that the necessary amendments or revisions decided upon with study leader(s) are made regularly and resubmitted as agreed for further guidance.	L.G.
Take responsibility for the final production of the treatise for examination and final submission at the specified dates.	L.G.
Submit a manuscript to the study leader prior to the time of the approval of examiner reports (for purpose of awarding the doctoral degree).	L.G.
The postgraduate student has read all the relevant strategic and policy documents related to their relevant qualification.	L.G.
The postgraduate student has familiarised him- or herself with the internet-based plagiarism detection service; Turnitin software.	L.G.
The postgraduate student endeavours to partake in workshops and training related to the research project	L.G.

#### STUDY LEADER / CO-STUDY LEADER:

The responsibilities outlined below are reasonable expectations of academics or any other persons who are undertaking the supervision of candidates.

The study leader(s) accepts and undertake the following responsibilities:

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL
Clarify respective roles of student, study leader, and co-study leader (where relevant) to ensure that student and study leader (s) are clear about channels of communication as well as expectations. Preferably such clarification should be contained in a study leader or learning agreement	E.V.
Confer or make contact with the student regularly (minimum once a month) to provide academic guidance to ensure the development of research skills and competencies relevant to the discipline and the specific study, and to ensure adherence to university requirements and/or discipline standards.	E.V.
Monitor progress of the student and submit reports on student progress as required by the university and by relevant scholarship funding bodies.	E.V.
Keep a record of supervision sessions and provide feedback, within the timeframe agreed upon, to enable student progress.	E.V.

## APPENDIX D: LEARNING AGREEMENT

Study leaders must maintain an adherence to accepted safety and health standards, as well as ethical research practice as per Nelson Mandela University Code of Conduct for Researchers (IRC 404.01), Policy on Research Ethics (IRC 404.02), specific codes of the discipline (where applicable) and conventions regarding plagiarism as per Nelson Mandela Policy for the Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism (IRC 305.04) and advise their students to maintain these standards as well.	E.V.
Provide the relevant information to the student so that the candidate submits the treatise for examination and final submission on the correct date and format.	E.V.
The study leader(s) to consult Turnitin report submitted by the student to the internet-based plagiarism detection service; Turnitin software.	E.V.

### PART C: TERMS OF LEARNING AGREEMENT

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNICATION			
The contact details of the study leader(s) were provided to the postgraduate student.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	<b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Specify frequency and communication channel for meetings (i.e. telephone, email, face-to-face).	In Person, via email and Teams		
In case of the appointment of a co-study leader(s), how will meetings and communication between all be organised?	Via email, WhatsApp Group and/or Teams		
Specify who is responsible for scheduling meetings and how far in advance these meetings should be scheduled.	Both the supervisor and the student can schedule a meeting. General meetings on content is organised by Prof Venter.		
Specify the procedure for changing the meeting date and time.	Both the supervisor and the student can schedule a meeting. General meetings on content is organised by Prof Venter.		
Specify frequency and duration of meetings (approx.).	Weekly – an hour depending on the topic.		
Specify who will set the agenda and take notes.	See previous.		
Clarify whether there will be any expectation regarding regular email communication.	The student needs to respond to deadlines set by the supervisor and Prof Struwig as coordinator of EBML410.		
Indicate the availability of communication of study leader during period of research and/or ordinary leave.	N/A		
List the roles, responsibilities of study leader, co-study leader(s) and student.	The role of the study leader is to provide information and guidance on a particular topic to the student. The role of the student is to make the corrections and indicate to the study leader if there are any uncertainties or questions.		
<b>Comments:</b>			
RESEARCH PLAN / TIMEFRAME			
Specify the research plan and timeframe	See EBML410 module guide for deadlines.		
Specify how changes to the research plan / timeframe will be dealt with.			
Was the postgraduate student informed of the timeframes	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	<b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Specify remedial action if schedule is not adhered to?	All correspondence between the student and the supervisor will be in written format or via a recording of the Teams meeting.		
<b>Comments:</b>			
SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN MATERIAL AND FEEDBACK			
Specify how often written work should be submitted to the study leader(s).	Deadlines is provided by the EBML410 module guide, as well as by the supervisor via email.		


## APPENDIX D: LEARNING AGREEMENT


Specify the timeframe for feedback.		
Specify remedial action if feedback agreement is not adhered to?	Inform the student via email correspondence.	
<b>ETHICS APPROVAL</b>		
	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
The postgraduate student was informed that all research projects require ethical approval?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The postgraduate student was informed that it is his/her responsibility to apply for ethics?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:		
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>		
	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
The postgraduate student was informed that all intellectual property resulting from research conducted for postgraduate degrees, including all publications, is governed by the Intellectual Property Policy (IRC 401.01)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The student was informed that the intellectual property rights resulting from a postgraduate's research shall vest in the University	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:		

The **STUDENT** and the **STUDY LEADER** confirms that:

1. They have read and understood this Learning Agreement,
2. They agree to accept its content for the duration of the study period as per the qualification stipulated above.

**SIGNATURES:**

Student: 

Study leader: 

## APPENDIX E: ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

### APPENDIX E ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

DATE	AUTHORS	COUNTRY	TITLES	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	MAIN FINDINGS	LIMITATION	IMPLICATIONS	FUTURE SUGGESTIONS
1994	Dyer Jr, W.G. and Handler, W.	United States	Entrepreneurship and Family Business: Exploring the Connections	Qualitative	The researchers found that entrepreneurs do not manage the process of succession very well as it is a complicated process because it includes dynamics of the business, dynamics of the family, employees that are not part of the family and technical legal and tax issue and that the role of the family becomes important to the entrepreneur and the business when succession begins..	XXXXX	This study helps to identify the topics to be researched in the future and provide knowledge to scholars and practitioners about the entrepreneurship and family business comparison.	To examine and investigate the understanding of the Role of the Family in developing entrepreneurs, investigating the role of the family as one of the "success factors", to explore the performance between businesses that are family-owned and family-managed to businesses that are family-owned and professionally managed and to investigate the life of a business venture, when the entrepreneur faces retirement and succession.
1994	Hoy, F. and Verser, T.G.	United States	Emerging business, emerging field: Entrepreneurship and the family firm	XXXXX	Researchers found that this study proposes that the fields of entrepreneurship and family business consist of separate and distinct but overlapping domains.	XXXXX	The findings of this study implicate both scholars and practitioners as they can benefit from the findings by learning how to achieve entrepreneurship.	To investigate the following topics: Transfer of the founder's vision to other family members, recognition of the point at which new venture becomes a family business and subsequent implications, strategies for founder's ouster when necessary for survival and growth, sustaining the innovativeness of the founder, fostering innovation among family members, balancing risk and innovation among prospective successors, delineating venture opportunities among heirs, venture survival v. demands for asset distribution, contending with family members who become competitors, implications of asset value on family demands for consumption, family members as agents of change, interpreneurship, family-owned tax-exempt organizations, family foundations as mechanisms for family employment, family foundations as mechanisms for accomplishing nonbusiness-related venture owner objectives, implications of family on the growth v. profits dilemma, strategies for achieving venture growth and family wealth, matching venture growth to family growth, shared visions, family and nonfamily, influence of family's values and priorities on nature of firm, intergenerational strategic thinking, variations in family firms, created v. purchased, compatibility of organizational and family life cycles.

## APPENDIX E: ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

1994	Brockhaus Sr, R.H.	United States	Entrepreneurship and Family Business Research: Comparisons, Critique, and Lessons	Qualitative	A researcher found that beside the difficulties faced by entrepreneurship and family business researchers, the importance of both to the economic scene is so great that research must continue to be undertaken with careful attention to reduce the pitfalls of earlier researchers in both areas of entrepreneurship and family business.	XXXXX	The results of this study suggest possible developmental processes for the family business research field and offer opportunities for family business researchers to build upon the foundations prepared by entrepreneurship researchers. History offers cautions as well to the future and value of family business research.	The topics to be investigated and explored are, ethics and values, strategic management, marketing, financing, corporate venturing, individual characteristics, and education.
1997	Poutziouris, P., O'Sullivan, K, and Nicolescu, L.	England	The [Re]- Generation of Family-Business Entrepreneurship in the Balkans	Qualitative	Researchers found that most family businesses in the Balkans are in the existence and survival stages because of challenges they face such as market location, pricing of goods, and the establishment of clear strategic goals. The biggest challenge family businesses in the Balkans experience is the objective placement of goods within the marketplace, and with pricing policies.	The study is only based on the family businesses in the Balkans and the findings cannot be generalised as the data is collected from a single place.	Institutionalisation of Progressive Legal and Tax Regimes: These would provide incentives for the companies operating in the shadow economy to emerge, and to reverse the entrepreneurial and capital drain through participation in the formal economy. Research Agenda: Agencies working for the development of family business must commission policy-oriented research to explore empirically the nature of family-business dynamics. Family Business Forums: The participation of family firms from different industrial backgrounds, generations, and cultures is of paramount importance in ensuring the design of a family-business development programme that will serve the real needs of growth-inspired family firms. Educational Programmes on Entrepreneurial Business Management. These should be designed to meet the aspirations of the new wave of family entrepreneurs, for whom we have coined the terms entrepreneurs (family members succeeding) or intrapreneurs (loyal long-serving staff destined for managerial positions).	XXXXX

## APPENDIX E: ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

2003	Yan, J. and Sorenson, R.L.	United States	Collective entrepreneurship in family firms: The influence of leader attitudes and behaviors	Qualitative	Researchers found that the proposed model of relationships among leadership, attitude, behavior, and collective entrepreneurship was supported.	The study adopted a key informant methodology which might lead to a lack of standardization and possible perception inflation due to the single self-reporting source for each measure.	XXXXX	To conduct a systemic approach to study collective entrepreneurship and to examine the effect of collective entrepreneurship on the durability of firms.
2004	Basu, A.	United States and United Kingdom	Entrepreneurial aspirations among family business owners: An analysis of ethnic business owners in the UK	Qualitative	The researcher's main finding is that despite the importance of family in their businesses, ethnic minority entrepreneurs are far from homogeneous in their overall aspirations and goals and that it is also possible to differentiate between business-first, family-first, money-first and lifestyle-first aspirations or orientations.	XXXXX	This study contributes to the knowledge of the purpose and aspirations of ethnic minority immigrant family business owners, as well as on the nature of family businesses and ethnic minority businesses. This study also implies that policymakers need to treat family businesses as heterogeneous rather than homogeneous groups and practitioners should know that entrepreneurial aspirations might change, through specific skills-building programs.	XXXXX
2004	C Salvato	Italy	Predictors of Entrepreneurship in Family Firms	Qualitative	Researchers have found that the nature of entrepreneurship in small and medium-sized family businesses has an unbreakable connection to each CEO's characteristics, elements of the family-business relationship, organisational and governance attributes, and ownership and vary from one type of family businesses.	XXXXX		XXXXX
2004	Zahra, S.A., Hayton, J.C. and Salvato, C.	United States and Italy	Entrepreneurship in family vs. non-family firms: A resource-based analysis of the effect of organizational culture	Qualitative	1. Hypothesis one predicted that family businesses' individual-versus-group orientation has established a U-shaped relationship with entrepreneurship. 2. Hypothesis two showed that entrepreneurship has a support from a culture that has a value for new knowledge from customers, suppliers and competitors. 3. Family businesses has more influence on entrepreneurship than non-family businesses.	The sample of the study do not include all manufacturing industries in the United States and sample contains data from one geographic region in the United States and results may not be applicable to all sectors of the economy and limit generalisation to other regions. Lastly, the study focused only on four dimensions of culture and entrepreneurship and disregard other dimensions.	XXXXX	To investigate how organisational culture affects entrepreneurship in different national cultural settings. To determine key moderators of the relationship between business cultures and entrepreneurship.

## APPENDIX E: ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

2004	Lloyd P.S, James J.C, and Jess H.C	Canada	Entrepreneurial management and governance in family firms: An introduction	XXXXX	Researchers found that family businesses can be more complex than non-family businesses and that there is an interplay between family culture, family business culture, and the extant culture that affects the goals, strategy, structure, and performance of a family business and succession provides an important mechanism for organizational renewal.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
2005	Getz, D. and Petersen, T.	Canada and Denmark	Growth and profit-oriented entrepreneurship among family business owners in the tourism and hospitality industry	Quantitative (case studies)	Owners with children working in the business were more growth-oriented and copreneurial owners were more growth-oriented than sole proprietors and profit and growth-oriented entrepreneurs can be differentiated in terms of goals and attitudes, and that they are also attracted to specific business types.	Comparison is done only on two resorts and in two countries based on previous research findings instead of conducting new findings	Theoretical: Tested the hypotheses on previous research findings in two resort environments in two countries by finding differences between them.	XXXXXX
2005	Dyer Jr, W.G. and Panicheva Mortensen, S	Lithuania	Entrepreneurship and family business in a hostile environment: The case of Lithuania	Qualitative	one family business and two non-family businesses broadened their sources of supply and gained new markets for their goods by forming alliances outside Lithuania. Family businesses focused more on social capital for needed financial resources than non-family businesses.	The study only used three family businesses and three non-family businesses. Results cannot be used to generalise on the other family and non-family businesses did not participate in the study.	XXXXX	To investigate if entrepreneurial strategies and resources needed to succeed differ according to the type of hostile environments and types of families that are more successful in creating growing businesses in hostile environment.
2005	Zahra, SA	United States	Entrepreneurial risk taking in family firms	Quantitative	Researchers found that family ownership and involvement promote entrepreneurship, whereas the long tenures of CEO founders have the opposite effect and the results urge managers to capitalize on the skills and talents of their family members in promoting entrepreneurship and selectively venturing into new market arenas.	The study did not include all the ownership structures meaning the data should be represented carefully. The results of this study cannot be represented in other countries and industries different from the one used in the research and cannot be generalised as well as the data used is from the United States manufacturing companies.	The findings of the study show that long CEO tenures have a negative effect on family businesses in terms of innovation, new market entry, and key pathways of profitability of the business. The findings also highlight a need to better understand the nature of entrepreneurial risk-taking among family firms.	To study family firms over time or across various stages of their life cycles. To explore various contingencies that influence agency-based effects.

## APPENDIX E: ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

2006	Morrison, A.	United Kingdom	A contextualisation of entrepreneurship	XXXXX	A researcher found that the understanding of the entrepreneurial process, as it interplays with family business, is best served by reference to the cultural, industry setting and organisational context within which entrepreneurs are embedded.	XXXXX	The tourism industry has been deliberately selected as an illustrative context due to the low degree of entrepreneurial behaviour that it has traditionally exhibited. Through the application of the model, explanations are provided for this, and conclusions are drawn that do classify small family tourism businesses as a manifestation of entrepreneurship as broadly conceived.	XXXXX
2006	Niehm, L.S. and Miller, N.J.	United States	Entrepreneurship and the Impact of Managerial Role on Family Business Success	Quantitative	Researchers found that most single-role managers had higher median business income and profit compared to dual-role managers. Dual-role managers' success remained stable over-time	XXXXX	XXXXX	To explore and investigate the following: The overlap between the family and business fields, strategies for managing conflict and role ambiguity, comparison of the effectiveness of single and dual-role management of family businesses, and interaction between managerial demands and the family.
2007	Carr, J.C. and Sequeira, J.M.	United States	Prior family business exposure as intergenerational influence and entrepreneurial intent: A Theory of Planned Behavior approach	Quantitative	Researchers found that exposure to a prior family business serves as an important intergenerational influence on entrepreneurial intent and also the support for mediating effects of attitudes towards business ownership, perceived family support, and ESE on whether individuals intend to start their own business was found.	The study adopted a cross-sectional research design which might cause the study to suffer from common method bias.	Firstly, this study includes individuals who are in the gestation stage of the business. Secondly, past family business research on the roles of parents and children within the business has focused primarily on business succession and the challenges that can occur when these children decide to accept or reject the opportunity to join the family business. Lastly, results empirically contribute overall to Ajzen's (2002) arguments on the residual effects of past behavior on behavioral intent.	To explore the quality of the prior family business experience a nascent entrepreneur receives, to examine perceived versus actual subjective norms regarding business start-up.
2008	Huovinen, J. and Tihula, S.	Finland	Family business and habitual entrepreneurship: Differences and similarities	Quantitative	Researchers found that there were more family entrepreneurs among portfolio entrepreneurs than among the other types of entrepreneurs. found that family firms compared to non-family firms, there were fewer owners in the family firms and the owners had also lower educational qualifications. However, family firms reached greater sales growth than their counterparts.	The findings cannot be generalised across Finland as the study was based on a certain size of family businesses in the Eastern area of Finland and comparisons between family and non-family businesses are made without controlling the effects of the industry sector.	XXXXX	XXXXX
2009	Shepherd, D. and Haynie, J.M.	United States	Family business, identity conflict, and an expedited entrepreneurial process: A process of resolving identity conflict	XXXXX	Researchers found that family business expeditious its opportunity belief formation more when the identity conflict is lesser, and there is a negative relation between identity conflict and expeditious opportunity belief formation.	XXXXX	XXXXX	To investigate a potential trigger of identity conflict between the family and the business identities in a family business, to develop and validate a measure of family-business meta-identity and to examine heterogeneity in family businesses.

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2010	Wang, Y. and Poutziouris, P.	United Kingdom and Cyprus	Entrepreneurial risk taking: empirical evidence from UK family firms	Quantitative	The results suggest that individual and familial variables will determine the risk-taking propensity, specifically entrepreneur's industrial tenure, age, and the controlling generation in family businesses. Furthermore, risk-taking intensity correlates with business performance.	The cross-sectional rather than longitudinal design of the study determines that it can only proffer a snapshot of the scenario and the study is based on a single respondent from each family business, which can be biased to a certain extent. The study also excluded non-incorporated firms, meaning the results cannot be generalised.	The current study excludes non-incorporated firms. Future explorative studies in a similar vein may be executed through channels of national and local development agencies to capture non-incorporated firms.	To examine and validate the role of agency theory and altruism in interpreting risk-taking and explore stewardship and stakeholder theories that could be incorporated to lead a new round of studies in entrepreneurial venturing.
2010	Sciascia, S., Mazzola, P., Astrachan, J.H. and Pieper, T.M.	Italy and United States	The role of family ownership in international entrepreneurship: exploring nonlinear effects	Quantitative	Researchers found a nonlinear relationship between family ownership and international entrepreneurship on their analysis of their results, which adds more evidence to the prevalence of nonlinear relationships in family businesses	The first limitation is that the cross-sectional nature of the study limits the possibility of making proper causal inferences. Secondly, the results cannot be used to generalize other countries as data were only collected in the United States. Thirdly, the speculation of what triggers an owning family's decision to venture into foreign markets. Lastly, international entrepreneurship was only measured in the scale of internationalization and disregard its scope and differentiating between modes of internalization and value chain activities.	Family business owners, managers, and advisors can benefit from the findings of this study in sustaining the international entrepreneurship processes of their businesses.	To include other countries in a similar study and investigate immigration status, ethnical background, kinship ties in the country of origin, the number of generations owning the business, and ownership dispersion.
2010	Casillas, J.C., Moreno, A.M. and Acedo, F.J.	Spain	Internationalization of Family Businesses: A Theoretical Model Based on International Entrepreneurship Perspective	Qualitative	Researchers found that family businesses have different characteristics that make them unique from non-family businesses, such as ownership, management, family and feelings, and short and long-term financial goals and growth.	XXXXX	XXXXX	Examining the dimensions of internationalization of family businesses and including larger samples of companies from different countries

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2010	Nordqvist, M. and Melin, L.	Sweden	Entrepreneurial families and family firms	Quantitative	Researchers found that each of the five articles used in their research present a resource that advances the entrepreneurship and the family business research fields of research and they all added to the exploration of their continued integration and cross-fertilization.	Researchers found that each of the five articles used in their research present a resource that advances the entrepreneurship and the family business research fields of research and they all added to the exploration of their continued integration and cross-fertilization.	XXXXXX	XXXXX
2010	Philipp Sieger Thomas Zellweger Robert S. Nason Eric Clinton	Europe and Latin America	Portfolio entrepreneurship in family firms: A resource-based perspective	Quantitative	Researchers found that human capital on a meta-industry level, reflective of general knowledge of how to do business and whom to do it with, appeared to be of crucial importance at the later stages of the portfolio entrepreneurship process	Researchers used case studies that have not all been developed by authors	XXXXXX	XXXXX
2010	Blenkinsopp, J. and Owens, G.	United Kingdom	At the heart of things. The role of the "married" couple in entrepreneurship and family business	Qualitative	Copreneurship has been examined by researchers in both fields and, although there are limitations to the current understanding, it clearly represents an important phenomenon, and the role of spousal support in entrepreneurship is identified as particularly significant.	XXXXXX	Copreneurship, and other forms of small family firms, represent a high proportion of new ventures and there are, therefore, considerable policy benefits to gaining greater understanding of the dynamics of such ventures.	XXXXX
2010	Uhlaner, L.M., Kellermanns, F.W., Eddleston, K.A. and Hoy, F.	The Netherlands, United States and Germany	The entrepreneuring family: a new paradigm for family business research	Qualitative	Researcher's findings stated that : over time, successful family firms may alternate between periods of exploration and exploitation, adopting different company strategies over time to maintain their success and also suggest that the problem and conflict may raise during the sharing of ownership across generations.	Small sample cases result suggests that success over the long-term does not necessarily require uniformly high EO across all dimensions.	XXXXX	XXXXX

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2010	Hussain, J.G., Scott, J.M. and Matlay, H.	United Kingdom	The impact of entrepreneurship education on succession in ethnic minority family firms	Qualitative	Researchers have found it emerges that entrepreneurship education provision in UK HEIs is insufficiently customised to, and focused on, the specific entrepreneurial needs of graduates. Educators should take into account the complex socio-economic and cultural differences between native and ethnic minority learning environments. Effective entrepreneurship education emerges as crucial to the survival and growth of ethnic minority family businesses in the UK and could contribute positively to ownership transfer in this type of firm	The proposed theoretical model has not been empirically tested and it is only indicative of the impact that entrepreneurship education could have on succession in small ethnic minority family businesses in the UK.	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
2011	Weismeier-Sammer, D.	Austria	Entrepreneurial behavior in family firms: A replication study	Quantitative	A researcher found that the replication's results coincide in most parts compared to the original study. However, regarding the relation between strategic planning efforts and entrepreneurial behavior, the replication provides new insights into the entrepreneurial behavior of family firms by stressing the importance of considering organizational size in family-firm research.	The study is based on responses from only one person per family business, which might not fully capture the family's influence. The results cannot be presented nor transferred to other industries as the sample was limited to the food and beverage industry and the study applied a two-step approach to define family firms.	XXXXX	To examine entrepreneurial activity in family firms and to explore the emerging field of familiness in a corporate entrepreneurship context (as the consideration of family influence through family-specific resources and capabilities)
2011	Eddleston, K.A., Kellermanns, F.W. and Zellweger, T.M.	United States, Germany and Switzerland	Exploring the entrepreneurial behavior of family firms: Does the stewardship perspective explain differences?	Quantitative	Researchers found that family-to-firm unity can compensate for low human capital, unexpectedly, we also found that family-to-firm unity can dampen the positive relationship between human capital and corporate entrepreneurship	the study adopted a cross-sectional design which does not allow researchers to argue causality and exposes researchers to problems of common method bias and researchers relied on the CEO as a key informant in our study	XXXXX	To investigate additional variables characterizing family influence and the stewardship perspective of the family firm, to investigate the extent to which stewardship behaviors can be intentionally introduced into a business
2011	P Sieger, T Zellweger, RS Nason and E Clinton	Switzerland, United States, and Ireland	Portfolio entrepreneurship in family firms: a resource-based perspective	Quantitative	Researchers found that human capital on a meta-industry level, reflective of general knowledge of how to do business and whom to do it with, appeared to be of crucial importance at the later stages of the portfolio entrepreneurship process	Researchers used case studies that have not all been developed by authors	XXXXX	To investigate the relationship between industry-specific human capital and the number of portfolio companies under control, and to explore how an industry-specific resource evolves into a meta-industry resource.

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2011	Hamilton, E	United Kingdom	Entrepreneurial learning in family business: A situated learning perspective	Qualitative	A researcher found that in family business the social dynamic of a community of practice, its power relations, and conditions of legitimacy define the possibilities for learning through participation and that socially situated learning theory can offer insights into the complex processes of succession and the forms of transition between the generations, a fundamental area of inquiry in family business research.	The paper draws on an empirical study of two generations from five families, the founders of a business and their successors. The interview approach adopted phenomenological techniques. A thematic analysis identified conceptual frameworks to make sense of the data in a "quasi grounded" approach. Finally, the three main principles introduced from situated learning theory – communities of practice, legitimate peripheral participation, and cycles of reproduction and transformation provided a conceptual framework to analyse the empirical material.	The experience of the second generation both in the family business and in overlapping contexts of learning-in-practice brings innovation and change as well as continuity. The study also suggests that the complex process of succession might be informed by the understanding of the importance of the nature and extent of participation in the family business over time	Further exploration of the social and relational contexts of entrepreneurial learning
2012	Cruz, A.D., Hamilton, E. and Jack, S.L.	United Kingdom	Understanding entrepreneurial cultures in family businesses: A study of family entrepreneurial teams in Honduras	Qualitative	Researchers found that that entrepreneurial cultures are transmitted via long intergenerational interaction and continued via the involvement of junior generations in the identification and pursuit of opportunities.	The findings of this study cannot be generalised in other religions as the focus was on Honduran family business groups and because family business values, goals, and objectives might vary within or across national cultures	This study contributes to our understanding about entrepreneurial cultures in family businesses.	Investigating entrepreneurial cultures was carried out in alternative geographical contexts and cultures
2012	S Kraus, JB Craig, C Dibrell, S Märk	Australia, United States and Austria	Family firms and entrepreneurship: contradiction or synonym?	Qualitative	Researchers found that the following topics have been gaining more focus in the field of family business research: start-up entrepreneurship, strategic management (ambidexterity), international entrepreneurship (born-again globals), corporate entrepreneurship (corporate venturing), or innovation management (open systems).	XXXXX	XXXXX	To study how family businesses can leverage their unique resources, capabilities, and systems to compete and to become true "entrepreneurial family firms"

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2012	SA Zahra	United States	Organizational learning and entrepreneurship in family firms: Exploring the moderating effect of ownership and cohesion	Quantitative	Researchers found that data from 741 firms show that family ownership is positively associated with the breadth and speed of learning but is negatively associated with the depth of learning. Though cohesiveness does not alleviate the negative effect of family ownership on the depth of learning, it amplifies the effect of family ownership on the breadth and speed of learning. Organizational learning, especially its breadth and depth, positively influences the pace of family firms' entrepreneurship	The data of this study were collected from the same primary source and at one point in time whereas the relationships examined usually unfold over time, favoring future longitudinal research designs and analyses.	The results suggest that family firm managers need to recognize that adaptation to the external environment begins within their own family	To explore the influence of specific factors that are related to the family and its firm and how they influence organizational learning. To link the three dimensions of learning (breadth, depth, and speed) to various measures of operational and strategic performance
2012	Sandhu, N., Hussain, J. and Matlay, H.	United Kingdom	Entrepreneurship education and training needs of family businesses operating in the agricultural sector of India	Qualitative and quantitative	Results show that owner/managers of small family businesses have low levels of EET and hence higher needs. Lack of sufficient funds and low awareness about the availability of training are the most significant challenges for these family firms in accessing financial education and training. Factors such as level of education and training of the owner/manager were found to be major determinants of family firms' take up of EET.	The results of the study cannot be generalised as the focus was only on Indian family businesses in the state of Punjab within the agricultural industry.	XXXXXX	To conduct a study similar to the current one with a larger sample and various geographical areas
2013	Puri, M. and Robinson, D.T.,	United States	The economic psychology of entrepreneurship and family business	Qualitative	Researchers found that entrepreneurs have a positive mindset towards their businesses and future, they are not afraid of taking and accepting risks and are motivated by nonpecuniary enjoyment of work than wage-earners. Researchers also found that there are important differences within various types of entrepreneurship such as mode of entry.	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
2013	Lingas, K.	Greece	Family businesses and the gender of entrepreneurship	Qualitative	In this paper, based on the findings of the two case-studies addressing the issues of succession, participation, and exclusion of women in family businesses, we will explore how the concept of 'gender' informs representations and practices, which reflect social attitudes - or the construction thereof - towards the 'division of labor' between men and women in the world of entrepreneurship.	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX

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2014	Nóbrega, G.J. and Hoffmann, V.E.	Brazil	Family businesses and the creation of entrepreneurship through their internal resources.	Qualitative	Researchers found that although the family businesses used in this study have positive resources that foster entrepreneurship, it could not be classified as enterprising family since the culture of this organization does not meet the requirements described by Habbershon (2006) for an entrepreneurial family firm	The findings of this study cannot be generalised as it was only based on a single case study and also limits the analyses to the characteristics of this organization, especially, its size and the industry which operates.	XXXXX	To investigate entrepreneurship in family business (applying y the Habbershon model )
2014	Bchini, B.	Tunisia	Entrepreneurship: A key to minimizing the risks of Tunisian family businesses	Qualitative	Researchers found that the results indicate that the dimensions of entrepreneurship directly impacted the different risks affecting family businesses and did not indicate the degree of importance of each dimension.	The fundings of this study cannot be used to generalise the all businesses as the focus was only on family businesses and the transverse dataused in the study may update the causal statements being supported by the empirical results.	XXXXX	To investigate the dimension of entrepreneurship for types of risk , to explore the degree of importance of each dimension in entrepreneurial risk reduction of family businesses, investigate the sources of risk to be able to predict the type of innovation to develop within the company, with which leadership and how to calculate risk propensity.
2014	Le Breton-Miller, I., Miller, D. and Bares, F.	Canada	Governance and entrepreneurship in family firms: Agency, behavioral agency and resource-based comparisons	Qualitative	Researchers found that agency theory, behavioral agency and resource-based do not only differ from one another in the entrepreneurial performance of family businesses they each contain contradictory views.	XXXXX	XXXXX	To investigate agency, behavioral agency, and resource-based on different types of family firms.
2015	P Jaskiewicz, JG Combs, SB Rau	Canada, United States and Germany	Entrepreneurial legacy: Toward a theory of how some family firms nurture transgenerational entrepreneurship	Qualitative	Researchers found that family firms are less entrepreneurial, on average, especially after the founder departs.	XXXXX	This finding has implications for the development of theory on secondhand imprinting in non-family firms	To explore factors that cause previously entrepreneurial multi-generation families to abandon their entrepreneurial legacy and investigate factors might coax traditional families into creating one.
2015	Shi, H.X., Shepherd, D.M. and Schmidts, T.	New Zealand	Social capital in entrepreneurial family businesses: the role of trust	Qualitative and quantitative	Researchers' findings indicate that three patterns of trusting relationships were identified, each has both positive and negative effects on entrepreneurship and innovation in family businesses and there is a potential "dark side" of trust that incurs extra cost and commitment to family businesses in their entrepreneurial processes.	Used only qualitative on larger sample sizes instead of using both qualitative and qualitative methods to generalise the findings and insights and clarity is needed on social capital and the potential "dark side" of trust in family businesses across generations	Family business owner-managers should try to avoid relying on a single type of trust because it may incur extra costs to the entrepreneurial processes. They need to understand better why they cannot trust all others but trust certain actors in their business and social networks before assigning resources to specific business activities.	XXXXX

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2015	Machek, O. and Votavová, P.	The Czech Republic	Advantages and disadvantages of family entrepreneurship and how to prevent distress: Evidence from the Czech Republic	Qualitative	Researchers have found that the findings are confronted with the current empirical findings and that family firm managers didn't perceive any particular need for government support.	The adopted methodology(qualitative) does not allow to generalise the results as the data is based on the interview, information can be biased and participants can withhold information or lie.	XXXXX	To explore how exactly is knowledge and know-how disseminated in family firms and how this process differs from non-family firms, to investigate how to improve leadership to avoid damaging family ties while being strict enough and to investigate how to compensate children who don't want to participate in the family firm to prevent envy and conflicts with their siblings.
2017	Woodfield, P., Woods, C. and Shepherd, D.	New Zealand	Sustainable entrepreneurship: another avenue for family business scholarship?	Quantitative	Researchers found that although sustainable entrepreneurship has been traditionally concentrated in the environmental and social responsibility literature, there are emerging paths where family businesses can be considered alongside community-based enterprises.	The study did not include the firm size, geographic or industry context in the data collection to get accurate findings.	The findings suggest that future research into sustaining family businesses across generations could be situated under sustainable entrepreneurship scholarship.	To investigate the sustainability of a family business invokes altruism, and to explore the connection between the preservation of a family business across generations and the long-term employment of employees
2017	Wang, D., Wang, L. and Chen, L.	china	Unlocking the influence of family business exposure on entrepreneurial intentions	Quantitative	Researchers found that the results from a sample of 131 Chinese business family offspring support that perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards are positively related to entrepreneurial intentions, and this relationship is found to be partially mediated by entrepreneurial self-efficacy; additionally, offspring's family business involvement weakens the positive impact of perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards on entrepreneurial intentions but strengthens the impact of entrepreneurial self-efficacy.	Researchers assessed business family offspring's entrepreneurial intentions rather than their entrepreneurial behavior, data is collected from a single source which makes it difficult for results to be generalised and to rule out alternative explanations for the research question and limited factors were examined by focused on entrepreneurial rewards and neglected the negative aspects that children perceive from parental entrepreneurial experiences.	The findings from this research contribute to the social cognitive career theory, family business, and entrepreneurial cognition literature. Researchers also provided practical guidance for parent entrepreneurs by clarifying the impact of perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards and family business involvement on their children's entrepreneurial intentions.	To investigate real entrepreneurial behaviors and the antecedents of entrepreneurial intentions, to conduct the same study as this one by collecting data from various sources and to examine the offspring's perception of parental entrepreneurial costs such as work stress.

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2018		Thailand	Nurturing and transferring entrepreneurship in Thai business families	Qualitative	The entrepreneurship in the Thai family businesses has been growing since from early developmental stages. The founder of the family business should consider to establish the family structure before the implementation of any key practices.	Only 16 Thai family businesses participated in the study while others did not due to insecurities of their confidentiality. Researchers did not get permission to observe participants in their real working environment and family conflicts and issues was not disclosed. Lastly, the interviews were timed due to limited time granted by participants.	It is required for the family business to provide education to potential successors to nurture and transfer entrepreneurship from one generation to the other through learning by doing approach.	To examine and confirm the findings of the current study through quantitative study. To compare Thai with global family businesses. Lastly, to compare different gender of potential success to investigate the factors that influence the level of success for transgenerational entrepreneurship.
2018	Zahra, S.A.	United States	Entrepreneurial risk taking in family firms: The wellspring of the regenerative capability	Quantitative	A researcher found that research on entrepreneurial risk taking is in a state of ferment where basic concepts, definitions, measures, and causal mechanisms are being debated, reconstructed, and refined.	XXXXX	XXXXX	investigate the temporal relationships among dimensions of entrepreneurial risk-taking and regenerative capability.
2018	Kilenthong, W.T. and Rueanthip, K.	Thailand	Entrepreneurship and family businesses in Thailand	Quantitative	Researchers found that having a family member doing business increases the probability of starting a business but not its survival and the impact of working hours in a family-owned business remains significant as working in a family-owned business for a high number of hours increases both the likelihood of entrepreneurship and survival.	The study is only has limited data (house-hold information and individual information) and results cannot be generalised globally as focus was only on family businesses in Thailand.	XXXXX	XXXXX

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2019	Powers, A. and Zhao, J.	United States	Staying alive: entrepreneurship in family-owned media across generations	Qualitative (case study)	The researchers found that the company in this study began with the purchase of newspapers and start-up of a news service in 1904. By the third generation, entrepreneurial initiatives included additional newspapers, as well as a television start-up. In the fourth and fifth generations, the company evolved into what the family termed a "media development company" with a mix of revenue platforms including electronic newspapers, websites, radio stations, live events and syndicated programs.	Limitations included sample size and focus on the perspectives of family members. More research is needed to identify the struggles within the family media firm and the more troubling aspects of a family company as indicated in the literature and their possible downside to both employees and family members who work for the short term or long haul in smaller, family-owned companies.	<b>Practical implications:</b> The sustainability of family-owned media organizations occurred through a balance of entrepreneurial activities and family values. Revenue flows resulted from adapting business models from selling advertising in local newspapers to providing funding and other support to local businesses gaining footholds. Market innovation, risk and community-minded solutions resulted in survival through stages of variation, selection and retention. <b>Social implications:</b> For family media companies to thrive, entrepreneurship and adaptability are key. Significant contributions to theory from this study indicated organizational ecology is a useful tool in analyzing the evolution of a media company through stages of variation, selection and retention. After almost 80 years of operation in the retention stage, the company started over in the variation stage with new products including radio, internet, live events and community business ventures. Timely diversification was key as media and community landscapes changed.	XXXXX
2019	Porfírio, J.A., Felício, J.A. and Carrilho, T.	Portugal	Family business succession: Analysis of the drivers of success based on entrepreneurship theory	Qualitative	Researchers found that the success of family business succession can be influenced by the motivations that drive successors' attitudes toward it and the personal characteristics of successors and the organisational characteristics of the family business combined produce motivated successors.	The questions that were asked to the successors were limited to specific type of succession and sample selection as sector or type of family business was not considered	Used methodological implications by using research model and propositions to find the relation between personal characteristics successors and organisational characteristics of the family business.	XXXXX
2019	Kussudyarsana, K. and Maimun, M.H.	Indonesia	Exploring the connection between entrepreneurship and family business in Indonesian family SMEs	Qualitative and quantitative	Researchers found that strong support from family is important to entrepreneurs as it assist them to survive and perform better than entrepreneurs receiving weak family support.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

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2019	Monticelli, J.M., Bernardon, R.A., Trez, G. and dos Santos Sabrito, C.E.	Brazil	Transgenerational entrepreneurship of the family businesses: Is it in the blood or not?	Qualitative	<p>This study allowed understanding the similarities and differences of transgenerational entrepreneurship in family businesses regarding five topics: relevance of the founder, challenges, governance, and influence of the heirs who are not involved in managing the family businesses.</p>	<p>The results of the study cannot be generalised as the focus was only on Brazilian family businesses.</p>	<p>The study presents propositions with the aim to integrate entrepreneurship in the context of family businesses while highlighting the role of founders, heirs, their challenges and governance practices.</p>	XXXXX
2020		North Macedonia	Determinants of family entrepreneurship in the beekeeping sector	Qualitative	<p>A researcher found that Beekeeping in Kosovo runs entirely as a family business. Only 12 out of 32 respondents inherited the business from their families, while others started this business mostly out of curiosity. 59% of the respondents consider beekeeping as their primary income, while 32 percent as the only source of income. Only 9% of the respondents have less than 30 hives, and the beekeeping income does not have a big impact on their total income. Beekeeping is considered a dangerous business that forces beekeepers to have a second job. The most common risks are climate change and bee diseases. However, although they have a second job, their highest income derives from beekeeping. Education has the biggest role in the development of this business, while experience and technology do not play a significant role.</p>	<p>The number of respondents is small compared to the total number of beekeepers in Kosovo, so a larger number of beekeepers could give more accurate results. In addition, there is no general data on the impact of the beekeeping sector on the economy, especially on the role of this sector in reducing the unemployment rate.</p>	<p>The study adds value to the importance of artisan family businesses. Knowing the importance of family businesses, this study makes a great contribution to determining the factors that affect the development of beekeeping entrepreneurship as family business.</p>	To investigate the role of beekeeping in the economy

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2020	Salvato, C., Sargiacomo, M., Amore, M.D. and Minichilli, A.	Italy	Natural disasters as a source of entrepreneurial opportunity: Family business resilience after an earthquake	Qualitative	<p>Researchers found that findings provide evidence of the superior resilience of family firms by illustrating the characteristics that allow firms hit by disaster events to seize posttraumatic entrepreneurial opportunities for recovery and growth.</p>	<p>The external validity data of XXXXX this study is limited due to the specific settings of investigation adopted by the lack of more fine-grained data as the size and managerial sophisticated of businesses in the location of earthquake area is limited and average. The effects of monetary damages and losses in the extended family and social network on firms' ability to capture post-event opportunities could not be investigated as the businesses were affected differently and data analysis couldn't allow the investigation</p>	<p>To explore additional contingencies such as political or legal turmoil, industry or technological revolutions on smaller and private firms with larger and listed ones, explore the different roles of bonding and bridging social capital in building resilience and explore the post-traumatic performance of family and nonfamily firms in different contexts</p>	
2020	Ochilova, G.O.	Uzbekistan	Empirical research results of family business influence on children's motivation for entrepreneurship	Qualitative	<p>A researcher found that "the observational consideration of the impact of family trade on children's commerce inspiration in all our strategies confirmed that the positive attitude to entrepreneurship in young individuals, the formation of trade and trade inspiration depends mainly on family, family environment, family relationships".</p>	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
2020	GM Cardella, BR Hernández-Sánchez and JC Sánchez García	Spain	Entrepreneurship and family Role: A Systematic Review of a growing research	Quantitative	<p>Researchers found that cluster analysis shows five main areas of literature development: cultural dimension and gender issue, family business and succession, parental role models and entrepreneurial intentions, entrepreneurship and self-employment, family support and women entrepreneurs. Findings also show how this is a relatively recent field of study, with a multidisciplinary character.</p>	<p>This study only focused on peer-reviewed articles, eliminating other types of documents, such as book chapters and conference papers. Some journals weren't open access and required payment for excess and published articles in languages other than English and Spanish. The study also focused on specific databases and missing relevant articles from other sources.</p>	<p>To investigate the relationship between family support and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>To explore the influence of exposure to models of parental role, or support perceived by family members in different cultures and in disadvantaged contexts</p>

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2020	Brajević, S., Roje, A. and Brajević, I.	Croatia	Family entrepreneurship and the issue of transfer of ownership in family businesses	Qualitative	Researchers found that the succession is still not recognised sufficiently in Croatia.	XXXX	XXXXXX	XXXX
2021	Aldrich, H.E., Brumana, M., Campopiano, G. and Minola, T.	United States, Italy, and United Kingdom	Embedded but not asleep: Entrepreneurship and family business research in the 21st century	Quantitative and qualitative	Researchers found that the use of the concepts and principles of FEP in entrepreneurship and family business field has increased significantly.	XXXXX	XXXXX	To investigate the implications of switching from family groups to "institutional individuals", explore to what extent the changing norms related to work-family balance affect women's commitment to a family business, investigate how family capital affects family and business outcomes in light of such socio-historical changes and to explore on the increasing importance of non-family employees and extended family members.
2022	Bağış, M., Kryeziu, L., Kurutkan, M.N. and Ramadani, V.	The Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Kosovo, and the Republic of North Macedonia	Women entrepreneurship in family business: dominant topics and future research trends	Quantitative	The research results show that studies on women's entrepreneurship in family businesses are gathered in three clusters. The studies in the first cluster focused on family succession and women's roles. The themes of the succession process, gender bias, leadership, and entrepreneurship in the second cluster are intense. Finally, in the third cluster, the themes of women leaders and identity construction dominate	MDS results are used in bibliometric research and other types of MDS analysis may have reveal different groups and clusters and bibliometric analysis is based more on retrospective and dominant themes	New conceptualizations of female entrepreneurship from family businesses emerge over time. Accepting and using these words takes time and the researcher may have missed the newly emerged concepts in the field of family businesses in the search strategy.	XXXXX
2022	Calabrò, A., Torchia, M., Kallmuenzer, A., Yezza, H. and Feng, C.	France, Monaco, Canada and Taiwan	Transgenerational entrepreneurship in family firms: a configurational approach	Quantitative	Researchers found various combinations of resources and entrepreneurial orientation that can lead to better performance in family businesses financial performance ( three out of seven main configurations family business resources lead to better financial performance and the other four depend on entrepreneurial behavior merged with specific resources of the family business).	This study lacks information about entrepreneurial legacy dimensions for data collection, the study is based mostly on financial performance only, the FsQCA method used can only handle a single outcome variable and the study does not consider culture diversity	Results indicate several ways for family businesses to achieve higher financial performance while entrepreneurial orientation is not and, the study suggests that family businesses can still perform well without having to use or manage familiness resources	To explore the role of business and family governance mechanisms, exploring qualitatively the entrepreneurial legacy dimensions understating how family firms from different cultural and institutional settings build such legacy, investigating measures of environmental performance (external social performance) and internal social performance and examining heterogeneous configurations within family firms.
2022	Blanco-Gonzalez-Tejero, C. and Cano-Marin, E.	Spain	Empowerment of women's entrepreneurship in family business through Twitter	Qualitative and quantitative	The results revealed a positive relationship in the sentiment of the generated content in relation to women entrepreneurs and leaders. An increasing trend was evidenced in the number of published tweets, as well as in the identified topics, highlighting the needs and challenges faced by women in the business environment as the most widely discussed.	The study is limited and biased by the chosen search terms and time horizon analysed for the scope of the study about the role of women in entrepreneurship through Twitter.	The study develops both theoretical and practical implications so that the findings result in applications in academia and society. The performed analysis creates consciousness about the challenges of women in society, specifically in entrepreneurship.	To explore the role of women in science in terms of gender gaps and geographical areas, and challenges they overcome.

## APPENDIX E: ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN FAMILY BUSINESSES

2022	Bergfeld, A.F. and Bergfeld, M.M.	Belgium and the United States	Next-generation entrepreneurial identity in family business systems: The influence of role-changing events on the understanding of legacy, individual identity, and transgenerational entrepreneurship of next-generation family business principals	Qualitative	Findings based on the qualitative data collected from interviews and peer group discussions indicate how identity inflection points affect the preservation of the next generation family business principal's identity and family identity during role changes in family businesses and are a bottleneck for transgenerational entrepreneurship.	Other methods could have been used to confirm the results and further the investigation.	This research helps family business principals and practitioners to understand that successors in family business systems go through a state of malleability during moments of role change. The importance of parents and mentors as positive and mimetic role models can make or break the succession performance as the successors can understand legacy either as an opportunity for growth or as a burden	XXXXXX
2023	Howard E. Aldrich Sharon A. Alvarez Mara Brumana Giovanna Campopiano Tommaso Minola	United States	Entrepreneurship in family firms: What's next? Multilevel embeddedness and individuals' cognition	Quantitative	The researcher found that the multiple levels of embeddedness are intertwined and result in values and norms that infuse families and businesses from several social systems.	XXXXX	The researcher extended the debate on three exemplary domains within the literature on entrepreneurship in the family business namely, multilevel embeddedness and individual cognitions in family business, the enterprising family across institutional dynamics, and the enterprising family as a locus of cultural embeddedness in the creation of entrepreneurial opportunities	XXXXX
2023	Marín-Palacios, C.	Spain	Female entrepreneurship in family business: bibliographic analysis	Quantitative	This bibliometric analysis studies the evolutionary trend of publications on gender, entrepreneurship and family business and identifies current research trends. It also identifies authors, journals and countries with the highest impact levels to enhance collaboration and learning.	firstly, the limitation of the search to a single Scopus database; secondly, the search terms could be increased in terms of gender and entrepreneurship, adding other keywords; thirdly, for the bibliometric analysis carried out with VOSviewer, cluster analysis was used as an algorithm	This work can serve as a valuable source of information for future research in this field and to assist in the development of effective equality policies to address existing social stereotypes.	To include other databases and extend the search beyond the current ones like Web of Science (WOS). To examine the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in developing their family businesses.
2023	Randerson, K.	France	Family entrepreneurship: a perspective article	Qualitative	The author reviews and integrates the literature that undergirds family entrepreneurship, flushing out its idiosyncratic value relative to family business. The author underscores how framing situations and issues with family entrepreneurship is a promising avenue to better understand and navigate pending ecological, economic and societal stakes.	XXXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

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2023	Randerson, K.	France	Family entrepreneurship: a perspective article	Qualitative	The author reviews and integrates the literature that undergirds family entrepreneurship, flushing out its idiosyncratic value relative to family business. The author underscores how framing situations and issues with family entrepreneurship is a promising avenue to better understand and navigate pending ecological, economic and societal stakes.	XXXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
2024	Jamil, M., Waqar, A., Batool, S., Anwar, S., Fadzil, A.F.M. and Sheraz, F.	Pakistan, Lahore, Malaysia and Peshawar	Organizational Structures for Sustainable Entrepreneurship: Insights from Family Businesses in Pakistan	Qualitative	Researchers found that successful entrepreneurs are not using complex structure but they are using mainly three types of organisational structures and these are functional structure, horizontal structure, and a vertical structure supporting entrepreneurial family business sustainability of Pakistan.	XXXXX	This study contributed to the literature on sustainability as existing studies lacking the organisational structure in the context of the family business and also contributed to the findings of the studies are original towards the context of family businesses	Organisational structures need to be tested with a large sample to determine which is better for achieving family business sustainability.
2024	Komarnicka, A.	Northern Poland	Family firms as an example of one of the oldest forms of entrepreneurship	Qualitative	Researchers have found that family businesses play a crucial part in creating an economy that is stable and sustainable, in terms of both employment and their ability to attract investors, which differentiate them from non-family businesses.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
2024	Hadjielias, E. and Discua Cruz, A.	United Kingdom	Sustainable entrepreneurial behaviours of family members at the intersection of family firm, cooperative and rural community: a multilevel perspective	Qualitative	Researchers found that sustainable entrepreneurship revolves around family members acting as sustainable entrepreneurs. Family sustainable entrepreneurs draw on collaborative entrepreneurship for sustainability and spillover sustainable entrepreneurship, which are key mechanisms for generating sustainable value at the family firm, cooperative and community levels. Family members' affective attachment and sense of responsibility serve as motives behind these mechanisms. Our findings offer a model depicting family members' motives and mechanisms of sustainable entrepreneurship across family firm, cooperative and rural community	This study adopted qualitative case study research which was criticised for providing a limited basis for scientific generalization and validity. The results of the study cannot be generalised for other countries as the data was collected in a single country and focused on families that have long been established in rural communities this study has not been examined explicitly or adequately theorised the relationship between sustainable entrepreneurship and place.	This study extends our understanding on family entrepreneurship and sustainable entrepreneurship, offering practical contributions and opportunities for future research.	To investigate and examine; the place features of a rural context and its influence on sustainable entrepreneurship, how the rural context can influence the sustainable entrepreneurship mechanisms, and how sustainable entrepreneurs construct meaning and engage in sustainable behaviours.

Source: Researcher's own construction

**APPENDIX F: ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH AMONGST AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES**

**APPENDIX F**

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH AMONGST AFRICAN FAMILY BUSINESSES**

DATE	TITLE	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTIONS	JOURNALS	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	PURPOSE/AIM	MAIN FINDING(S)	FUTURE SUGGESTION(S)
2010	A six-country study of first-, second-, and third-generation family businesses	USA	Springfield College and Hofstra University	International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research	Qualitative	The purpose of this paper is to compare first-, second-, and third-generation family business managerial characteristics and practices in a combined sample from six countries (Croatia, Egypt, France, India, Kuwait, and the USA) with significant differences in cultures, economies, levels of entrepreneurial activity, and family business demographics.	Researchers found that as family businesses move from first to second to third generation, some managerial characteristics and practices remain the same while others change. Furthermore, only minor generational differences between the various countries were found, thus supporting commonality of family businesses in spite of the differing cultural, economic, and demographic variations.	To compare generational categorization to stages of development
2013	Where the two logics of institutional theory and entrepreneurship merge: are family businesses caught in the past or stuck in the future?	Sweden	Jonkoping International Business School and Lund University	South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to explore how family business owners link their traditional heritage with new competitive arena that is changed	Researchers found that South African family businesses in the wine industry are becoming more formal despite their entrepreneurial activities that form part of the process not as entrepreneurial as they seemed at first. further found that two logics of institutional theory of the family business and entrepreneurship can be linked successfully after the apartheid era.	To conduct a similar study to the current one but on farmers and to formulate the findings of this study into hypotheses for testing.
2015	Progression of family business in micro and small enterprise—A study in Gondar region in Amamra state, Ethiopia	Ethiopia	University of Gondar	International Journal in Management and Social Science	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to highlight the relationship between growth in business and tailored efforts that will further the understanding of issues that family businesses experience as well as solutions.	Researchers found that exclusive support to the units of a family business is highly required despite the support from the government and various non-governmental organisations, accurate analysis of challenges ( severity, risk tolerance, and certainties) is needed, and training and education on entrepreneurship is needed for the improvement of start-ups for family businesses.	Exploring the opportunity profile that a family business can use to start and continue the businesses with the least pain and to explore elements of family business such as emotional bonding, shared values, and family governance.
2018	Institutionalism and development process of family firms in Kenya	Kenya	University of Nairobi	African Journal of Business Management	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to examine the connection between institutional context and the development of the entrepreneurial process in the family business ( such as from start-up, development, growth to innovation) based on the behavior patterns of entrepreneurs.	A researcher found that entrepreneurial development can be influenced by institutional context, formal enterprises are linked to affluent contexts while informal enterprises are linked to modest contexts and entrepreneurs in affluent contexts leverage opportunities better while those in modest contexts depend on strong family ties and social networks.	To investigate if entrepreneurship in developing countries plateau when an entrepreneur attains modest achievement.
2018	Market and entrepreneurial vision: The case of two family businesses in South Africa	South Africa	University of Johannesburg	A journal of Historical and Human Sciences for Southern Africa	Qualitative	This study aims to explore the history and development of the South African shoe industry and the entrepreneurial strategies of two family businesses through case studies.	Researchers found that the development of the South African shoe industry reflects the trajectory of local industries.	XXXXX

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2018	Keeping it in the family: exploring Igbo ethnic entrepreneurial behaviour in Nigeria	United Kingdom	University of Lincoln , Newcastle University, University of South Wales and London School of Business and Management	International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to examine Igbo entrepreneurship by investigating the attributes and factors influencing the entrepreneurial behavior of the Igbo ethnic group in Eastern Nigeria and to explore links between family, culture, institution and entrepreneurial behaviour in the African context.	Researchers found that Igbo families provide a supportive environment for entrepreneurship which influences young people through role models, socialisation, and an informal apprenticeship system.	To explore ethnic and family entrepreneurship in the African context and to explore entrepreneurship among disadvantaged groups.
2019	Influence of culture on the operations of entrepreneurial family business in Nigeria	Nigeria	School of Vocational and Technical Education	International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to explore how culture affects and influences the operation of entrepreneurial family businesses in Nigeria.	Researchers found that family business operations and enhancement of managerial capabilities and innovation are affected by entrepreneurship education, most family businesses' financial support and sustainability come from funds of family members and family businesses experience challenges like lack of discipline, leadership conflicts, and individual interests that can pose challenges within family businesses.	To explore more on the concept of family culture in business operations.
2020	The relationship of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions on the commitment of the next generation in family-owned agribusinesses	South Africa	University of Johannesburg	Independent Research Journal in the Management Sciences	Quantitative	The purpose of this research was to examine the link between cognitive factors such as self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions, and commitment of the next generation in family-owned businesses on agricultural industry.	Researchers found that there was a positively significant relationship between self-efficacy, entrepreneurial intentions and commitment of the next generation.	To investigate the influence of cognitive factors over behavioural outcomes of succession from the perspective of the next generation.
2020	Different strokes for different folks: The roles of religion and tradition for transgenerational entrepreneurship in family businesses	Spain, Sweden and United Arab Emirates		Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice (SAGE Journals)	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to explore how differences originating in religion and traditions imbue family features and business practices that affect the capacity of family businesses to continue being entrepreneurial across generations	Researchers found that family structure is influenced by the functions of family and whether wives are regarded as resources in the business and the presence of shared values within family members and also found that family mindset in terms of attitude towards risk and the adoption of primogeniture, is important for entrepreneurial performance and for family resource deployment at transition	To explore how religion plays out in another context to affect transgenerational entrepreneurship and to investigate the affect of polygamous setting in transgenerational entrepreneurship.
2020	Entrepreneurial bricolage in smallholder commercial farming: a family business perspective	Uganda	Makerere University Business School	Journal of Family Business Management	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to investigate how entrepreneurship bricolage suppress commercial farming in the perspective of family business.	Researchers found that entrepreneurship bricolage suppresses commercial farming through the following resource allocation, improvisation and prioritization as interconnected, self-reinforcing bricolage processes in smallholder farming and that smallholder farms can be family businesses based on the link between farming business, family and smallholder(s).	XXXXX

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2020	The conceptual relationship between succession issues and family business performance: Multigenerational Entrepreneurship	Nigeria	Kwarafa University	Federal University Dutsin-Ma Journal Of Management Sciences	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to provide a unique, new development in family-business theory with its design of founder, successor development, successive planning, intergenerational relationship, "familiness" and performance outcome.	Researcher found that family businesses managed by their founders typically outperform those their founders not involved in the management of the family business as founders are after to increase their wealth by boosting how the family business perform.	To investigate how exogenous variables in the model (founder, familiness succession planning, successor training and intergenerational relationships) interact with one another and to improve and reformulate the understanding of family businesses.
2021	Unravelling the makings for entrepreneurial success: A case study of the Maponya business in South Africa	South Africa	North-West University	The Southern African Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management	Qualitative	The purpose of the study is to examine factors that assisted the success and long-term operation of the Maponya business case.	Researchers found that the Maponya business case is a business that the family controls and the success and long-term operation of the Maponya business case is achieved by the the strong bonds and unity among the members of the Maponya family or clan.	To explore the existing knowledge about black African business leadership and success, to investigate succession planning and transitional processes used by older Maponya generations to facilitate the continued running of businesses by the younger generations and to conduct a comparative analysis between the Maponya business and other similar businesses
2021	Effects of parental entrepreneurial performance on the mode of entrepreneurial entry by the next-generation family members: evidence from an emerging economy	Kenya and India	Strathmore University and Mahindra University	Journal of Family Business Management	Qualitative	The purpose of the paper is to examine the effects of perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards on the corporate venturing mode of entrepreneurial entry and the interaction effects of family business involvement and formal employment on the association between perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards and corporate venturing by the next-generation family members.	perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards significantly influenced corporate venturing. Informal family businesses improves the positive relationship whereas formal employment reduces the effects of perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards on corporate venturing.	To investigate the interaction effects of cultural dimensions on the mode of entrepreneurial entry.
2021	Exploring the next generation socialisation to entrepreneurship in family businesses: insights from the Moroccan community	Morocco and Italy	Cadi Ayyad University and University of Cagliari	Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to find out how family business manage its entrepreneurial orientation through the family's entrepreneurial socialisation of the next generation.	Researchers found that participating early in entrepreneurial activities with the founding generation assists the next generation in gaining and developing an entrepreneurial mindset and confidence to establish innovative ideas and projects with the autonomy to carry them out successfully.	To integrate the cultural specificities of the Moroccan context and to explore the impact of family dynamics on the involvement of the next generation in the business, triggering events, and contextual and environmental factors.

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2022	Immigrant entrepreneurship financing and family business in Nigeria	Nigeria	University of Science and Technology	International Journal of Health Sciences	Qualitative	The purpose of the study is to investigate immigrant entrepreneurship and family business in Nigeria using selected objectives to determine the concept of immigrant entrepreneurship and family business, determine the effect of Terms of Trade (TOT) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in immigrant entrepreneurship and family business and proffer possible recommendations on factors militating against immigrant entrepreneurship and family business.	Researchers found that immigrants establish businesses in their new countries because of economic hardship and not getting employment due to limited job opportunities and face issues like discrimination, lack of finance, and high compliance costs. Also found that family businesses face issues like inadequate infrastructure, controls of finance and competition from foreign or global products.	XXXXX
2023	Familypreneurship in Nigeria: Navigating the hurdles and horizons of building family owned businesses	Nigeria	University of Nigeria	International Journal of research and Scientific Innovation	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to examine the difficulties and opportunities involved in starting family businesses in Nigeria.	Researchers found that family businesses are more profitable and contribute to Nigeria's economic growth and development and also found that family businesses in Nigeria experience the following critical issues; poor management, lack of capital, inadequate personnel management, family interference and lack of succession planning.	XXXXX
2023	Entrepreneurial networks and performance of family-owned restaurants in Abuja	Nigeria	Veritas University	Fuoye Journal of Management, Innovation and Entrepreneurship	Quantitative	This study aims to examine how entrepreneurial networks and financial and non-financial performance relate to the overall performance of family-owned restaurant industry in Abuja, Nigeria.	The researchers found that the entrepreneurial networks on financial and non-financial performance are significant and positive and that restauraners in family businesses that are networking commute higher overall performance	To explore other lines of business across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria or globally and to conduct the same study as the current one using triangulation methodology.
2023	Women Entrepreneurship and Family Business Management in Rivers State Nigeria	Nigeria	Universty of Port Harbour	Academia Networks Journal of Strategic Business Research	Qualitative	The purpose of this study is to investigate the difficulties that women entrepreneurs encounter in family businesses and the government and non-governmental organisations' intervention to assist them succeed.	Researchers found that women encounter issues like limited access to finance, gender bias, lack of entrepreneurship training and succession planning difficulties. Government and non-governmental organisations can assist by establishing supportive policies, providing access to funding and offering entrepreneurship training.	XXXXX

Source: Researcher's own construction