



## Uncovering research trends in family business studies through bibliometric analysis

Karim Azizi<sup>1</sup>, Stefanus Rumangkit<sup>2\*</sup>, Yan Aditiya Pratama<sup>3</sup>, Antonius Satria Hadi<sup>4</sup>, and Muhamad Zulkiflee Osman<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kabul Polytechnic University, Afghanistan

<sup>2</sup>Management Department, Binus Online Learning, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Management Department, Faculty of Economics, Institute of Informatics and Business Darmajaya, Lampung, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>University of Widya Mataram, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>5</sup>Graduate School of Business, SEGi University, Malaysia

### Article Info:

Keywords:

Family Business, Bibliometric Analysis, Research Trends, Social Impact

\*Correspondence email:

stefanus.rumangkit@binus.ac.id

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.64282/phi.v3i2.127>

Received : 15-05-2026

Revised : 17-05-2026

Accepted : 25-05-2026

Published : 27-05-2026

### Abstract

This study aims to provide a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of family business literature, identifying emerging trends, key themes, and influential research clusters that have shaped its development. The research seeks to bridge the gap in existing literature by offering a systematic mapping of the field's intellectual structure, revealing fragmentation, and proposing future directions. The study utilizes data sourced from the Scopus database, covering articles published between 2010 and 2026. A bibliometric approach was employed using the PRISMA framework for article selection and VOSviewer software to analyze key indicators such as publication trends, keyword co-occurrences, and citation performance. The analysis highlights the top 10 journals contributing to family business research, with the Journal of Family Business Management leading as the primary publication hub. Additionally, it identifies the countries with the highest publication and citation counts, with India and the United Kingdom taking the lead in global impact. Co-occurrence and clustering analysis further reveal three distinct research clusters focusing on the structural foundations (governance and succession), methodological landscapes, and internal drivers such as socioemotional wealth and innovation. The study also identifies future research areas such as corporate governance, social capital, innovation, and socioemotional wealth, which are critical for advancing the field. The findings contribute to a better understanding of the family business research trajectory and offer valuable insights for scholars, policymakers, and practitioners aiming to enhance the sustainability and professionalization of family-run enterprises.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Family businesses have become one of the most dominant organizational forms in the global economy because they contribute significantly to employment creation, gross domestic product growth, wealth distribution, and long-term business sustainability. Several studies explain that family firms account for a substantial proportion of private sector businesses worldwide and play a strategic role in strengthening national economic



resilience, especially in developing and emerging economies (DeMassis et al., 2018; Rahman et al., 2025). In addition, family businesses are increasingly recognized as unique organizational entities because they combine emotional attachment, family ownership, governance structures, succession dynamics, and entrepreneurial orientation within a single institutional framework (Lee & Chu, 2017).

The growing relevance of family business studies has encouraged scholars from various disciplines, including entrepreneurship, strategic management, governance, sustainability, and innovation studies, to investigate the multidimensional characteristics of family firms. Recent studies indicate that discussions regarding family businesses have expanded from traditional succession issues into broader themes such as socioemotional wealth, digital transformation, sustainability, innovation capability, corporate social responsibility, and entrepreneurial behavior (Ferreira et al., 2021). Furthermore, the increasing complexity of business environments has intensified scholarly attention toward how family firms adapt to institutional pressures, technological disruptions, and sustainability challenges (Zapata-Cantu et al., 2023).

The rapid growth of scientific publications related to family businesses has consequently generated a fragmented body of literature that is difficult to synthesize comprehensively. Although numerous empirical and conceptual studies have explored specific dimensions of family firms, the intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and collaborative patterns of this research domain remain insufficiently mapped (Rovelli et al., 2022). This fragmentation creates challenges for researchers in identifying dominant themes, emerging research clusters, influential authors, and future research opportunities within family business scholarship. As a result, there is an increasing need for systematic research mapping capable of providing a holistic overview of the development trajectory of family business studies (Aparicio et al., 2021).

In this context, bibliometric analysis has emerged as an important methodological approach for evaluating scientific development and identifying intellectual patterns within a research field. Bibliometric methods enable researchers to analyze publication trends, citation structures, co-authorship networks, and keyword co-occurrences systematically and quantitatively (Yan & Zhiping, 2023). The integration of bibliometric techniques with visualization software such as VOSviewer further strengthens the capability of scholars to identify conceptual clusters and emerging topics within a scientific domain. Consequently, bibliometric analysis has increasingly been adopted in management and entrepreneurship studies as an effective tool for research mapping and future agenda formulation (Alkathiri et al., 2024).

Despite the growing popularity of bibliometric approaches in management research, studies specifically focusing on bibliometric mapping in family business research remain relatively limited. Existing bibliometric studies often concentrate only on specific subtopics such as sustainability, entrepreneurial behavior, economic growth contribution, or ESG practices in family firms rather than providing a broader and more comprehensive overview of the entire family business research landscape (Ferreira et al., 2021; Gmati & Chabbouh, 2025). Moreover, previous studies frequently rely on narrower databases, shorter publication periods, or thematic limitations that reduce the comprehensiveness of the resulting research maps (Ferreira et al., 2021).

Another important issue concerns the dynamic evolution of family business research after the COVID-19 pandemic, where themes related to sustainability, resilience,

innovation, governance adaptation, and entrepreneurial capability have experienced significant scholarly expansion (DeMassis & Rondi, 2020). However, limited studies have systematically investigated how these emerging themes interact and evolve within the broader intellectual structure of family business scholarship. This condition indicates the existence of a significant research gap concerning comprehensive bibliometric mapping capable of integrating thematic development, keyword evolution, publication trends, and future research directions within family business studies.

Therefore, this study attempts to fill the existing research gap by conducting a bibliometric analysis of family business research indexed in the Scopus database during the 2010–2026 period. This study applies the PRISMA framework to ensure systematic article selection and utilizes co-occurrence analysis through VOSviewer to visualize thematic relationships and intellectual structures within the field. By analyzing 64 selected articles, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of publication trends, dominant themes, influential research clusters, and emerging research opportunities related to family business studies.

The significance of this study lies not only in its academic contribution to the advancement of bibliometric-based family business research but also in its practical relevance for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners. The resulting research map is expected to assist scholars in identifying underexplored topics and constructing future research agendas more systematically. Additionally, the findings may provide strategic insights for practitioners and policymakers regarding the evolving priorities and conceptual orientations within family business research. Therefore, this study contributes to strengthening the intellectual foundation and future direction of family business scholarship in contemporary entrepreneurship and management studies.

Given the critical socio-economic role of family businesses globally, understanding the evolution and fragmentation of this research field is paramount. While existing literature has extensively explored individual facets of family firms, a holistic and updated mapping that synthesizes recent transitions remains scarce. This study addresses this gap by employing a rigorous bibliometric analysis to uncover emerging trends, thematic clusters, and intellectual structures between 2010 and 2026. By systematically delineating the current state of knowledge, this paper not only solidifies the foundational importance of family business research but also provides a strategic roadmap for future scholars and practitioners navigating this dynamic domain.

## 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

Family business studies has evolved into one of the most significant streams within entrepreneurship and management research because family-owned firms contribute substantially to economic growth, employment generation, innovation, and long-term business sustainability (Anwar et al., 2024). Family businesses are generally defined as firms in which ownership, control, and managerial decision-making are significantly influenced by members of a family across one or more generations. Recent studies explain that family businesses possess unique organizational characteristics due to the integration of emotional attachment, kinship relationships, governance structures, and entrepreneurial orientation within business operations (Magrelli et al., 2022).

Theoretical discussions regarding family business have expanded considerably over the last decade. Earlier studies mainly focused on succession planning and intergenerational continuity, whereas contemporary research increasingly emphasizes socioemotional wealth, innovation capability, sustainability, resilience, governance adaptation, and entrepreneurial behavior. This shift indicates that family businesses are no longer examined solely as traditional organizational entities but also as adaptive institutions capable of responding to technological disruptions, global competition, and sustainability challenges (Berrone et al., 2012). Consequently, family business studies have become increasingly interdisciplinary, integrating perspectives from strategic management, entrepreneurship, organizational behavior, innovation studies, and sustainability research.

One of the dominant theoretical foundations in family business research is the Resource-Based View (RBV), which explains that family firms possess unique intangible resources derived from family involvement, trust, social capital, tacit knowledge, and long-term orientation. These resources contribute to the formation of “familiness,” which differentiates family businesses from non-family firms and influences organizational performance and competitive advantage (Kárpáti et al., 2024). Additionally, Dynamic Capability Theory has become increasingly relevant in explaining how family businesses adapt to changing business environments through innovation, knowledge integration, and strategic flexibility.

Another important concept in family business literature is socioemotional wealth (SEW), which refers to the non-financial value families derive from maintaining ownership, identity, emotional attachment, and transgenerational continuity within the business. Recent literature suggests that SEW significantly affects strategic decision-making, innovation behavior, risk-taking, and sustainability orientation in family firms (Salem & Hashem, 2023). As a result, many contemporary studies attempt to understand how emotional and family-centered objectives interact with economic and entrepreneurial goals in shaping organizational outcomes (Hernández-Perlines et al., 2021).

In recent years, researchers have increasingly examined the relationship between family business and entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial orientation, innovation capability, digital transformation, and sustainability practices have become emerging themes within the literature (Razzak & Jassem, 2019). Studies demonstrate that entrepreneurial behavior in family firms is influenced by intergenerational knowledge transfer, governance structures, family values, and long-term strategic orientation. Furthermore, the post-pandemic business environment has accelerated discussions regarding resilience and adaptive capability among family businesses, particularly concerning innovation and sustainability transformation (Dou et al., 2021).

Despite the rapid expansion of family business scholarship, the literature remains fragmented because many studies focus only on specific themes or contexts. Existing research often investigates isolated dimensions such as succession, sustainability, ethics, innovation, or entrepreneurial behavior without comprehensively mapping the intellectual structure of the field. This fragmentation creates difficulties for scholars in identifying dominant themes, emerging topics, influential authors, and future research opportunities systematically.

Several previous studies have attempted to examine family business research using systematic literature reviews and bibliometric approaches. Ferreira et al (2021) analyzed

innovation studies in family firms and identified the growing relevance of innovation capability and strategic adaptation within family business research. However, the study mainly focused on innovation-related themes rather than the broader intellectual structure of family business literature. [Gjergji et al. \(2025\)](#) conducted a systematic literature review on family business capabilities and proposed a conceptual framework integrating ordinary and dynamic capabilities. Their findings highlighted the role of family influence and behavioral dynamics in shaping firm capabilities. Nevertheless, the study concentrated specifically on capability-related discussions and did not comprehensively map publication trends, keyword evolution, or thematic clusters across the broader family business domain ([Bohorquez-Lopez et al., 2024](#)).

Similarly, [Magrelli et al. \(2022\)](#) examined ethical issues in family business research using bibliographic coupling and co-occurrence analysis. The study identified several thematic clusters, including succession, entrepreneurship, and ethical behavior. Although the research contributed significantly to understanding ethics-related discussions in family firms, its scope remained limited to family business ethics literature. [Rafiki et al. \(2025\)](#) also explored entrepreneurial behavior within family businesses through a bibliometric-systematic literature review approach. Their study revealed increasing scholarly interest in entrepreneurial orientation, innovation, and entrepreneurship education in family firms. However, the study focused specifically on entrepreneurial behavior and did not provide a comprehensive mapping of family business research as a whole ([Rafiki et al., 2026](#)).

Based on these previous studies, it can be identified that existing bibliometric analyses remain fragmented and topic-specific. Limited studies comprehensively investigate the overall development trajectory, thematic evolution, and intellectual structure of family business research across a broader publication period. Therefore, this study attempts to fill the existing research gap by conducting a bibliometric analysis of family business studies indexed in the Scopus database from 2010 to 2026 using the PRISMA framework and co-occurrence analysis through VOSviewer. This study contributes by providing a broader research mapping capable of identifying publication trends, dominant themes, conceptual relationships, and future research directions within family business scholarship.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a bibliometric analysis approach to examine the development trends and intellectual structure of Family Business Studies research. Bibliometric analysis was selected because it enables systematic and quantitative evaluation of scientific publications, including publication trends, thematic evolution, and keyword relationships. The research data were collected from the Scopus database due to its reputation as a comprehensive source of peer-reviewed academic publications. Article selection followed the PRISMA framework to ensure systematic and transparent screening procedures ([Page et al., 2021](#)). The search process used keywords related to family business, entrepreneurship, bibliometric analysis, and research mapping. After the identification, screening, and eligibility stages, 64 relevant articles published between 2010 and 2026 were selected for analysis. The data were analyzed using VOSviewer through the co-occurrence method to identify relationships among keywords and thematic clusters within the literature. The visualization results were interpreted to identify dominant research themes, publication trends, and potential future research directions in family business studies.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to map and provide a blueprint for future research on social entrepreneurship using a bibliometric approach, The first analysis carried out is to look at the top 10 journals that have publications in the field of social entrepreneurship which can be seen in table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Top Ten Journal Research on Family Business

Journal Name	Number of Article
Journal of Family Business Management	11
Springer Proceedings in Business and Economics	4
Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing	2
Sustainability (Switzerland)	2
Advances in Transdisciplinary Engineering	2
Proceedings of the European Conference on Knowledge Management, ECKM	1
Getting Along in Family Business: The Relationship Intelligence Handbook	1
Journal of Enterprising Communities	1
2025 IEEE International Conference on Advanced Technologies in Supply Chain Management, ATSCM 2025	1
Journal of Management Practices, Humanities and Social Sciences (JMPHSS)	1

Tabel 1 shows the top 10 journals that frequently publish articles related to family business. The analysis of the provided dataset reveals a significant concentration of scholarly research within the Journal of Family Business Management, which stands out as the primary publication hub with eleven articles. This dominance highlights the journal's critical role as a specialized platform for exploring the unique dynamics, governance structures, and succession challenges inherent in family-owned enterprises. While other sources like the Springer Proceedings in Business and Economics and various conference papers contribute to the discourse, their lower publication counts suggest a more fragmented academic landscape outside of dedicated management journals. The prevalence of this specific journal can be attributed to its targeted scope, high academic reputation, and its alignment with the specific needs of researchers seeking a relevant audience. Ultimately, the data underscores a specialized trend where authors prioritize niche journals that offer deep thematic relevance, ensuring that the complex interplay between family systems and business strategies is thoroughly examined and disseminated.

**Table 2.** Research productive country on family business research

Country	Total Citation	Average Article Citations
India	12	314
China	11	31
United Kingdom	6	180
Germany	6	21
Malaysia	5	2
Spain	5	11
Australia	4	43
Morocco	4	6
Pakistan	4	2

Tabel 2 show that the geographic analysis of the dataset highlights a diverse global interest in family business research, with India emerging as the clear leader in both publication volume and scholarly impact. With twelve articles and a staggering 314 citations, India's contribution significantly outpaces other nations, suggesting a robust academic focus on its unique corporate landscape. China follows closely in article count, although its citation impact remains lower, while the United Kingdom demonstrates exceptional research quality with high citations relative to its fewer publications. Other nations, including Germany, Malaysia, and Spain, further illustrate the worldwide relevance of this field across different economic contexts. This distribution indicates that while the study of family firms is a global endeavor, certain emerging markets and established Western economies serve as primary engines for knowledge creation. The data ultimately reflects a scholarly environment where regional business structures heavily influence research output, with specific countries acting as pivotal contributors to the global understanding of family-run enterprises

The next analysis is a co-occurrence analysis to see the mapping of research that has been conducted related to the topics of family business. This analysis was conducted using VosViewer. The results of the co-occurrence analysis can be seen in tabel 3 and figure 2 bellow. The co-occurrence network analysis of social entrepreneurship reveals five distinct clusters, each representing a different aspect of the field. Cluster 1 (red) focuses on the structural and foundational aspects of family enterprises, featuring terms like family business, family firms, governance, ownership, and succession. This cluster emphasizes the organizational framework and the critical transition periods that define family-owned businesses (Forés et al., 2021). It underlines the importance of theoretical lenses such as stewardship and agency theories in understanding how ownership and management dynamics evolve, particularly within emerging economies.

**Table 3.** Co-occurrence analysis on family business research

Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
Family Business	Bibliometric Analysis	Family Business Management
Family Firms	Bibliometrics	Performance
Governance	Review	Socioemotional Wealth
Ownership	Management	Innovation
Succession	Strategy	Knowledge Management
Stewardship Theory	Entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurial Orientation
Agency Theory	Sustainability	Human Capital
Privatization	Literature Review	Corporate Governance
Emerging Economies	Strategic Management	Social Capital
Business Development	Business Model	Professionalization

Meanwhile, Cluster 2 (green) represents the methodological and strategic landscape of the field, highlighting terms such as bibliometric analysis, review, strategy, entrepreneurship, and sustainability. This cluster underscores the academic evolution of the subject, focusing on how researchers synthesize existing literature to identify strategic trends and sustainable business models that guide future management practices (Glyptis et al., 2021). Furthermore, Cluster 3 (blue) centers on the internal drivers and performance outcomes of family-run organizations, featuring terms like family business management,

Only the first letter of the first word must be ...

performance, socioemotional wealth, and innovation. This cluster highlights the unique intangible assets, such as social capital and human capital and that influence the entrepreneurial orientation and professionalization of family firms, ultimately driving their long-term success and competitive advantage (Calabrò et al., 2026).

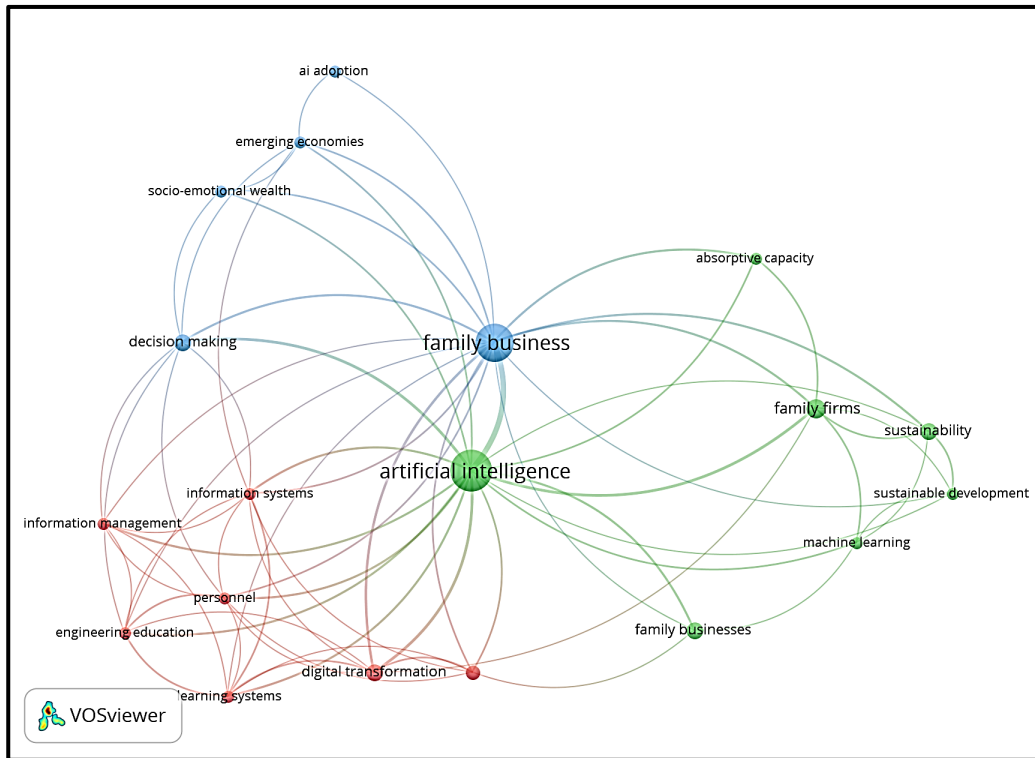


Figure 2. Co-occurrence analysis

The next analysis is an overlay to find out the phenomenal topics researched about family business. The visualization shows that there are four topics that can be studied in the future, namely corporate governance, social capital, innovation, and socioemotional wealth. Corporate governance has emerged as a crucial research topic because family firms face unique challenges in balancing family interests with professional business standards. As these businesses scale and face pressure from global markets, understanding how to implement formal governance structures while maintaining family values becomes essential (Arteaga & Escribá-Esteve, 2021). Future research in this area is vital for identifying mechanisms that prevent nepotism, manage conflicts of interest, and ensure the long-term professionalization of the firm, which are key to gaining investor trust and ensuring survival across generations. Social capital, another compelling topic, refers to the networks, trust, and relationships that family businesses build over decades. In the context of family firms, social capital is a primary source of competitive advantage, enabling access to resources and fostering long-term partnerships (Herrero, 2018). Investigating social capital is interesting because it explores how the "family name" and its reputation can be leveraged as a strategic asset. Research in this field will help explain how family businesses navigate external crises by relying on their deep-rooted community ties and stakeholder trust (Chaudhary et al., 2021).

Innovation is increasingly becoming a focal point as family businesses struggle to remain competitive in the digital age. Traditionally viewed as conservative or risk-averse,

family firms are now being studied to see how they balance tradition with radical change. Researching innovation in this context is essential to understand the "innovation paradox" how family firms can be highly innovative despite limited resources or a preference for stability (Rondi et al., 2019). This area offers insights into how family leadership can foster a culture of creativity to ensure the business remains relevant for future generations. Lastly, socioemotional wealth (SEW) is at the heart of family business research, representing the non-financial aspects of the firm that meet the family's affective needs, such as identity, social ties, and the perpetuation of the family dynasty (Calabrò et al., 2021).

SEW is a powerful driver of decision-making that often prioritizes family goals over immediate profit. Exploring SEW is fascinating because it explains "irrational" business behaviors and provides a framework for understanding why family firms choose certain paths during successions or mergers. Deep exploration into SEW will help build a more comprehensive understanding of the emotional logic that dictates the sustainability and resilience of family-run enterprises (Hsueh et al., 2023). In conclusion, corporate governance, social capital, innovation, and socioemotional wealth are all integral topics in the field of family business that require deep exploration as the field continues to evolve. Researching these topics will help bridge the gap between traditional management theories and the unique emotional and relational complexities of family firms.

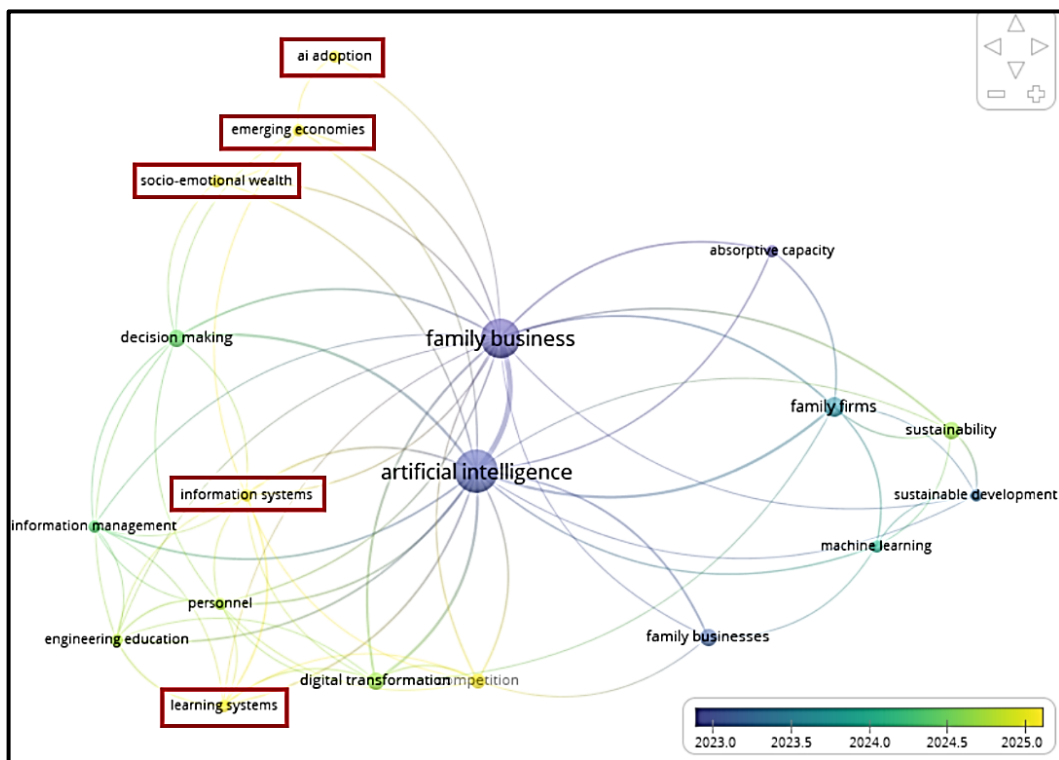


Figure 3. Overlay analysis

## 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study provides a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the family business literature, shedding light on the evolving trends, key themes, and intellectual structures that have shaped the field between 2010 and 2026. Through a detailed examination of 64 academic sources indexed in Scopus, the study identifies the Journal of Family Business

Management as the primary publication hub and highlights India and the United Kingdom as leading contributors in terms of publication volume and citation impact. The co-occurrence analysis reveals three distinct research clusters: the structural foundations of family firms (governance and succession), methodological and strategic landscapes (bibliometric reviews and sustainability), and internal performance drivers (socioemotional wealth and innovation). The study highlights the current fragmentation in the literature and emphasizes the need for a more integrated understanding of how emotional family dynamics interact with professional management practices across different economic contexts.

Future research in family business should prioritize the emerging themes of corporate governance, social capital, innovation, and socioemotional wealth (SEW), as these areas are critical for the survival of family firms in a volatile global economy. Specifically, researchers should investigate the "innovation paradox" and how formal governance can be implemented without eroding traditional family values. Policymakers should focus on creating supportive frameworks that recognize the unique contribution of family firms to national economic resilience, particularly in emerging economies. Additionally, practitioners should prioritize professionalization and the strategic leverage of their family's social capital, while ensuring that socioemotional objectives are balanced with long-term financial sustainability to ensure successful intergenerational transitions.

## 6. REFERENCES

- Alkathiri, N. A., Said, F. B., Meyer, N., & Soliman, M. (2024). Knowledge management and sustainable entrepreneurship: A bibliometric overview and research agenda. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 13(1), 38. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-024-00387-3>
- Anwar, M., Clauss, T., & Meyer, N. (2024). Entrepreneurship in family firms: An updated bibliometric overview. *Review of Managerial Science*, 18(2), 539–575. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-023-00650-z>
- Aparicio, G., Ramos, E., Casillas, J.-C., & Iturralde, T. (2021). Family Business Research in the Last Decade. A Bibliometric Review. *European Journal of Family Business*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.24310/ejfbefb.v11i1.12503>
- Arteaga, R., & Escribá-Esteve, A. (2021). Heterogeneity in family firms: Contextualising the adoption of family governance mechanisms. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 11(2), 200–222. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFBM-10-2019-0068>
- Berrone, P., Cruz, C., & Gomez-Mejia, L. R. (2012). Socioemotional Wealth in Family Firms: Theoretical Dimensions, Assessment Approaches, and Agenda for Future Research. *Family Business Review*, 25(3), 258–279. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894486511435355>
- Bohorquez-Lopez, V. W., García-Ortiz, P. A., & Méndez-Lazarte, C. (2024). Dynamic capabilities and family businesses: A perspective article. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 14(6), 1212–1221. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFBM-10-2023-0269>
- Calabrò, A., Torchia, M., Gomez-Mejia, L. R., Pongelli, C., & Lohe, F. (2026). What Are Family Firms All About? Advancing Family Business Research Through Socioemotional Wealth Theory. *Journal of Management Studies*, 63(3), 1661–1700. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joms.13263>
- Calabrò, A., Torchia, M., Jimenez, D. G., & Kraus, S. (2021). The role of human capital on family firm innovativeness: The strategic leadership role of family board members. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 17(1), 261–287. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-020-00657-y>
- Chaudhary, S., Dhir, A., Ferraris, A., & Bertoldi, B. (2021). Trust and reputation in family businesses: A systematic literature review of past achievements and future promises.

- Journal of Business Research*, 137, 143–161.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.07.052>
- De Massis, A., Frattini, F., Majocchi, A., & Piscitello, L. (2018). Family firms in the global economy: Toward a deeper understanding of internationalization determinants, processes, and outcomes. *Global Strategy Journal*, 8(1), 3–21.  
<https://doi.org/10.1002/gsj.1199>
- De Massis, A., & Rondi, E. (2020). Covid-19 and the Future of Family Business Research. *Journal of Management Studies*, 57(8), 1727–1731. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joms.12632>
- Dou, J., Su, E., Li, S., & Holt, D. T. (2021). Transgenerational entrepreneurship in entrepreneurial families: What is explicitly learned and what is successfully transferred? *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 33(5–6), 427–441.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/08985626.2020.1727090>
- Ferreira, J. J., Fernandes, C. I., Schiavone, F., & Mahto, R. V. (2021). Sustainability in family business – A bibliometric study and a research agenda. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 173, 121077. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.121077>
- Forés, B., Breithaupt Janssen, Z., & Takashi Kato, H. (2021). A Bibliometric Overview of Tourism Family Business. *Sustainability*, 13(22), 12822.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su132212822>
- Glyptis, L., Hadjielias, E., Christofi, M., Kvasova, O., & Vrontis, D. (2021). Dynamic familiness capabilities and family business growth: A longitudinal perspective framed within management accounting. *Journal of Business Research*, 127, 346–363.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.01.019>
- Hernández-Perlines, F., Covin, J. G., & Ribeiro-Soriano, D. E. (2021). Entrepreneurial orientation, concern for socioemotional wealth preservation, and family firm performance. *Journal of Business Research*, 126, 197–208.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.12.050>
- Herrero, I. (2018). How Familial Is Family Social Capital? Analyzing Bonding Social Capital in Family and Nonfamily Firms. *Family Business Review*, 31(4), 441–459.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0894486518784475>
- Hsueh, J. W.-J., De Massis, A., & Gomez-Mejia, L. (2023). Examining Heterogeneous Configurations of Socioemotional Wealth in Family Firms Through the Formalization of Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy. *Family Business Review*, 36(2), 172–198.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/08944865221146350>
- Kárpáti, Z., Ferincz, A., & Felsmann, B. (2024). Relationship between different resource and capability configurations and competitiveness – comparative study of Hungarian family and nonfamily firms. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 14(4), 781–801.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JFBM-08-2023-0145>
- Lee, T., & Chu, W. (2017). The relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and firm performance: Influence of family governance. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 8(4), 213–223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2017.09.002>
- Magrelli, V., Rovelli, P., Benedetti, C., Überbacher, R., & De Massis, A. (2022). Generations in Family Business: A Multifield Review and Future Research Agenda. *Family Business Review*, 35(1), 15–44. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08944865211069781>
- Page, M. J., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S., ... Moher, D. (2021). The PRISMA 2020 statement: An updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *International Journal of Surgery*, 88, 105906.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijsu.2021.105906>
- Rafiki, A., Dana, L.-P., & Ong Hai Liaw, J. (2026). Entrepreneurial behavior in family business: Bibliometric – systematic literature reviews (B-SLR). *Journal of Enterprising*

- Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 20(1), 249–276.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JEC-12-2023-0233>
- Rahman, R. O., Hadi, A. S., & Sari, N. P. (2025). Business Development Strategy for Graphic Design Services: A Case Study of Giyuu Creative Studio. In *APSKI International Conference on Association of Indonesian Entrepreneurship Study Programs* (pp. 297-303).
- Razzak, M. R., & Jassem, S. (2019). Socioemotional wealth and performance in private family firms: The mediation effect of family commitment. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 9(4), 468–496. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFBM-05-2019-0035>
- Rondi, E., De Massis, A., & Kotlar, J. (2019). Unlocking innovation potential: A typology of family business innovation postures and the critical role of the family system. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 10(4), 100236. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2017.12.001>
- Rovelli, P., Ferasso, M., De Massis, A., & Kraus, S. (2022). Thirty years of research in family business journals: Status quo and future directions. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 13(3), 100422. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2021.100422>
- Salem, L., & Hashem, A.-E. (2023). Socioemotional Wealth in Family Firms: Theoretical Dimensions, Socioemotional Wealth Perspective, and Empirical Evidence in Support of the Socioemotional Approach. *The Academic Journal of Contemporary Commercial Research*, 3(3), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.21608/ajccr.2023.318181>
- Yan, L., & Zhiping, W. (2023). Mapping the Literature on Academic Publishing: A Bibliometric Analysis on WOS. *Sage Open*, 13(1), 21582440231158562. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231158562>
- Zapata-Cantu, L., Sanguino, R., Barroso, A., & Nicola-Gavrilă, L. (2023). Family Business Adapting a New Digital-Based Economy: Opportunities and Challenges for Future Research. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 14(1), 408–425. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-021-00871-1>