

Entrepreneurship in Transgenerational Context: A Brief Bibliometric Review and Visual Analysis

Alfredo Marcel Yagual Velastegui^{1*}, Henry Bernardo Garay Canales²,
Edwin Alberto Ubillús Agurto³, Pedro Pablo Lavalle Dios⁴, Ever Sánchez Cotrina⁵,
Juan Antonio Calderón Saenz⁶, Flor Gladys Calderón Saenz⁷ and Enzo André Bautista Calderón⁸

¹Universidad Nacional de Tumbes, Perú

²Universidad Nacional de Tumbes, Perú

³Universidad Nacional de Tumbes, Perú

⁴Universidad Nacional de Tumbes, Perú

⁵Universidad Nacional Toribio Rodríguez de Mendoza de Amazonas, Perú

⁶Universidad Tecnológica del Perú, Perú

⁷Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Perú

⁸Universidad César Vallejo, Perú

E-mail: ¹a.yagual.velastegui@posgradountumbes.edu.pe, ²hgarayc@untumbes.edu.pe,
³eubillusa@untumbes.edu.pe, ⁴plavalled@untumbes.edu.pe, ⁵ever.sanchez@untrm.edu.pe,
⁶c25346@utp.edu.pe, ⁷calderon.fg@pucp.edu.pe, ⁸ebautistac@ucvvirtual.edu.pe

ORCID: ¹<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9156-9160>, ²<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2323-1103>,

³<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2917-9959>, ⁴<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2662-9419>,

⁵<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5983-7663>, ⁶<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0960-4061>,

⁷<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0449-8112>, ⁸<https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7301-790X>

(Received 29 November 2025; Revised 02 January 2026, Accepted 14 January 2026; Available online 27 February 2026)

Abstract - The aim of this study is to conduct a bibliometric analysis of variables associated with transgenerational entrepreneurship, examining them within their contextual frameworks and through a visual exploration of cultural similarities across different environments. The analysis focuses on themes such as entrepreneurship, family entrepreneurship, transgenerational entrepreneurship, and cultural dynamics. To achieve this, a literature search was carried out in the Scopus database, and bibliometric techniques were applied to highlight scientific contributions using keywords, publication origins, and author collaborations within the field. This approach provides a comprehensive theoretical overview of transgenerational entrepreneurship. On one side, demographic element like age and place of residence play a role in shaping the generational transfer process. On the other side, cultural influences differ depending on the specific environment. The study concludes that transgenerational entrepreneurship is characterized by ongoing cultural shifts driven by innovations in business management practices.

Keywords: Culture, Entrepreneurship, Transgenerational

I. INTRODUCTION

Man's nature is nomadic, and time has allowed him to undertake and adapt to the different conditions that arise. The concept of entrepreneurship is based on the need of many people to have economic stability. The economic crisis encourages innovative entrepreneurship processes. Due to the lack of employment, people have been looking for a way to get ahead; this is how they have had the need to start their own businesses.

Today, all current generations in terms of work face challenges related to employment capacities, job longevity and basic needs in between 2020 to 2022 (Ayinde et al., 2024; Ettis, 2022; Hartmann et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2024a). The Covid-19 pandemic that locked up the population and many young, mature, and generationally transitioning ventures went bankrupt due to lack of awareness of the changing environment and its culture (Raj & Subbalakshmi, 2023). Although, temporary ventures were born in the pandemic in search of satisfying consumers who were in quarantine and isolation to mitigate contagions at that time. Therefore, digital commerce increases, forcing entrepreneurs to change the way they do business. To this end, the behavior of economic development worldwide became dynamic on a large scale (Camacho de Anda & Becerra, 2023; Fallahi et al., 2024; Sundarraj & Subbalakshmi, 2023; Barragán Morales et al., 2020)

Not all countries were quick to adapt to the consumer market. Older entrepreneurs were forced to shut themselves away and hand over the management of their businesses to younger family members.

To start in entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship for individuals, is an option to explain how a country develops its economy, which is also explained by the dynamics from doing trade through internationalization. So, every day, entrepreneurship increases. But this is not always the case. Because the economy is cyclical. Entrepreneurs selectively resort to

impression management tactics to both reveal and mitigate potentially damaging information (Bolinger et al., 2025; Efendi et al., 2024; Gantsho et al., 2024). As a result, entrepreneurship is increasingly seen as a crucial factor in contributing to the economic perspective of a country.

Classical authors such as (Croitoru, 2012) consider that entrepreneurial activity basically depends on profits and social climate. Many times, the first generations of entrepreneurs raised large economic empires thanks to generational transition. However, other ventures fail and fail to mature, let alone become sustainable. Entrepreneurship is a quality related to "opportunity" and "rightness", both human values par excellence: sow, fertilize and protection. Likewise, entrepreneurs engaged in strategic activities will manifest high growth aspirations (Aparicio et al., 2024; Barragán Morales et al., 2020; Estrin et al., 2022; Koellinger & Roy Thurik, 2012; Antunez et al., 2019). Therefore, in economic development, creative entrepreneurs should not be considered a consequence. Also, the concept of entrepreneurship takes relevance due to the need to avoid economic problems. It is the ability of a person to complete a goal or objective, i.e., to create a project or a company. The freedom to undertake and compete is the engine of the economy.

In this sense, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), defines entrepreneurship as the possibility to create and develop an enterprise or business, being this process done by one person, a group of people or an established business (Guevara-Otero et al., 2025). So, entrepreneurship is the entrepreneurial flag to get out of individual or group underdevelopment. In short, the strength to move forward is reflected in a spiritual way. Entrepreneurship is also defined as an skill to overcome adversity, and upfront to challenges by innovating on the company product, service or business model. (Santos et al., 2025). These environmental changes have different optics in relation to gender. On one hand, (Matuntha & Banda, 2025) consider an emphasis that relates gender and entrepreneurship. Some authors determine that the results of entrepreneurship research have shown that men have a greater predisposition to entrepreneurship than women (Ball & Tunger, 2006; Donaldson et al., 2023; Elert & Stenkula, 2022; Passavanti et al., 2024; Verma & Banerjee, 2024) on the other hand, (Adikaram & Razik, 2025) argue: how gender influence on the motivation to start a business. Similarly, other authors believe, per instance, that feminist cultures and movements have courageously and determinedly challenged male dominance in various spheres of society, including the business world (Lagrasta et al., 2024; Althalathini et al., 2022; Arafat et al., 2020; Harrison et al., 2024; Ketchum, 2022; Lee & Wessel, 2022).

Family businesses stand out as one of the most enduring and prevalent forms of entrepreneurship worldwide. Their unique composition, characterized by the varied involvement of family members in entrepreneurial endeavors, contributes to a rich and multifaceted business environment (Lidasan et al.,

2018; Yang & Entebang, 2024). According to (Anwar et al., 2024), family firms continue to represent one of the most widespread and long-lasting organizational forms. They are widely acknowledged as key drivers of entrepreneurship across global markets (Bağış et al., 2023; Eze et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2023). In this sense, family-owned enterprises are central players in promoting entrepreneurship on a global scale (Castro Alfaro et al., 2020; Antúnez et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the pace of global economic development is increasingly tied to entrepreneurial activity and the educational structures found within family firms (Gomez-Mejia et al., 2024; Soares et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2022). These businesses operate as integrated systems, shaped by interactions among individuals within a transgenerational family context (Adjei et al., 2019; Agyapong & Acquah, 2021). Such interactions are pivotal for the development and transmission of competencies, knowledge, and cultural assets—values, norms, and beliefs included. In fact, cultural values serve as a crucial factor in ensuring the continuity and long-term survival of family businesses.

Albanese et al., 2016 emphasize that the values passed down through generations undergo gradual change, especially when there is a rupture in the reference environment. Research comparing first- and second-generation migrants illustrates that the key to overcoming family constraints lies in the formative years, a time when young individuals reconcile parental values with their lived experiences in potentially contrasting environments.

Thus, the success of family firms arises from the strategic integration of their distinctive resources and capabilities—assets derived from the close fusion between family and business structures—alongside a sustained entrepreneurial orientation. (Basco et al., 2019) assert that this success is anchored in the interplay between structural and cultural elements of the family-firm system (referred to as familiarity), along with the firm's initiative-taking orientation toward entrepreneurship. Maintaining such an entrepreneurial outlook over successive generations is essential for family firms to adapt, grow, and secure competitive advantages (Capolupo et al., 2024; Pittino et al., 2017).

In today's globalized economic landscape, sustained growth is dependent not only on entrepreneurial activity but also on the educational frameworks embedded within family-owned organizations. These entities are best viewed as collective entrepreneurial units, led by pioneering figures and bound together by familial identity.

Recent scholarly interest in family business literature has increasingly focused on the intergenerational transmission of entrepreneurial values within entrepreneurial families (Barbera et al., 2020; Kupangwa et al., 2024). This body of research explores the convergence of entrepreneurship, family business, and the entrepreneurial family model, shedding light on how entrepreneurial actions influence both

the family as a whole and its individual members. The interaction between incumbents and successors is particularly significant, as it shapes the skill development, commitment, and the entrepreneurial orientation of the next generation (Cabrera-Suárez et al., 2018; Calabrò et al., 2023; Martínez et al., 2016; Wasim & Almeida, 2022).

Notably, successors often exhibit visionary leadership, taking on substantial risks in their management roles (Scholz & Qureshi, 2025). They must persuade others of the importance of entrepreneurship for the firm's future, thereby laying the groundwork for transgenerational entrepreneurship. Similarly, (Ruf et al., 2021) note that inherited values tend to evolve gradually even after a disconnect from the original cultural context.

Empirical studies on migrant families support this view, showing that overcoming family limitations is most viable during youth, a stage when individuals mediate between parental teachings and the realities of new environments (Esteves et al., 2024; Ettis, 2022; Fathallah et al., 2020; Lee et al., 2019). As a result, the cultural values of NextGen members are deeply intertwined with those of their parents and broader ancestral heritage. Parents play a defining role in shaping their children's cultural and entrepreneurial orientations (Shin et al., 2020; Damneh et al., 2016).

Despite this, there remains a noticeable gap in the academic literature concerning the determinants of transgenerational business success and the degree to which younger generations internalize and continue the values of their predecessors (Messina & Hochsztain, 2015). Surprisingly, this topic receives limited attention in current studies—even though value transmission is what sets family firms apart from their non-family counterparts.

The objective of the present research is to employ a bibliometric diagnosis of variables related to transgenerational entrepreneurship from a context and a visual analysis are similar in terms of culture from different environments by employing entrepreneurship, family entrepreneurship, transgenerational entrepreneurship, and culture from different environments (Jassim & Ridha, 2022).

II. METHOD

The methodology used consists of a bibliometric diagnosis. For this reason, data was taken from Elsevier, which indexes peer-reviewed and peer-refereed publications. Likewise, applying the advanced search through keywords, article title and abstract and the use of Boolean operators such as AND the words "generational AND entrepreneurship", identifying

32 associated titles. Also, the following specifications were established to be considered: subject areas: accounting, management, business, economics, econometrics, and finance. In the same way, only articles in English language were filtered and for keywords Entrepreneurship, Transgenerational Entrepreneurship, Family Entrepreneurship, and culture were selected. Then, a time scale was established between 2020 and 2025. As a result, 32 high impact articles were identified. These were run in R study, executing Bibliometrix library. Based on the results, the following questions are posed.

- 1.- What is the importance of entrepreneurship in a transgenerational context from diverse cultural environments?
- 2.- What are the characteristics that differentiate entrepreneurship in a transgenerational context?
- 3.- What is the association between Entrepreneurship, Transgenerational Entrepreneurship, Family Entrepreneurship, and culture?

After a diagnosis and the relevance that motivates investigating the generational changes that occur in entrepreneurship in the world, the 32 high impact articles generated the following results.

III. RESULTS

The systematic review study allowed the development of an applied comparative strategy, based on the behavior of the variable "Transgenerational entrepreneurship" and the Boolean system (Morales et al., 2025).

For the variable "Transgenerational entrepreneurship", the data processed covers the years 2020-2025, based on 24 sources (Sources, Journals, Books, etc.), resulting from 32 documents as shown in TABLE I. First, it is striking that the annual growth rate is decreasing (-30.12%), indicating that until the first quarter of the year 2025 its scientific production has decreased in relation to the variable concerned. Likewise, the average age of documents is 2.66 years, which is up to date and of interest. The average citation is 18.34 per document. Also, in relation to the content of the documents. These present an average of 18 additional keywords (keywords Plus) and 126 keywords of the author. Likewise, 5 individual authorships were identified in publications of 90 authors in total. In relation to the number of authors, 2.88 were identified, while international collaborations were 43.75%. The types of documents include 32 articles, corroborating that the data generated from Scopus is effective.

TABLE I MAIN SEARCH INFORMATION WITH THE VARIABLE "TRANSGENERATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP"

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2020:2025
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	24
Documents	32
Annual Growth Rate % Annual Growth Rate	-30,12
Document Average Age	2,66
Average citations per doc	18,34
References	0
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	18
Author's Keywords (DE)	126
AUTHORS	
Authors	90
Authors of single-authored docs	5
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	5
Co-Authors per Doc	2,88
International co-authorships %.	43,75
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	32

Source: Information processed in R Studio and its Bibliometric 2025 data package.

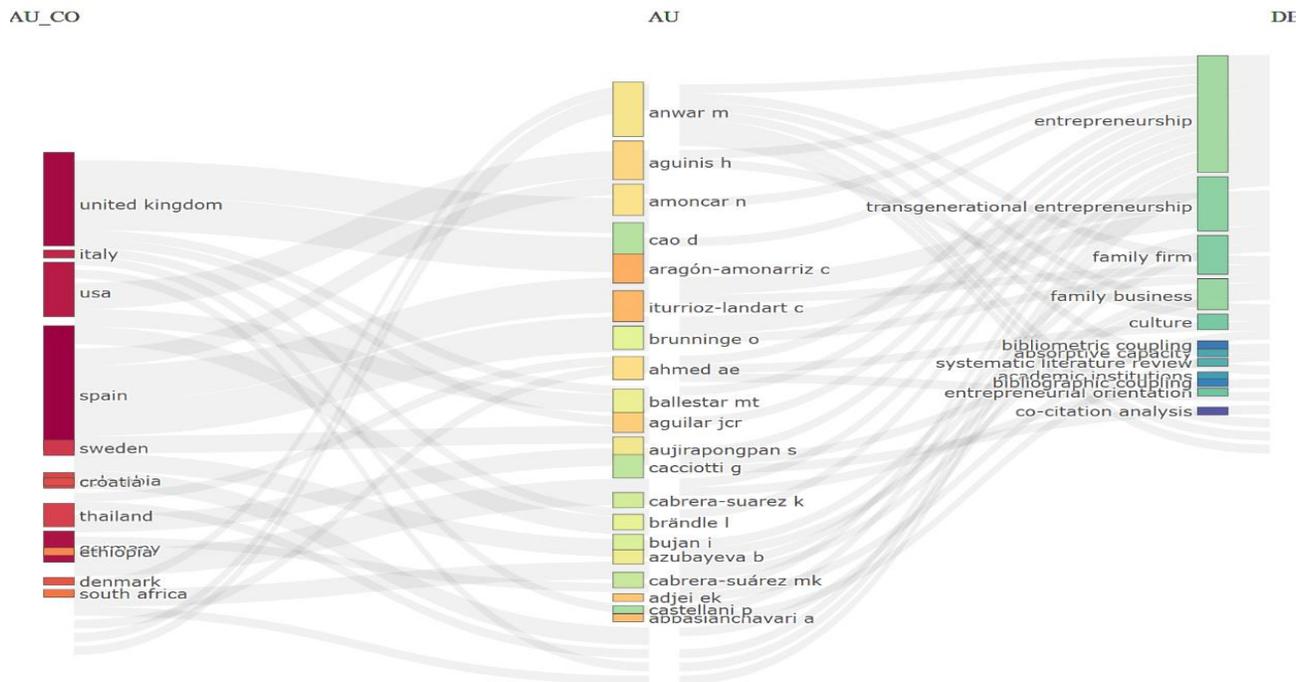


Fig. 1 Relationship Between Author, Affiliation, And Country Of Reference

Source: Information processed in the R Study and its Bibliometric data package, 2025.

The variable "transgenerational entrepreneurship" reached a search of 32 high impact articles originating mostly from countries such as the United Kingdom, Italy, Sweden, the United States, Germany, and France. Then, on a smaller scale of production are Portugal, Spain, Mexico, Netherlands, Ireland, South Africa, and Colombia according to Fig. 1: Relationship between author, affiliation, and country of

reference. It can be indicated that the analyzed variable "Transgenerational Entrepreneurship" is highly studied and published in countries such as Italy and the United Kingdom that contribute significantly, thanks to their robust economy. In this figure transgenerational entrepreneurship goes hand in hand with family entrepreneurship, culture and authors such as Anwar contribute with this type of publications associated

with Entrepreneurship, Transgenerational Entrepreneurship, Family Entrepreneurship, and culture. The same research trend by Aguinis H, following in the wake in scientific production is Amoncar N and Aragón-amonarriz C.

The authors named in the previous paragraph, bet their scientific works in the most important sources, citing the journals Entrepreneurship: Theory And Practice (3), Journal Of Family Business Management (3), Small Business Economics (2), International Journal Of Entrepreneurial Behavior And Research (2), Management Review Quarterly (2), Abac Journal (1), Administrative Sciences (1), Business Systems Research (1), Economic Development Quarterly (1), Ekonomski Pregled (1), Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues (1) European Journal of Family Business (1), International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal (1),

Journal of Business Research (1), Journal of Business Venturing (1), Journal of Business Venturing Insights (1), Journal of Family Business Strategy (1), Journal of Innovation And Entrepreneurship (1), Journal of Small Business Management (1), Management Research Review (1), Regional Studies, Regional Science (1), Review of Managerial Science (1), South East European Journal of Economics And Business (1), Tqm Journal (1), coming from Spain and United Kingdom (13), Then, Germany and United States (10). Then, Italy (4). Also, Netherlands, Sweden, Thailand with (3) each. Followed by Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Slovenia, South Africa with (2). Finally, China, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, and Switzerland with (1) frequency of scientific production as can be seen in Fig. 2 and Fig.3.

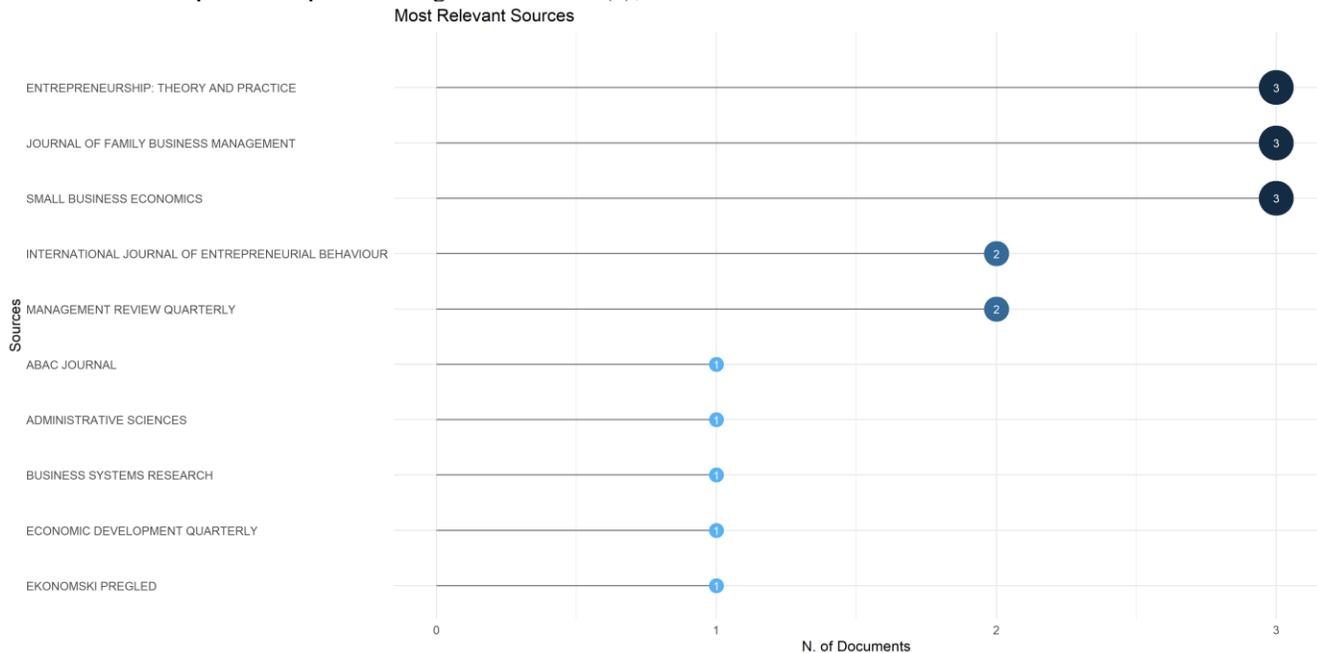


Fig. 2 Most Relevant Sources Of Research Related To Informal Entrepreneurship

Source: Information processed in the R Study and its Bibliometric data package, 2025.

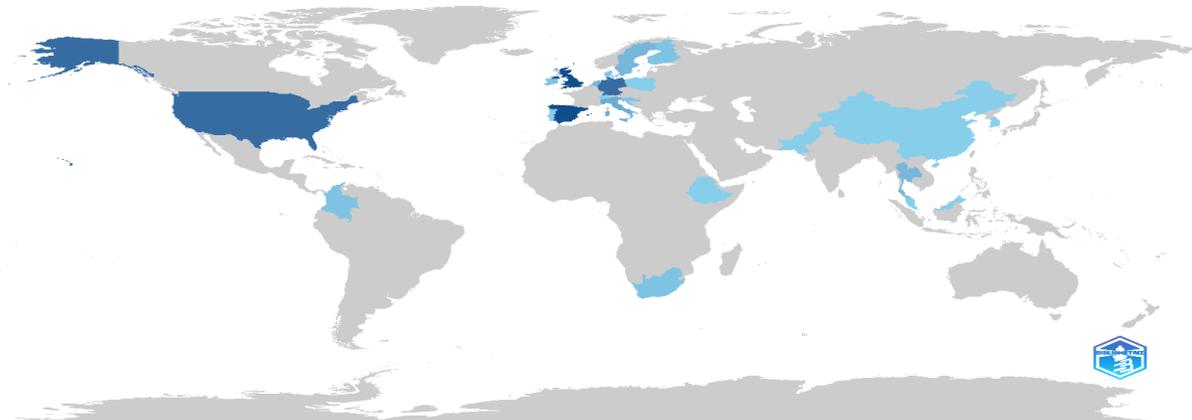


Fig. 3 Countries Where Most Scientific Production Is Generated

Source: Information processed in the R Study and its Bibliometric data package, 2025.

Likewise, in Fig. 4 the collaboration between countries cases such as China to Switzerland is (1) collaboration. Followed, Croatia to Slovenia of (1) collaboration. Also, Denmark for South Africa. Finally, Germany for South Africa, Denmark,

Finland, Ireland, Italy, and Netherlands with (1) collaboration with each of them, Finally, South Africa with (2) collaborations.

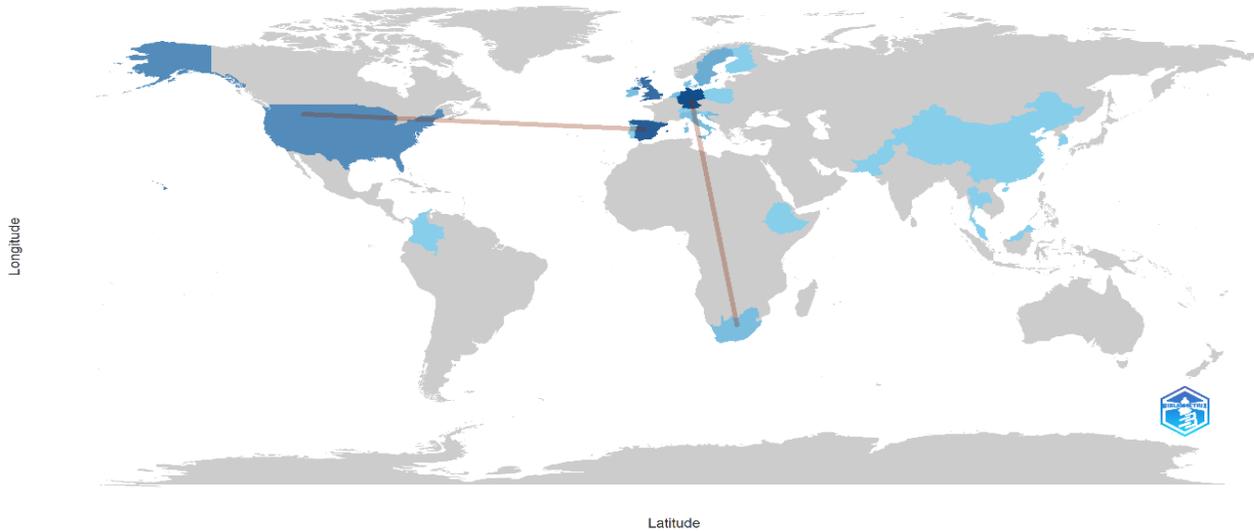


Fig. 4 Country Collaboration Map

Source: Information processed in the R Study and its Bibliometric data package, 2025.

The United Kingdom, Germany and Spain are the countries with the most collaboration links according to the study conducted to date, as shown in TABLE II.

TABLE II WORLD MAP IN COLLABORATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES

World Map in Collaboration between Countries					
From	To	Frequency	From	To	Frequency
China	Switzerland	1	Spain	Denmark	1
Croatia	Slovenia	1	Spain	Germany	1
Denmark	South Africa	1	Spain	Ireland	1
Germany	China	1	Spain	Netherlands	1
Germany	Denmark	1	Spain	Portugal	1
Germany	Finland	1	Spain	Sweden	1
Germany	Ireland	1	Spain	United Kingdom	1
Germany	Italy	1	Spain	Use	2
Germany	Netherlands	1	Sweden	Denmark	1
Germany	South Africa	2	Sweden	Ethiopia	1
Germany	Switzerland	1	United Kingdom	China	1
Germany	Use	1	United Kingdom	Germany	1
Ireland	Malaysia	1	United Kingdom	Italy	1
Ireland	Pakistan	1	United Kingdom	Poland	1
Italy	China	1	United Kingdom	Portugal	1
Italy	South Africa	1	United Kingdom	South Africa	1
Italy	Switzerland	1	United Kingdom	Switzerland	1
Malaysia	Pakistan	1	United Kingdom	Use	1
Netherlands	Denmark	1	USE	Ireland	1
Netherlands	Sweden	1	USE	Korea	1
South Africa	China	1			
South Africa	Switzerland	1			

Source: Information processed in the R Study and its Bibliometric data package, 2025.

First, in the word cloud associated with "entrepreneurship" and "transgenerational entrepreneurship", there is a high associativity between entrepreneurship-transgenerational

entrepreneurship-culture is the common denominator of the object of research. Likewise, it is of vital importance to name the words such as "entrepreneurial orientation", "education", "innovation" "self-employment" in the present research study allow dimensioning the characteristics, skills and their conception in which people or organizations are part of the

transgenerational process and the culture of family entrepreneurship. For this, the R-study in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, is

examined and identified in the word cloud its frequency and related to the Transgenerational entrepreneurship.



Fig. 5 Word Cloud Related To Transgenerational Entrepreneurship

Source: Information processed in the R Study and its Bibliometric data package, 2025.

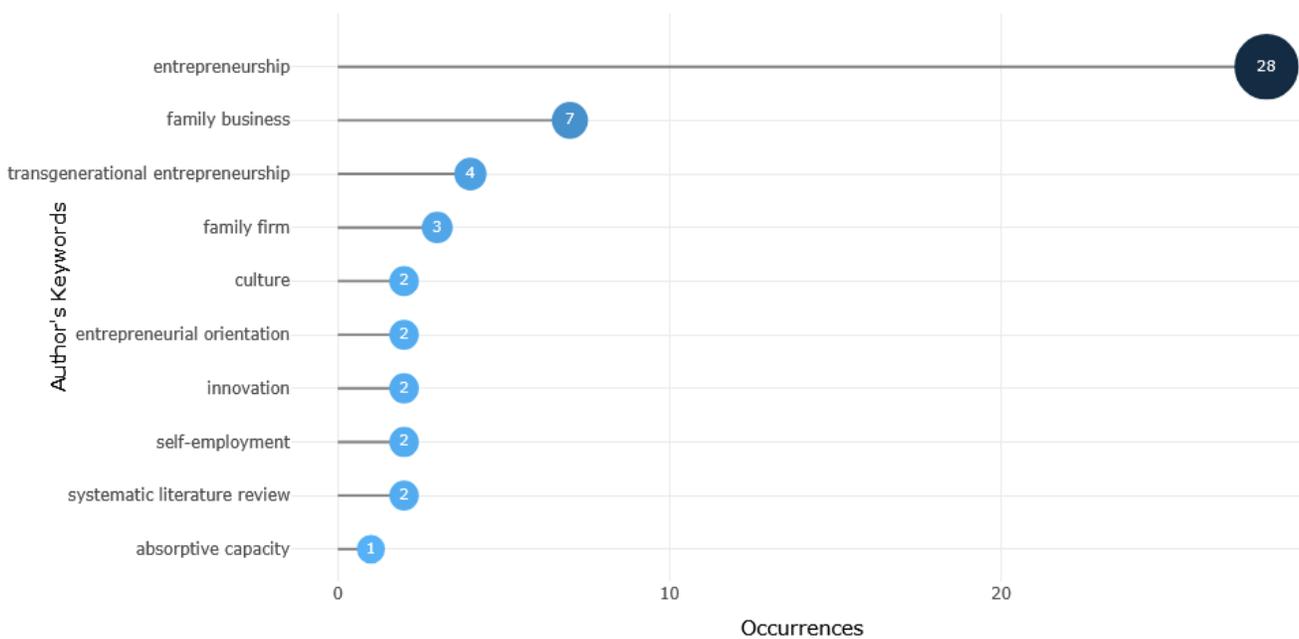


Fig. 6 Most frequent words related to Transgenerational Entrepreneurship

Source: Information processed in the R Study and its Bibliometric data package, 2025.

By means of the thematic map where the articles present a high association with the word Entrepreneurship as the main axis in this research. This in turn has derivations among them

as the transgenerational entrepreneurship as visualized in Fig. 7. In the same way, applying the factor analysis map it was possible to mitigate the amount of variable to a more controllable set of factors, confirming from its conception as the entrepreneurship until reaching the transgenerational entrepreneurship. As visualized in Fig. 8.

(Bergner et al., 2023; Rudnák et al., 2025) Then, the generational transition in entrepreneurship becomes a challenge for parents to their offspring and these in turn consolidate as generators of employment in long term terms.

Also, the need for financial policies that are more favorable to entrepreneurs and politically clearer and simpler are urgent in most developing countries.

IV. DISCUSSION

The study's analysis provides substantial evidence that transgenerational entrepreneurship cannot be understood solely as an economic process, but also as a cultural and social phenomenon in constant transformation. The bibliometric study shows that, although there is a high level of academic interest in developed countries such as Spain, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, contributions in emerging economies are still somewhat limited. This imbalance therefore invites debate on the unequal distribution of skills and knowledge needed to sustain business transfer processes in environments with less legal, political, and financial stability. This raises the need to question whether advances in research on this topic really contribute to the creation of adaptive strategies in the countries that need them most.

On the other hand, the debate is intensified in the analysis of the relationship between family, culture, and entrepreneurship as a transgenerational key. Research confirms that the values transmitted in entrepreneurial families are constantly evolving, and that this dynamic is fundamental to ensuring the continuity and sustainability of businesses. However, it generates tensions; while some authors argue that the new generations exhibit a high level of visionary leadership and are willing to take risks, others warn that the breakdown of culture can greatly endanger the essence of the entrepreneurial legacy. This raises a crucial question: ¿To what extent should innovation adapt to cultural tradition so as not to fragment the identity of a successor company? This dilemma would affect not only the survival of family businesses, but also the economic and cultural fabric of society.

Therefore, the relevance of the research lies in the fact that it would not only provide insight through an updated bibliometric analysis, but would also open up a space for critical reflection on public policies, educational structures, and regulatory frameworks that would favor or hinder the continuity of entrepreneurship across different generations. The annual growth of publications in this area shows a downward trend (-30.12%), which warns of a possible stagnation in the production of specialized knowledge at a time when general transformations require greater resilience and adaptability in business models. Therefore, the research not only systematizes information of greater relevance, but also manages to position itself as a call to rethink action and research strategies in order to strengthen the role of transgenerational entrepreneurship in the sustainable development of different economies.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the objective of the present research, a bibliometric diagnosis was employed, 32 high impact articles were identified and run in R study, running Bibliometric library of the variables related to transgenerational entrepreneurship from a context and visual analysis that are similar in terms of culture from different analogous environments when employing entrepreneurship, family entrepreneurship, transgenerational entrepreneurship. Interestingly, there have been no recent bibliometric studies associated with transgenerational entrepreneurship, sheds light on its respective intellectual structure and recognizes emerging research streams in the field. As a result, there is a degree of difficulty in the sustainability of transgenerational entrepreneurship. On the one hand, developed countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain and the United States which are considered first world economies have produced more scientific evidence on transgenerational entrepreneurship and in them present positive results on the excellent performance in obtaining resources, fostering the maturation of the same. On the other hand, developing countries such as Colombia, Ethiopia and Pakistan need to demonstrate more results on the research topic. It is necessary to think carefully about the amount of knowledge that has been accumulating and to recognize the areas that have not been considered (Schlichte & Junge, 2024). Then, being able to reach a generational transition in entrepreneurship would have greater difficulties compared to their first world counterparts. "Family firms highlights the relevance of entrepreneurship across generations, but does not explore in depth the role of entrepreneurial transmission between predecessors and successors" (Esteves et al., 2024; Wilmes et al., 2024). Thus, generational transition in entrepreneurship becomes a challenge from parents to their offspring and these in turn become consolidated as generators of employment in long-term terms and go hand in hand with more favorable financial policies for entrepreneurs and politically clearer and simpler are urgent in most developing countries. Finally, transgenerational entrepreneurship has constant cultural changes through innovations in business management.

Conflict of Interest

Funding: This study did not receive specific financial support.

Transparency: The authors declare that the manuscript is honest and that no key aspects of the research have been omitted. This study followed all ethical writing guidelines.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adikaram, A., & Razik, R. (2025). Against all odds: women's motivation to become STEM entrepreneurs in Sri Lanka. *Journal of Business and Socio-economic Development*, 5(1), 37-54. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JBSED-09-2022-0101>
- [2] Adjei, E. K., Eriksson, R. H., Lindgren, U., & Holm, E. (2019). Familial relationships and firm performance: the impact of

- entrepreneurial family relationships. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 31(5-6), 357-377. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08985626.2018.1514074>
- [3] Agyapong, A., & Acquah, M. (2021). Organizational capabilities, business strategic orientation, and performance in family and non-family businesses in a sub-Saharan African economy. *Journal of African Business*, 22(3), 411-439. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15228916.2021.1907158>
- [4] Albanese, G., De Blasio, G., & Sestito, P. (2016). My parents taught Me. Evidence on the family transmission of values. *Journal of Population Economics*, 29(2), 571-592.
- [5] Althalathini, D., Al-Dajani, H., & Apostolopoulos, N. (2022). The impact of Islamic feminism in empowering women's entrepreneurship in conflict zones: Evidence from Afghanistan, Iraq and Palestine. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 178(1), 39-55.
- [6] Antúnez, A. M. C., Morales, C. E. B., & Araujo, D. R. S. (2019). *Global sustainability in an urban bus passenger transport company: A case study. In Proceedings of the III International Congress on International Business Administration (CIANI): Challenges and opportunities of sustainable development in international business* (pp. 28-42). Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana.
- [7] Anwar, M., Clauss, T., & Meyer, N. (2024). Entrepreneurship in family firms: an updated bibliometric overview. *Review of Managerial Science*, 18(2), 539-575.
- [8] Aparicio, S., Klofsten, M., Noguera, M., & Urbano, D. (2024). Institutions, social entrepreneurship, and individual economic well-being: an exploratory study. *Management Research: Journal of the Iberoamerican Academy of Management*, 22(4), 510-540. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MRJAM-10-2023-1472>
- [9] Arafat, M. Y., Ali, J., Dwivedi, A. K., & Saleem, I. (2020). Social and cognitive aspects of women entrepreneurs: Evidence from India. *Vikalpa*, 45(4), 223-239. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02560909211015457>
- [10] Ayinde, T. O., Fatai, B. O., & Adeyemi, F. A. (2024). Macroeconomic determinants of foreign direct investment in emerging economies in turbulent times—A case of COVID-19 pandemic. *Transnational Corporations Review*, 16(4), 200079. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tncr.2024.200079>
- [11] Bağış, M., Kryeziu, L., Kurutkan, M. N., & Ramadani, V. (2023). Women entrepreneurship in family business: dominant topics and future research trends. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 13(3), 687-713. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFBM-03-2022-0040>
- [12] Ball, R., & Tunger, D. (2006). Bibliometric analysis-a new business area for information professionals in libraries? Support for scientific research by perception and trend analysis. *Scientometrics*, 66(3), 561-577.
- [13] Barbera, F., Shi, H. X., Agarwal, A., & Edwards, M. (2020). The family that prays together stays together: Toward a process model of religious value transmission in family firms. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 661-673. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-019-04382-7>
- [14] Barragán Morales, C. E., Salazar Araujo, D. R., García Guiliany, J. E., & Martínez Caraball, H. R. (2020). Creación empresarial en el departamento del Atlántico sustentada en la estrategia universidad-empresa-Estado.
- [15] Basco, R., Calabrò, A., & Campopiano, G. (2019). Transgenerational entrepreneurship around the world: Implications for family business research and practice. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 10(4), 100249. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2018.03.004>
- [16] Bergner, S., Auburger, J., & Paleczek, D. (2023). The why and the how: A nexus on how opportunity, risk and personality affect entrepreneurial intention. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 61(6), 2656-2689. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00472778.2021.1934849>
- [17] Bolinger, M. T., Brownell, K. M., & Covin, J. G. (2025). Keeping it real: How entrepreneurs effectively disclose risk. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 19(2), 283-312. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.1525>
- [18] Cabrera-Suárez, M. K., García-Almeida, D. J., & De Saá-Pérez, P. (2018). A dynamic network model of the successor's knowledge construction from the resource-and knowledge-based view of the family firm. *Family Business Review*, 31(2), 178-197. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894486518776867>
- [19] Calabrò, A., Torchia, M., Kallmuenzer, A., Yezza, H., & Feng, C. (2023). Transgenerational entrepreneurship in family firms: a configurational approach. *Review of Managerial Science*, 17(7), 2535-2554. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-022-00592-y>
- [20] Camacho de Anda, A., & Becerra, D. (2023). Hoping for a better tomorrow: Do hope and optimism serve as protective factors against discrimination in Latinx immigrants? *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 33(2), 143-162. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10911359.2021.2024107>
- [21] Capolupo, P., Messeni Petruzzelli, A., & Ardito, L. (2024). A knowledge-based perspective on transgenerational entrepreneurship: unveiling knowledge dynamics across generations in family firms. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 28(5), 1444-1467. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JKM-05-2023-0451>
- [22] Castro Alfaro, A., Roncallo Pichón, A. D. J., Albino Rolong, A., Paredes-Chacín, A. J., Paz Marciano, A., Molina Medina, B. V., ... & Tordecilla-Acevedo, V. (2020). *Essential functions for the management of small and medium-sized enterprises. SME Series Volume V*.
- [23] Croitoru, A. (2012). Schumpeter, JA, 1934 (2008), The theory of economic development: An inquiry into profits, capital, credit, interest and the business cycle. *Journal of comparative research in anthropology and sociology*, 3(02), 137-148.
- [24] Damneh, Z. B., Peykani, M. H., & Fatemeh, H. (2016). The Relationship between Human Resources Empowerment with Tend to Entrepreneurial (Case Study: Aghajari Oil and Gas Production Company). *International Academic Journal of Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management*, 3(5), 26-45.
- [25] Donaldson, C., González-Serrano, M. H., & Moreno, F. C. (2023). Intentions for what? Comparing entrepreneurial intention types within female and male entrepreneurship students. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 21(2), 100817. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2023.100817>
- [26] Efendi, R., Mulyadi, H., Disman, D., Purnamasari, I., & Tantri, P. A. (2024). The Role of Gender in Fostering Interest in Entrepreneurship in Indonesia. *JWEE*, (1-2), 141-156. <https://doi.org/10.28934/jwee24.12.pp141-156>
- [27] Elert, N., & Stenkula, M. (2022). Intrapreneurship: Productive and non-productive. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 46(5), 1423-1439. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1042258720964181>
- [28] Esteves, J., de Haro Rodríguez, G., Ballestar, M. T., & Sainz, J. (2024). Gender and generational cohort impact on entrepreneurs' emotional intelligence and transformational leadership. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 20(2), 1295-1322. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-024-00955-9>
- [29] Estrin, S., Korosteleva, J., & Mickiewicz, T. (2022). Schumpeterian entry: Innovation, exporting, and growth aspirations of entrepreneurs. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 46(2), 269-296. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1042258720909771>
- [30] Ettis, S. A. (2022). How do personal values help to build generation Y's entrepreneurial intentions? The role of gender differences. *Gender in Management: An International Journal*, 37(1), 108-125. <https://doi.org/10.1108/GM-02-2021-0035>
- [31] Eze, N. L., Nordqvist, M., Samara, G., & Parada, M. J. (2021). Different strokes for different folks: The roles of religion and tradition for transgenerational entrepreneurship in family businesses. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 45(4), 792-837. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1042258720964428>
- [32] Fallahi, F., Samaratunge, R., Cox, J. W., & Prajogo, D. (2024). Determinants of Middle Eastern immigrants' entrepreneurial success in Australia. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 101, 101993. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2024.101993>

- [33] Fathallah, R., Sidani, Y., & Khalil, S. (2020). How religion shapes family business ethical behaviors: An institutional logics perspective. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 163, 647-659.
- [34] Gantscho, K. A., van Vuuren, J., & Fabris-Rotelli, I. (2024). Consumer perspectives on the relationship between iconic branding and entrepreneurial orientation. *The Southern African Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management*, 16(1), 716. <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajesbm.v16i1.716>
- [35] Gomez-Mejia, L. R., Mendoza-Lopez, A., Cruz, C., Duran, P., & Aguinis, H. (2024). Socioemotional wealth in volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous contexts: The case of family firms in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 15(1), 100551. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2022.100551>
- [36] Guevara-Otero, N., Vargas-Perez, A. M., Segovia-Pérez, M., & Laguna-Sánchez, P. (2025). Factors that determine the level of individual entrepreneurial orientation: profiles of. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 21(1), 56. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-024-01055-4>
- [37] Harrison, R. T., Leitch, C. M., & McAdam, M. (2024). Margins of intervention? Gender, Bourdieu and women's regional entrepreneurial networks. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 36(3-4), 209-242.
- [38] Hartmann, L., Walz, Y., Clelland, D., Esquivel-Rodriguez, C., Riganti, P., Vicarelli, M., & Renaud, F. G. (2025). A conceptual framework for a post-COVID-19 green recovery of the Blue Economy. *Marine Policy*, 171, 106446. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2024.106446>
- [39] Jassim, S. H., & Ridha, B. J. (2022). Effect of innovative promotion mix on interactive marketing for business organizations: A case study in Iraqi general company for automotive and equipment industry. *International Academic Journal of Social Sciences*, 9(2), 8-20. <https://doi.org/10.9756/IAJSS/V9I2/IAJSS0909>
- [40] Ketchum, A. D. (2022). Cooking the books: Feminist restaurant owners' relationships with banks, loans and taxes. *Business History*, 64(1), 1-27.
- [41] Koellinger, P. D., & Roy Thurik, A. (2012). Entrepreneurship and the business cycle. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(4), 1143-1156. https://doi.org/10.1116/REST_a_00224
- [42] Kupangwa, W., Farrington, S. M., & Venter, E. (2024). Transgenerational value transmission in business-owning families: an indigenous African perspective. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 14(4), 748-770.
- [43] Lagrasta, F. P., Scozzi, B., & Pontrandolfo, P. (2024). Feminisms and entrepreneurship: A systematic literature review investigating a troubled connection. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 20(4), 3081-3112.
- [44] Lee, J. S., Zhao, G., & Lu, F. (2019). The effect of value congruence between founder and successor on successor's willingness: The mediating role of the founder-successor relationship. *Family Business Review*, 32(3), 259-276. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894486519840248>
- [45] Lee, J., & Wessel, J. L. (2022). Is feminist identity beneficial for women's career aspirations? Examining feminist identity profiles. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 46(1), 27-49. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03616843211055445>
- [46] Lidasan, H. L., Ismail, N. A., & Rahman, S. A. (2018). Cooperative's social capital and entrepreneurial orientation: A conceptual framework. *International Academic Journal of Innovative Research*, 5(02), 26-36. <https://doi.org/10.9756/IAJIR/V5I1/1810013>
- [47] Martínez, A. B., Galván, R. S., & Palacios, T. M. B. (2016). An empirical study about knowledge transfer, entrepreneurial orientation and performance in family firms. *European Journal of International Management*, 10(5), 534-557. <https://doi.org/10.1504/EJIM.2016.078790>
- [48] Matuntha, S., & Banda, F. M. (2025). What Factors Influence Entrepreneurship? Evidence from Urban Malawi. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 15(2), 71. <https://doi.org/10.32479/irmm.17330>
- [49] Messina, M., & Hochsztain, E. (2015). Factores de éxito de un emprendimiento: Un estudio exploratorio con base en Técnicas de Data Mining. *Tec empresarial*, 9(1), 30-40.
- [50] Morales, C. E. B., Guarín-García, A. F., Chang-Muñoz, E. A., Villanueva-Vásquez, A., Gálvez, J. F. E., Delgado, N. A. G., & Bracho, O. C. (2025). Fuzzy-Set Qualitative Comparative Analysis to Corporate Social Responsibility Components: A Case Study from Media Print Companies in Atlántico Department of Colombia. *Procedia Computer Science*, 257, 1148-1153.
- [51] Passavanti, C., Primario, S., & Rippa, P. (2024). How entrepreneurial role models impact on entrepreneurial outcomes: A gender perspective. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 22(3), 101011. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2024.101011>
- [52] Pittino, D., Visintin, F., & Lauto, G. (2017). A configurational analysis of the antecedents of entrepreneurial orientation. *European Management Journal*, 35(2), 224-237.
- [53] Raj, P. S., & Subbalakshmi, A. V. V. S. (2023). Awareness on entrepreneurial orientation among management students in Vellore. *International Journal of Professional Business Review: Int. J. Prof. Bus. Rev.*, 8(5), 14. <https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i5.1422>
- [54] Rudnák, I., Kollár, K., & Wu, J. (2025). Factors influencing entrepreneurial intentions of international and local students in Hungary. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 14(1), 26.
- [55] Ruf, P. J., Graffius, M., Wolff, S., Moog, P., & Felden, B. (2021). Back to the roots: Applying the concept of individual human values to understand family firm behavior. *Family Business Review*, 34(1), 48-70. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894486520944282>
- [56] Santos, F. J., Guzmán, C., & Valiente, L. (2025). Entrepreneurship and innovation in worker cooperatives and conventional firms: the role of external cooperation. *Small Business Economics*, 64(3), 1415-1431.
- [57] Schlichte, F., & Junge, S. (2024). The concept of entrepreneurial opportunities: a review and directions for future research. *Management Review Quarterly*, 1-27.
- [58] Scholz, N., & Qureshi, A. (2025). Leadership Decision-Making and Management Approaches for Generating Value in Business Ecosystems. *Global Perspectives in Management*, 3(4), 6-10.
- [59] Shin, W., Lwin, M. O., Yee, A. Z., & Kee, K. M. (2020). The role of socialization agents in adolescents' responses to app-based mobile advertising. *International Journal of Advertising*, 39(3), 365-386. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02650487.2019.1648138>
- [60] Soares, G. G., da Silva Braga, V. L., da Encarnação Marques, C. S., & Ratten, V. (2021). Corporate entrepreneurship education's impact on family business sustainability: A case study in Brazil. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 19(1), 100424. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2020.100424>
- [61] Verma, M., & Banerjee, N. (2024). A Review of Sustainable Development and Women's Empowerment. *International Journal of SDG's Prospects and Breakthroughs*, 2(4), 13-17.
- [62] Wang, D., Nie, X., Zhou, Y., Ye, J., Yu, P., Hu, Y., & Jin, X. (2024). The influence of COVID-19 on intertemporal choices in the health and economy domains. *Heliyon*, 10(11). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e31801>
- [63] Wang, F. F., Wu, J., & Gong, X. (2023). Relationship coordination between successor and top management team in family business under the background of social embeddedness: a case study of trans-generational entrepreneurship. *Nankai Business Review International*, 14(1), 77-101.
- [64] Wasim, J., & Almeida, F. (2022). Bringing a horse to water: the shaping of a child successor in family business succession. *European Journal of Family Business*, 12(2), 156-172.
- [65] Wilmes, R., Brändle, L., & Kuckertz, A. (2024). Seeds in rocky soil: the interactive role of entrepreneurial legacy and bridging in family firms' organizational ambidexterity. *Small Business Economics*, 63(3), 1041-1064.
- [66] Wu, H., Xu, Z., & Skare, M. (2022). How do family businesses adapt to the rapid pace of globalization? A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 153, 59-74.
- [67] Yang, X., & Entebang, H. (2024). Unveiling the Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Leadership and Radical Innovation Performance of China Internet SMEs: Resource-based View. *Journal of Internet Services and Information Security*, 14(4), 67-85. <https://doi.org/10.58346/IJISIS.2024.14.004>