

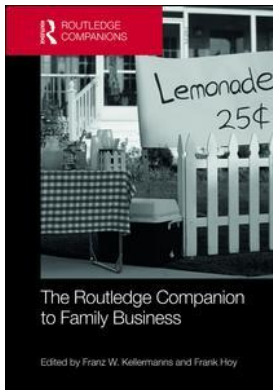
This article was downloaded by: 10.2.97.136

On: 27 Mar 2023

Access details: *subscription number*

Publisher: *Routledge*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London SW1P 1WG, UK



## The Routledge Companion to Family Business

Franz W. Kellermanns, Frank Hoy

### A Review of the Academic Literature on Family Business In Spanish

Publication details

<https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9781315688053.ch26>

María Concepción López-Fernández, Ana María Serrano-Bedia, Marta Pérez-Pérez, Remedios Hernández-Linares, Manuel Palma-Ruiz

**Published online on: 29 Sep 2016**

**How to cite :-** María Concepción López-Fernández, Ana María Serrano-Bedia, Marta Pérez-Pérez, Remedios Hernández-Linares, Manuel Palma-Ruiz. 29 Sep 2016, *A Review of the Academic Literature on Family Business In Spanish from: The Routledge Companion to Family Business* Routledge

Accessed on: 27 Mar 2023

<https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9781315688053.ch26>

**PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR DOCUMENT**

Full terms and conditions of use: <https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/legal-notices/terms>

This Document PDF may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproductions, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The publisher shall not be liable for an loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

## 26

# A REVIEW OF THE ACADEMIC LITERATURE ON FAMILY BUSINESS IN SPANISH\*

*María Concepción López-Fernández, Ana María Serrano-Bedia,  
Marta Pérez-Pérez, Remedios Hernández-Linares,  
and Manuel Palma-Ruiz*

### Introduction

The field of family business studies has been of interest to management scholars and writers as a topic of academic inquiry since the 1960s and has been growing over the last decades (Chrisman et al. 2008; Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzmán-Parra 2013). However, the literature on this field is not as extensive as in other management areas (Bird et al. 2002); and it has a clear tendency towards research from Anglo-Saxon countries and the use of the English language as its primary means of publication.

A number of articles have reviewed the literature on family firms of recent decades from both a subjective (e.g. Sharma, Chrisman, and Chua 1996; Sharma, Chrisman, and Chua 1997; Bird et al. 2002; Chrisman, Chua, and Sharma 2003; Sharma 2004; Zahra and Sharma 2004) and objective perspectives (e.g. Casillas and Acedo 2007; Debicki et al. 2009; Yu et al. 2012; Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzmán-Parra 2013); then again, all of these reviews are based on articles in English. Moreover, a research study revealed that 95.06 percent of JCR journals issued in Social Sciences categories were published in English in 2012 (López-Fernández, Serrano-Bedia, and Pérez-Pérez 2016).

Be that as it may, the importance of the Spanish language is undeniable. The United Nations has declared that it is the second most important language in the world, right after Chinese and ahead of English. Spanish is spoken in Spain, Mexico and most countries in Central and South America. In addition, it is the second most spoken language in the USA. Accordingly, it is relevant to acquire an overview of the scientific literature developed in said language. In this line, the objective of this study is to offer a comprehensive view of the family firm literature in Spanish to explore the alternative realities, and geographical and linguistic contexts that have been considered.

To examine the status and trends in the family business literature in Spanish, a comprehensive and systematic review of academic literature was performed by collecting information from different scientific databases (Web of Science, Scopus, and Dialnet). In addition, bibliometric indicators and other methods were applied to obtain a deeper understanding of this literature.

---

\* This work was supported by the Banco Santander Chair of Family Business (University of Cantabria).

This chapter is structured as follows. The next section presents an overview of the literature obtained from the Dialnet database, one of the main bibliographic databases for scientific literature in Spanish. The following section includes a bibliometric analysis of the articles published in journals included in international databases (namely Web of Science and Scopus). Indicators of the publication activity and content analysis of the family business literature in Spanish were incorporated. In this section, a comparison of Spanish and English literature is included. The last section discusses the main results and presents the conclusions.

### An Overview of the Scientific Publications on Family Business in Spanish

In this section, the Dialnet database is used for a description of the temporal evolution of the family business literature in Spanish, including existing themes and productivity by countries and journals. Dialnet is one of the largest bibliographic free access online databases, which contains summaries of articles from about 9,000 scientific journals in all subject areas published in Spain and Latin America. To give greater visibility to the Hispanic literature, it is produced cooperatively by university libraries, under the leadership of the Library of the University of La Rioja (Spain). Dialnet allows consultation of summaries and offers a classification of scientific categories and sub-categories.

We accessed Dialnet on April 2015, and searched for journal articles with the Spanish term for “family firm” and published in journals that meet the Latindex<sup>1</sup> quality criteria. With these search criteria, we retrieved an initial sample of 474 documents, with no timespan limit. Later, a filtering process consisting of independent readings of abstracts was carried out, reducing the sample to 210 articles. The main information about the search and filtering process is summarized in Table 26.1.

Finally, we fully reviewed the 210 documents. It is interesting to note that the first article on family business in Spanish was not published until 1982, whereas the first approximation to the field of family business studies can be found about two decades earlier (Trow 1961).

Figure 26.1 shows the total percentages of family business articles retrieved from the Dialnet's categories. It is possible to observe that nearly three-fourths of the published articles are classified within the “Economics and Business” category, whereas the percentage of articles included in any of the other six categories does not exceed 10 percent, even though family business area is considered an interdisciplinary field.

Given the large number of articles included in the “Economics and Business” category (155 from 210), a second classification was carried out to reveal the corresponding sub-categories (see Figure 26.2). More than half of these articles appeared in journals related to the “Business Management,” while nearly a third of them belonged to the “Economics and Business” sub-category.

Table 26.1 Search Criteria Used in Dialnet

Search Criteria	Documents Retrieved	Documents Selected
Keyword: “Empresa familiar”		
Language: Spanish	474	210
Document type: Journal article		
Journals included in Latindex: Yes		

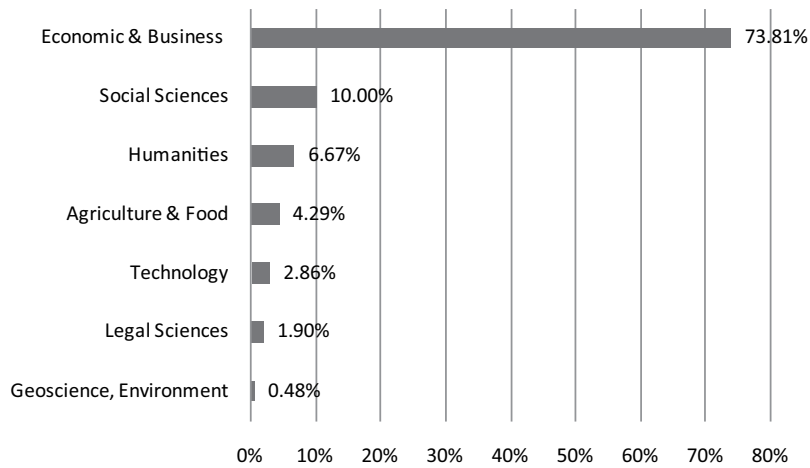


Figure 26.1 Total Percentages of Family Business Articles Retrieved from Dialnet's Categories

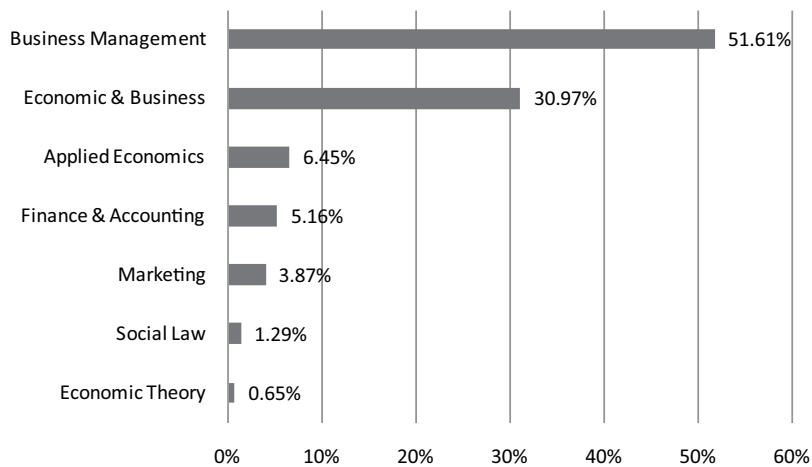


Figure 26.2 Total Percentages of Family Business Articles Retrieved from Dialnet's Sub-Categories

The articles included in this study have been published in journals from eight countries, although only five of these countries exceed one percent of the total production. Figure 26.3 shows the percentage of articles published per country. Figure 26.3 shows that the largest contributor to the family business literature in Spanish is Spain, given that 82.38 percent of the articles were published in journals edited in this country. This fact may be explained by the existence of an important network of Chairs of the family-owned business. This network, possibly the largest in the world in this discipline, is composed of 36 Chairs, where 200 university professors work and train an average of 1,800 students per year (Instituto de la Empresa Familiar, 2015). Also, Spain is the only country in which a specialized journal in Spanish on family business studies has been published, called *Revista de Empresa Familiar*.

Spain is followed far behind by Colombia and Uruguay (4.76 percent of the articles each), and Venezuela and Mexico (2.86 percent of the articles each). The contributions made to the family business field by Argentina and Peru may be considered merely testimonial. Interestingly, we find an

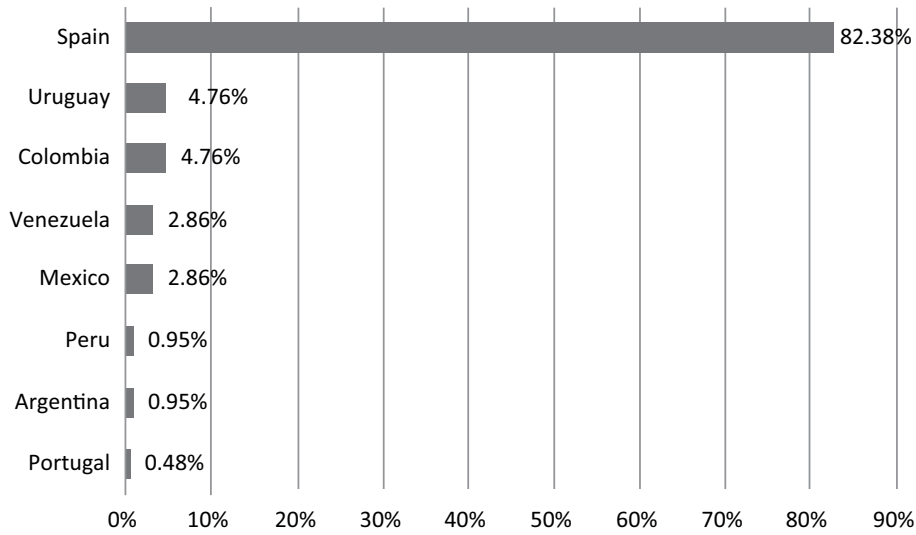


Figure 26.3 Productivity of Family Business Articles per Country

Table 26.2 Number of Articles on Family Business in Spanish per Country

	Argentina	Colombia	Mexico	Peru	Spain	Uruguay	Venezuela
1980–1989	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1990–1999	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
2000–2009	1	4	2	1	75	4	4
2010–2015	1	6	4	1	87	6	2

Note: Portugal has been excluded from this table considering it is not a Spanish-speaking country.

article published in a Portuguese journal (Bañegil Palacios, Hernández Linares, and Barriuso Iglesias, 2012), which publishes articles in Portuguese, English, and Spanish, thus justifying the presence of Portugal in Figure 26.3. However, the absence of other Latin American countries is noticeable. For example, the lack of Chilean articles in the Dialnet database is particularly striking because there are several papers from this country within the international databases of Web of Science and Scopus.

As shown in Table 26.2, Spain is the country that has contributed the most to family business literature in Spanish, and in which this interest was born earlier. In fact, the first studies on family firms appeared in Spain during the 1980s (Mesanza 1982; Gallo and García-Pont 1989), whereas in Latin America, this interest emerged twenty years later. (Andrade C., 2002; Castillo, 2002; Zouboulakis and Kamarianos, 2002).

Table 26.3 shows the journals that have published at least three articles on family firms. Most of these journals are edited in Spain (specifically 20 of 24 journals included in the table), and the few remaining in Uruguay (2), Colombia (1), and Mexico (1). The journal that has published the most articles is *Revista de Empresa Familiar (REF)*, which (as mentioned before) is the only specialized journal in Spanish. Sponsored by Banco Santander Chair of Family Business at the University of Málaga, this journal started in 2011 with the purpose of becoming a benchmark publication for the family business literature in Spanish. In 2015, this journal changed its editorial policy to English in order to access international indexes (although it still maintains its original title in Spanish). This same decision has been adopted by other journals published initially

Table 26.3 Journals in Dialnet That Have Published at Least Three Articles on Family Business

Journal	Country	Articles
Revista de Empresa Familiar	Spain	28
Pecunia. Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales	Spain	11
Boletín de Estudios Económicos	Spain	10
Investigaciones Europeas de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa	Spain	10
IEEM. Revista de Negocios	Uruguay	8
Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa	Spain	8
Cuadernos de Economía y Dirección de la Empresa	Spain	5
Economía Industrial	Spain	5
Universia Business Review	Spain	5
3c Empresa. Investigación y Pensamiento Crítico	Spain	4
Ekonomiaz: Revista Vasca de Economía	Spain	4
Entramado	Colombia	4
Revista de Antiguos Alumnos del IEEM	Uruguay	4
Revista de Historia Industrial	Spain	4
ROC Máquina. Piedras Naturales, Maquinaria y Equipos	Spain	4
América Latina en la Historia Económica	Mexico	3
Anuario Jurídico y Económico Escorialense	Spain	3
Cuadernos de Gestión	Spain	3
EsicMarket	Spain	3
Información Comercial Española, ICE: Revista de Economía	Spain	3
Molinería y Panadería: Revista Profesional de Panadería y Pastelería	Spain	3
Papeles de Economía Española	Spain	3
Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad	Spain	3
Sociedad y Utopía: Revista de Ciencias Sociales	Spain	3

in Spanish, such as *Cuadernos de Economía y Dirección de la Empresa*, now called *Business Research Quarterly* and *Investigaciones Europeas de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa* now called *European Research on Management and Business Economics*.

### Scientific Publications on Family Business Studies in Spanish in Top-Ranking Journals: A Bibliometric Approach

To get a glimpse of the literature on family business studies in Spanish that could be comparable to previous review studies, we performed a bibliometric analysis of this literature in Spanish published in indexed journals included in the Web of Science and Scopus. For this purpose, we carried out a systematic search accessing both databases during the month of March 2015. The selected timespan limit was the maximum allowed in order not to distort the results.

Table 26.4 summarizes the main information about the search and filtering process. To ensure the comprehensive nature of this analysis, two searches were performed. In a first round, the most generic term “famil\*” in the business-economics research area was included. In a second round we searched in any possible area employing keywords that are generic to family firm: a) “famil\* business\*” and “famil\* firm\*” (Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzmán-Parra 2013) both in Spanish and English, and b) those referring to the family nature of the company ownership or management “famil\* own\*” and “famil\* control\*” (Shanker and Astrachan 1996). With regards to the type of document, the decision was made to select the articles and reviews published in journals as the basis for analysis since both are the source of most up-to-date knowledge.

Table 26.4 Search Criteria Used in Web of Science and Scopus Databases

Search criteria		Documents retrieved	Documents selected
FIRST ROUND	<p>Web of Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic: "Familj★"</li> <li>• Research area: Business Economics</li> <li>• Language: Spanish</li> <li>• Document type: Article or review</li> </ul> <p>Scopus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title-abs-key: "Familj★"</li> <li>• Sub-area: "BUSI" OR "ECON"</li> <li>• Language: Spanish</li> <li>• Doctype: "Ar" OR "re"</li> </ul>	641	FILTERING PROCESS 37
SECOND ROUND	<p>Web of Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic: "famil★ business★" OR "famil★ firm★" OR "famil★ own★" OR "famil★ control★" OR ("empres★" and "famil★")</li> <li>• Language: Spanish</li> <li>• Document type: Article or review</li> </ul> <p>Scopus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title-abs-key: "famil★ business★" OR "famil★ firm★" OR ("empres★" and "famil★") OR "famil★ own★" OR "famil★ control★"</li> <li>• Language: Spanish</li> <li>• Doctype: "Ar" OR "re"</li> </ul> <p>Total of articles included in the study Books (at least 5 cites in the 86 articles sample) Total of documents analyzed</p>	189  129	13  10
		86	5
		91	

By following these search criteria, we retrieved a total of 1,220 documents. The filtering process consisted in an independent reading of abstracts to ensure that family business topics were in fact investigated. During this filtering process, different types of errors were also identified (e.g. duplications, classification mismatch, and articles not written in Spanish).

After the filtering process, an initial sample of 86 articles was obtained. Relevant work might have been left out during the first sample, such as books. For this reason, a further analysis of the references cited in these 86 articles was conducted in order to identify relevant books in family business published in Spanish. All references used in each article were recorded in a database. Those books that were cited at least 5 times were identified and added to the sample, resulting in 91 documents.

Regarding the bibliometric analysis, diverse types of indicators were used, which can be classified mainly into two categories:

- *Activity indicators.* Provide data about the volume and impact of research, allowing one to observe the quantitative evolution of the literature. In this particular case, the temporal evolution of the field of study was analyzed, including most productive authors, journals, universities, and countries.
- *Relation indicators.* Particularly, co-words analysis was used. Co-words technique is based on the analysis of the co-occurrences of keywords, which allows the depiction of the state of the art, identifying and classifying clusters or research topics in a strategic matrix associated according to their levels of development. With regard to the tool used for the calculation of these indicators, the free bibliometrics software REDES 2005 was employed.

These indicators have been previously used in other general literature reviews in the field (Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzmán-Parra 2013) allowing a comparison of the results in English and Spanish literature.

### **Results of the Activity Indicators**

Regarding the temporal evolution of the field of study, the analysis shows a relatively recent field. Although the selected timespan limit was the maximum allowed, it was found that the first document is Gallo (1995), one of the five books included in the sample. Gallo can be considered the pioneer of family firm literature in Spanish. He is also the co-author of the first articles published in the journal of *Family Business Review* by a researcher of Spanish language (Gallo and García-Pont 1996; Gallo and Vilaseca 1996).

The temporal evolution confirms the existence of three research cycles (see Figure 26.4). The first period includes studies from 1995 to 2007 with limited scientific production (an average of 1.07 documents annually), and irregular, with several years with no production. It is noteworthy also that all of the books identified and included in the sample are in this first period. The second period is characterized by an increase in research from 2008, the year from which the trend has grown steadily, until 2011 when a maximum of 20 articles is reached. From that moment, a third period is identified, marked with a decline in publications annually, particularly evident in 2014. This may suggest a certain degree of maturity in this field of study. However, data relating to 2014 are to be interpreted with caution, because, as previously stated, these data may still be incomplete.

The nationality of the authors in the sample is summarized in Table 26.5. In this case, the most productive country is Spain with a total of 41 documents, followed by Colombia and Mexico, with a total of 18 and 14 documents respectively, and far away from other Latin American countries. Although researchers affiliated to universities in Spain represent the most productive group, its weight decreases significantly compared to that data obtained from Dialnet. This



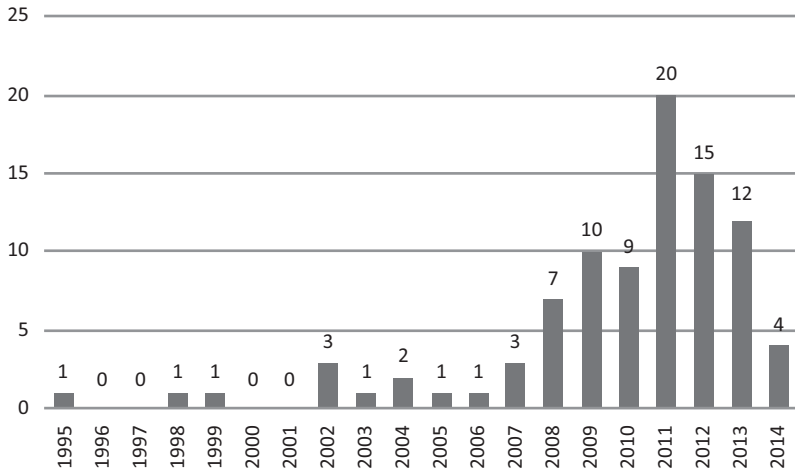


Figure 26.4 Number of Publications on Family Business per Year  
 Source: Web of Science, Scopus, and Top Books

Table 26.5 Productivity per Country

Country	Authors	Documents	Productivity Average
Spain	94	41	2,29
Colombia	41	18	2,28
Mexico	30	14	2,14
Venezuela	9	6	1,50
Argentina	3	3	1,00
Chile	3	2	1,50
Brazil	2	1	2,00
Greece	2	1	2,00
Canada	1	1	1,00
USA	1	1	1,00
Peru	1	1	1,00
UK	1	1	1,00

Source: Web of Science, Scopus, and Top Books

variance can be attributed to the evaluation system of the scientific activity of university scholars in Spain. The system in place in Spain, established in the early 1990s, demands publications in top journal rankings, prioritizing publications in English for scholars to have a positive evaluation of their research activities. As a result, the presence of Spaniard authors in leading journals in English has grown significantly since the beginning of this century (Meroño-Cerdán and Nieto-Sánchez 2015), but at the expense of a minor presence in journals published in Spanish. Nevertheless, researchers use journals in Spanish not included in scientific rankings to publish preliminary work or studies focalized on national issues. The evaluation system in effect in Spain may also explain that the average number of coauthors per work is lower than in Colombia and Mexico, as this system penalizes articles signed by more than two authors.

In regards to the productivity of the journals (see Table 26.6), the articles in the sample were published in 45 different journals, and only ten of them (22.2 percent) published at least three

articles. These ten journals bring together 49 articles, representing the 57 percent of the articles in our sample. The most productive journal is *Cuadernos de Administración*, with 11 papers (12.8 percent), followed by *Universia Business Review* and *Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad*, with 8 and 6 articles respectively (9.3 and 7.0 percent of the sample).

The analysis shows that while these three journals have published articles in the second and third periods of research identified before, their productivity varies in each of them. *Cuadernos de Administración* and *Universia Business Review* are the most productive journals in the period of 2008–2011, meanwhile, the *Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting* tops the ranking in the period of 2012–2014. In this latter period, other journals appeared, such as *Entramado* or *Estudios Gerenciales* together with *Contaduría y Administración*, which reappears in this period after a first publication in the period of 1995–2007. By contrast, other journals such as *Investigaciones Europeas de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa*, *Cuadernos de Economía y Dirección de Empresas* o *Revista Venezolana de Gerencia* are not present in the most recent period.

In regards to the research productivity of the authors (see Table 26.7), 192 authors wrote the 91 documents in the sample (2.11 authors per document). Among them, only 22 authors have published more than 1 document in Spanish. This is an indicative of a wide dispersion between the Spanish-speaking scholars interested in the field of Family Business studies, where only five authors seem to have specialized in this field by publishing three or more articles. These results may also indicate that this field of Family Business studies represents a secondary line of research for many of these authors. The most productive scholars in this field are Gómez-Betancourt, Betancourt-Ramírez, López-Vergara, Lozano-Posso, and Cabrera-Suárez. The first three, originally from Colombia, topped the ranking of the most productive and stand out as a well-consolidated research group, signing joint publications during the two main periods of research previously identified (2007–2011 and 2012–2014). By contrast, Lozano-Posso did not continue publishing in the second period of analysis (2012–14). Cabrera-Suárez is the only scholar included in English literature reviews (e.g. Debicki et al., 2009).

The last aspect addressed in this section refers to the analysis of the different academic institutions from which the authors in the sample belong. In this sense, the 192 scholars previously identified come from a total of 66 universities. From the total sample of 91 documents, 37 institutions have at least two authors publishing family business research, which again suggest the wide dispersion that usually exists in this field.

Table 26.6 Most Productive Journals on Family Business Literature in Spanish

<i>Journal</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Country</i>
Cuadernos de Administración	11	Colombia
Universia Business Review	8	Spain
Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad - Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting	6	Spain
Contaduría y Administración	4	Mexico
Entramado	4	Colombia
Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa	4	Spain
Estudios Gerenciales	3	Colombia
Investigaciones Europeas de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa	3	Spain
Revista de Ciencias Sociales	3	Venezuela
Revista Venezolana de Gerencia	3	Venezuela

Note: This table only includes journals with at least three articles published.

Source: Web of Science and Scopus

Table 26.7 Most Productive Authors on Family Business Studies in Spanish

<i>Author</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Authors</i>	<i>Documents</i>
Gómez Betancourt, Gonzalo	8	Guzmán Vásquez, Alexander	2
Betancourt Ramírez, José Bernardo	7	Hernández Fernández, Lissette	2
López Vergara, María Piedad	6	Herrera Madueño, Jesús	2
Lozano Posso, Melquicedec	4	Larrán Jorge, Manuel	2
Cabrera Suárez, María Katuska	3	Martín Santana, Josefa Delia	2
Amat, Joan María	2	Moreno Lázaro, Javier	2
Castillo, Ramón Amadeo	2	Pombo Vejarano, Carlos	2
Fuentes Lombardo, Guadalupe	2	Sánchez Gardey, Gonzalo	2
Gallo, Miguel Ángel	2	Trujillo Dávila, María Andrea	2
García Pérez de Lema, Domingo	2	Vallejo Martos, Manuel Carlos	2
González Ferrero, Maximiliano	2	Zapata Cuervo, Natalia	2

Note: This table only shows authors with at least two articles/books published.

Source: Web of Science, Scopus, and Top Books

Table 26.8 Most Productive Institutions on Family Business Studies in Spanish

<i>University</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Documents</i>
University of La Sabana, Colombia	17	The National Polytechnical Institute (IPN), Mexico	3
University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain	10	Pontifical University Javeriana, Colombia	3
University of Los Andes, Colombia	9	University of Alicante, Spain	3
University of Cádiz, Spain	8	Politechnical University of Cartagena, Spain	3
Autonomous University of Tamaulipas, México	7	Dr. José María Luis Mora Research Institute, Mexico	2
University of Extremadura, Spain	7	Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, Chile	2
University of Burgos, Spain	6	University Autonomous of Baja California, U.S.	2
University of Jaén, Spain	6	Complutense University of Madrid, Spain	2
University of Zulia, Venezuela	6	University of Antioquía, Colombia	2
Popular Autonomous University of Puebla, Mexico	5	University of Cantabria, Spain	2
University of León, Spain	5	University of Granada, Spain	2
University of Valladolid, Spain	5	University of Los Andes, Venezuela	2
University of Valle, Colombia	5	University Externado, Colombia	2
University of Navarra, Spain	5	Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil	2
University of A Coruña, Spain	4	National Autonomous University of Mexico, México	2
University of Murcia, Spain	4	University Pompeu Fabra, Spain	2
University of Seville, Spain	4	Pontifical University of Salamanca, Spain	2
University of Zaragoza, Spain	4	King Juan Carlos University, Spain	2
University of Málaga, Spain	3		

Note: This table only shows institutions with at least two authors publishing an article or book.

Source: Web of Knowledge, Scopus, and Top Books

Table 26.8 shows the universities with more scholars publishing in family business in Spanish, which are University of La Sabana (Colombia), followed by University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain), University of Los Andes (Colombia), and University of Cádiz (Spain). The first two universities match the home universities of the most productive scholars identified in Table 26.7, highlighting the relevance of the research groups at these institutions, one formed by Gómez-Betancourt, Betancourt-Ramírez and López-Vergara, and another by Cabrera-Suárez. In all other cases, it is not possible to identify other consolidated research groups, at least not to this date.

### Results of the Relation Indicators

In this case, we propose to use the co-words technique, which identifies cluster or research topics according to their levels of development. The co-words analysis is based on a simple principle: a research specialty can be identified by the particular associations established between its keywords (Callon, Courtial, and Penan 1995). The analysis of citations involves an intrinsic delay, whereas the co-words analysis does not suffer from this limitation; therefore, it does not hamper more recent works. This last analysis requires to manually completing the search results downloaded from Web of Science and Scopus including keywords. In the cases of the articles and books that did not contain keywords, we assigned them based on the titles, abstract, and the full text of the documents.

When adding up all joint appearances and representing their relationships graphically, it is possible to identify various thematic groups or clusters. In these cases, the strength of the union of the words that comprise them is measured by a normalized index, whose value depends on both the appearance of the words individually as well as their joint appearances. This is calculated as:

$$e_{ij} = \frac{c_{ij}^2}{c_i c_j}$$

Where  $C_{ij}$  measures the strength of association between two words  $i$  and  $j$ , and  $C_i$  and  $C_j$  are the absolute frequency of occurrence of words  $i$  and  $j$  respectively. The co-words analysis made it possible to obtain two types of results: (1) the definition of the themes present in the field and their classification within the strategic matrix in terms of their different levels of development; and (2) networks of keywords associated with each thematic cluster.

With respect to the first results, the analysis carried out identified a total of six clusters called: Performance, Continuity, Size, Culture, Family Business, and Corporate Governance. We defined the name of the cluster by the central keyword, which is the main node and therefore is better connected with the rest of the cluster's keywords. The results of the strategic matrix (see Figure 26.5) correspond to a field whose structure is mainly distributed around the first bisector (quadrant one – quadrant four), with the only exception of a cluster in quadrant two.

The first quadrant (upper right) defines the widely developed central themes. Within the same, we found the Continuity and Performance clusters. The fourth quadrant (lower left) defines the peripheral and underdeveloped themes, and here we found the Culture, Size, and Corporate Governance clusters. Finally, a Family Business cluster is identified in quadrant two (bottom right), that defines emergent topics that are important for the development of the field. Themes were not identified in quadrant three (upper left corner) that identifies peripheral but well developed themes. In summary, the field is arranged around a core of themes that are well-developed and structured and which are associated with a number of peripheral and underdeveloped themes.

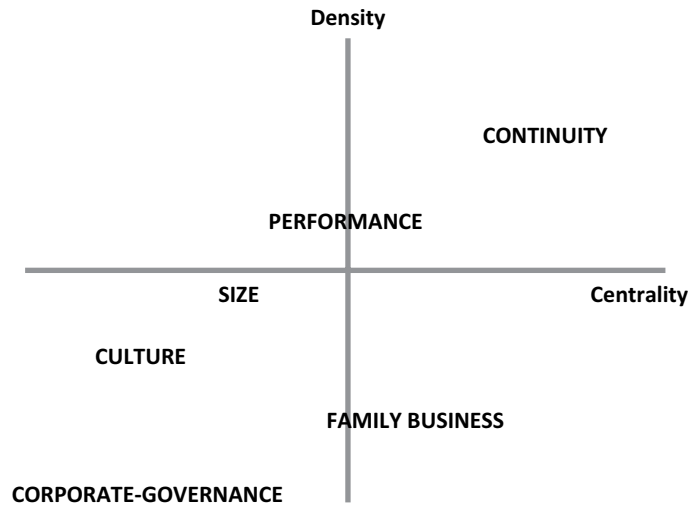


Figure 26.5 Strategic Matrix Results

Table 26.9 Main Groups of Co-words Identified Using Hierarchical Clustering Analysis

Cluster	Co-words
Continuity	Entrepreneurial family; professionalization; family-business relationship; family governance; evolution; succession; conflict
Corporate Governance	Capital structure; firm performance
Culture	Strategic management; family protocol
Family Business	Case study; value; firm; successor; competitive advantage; Spain; cost
Performance	Governance; ownership structure; panel data; ownership; family firm; boards of directors; agency cost
Size	Debt; management

The analysis of co-words has yielded networks of keywords associated with each of the previously identified clusters in the field. These networks of co-words group those keywords that best describe each of the themes present in the field, as we can see in Table 26.9. This information may be of particular interest to help future researchers to define the most important search keywords depending on the specific topic that they seek to address, as they represent the most important words that relate articles to each other and provide more information on the subject. Next, the main lines of research identified in each cluster are described:

### Continuity Cluster

This cluster comprises 18 documents (19.8 percent of the total sample) and is one of the largest, a result that complies with the widely developed central themes. Relating to its evolution over time, the subject maintained a constant activity. Also, a high percentage of the documents belonged to the first period of analysis (1995–2007), including all the books present in the sample. It is important to mention that the methodologies used in the empirical studies were exclusively qualitative, and most of them were case studies from a wide geographic variety.

This cluster included five books in the sample since they constituted the precedent on the interest for this subject within Hispanic researchers. These books have served as a base for several universities' programs on family business. The authors of these books are pioneers in this field of study. Gallo and Amat wrote two books each and another book jointly, and Casillas, Díaz, and Vázquez, and Belausteguigoitia wrote the other two. All the writers are Spaniards except for the last one, who is from Mexico. Regarding the content of the books, they analyze the general problems of family businesses, with a special emphasis on the management, dynamic, and continuity of the firms; most of them included case studies. Part of the theoretical articles shared the same proposal: the need of an adequate design of government structures as a key for renovation and continuity of the family business.

The remainder of documents from this cluster was more closely related to succession problems in family businesses. The group included works that were only theoretical on its proposition, defending the need of an adequate succession planning to minimize conflicts. It also contained some empirical observations, exclusively of a qualitative nature. Within these observations, we could identify different case studies that analyzed the succession process from specific points of view like conflict among the founder and the successors, the role of expectations and family relations in the succession process, the perceptions of how a protocol can work as a tool for business continuity, or an analysis of the effect of recruiting an external CEO as a successful factor in the succession stage.

Finally, the other subjects considered within this cluster were the development of concrete activity sectors from a historic point of view, the role of female entrepreneurship and the family structure in the organization of a local productive system.

### *Corporate Governance Cluster*

The cluster comprises six documents (6.6 percent) and, along with the Size cluster, is the shortest in the sample. Located in the fourth quadrant of the matrix, all articles included in this cluster have been published after 2010, and two-thirds of them correspond to the last period of analysis (2012–2014), indicating that the interest of the researchers for the issues included in this cluster is very recent. The documents incorporated in this cluster include literature reviews from a financial perspective (16.6 percent), most of them are quantitative studies (50 percent of the cluster), and the samples are from mixed countries or focalized in geographical areas such as Mexico or Colombia.

With regards to the analyzed subjects, these concentrate on the analysis of government practices and corporate ownership structures. On one hand, the articles examined corporate governance practices and its effects on fraud or performance. The multi-country analysis allowed an exploration of differences in the countries' policies, and it endorsed some suggestions specific for each regulatory and cultural environment. On the other hand, the articles analyzed the relationship between firm ownership structure and economic growth, finding a negative relationship between both variables. On a micro level, the explored subjects included management replacement in relation to property structure and its influence over performance.

### *Culture Cluster*

This cluster comprises seven documents (7.7 percent) and is located in the fourth quadrant of the matrix, reflecting a slow development of the subject and most articles (85.7 percent), have been published during the second period of the analysis (2008–2011). On this cluster, the empirical works prevailed (85.7 percent) and most of them used a qualitative methodology

(66.6 percent), over those of quantitative (16.6 percent) or mixed nature (16.6 percent). The geographical location where the studies took place is varied and included Mexico, Colombia, Spain and some multi-country samples.

The identified subjects included strategic management, culture, and family businesses management. In regards to the first subject, the articles were developed through case studies, and they analyzed strategies conceived by family firms, an endowment for survival and success on the long run. The second group focused on the study of the cultural influence that family businesses have over management, internal communication or strategic direction and their results. Once again, the articles were developed through case studies. The influence of cultural aspects over the management of companies has also been studied from a macro perspective, analyzing through multi-country samples the impact that the different cultural characteristics have over concrete management issues such as remuneration policies. Lastly, the third group included works that studied family protocols as management tools, analyzing the degree of their knowledge and their implementation on family businesses, or pondering from a theoretical view its role on the generational transition in a family firm.

### *Family Business Cluster*

This cluster comprises 33 documents (36.3 percent of the total sample), and it is the largest one; it grouped subjects identified as emergent since it was located at quadrant number two. In reference to its evolution over time, the works were concentrated on the last period; specifically 64 percent of them were published after 2010. Nineteen of the papers in this cluster are qualitative (57.6 percent) with a big variability in the number of cases (from 1 to more than 100). There are also four theoretical papers, as well as one review about knowledge in family firms, and a methodological paper related to the use of the case method in family firm research. Eight of the articles (24.2 percent) are quantitative in nature, and most of them are from Spain, except two that are from Greece and Colombia. The geographical diversity is ample since it included works that analyzed the Greek reality, the Mexican emigration to the USA, and some other cases from Colombia, Spain, Mexico or Venezuela.

In this cluster, we can identify a first subset that groups together seven papers centered in analyzing the history of different family companies, both in America and in Spain, and the way they had faced their development as enterprises in different external and family contexts. All the papers in this subset are qualitative, and most of them studied a singular case.

The second subset is integrated by five papers centered in analyzing the role of next generations, as well as their selection, education, and engagement in their family firms. In this subset, there are three qualitative Colombian papers and two empirical Spanish studies.

A third subset of papers studied the influence of family on the formation of family firm's culture. There are theoretical, qualitative, and quantitative papers, all of them recognizing the importance of values handed down to the business by the founder or/and the family.

There are four pairs of works addressing marginal issues in family firm literature such as the relationship between family and business in ethnic minorities and immigrant context; innovation in family firms; family influence on internationalization and knowledge management in family firms. Only the internationalization works are quantitative in nature while the rest are theoretical and qualitative.

Accordingly, with its emergent nature, the rest of the cluster is integrated by a variety of themes scarcely studied both in the Spanish and in the English literature, such as the paper of women in management positions, emotional intelligence, dynamic capabilities, mechanism for equity succession, and others. Most of the papers are qualitative, and the quantitative papers address the influence of family orientation on management and governance practices, the advantages of a particular corporate system and the collaboration among companies.

### *Performance Cluster*

This cluster comprises 21 documents (23.1 percent of the total sample) and is the second largest. Eleven of the articles in this cluster have been published during the second period (2008–2011). Related to methodologies, the cluster includes a group of four review papers of the research in the field. There are also four qualitative papers, but the majority of the articles (13) employed a quantitative approach. Most studies used large samples and even (22.73 percent) used longitudinal data (all of them written by Spaniard authors, except one from Mexico). The articles in this cluster can be grouped in three main subsets, apart from the reviews previously mentioned.

The bigger subset includes 15 papers that were comparing family and non-family firms and were trying to identify differences in the impact of the familial condition on different aspects. Only two papers exploring managerial practices and employee behavior were qualitative, and in general, papers exploring managerial issues (such as international commerce, intangible resources and leadership styles) tended to employ smaller samples, due to their use of surveys. However, papers researching growth, tax, performance, financial/ownership structure and board/control issues tended to have larger samples, from listed companies and worked with longitudinal data.

The main conclusions from this first subset were that family firms tend to be smaller, to grow slower, to be more effective in the use of resources, to use technologies less intensive in capital, less tax aggressiveness and less prone to accept corporate risk, but they have similar results. In relation to the boards and the control of the managers, they tend to have fewer agency costs and the family control is found to be more effective when there is not a good protection of ownership rights in the markets. These results are in line with those obtained in other geographical context, but it is true that most of the studies use Spanish datasets and differences can arise if Latin American countries were more widely studied.

The second subset included management oriented papers, and the main conclusions were that the influence of family management can lead to different behavior in areas such as internationalization (less aggressive politics and intangible resource endowment as a source of competitive advantage in the development of their international strategies) or human resources (more balanced task/employee organizational focus and higher levels of work engagement, job satisfaction, and lower levels of mobbing).

In addition, we can identify a small third group, which only includes two qualitative papers exploring factors affecting growth in family firms.

### *Size Cluster*

The cluster comprises six documents (6.6 percent), indicating that the aspects investigated in the cluster have been limited. All articles included in this cluster have been published along the two last periods identified and, as for the methodologies used in empirical studies (66.6 percent of the total), all of them are quantitative. All the works studied a variety of Spaniard companies and included regression analysis, path analysis, cluster analysis or analysis of panel data and time series.

One of the main characteristics of the works in this cluster is the sampling of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) to explore differences in behavior, capital structure or strategic orientation. The analyzed variables included the gender of the manager, the family character of the business, the formality on strategic planning or the age of the director. In other cases, the articles explored the effect that the variable size had over the financial decisions of the family firms, or over the performance of family firms and non-family firms, finding a direct relation between risk and the family businesses managed by its founders.



### ***A Comparison with Family Business Literature in English***

The analysis of this section is completed with the comparison between the results obtained in the revision of family businesses articles published in Spanish, and the similar works that have previously done the same but for publications in English. In this case, the work with the most conceptual and methodological similarities is from Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra (2013), allowing a comparison between the two works. Concretely, we contrasted the methodology and the topics used in the publications.

Regarding the methodology employed in family business literature, we reviewed the 86 articles in our sample to identify aspects related to data sources, research settings, sample size, etc. Table 26.10 contains information on these methodological parameters as well as the figures obtained by Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra in their global review of the family business field. Of the 86 articles, 77.9 percent were categorized as empirical, while the remaining (22.1 percent) were theoretical contributions and review works. The percentage of empirical papers is larger than in Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra (2013) work, and the main reason may be that the theoretical roots of the field are developed and published in top academic journals published in English. However, when these main theoretical frames were applied to particular or national cases, it was more likely that the results were published in Spanish.

As for the methods of gathering information, the most common source in our sample were case studies and interviews; both associated to qualitative in nature empirical papers. This percentage was almost four times bigger than the percentage in Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra (2013). When the development of the family business research began demanding a broader, more multidisciplinary view with high-quality sources, the percentage of quantitative studies increased in literature in English. However, in our sample, this is not yet a reality.

As for quantitative studies in our sample, both types (survey and database) have the same percentage. This shows a duality between a big amount of qualitative studies and a bigger percentage than in the main field of the use of public information, databases, and other secondary sources, especially in papers written by researchers working at universities located in Spain. The more frequent databases used were SABI<sup>2</sup> and data from listed companies. These databases are of critical importance because they provide systematic and longitudinal data collection.

Related to sample size, Table 26.10 shows that the percentage of small samples is high due to the big number of qualitative studies, which tend to have smaller sample sizes. However, there are not significant differences in the percentage of medium and big samples. The big number of qualitative studies in our sample, cross-sectional in nature, explains the big percentage of this dataset in the papers reviewed.

Table 26.11 compares the results obtained by Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra (2013), and those of this work regarding the main topics studied in the family business literature. At first, the table shows that in both reviews the most prevalent research topics were “Succession planning/protocol/continuity,” “Strategy/Management” and “Governance/Professionalization”; in all cases, the work of Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra (2013) had a higher weight in comparison with the literature in Spanish.

The succession research stream, which is considered one of the biggest challenges for most family firms, included studies on conflict between generations, as well as the influence of different factors, such as CEO characteristics, professionalization, affectionate and normative compromise of the successor, family dynamics, on the favorable outcome of the succession process and the financial performance of family firms. The most significant difference between both samples is the great attention that Hispanic researchers have on protocol as key instrument of generational transition in a family business.

Table 26.10 Comparative Methodological Parameters

		% Articles in Spanish	% Articles in Benavides-Velasco, Quintana- García, and Guzman-Parra 2013
Article Type	Theoretical	22.1	43.7
	Empirical	77.9	56.3
	Total	100	100
Data Source	Case & Interview	40.7	11.4
	Survey	18.6	35.8
	Database	18.6	9.1
	Total	77.9	56.3
Sample Size	< 100	51.2	22.0
	>100/<400	10.4	14.6
	>400	16.3	16.1
	Unknown		3.6
	Total	77.9	56.3
Temporal Dimension	Cross-sectional	26.7	44.9
	Longitudinal	51.2	11.4
	Total	77.9	56.3

Regarding the topic of “Strategy/Management,” the studies included the analysis of strategic decisions in subjects such as growth, innovation, internationalization, quality management or human resources management, among others. The descriptive character of the studies in both samples, as well as the small presence of articles with theoretical frameworks, or studying the cultural context and the size of the company as a decision factor in the literature in Spanish, are some of the theoretical and empirical aspects that could be studied in future investigations.

The third research subject shared in both samples is that of “Governance/ Professionalization,” and includes aspects related to the composition and size of the board, the selection of external managers, the governance codes or the influence of property structure in aspects such as firm value creation or business performance. Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzman-Parra (2013) argue the need to include bigger samples in the empirical studies, but it is interesting to note that our sample contained several quantitative works that handled large samples and longitudinal data, developed by researchers at universities in Spain.

The main differences between the two samples are centered on the topics “Business History and Culture,” which has been showing a greater interest in the literature in Spanish with a largely descriptive treatment, and the topic of “Interpersonal Family Dynamics/Conflict,” which has been underdeveloped in our sample. Also notable is the existence of a topic “Review of the Field/Methodology” clearly identified in the literature in Spanish but non-existent in Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzman-Parra (2013) work. The topics “Business Performance and Work,” “Gender and Ethnicity,” and “Financial management/capital, market/liquidity, and fiscal issues” are the other thematic areas of interest by scholars in both samples.

Finally, the “Other Subjects” category encompasses a range of issues scarcely addressed by the literature, and therefore could be the subject of further research in the future. In the work of Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzman-Parra (2013) this category is composed of 20.9 percent of the analyzed documents, a higher percentage than those from the Spanish sample (15.1 percent). The topics included in this category were aspects such as entrepreneurship/

## A Review of the Academic Literature

Table 26.11 Primary Topics Covered (Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra 2013 Versus Web of Science and Scopus)

Topics	Articles in Spanish	% Articles in Spanish	% Articles Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra 2013
Succession planning/Protocol/Continuity	11	12.8	17.4
Strategy management/Organizational change/Management	11	12.8	19.3
Business history	9	10.5	2.1
Governance (boards, directors, governance codes)/Professionalization	8	9.3	10.6
Business performance and growth	6	7.0	6.4
Review of the field, methodology	8	9.3	n.a.
Culture	6	7.0	1.3
Interpersonal family dynamics/Conflict	5	5.8	10.3
Gender and ethnicity	5	5.8	3.6
Financial management/Capital market/Liquidity and fiscal issues	4	4.6	7.2
Other subjects	13	15.1	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

innovation, human resource management, internationalization and globalization, family business education and consulting, state and tax planning or distinctiveness and competitive advantage of family firms. Additionally, topics such as corporate social responsibility and ethics marketing, production, and macro systems were found in this section but only addressed on the papers written in English.

### Conclusions

This chapter aimed to identify and describe the patterns and trends in the family firm literature published in Spanish, with the purpose of obtaining a general knowledge of the size and characteristics of the research in this language, one of the three most important in the world. Our study identified the countries, individuals, research groups, academic institutions, and journals that have contributed the most to family business research in Spanish, as well as the topics of interest that scholars have investigated.

In doing that, we carried out a general analysis of the papers published in Spanish on scientific journals included in the Dialnet database, as well as a bibliometric analysis of the papers published in Spanish in scientific journals included in the Social Science Citation Index and in Scopus. In an attempt to overcome the limitation of reviewing only journal papers, we included in our bibliometric analysis a number of highly cited books, which are alternative and perhaps equally effective ways to support the development of the field (Sharma et al. 2007; Debicki et al. 2009). Diverse measures and indicators were used to describe the evolution of the production and the structure of the field. A number of conclusions spring from the analysis.

Firstly, there is a time lag between the first scientific family firm papers published in English in the 1960s and the appearance of the first paper in Spanish published in Dialnet (1982) and in Web of Science and Scopus (1999).

Secondly, Spain is the country with more publications in all the analyzed databases, a fact that could be explained by the abundant existence of university Chairs coordinated by the Spaniard

Institute of Family Business (Instituto de la Empresa Familiar). Spain is also the country that has the highest number of productive journals in Dialnet, although its presence is scarce in Web of Science and Scopus. There is also a reduction in the presence of Spaniard researchers publishing in Spanish in Web of Science and Scopus, a fact that could be explained with the bias that the Spaniard university system has on publishing in journals issued in English and with higher rankings. In summary, the researchers are concentrated in four countries, coinciding with the nationality of the journals with the most articles regarding family business within the Hispanic community: Spain, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico.

Thirdly, there are two consolidated research groups that systematically publish in Spanish. One is headed by Cabrera-Suarez from the University of Las Palmas in Gran Canaria (Spain), who is also mentioned in the analysis made by Debicki et al. (2009). Gómez-Betancourt, Betancourt-Ramírez and López-Vergara from the University of La Sabana (Colombia) integrate the second group. In both cases, the research on family business constitutes their main line of research. In the case of Spain, the absence of additional specialized groups can be explained by the bias, explained before, towards English publications. It could also be justified with the fact that research on family business is a novel subject, initiated in parallel with the appearance of the university Chairs on the subject and with a coexistence with more traditional lines of research.

Fourthly, in the case of Spain, there are consolidated research groups that publish in English (Meroño-Cerdán and Nieto-Sánchez 2015). The results obtained for the case of Latin American countries indicate a need to promote the subject among the countries where the research activity is null. Our results suggest that family business research centers or Chairs could be a good way to develop this research area. However, it is even more important that universities provide an adequate environment to these centers in terms of funding, along with control and evaluation of the research results and the existence of networks (Debicki et al. 2009).

Regarding support to publish in the Spanish language, this is scattered among different journals, with only one journal specialized in family business. However, it has recently changed its language politics to begin publications in English, facilitating its access to international indexes.

The bibliometric analysis indicates that the field is structured around a core of themes that are well developed and structured (Continuity and Performance clusters), which are associated with a number of peripheral and underdeveloped themes (Culture, Size, and Corporate Governance clusters). Finally, the Family Business cluster group provides an interesting number of emergent topics.

Concerning the content analysis of the study, our review of research areas using the topic classification employed by Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra (2013), revealed parallelisms with the main topics and a smaller variety of the secondary topics. This is an indication of the underdevelopment of applied studies to some of the subjects published in English. Regarding methodological issues, we agree with Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-Garcia, and Guzman-Parra (2013) in the need of performing more longitudinal analyses that allow testing the evolution and causality of the variables over time. However, in our case, we also suggest that future research utilize a larger number of quantitative studies and bigger sample sizes for both quantitative and qualitative studies; we further believe that an effort must be made in order to develop theories that had better reflect Latin American reality and particularities.

Lastly, it is noteworthy to mention the difficulty of maintaining literature strongly founded on a theoretical and empirical point of view and written in Spanish. This is true for the journals publishing in Spanish, which have obstacles to enter, maintain, and progress in the international indexes. It is also a reality for the researchers because of the implementation of evaluation systems based on international indicators, increasing the quality of their publications, but decreasing their production in Spanish.

We recognize some limitations of this study. First, the co-word analysis provided a small number of significant clusters taking into account the number of keywords considered. This

A Review of the Academic Literature

result could be explained by the high fragmentation of the literature on family business (Casillas and Acedo 2007; Benavides-Velasco, Quintana-García, and Guzmán-Parra 2013). Besides, this study focused on a group of bibliometric indicators and techniques to examine and measure contributions, but other objective indicators, such as the impact of the authors' individual publications and classification methods and schemes, could improve future research.

Articles	Cluster
1 Andrade C., Jesús Alberto. 2002. "Sucesión en la Empresa Familiar: Su Futuro cuando la Muerte se Acerca." <i>Revista Venezolana de Gerencia</i> 7 (19):375–389.	Continuity
2 Arenas Cardona, Henry Antonio, and Daniela Rico-Balvín. 2014. "La Empresa Familiar, el Protocolo y la Sucesión Familiar." <i>Estudios Gerenciales</i> 30 (132):252–258.	Continuity
3 Bañegil Palacios, Tomás Manuel, Remedios Hernández Linares, and Cristina Barriuso Iglesias. 2012. "El Protocolo Familiar y Sus Instrumentos de Desarrollo en las Empresas Familiares de Extremadura." <i>Tourism &amp; Management Studies</i> 8:139–150.	Culture
4 Baracaldo-Lozano, Natalia Andrea. 2013. "Diagnóstico de Gobierno Corporativo como Mecanismo en la Prevención del Fraude en Empresas Familiares (Aplicación de Método de Casos)." <i>Cuadernos de Contabilidad</i> 14 (35):581–615.	Corporate Governance
5 Barbeito Roibal, Susana, Eduardo Guillén Solórzano, Manuel Martínez Carballo, and Gerardo Domínguez Feijoó. 2006. "El Criterio de Elección del Sucesor en las Empresas Familiares Gallegas." <i>Revista Galega de Economía</i> 15 (2):81–96.	Family Business
6 Barros-Contreras, Ismael, Juan Hernangómez-Barahona, and Natalia Martín-Cruz. 2014. "La Familiaridad Dinámica de las Empresas Familiares. El Caso del Grupo Yllera." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 42:88–109.	Family Business
7 Barros Nock, Magdalena. 2007. "El Matrimonio y las Pequeñas Empresas Comerciales: El Caso de los Salvadoreños y Mexicanos en Los Ángeles." <i>Revista Mexicana de Sociología</i> 69 (1):109–138.	Family Business
8 Basco, Rodrigo. 2010. "Tipo de Orientación Familiar y Prácticas de Dirección de Gobierno: Un Estudio Aplicado a las Empresas Familiares Españolas." <i>Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa</i> 19 (2):129–144.	Family Business
9 Benavides Velasco, Carlos A., Vanesa F. Guzmán Parra, and Cristina Quintana García. 2011. "Evolución de la Literatura sobre Empresa Familiar como Disciplina Científica." <i>Cuadernos de Economía y Dirección de la Empresa</i> 14 (2):78–90.	Performance
10 Betancourt Ramírez, José Bernardo, Gonzalo Gómez Betancourt, María Piedad López Vergara, Francisco Pamplona Beltrán, and Claudia Beltrán Ruget. 2013. "Ventajas y Desventajas de la Sociedad por Acciones Simplificada para la Empresa Familiar en Colombia. Estudio Exploratorio." <i>Estudios Gerenciales</i> 29 (127):213–221.	Family Business
11 Blanco Mazagatos, Virginia, Esther de Quevedo Puente, and Juan Bautista Delgado García. 2009. "La Estructura Financiera de la Empresa Familiar: El Cambio Generacional." <i>Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting</i> 38 (141):57–73.	Performance

(Continued)

Articles	Cluster
12 Bona Sánchez, Carolina, Jerónimo Pérez Alemán, and Domingo Javier Santana Martín. 2009. "Capacidad Informativa de los Resultados Contables en la Empresa Familiar." <i>Cuadernos de Gestión</i> 9 (2):17–30.	Performance
13 Cabrera Suárez, María Katiuska, and Aristides Olivares Mesa. 2012. "La Influencia de los Recursos de Capital Humano, Social y Financiero sobre la Velocidad del Proceso Exportador de las Empresas Familiares." <i>Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa</i> 21 (4):306–315.	Family Business
14 Cabrera Suárez, María Katiuska, and Josefa Delia Martín Santana. 2010. "La Influencia de las Relaciones Intergeneracionales en la Formación y el Compromiso del Sucesor: Efectos sobre el Proceso de Sucesión en la Empresa Familiar." <i>Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa</i> 19 (2):111–128.	Family Business
15 Cabrera Suárez, María Katiuska, María de la Cruz Déniz Déniz, and Josefa Delia Martín Santana. 2011. "Consejos de Administración y Potencial para la Responsabilidad Social de las Empresas Familiares No Cotizadas Españolas." <i>Investigaciones Europeas de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa</i> 17 (3):47–67.	Performance
16 Castillo, Ramón A. 2002. "Protección de los Derechos de Propiedad y Selección de la Estructura de Propiedad Corporativa." <i>Trimestre Económico</i> 69 (273):37–63.	Performance
17 Castrillo Lara, Luis Ángel, and Juan Manuel San Martín Reyna. 2007. "La Propiedad Familiar como Mecanismo de Gobierno Disciplinador de la Dirección en las Empresas Mexicanas: Una Evidencia Empírica." <i>Contaduría y Administración</i> 222:59–82.	Performance
18 Caula, Elsa. 2013. "Sociabilidades Mercantiles y Prácticas Comerciales de los Mercaderes Vascos en el Buenos Aires Virreinal." <i>Caravelle. Cahiers du Monde Hispanique et Luso-Brasílien</i> 101:193–216.	Continuity
19 Ceja, Lucía, Jordi Escartín, and Álvaro Rodríguez-Carballeira. 2012. "Contextos Organizativos que Fomentan el Comportamiento Positivo y el Bienestar de los Trabajadores: Una Comparación entre Empresas Familiares y No Familiares." <i>Revista de Psicología Social</i> 27 (1):69–84.	Performance
20 Cercós, Mabel. 2013. "Castro Hermanos. El Éxito de una Empresa Familiar Vitivinícola de San Juan Durante el Primer Peronismo." <i>Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina</i> 48 (1):135–157.	Family Business
21 Chiner, Alfonso. 2011. "La Necesidad de un Buen Gobierno de la Familia en las Empresas Familiares." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 32:102–110.	Continuity
22 Claver Cortés, Enrique, Laura Rienda García, and Diego Quer Ramón. 2008. "Factores Familiares y Compromiso Internacional: Evidencia Empírica en Empresas Españolas." <i>Cuadernos de Economía y Dirección de la Empresa</i> 35 (2):7–25.	Family Business
23 Del Pozo, José. 2004. "Los Empresarios del Vino en Chile y su Aporte a la Transformación de la Agricultura, de 1870 a 1930." <i>Universum (Talca)</i> 19 (2):12–27.	Family Business
24 Díez Esteban, José María, Conrado Diego García Gómez, and Félix J. López-Iturriaga. 2013. "Evidencia Internacional sobre la Influencia de los Grandes Accionistas en el Riesgo Corporativo." <i>Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting</i> 42 (160):487–511.	Performance
25 Echaiz Moreno, Daniel. 2010. "El Protocolo Familiar. La Contractualización en las Familias Empresarias para la Gestión de las Empresas Familiares." <i>Boletín Mexicano de Derecho Comparado</i> 127:101–130.	Culture

A Review of the Academic Literature

Articles	Cluster
26 Esparza Aguilar, José Luis, and Domingo García Pérez de Lema. 2011. "La Cultura de las Empresas Familiares Turísticas Mexicanas y su Influencia en la Gestión Estratégica." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 24 (42):295–313.	Culture
27 Espinoza Aguiló, Tomás Ignacio, and Nicolás Felipe Espinoza Aguiló. 2012. "El Desempeño de las Empresas Familiares: Evidencias del Caso Mexicano." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 25 (44):39–61.	Corporate Governance
28 Fuentes Lombardo, Guadalupe, María Jesús Hernández Ortiz, and Manuel Carlos Vallejo Martos. 2008. "Razones para Crecer en la Empresa Familiar: Un Análisis Comparativo." <i>Investigaciones Europeas de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa</i> 14 (3):15–34.	Performance
29 Fuentes-Lombardo, Guadalupe, Rubén Fernández-Ortiz, and Miriam Cano-Rubio. 2011. "Intangibles en la Internacionalización de las Bodegas Españolas: Percepción Directiva y Comparada entre Empresas Familiares y No Familiares." <i>Intangible Capital</i> 7 (2):428–473.	Performance
30 Galve-Górriz, Carmen, and Vicente Salas-Fumás. 2011. "Determina la propiedad familiar diferencias en las relaciones entre preferencias, comportamiento y resultados en las empresas españolas cotizadas?." <i>Revista de Economía Aplicada</i> 19 (57): 5–34.	Performance
31 García Berumen González, José, Pablo García Soto, and Rogerio Domenge Muñoz. 2012. "Determinantes de la Estructura de Capital en la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Familiar en México." <i>Contaduría y Administración</i> 57 (3):67–96.	Size
32 García-Borbolla Fernández, Amalia, Jesús Herrera Madueño, Manuel Larrán Jorge, Gonzalo Sánchez Gardey, and Alfonso Suárez Llorens. 2009. "Análisis Empírico de la Influencia de la Propiedad Familiar sobre la Orientación Estratégica de las Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas." <i>Investigaciones Europeas de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa</i> 15 (1):45–59.	Size
33 García-Meneses, Erika, María de Lourdes Rodríguez-Espinosa, and Ramón A. Castillo-Ponce. 2012. "Estructura de Propiedad Corporativa y Crecimiento Económico." <i>Innovar</i> 23(49):31–39.	Corporate Governance
34 García-Ramos, Rebeca, and Myriam García Olalla. 2011. "La Estructura de la Junta Directiva de las Empresas Familiares Frente a las No Familiares: La Evidencia Empírica en España." <i>Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting</i> 40 (149):35–64.	Performance
35 García Solarte, Mónica, Domingo García Pérez de Lema, and Antonia Madrid Guijarro. 2012. "Caracterización del Comportamiento de las Pymes según el Género del Gerente: Un Estudio Empírico." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 28 (47):37–52.	Size
36 Garza Ramos, María Isabel, José Melchor Medina Quintero, Nazlhe Faride Cheín Schekaibán, Karla Paola Jiménez Almaguer, Jannett Ayup González, and José Guillermo Díaz Figueroa. 2011. "Los Valores Familiares y la Empresa Familiar en el Nordeste de México." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 24 (42):315–333.	Family Business
37 Gómez, Diana Marcela, and Kewy Sarsosa Prowesk. 2011. "Características de la Cultura Organizacional y Comunicación Interna en una Comercializadora de Lácteos de Cali." <i>Pensamiento Psicológico</i> 9 (17):57–68.	Culture

(Continued)

Articles	Cluster
38 Gómez-Betancourt, Gonzalo, and Natalia Zapata-Cuervo. 2013. "Gobierno Corporativo: Una Comparación de Códigos de Gobierno en el Mundo, un Modelo para Empresas Latinoamericanas Familiares y No Familiares." <i>Entramado</i> 9 (2):98–117.	Corporate Governance
39 Gómez-Betancourt, Gonzalo, José Bernardo Betancourt Ramírez, and Natalia Zapata Cuervo. 2012. "Empresas Familiares Multigeneracionales." <i>Entramado</i> 8 (2):38–49.	Family Business
40 Gómez-Betancourt, Gonzalo, José Bernardo Betancourt Ramírez, and María Piedad López Vergara. 2013. "Factores que Influyen en la Inteligencia Emocional de los Miembros de una Empresa Familiar." <i>Entramado</i> 9 (1):12–25.	Family Business
41 Gómez-Betancourt, Gonzalo, María Piedad López Vergara, and José Bernardo Betancourt Ramírez. 2008. "Estudio Exploratorio de los Factores que Influyen en la Selección de un Mecanismo de Sucesión Patrimonial en las Empresas Familiares Colombianas." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 21 (37):269–292.	Family Business
42 Gómez-Betancourt, Gonzalo, María Piedad López Vergara, and José Bernardo Betancourt Ramírez. 2009. "Estudio Exploratorio sobre la Influencia de la Visión Familiar y la Visión Patrimonial en el Crecimiento en Ventas de la Empresa Familiar Colombiana." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 22 (39):163–190.	Performance
43 Gómez-Betancourt, Gonzalo, María Pilar López Vergara, José Bernardo Betancourt Ramírez, and Javier Olmedo Millán Payán. 2012. "Estudio sobre el Desempeño de las Empresas Familiares Colombianas que Cotizan en la Bolsa de Valores, Frente a las Empresas No Familiares." <i>Entramado</i> 8 (1):28–42.	Performance
44 González Ferrero, Maximiliano, Alexander Guzmán Vásquez, Carlos Pombo Bejarano, and María Andrea Trujillo Dávila. 2010. "Empresas Familiares: Revisión de la Literatura desde una Perspectiva de Agencia." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 23 (40):11–33.	Performance
45 González Ferrero, Maximiliano, Alexander Guzmán Vásquez, Carlos Pombo Vejarano, and María Andrea Trujillo Dávila. 2011. "Revisión de la literatura de empresas familiares: una perspectiva financiera." <i>Academia. Revista Latinoamericana de Administración</i> 47 :18–42	Corporate Governance
46 Hernández Fernández, Lissette. 2007. "Competencias Esenciales para las Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas Familiares: Un Modelo para el Éxito Empresarial." <i>Revista de Ciencias Sociales</i> 13 (2):249–263.	Family Business
47 Herrera Madueño, Jesús, Manuel Larrán Jorge, and Gonzalo Sánchez Gardey. 2012. "Una Propuesta Metodológica para el Análisis de la Eficiencia en la PYME." <i>Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting</i> 41 (154):291–307.	Size
48 Jiménez, Magda, and Henri Piña Zambrano. 2011. "Capital Social en Empresas Familiares." <i>Revista Venezolana de Gerencia</i> 16 (54):255–273.	Family Business
49 López Castro, Natalia. 2009. "Cuando la Persistencia es una Cuestión de Familia: Relaciones Familiares, Traspaso y Género en Explotaciones Agropecuarias del Sudoeste Bonaerense (198 7–2007)." <i>Mundo Agrario</i> 10 (19).	Continuity
50 López Vergara, María Piedad, Gonzalo Gómez-Betancourt, and José Bernardo Betancourt Ramírez. 2011. "Factores que Influyen en la Participación de las Mujeres en Puestos de Dirección y Órganos de Gobierno de las Empresas Familiares Colombianas." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 24 (42):231–252.	Family Business



A Review of the Academic Literature

Articles	Cluster
51 Lozano Posso, Melquicedec. 2011. "El Modelo IEI, un Nuevo Concepto en la Vinculación de Potenciales Sucesores a la Empresa Familiar." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 24 (42):275–293.	Family Business
52 Lozano Posso, Melquicedec. 2008. "Elementos del Proceso de Formación de Descendientes Antes de su Vinculación a la Empresa Familiar: Un Estudio de Casos Colombianos." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 21 (37):243–268.	Family Business
53 Lozano Posso, Melquicedec. 2009. "Elementos para la Consultoría en Empresas Familiares." <i>Pensamiento &amp; Gestión</i> 26:214–237.	Family Business
54 Lozano Posso, Melquicedec, and David Urbano. 2010. "Primer Empleo a Jornada Completa de Descendientes de la Empresa Familiar. Un Estudio Cualitativo en Colombia." <i>Revista Venezolana de Gerencia</i> 15 (50):183–206.	Family Business
55 Macho Morales, Elisa Antonia, and Rocío Rosales Ortega. 2011. "Empresarialidad Femenina y Redes Sociales en San Pedro Tultepec de Quiroga, estado de México." <i>Cuadernos de Geografía: Revista Colombiana de Geografía</i> 20 (1):85–101.	Continuity
56 Marcelino Aranda, Mariana, Francisco Alfredo Baldazo Molotla, and Oscar Valdés Nieto. 2012. "El Método del Estudio de Caso para Estudiar las Empresas Familiares," <i>Pensamiento &amp; Gestión</i> 33:125–139.	Family Business
57 Meira Teixeira, Rivanda, and Felipe Carvalhal. 2013. "Sucesión y Conflictos en Empresas Familiares: Estudio de Casos Múltiples en Pequeñas Empresas Hoteleras." <i>Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo</i> 22 (5):854–874.	Continuity
58 Miralles Marcelo, José Luis, María del Mar Miralles Quirós, and Inés Lisboa. 2012. "Empresa Familiar y Bolsa: Análisis de Rentabilidad y Estrategias de Inversión." <i>Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance and Accounting</i> 41 (155):393–416.	Size
59 Molins, Casimiro. 2011. "Cementos Molins: Una Empresa Familiar y Casi Centenaria." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 32:132–138.	Family Business
60 Monterrey Mayoral, Juan, and Amparo Sánchez Segura. 2010. "Diferencias en Agresividad Fiscal entre Empresas Familiares y No Familiares." <i>Revista Española de Financiación y Contabilidad-Spanish Journal of Finance And Accounting</i> 39 (145):65–97.	Performance
61 Moreno Lázaro, Javier. 2009. "La Formación de la Gran Empresa Galletera Mexicana, 1907–2007." <i>Historia Mexicana</i> 58 (3):1045–1092.	Continuity
62 Moreno-Lázaro, Javier. 2009. "Las Estrategias de Expansión de una Empresa Familiar Catalana: Agrolimen, 1937–2007." <i>Revista de Historia Industrial</i> 41:49–89.	Family Business
63 Navarro de Granadillo, Ketty. 2008. "Estado Actual de la Investigación sobre la Gestión del Conocimiento en la Empresa Familiar." <i>Revista de Ciencias Sociales</i> 14 (1):30–45.	Family Business
64 Nueno, Pedro. 2011. "Iniciativa Emprendedora y Empresa Familiar: Emprendiendo a través de Generaciones." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 32:96–101.	Continuity
65 Omaña Guerrero, Lenix Margarita, and María Auxiliadora Briceno Barrios. 2013. "Gerencia de las Empresas Familiares y No Familiares: Análisis Comparativo." <i>Estudios Gerenciales</i> 29 (128):293–302.	Performance
66 Ortiz García, Pilar, and Ángel José Olaz Capitán. 2015. "La Mujer en la Empresa Familiar Española desde la Perspectiva del Familiness." <i>Política y Sociedad</i> 51 (2):481–506.	Family Business

(Continued)

Articles	Cluster
67 Pablo Cereceda, Felipe de. 1999. "La Empresa Gráfica Familiar: Cómo Hacer el Relevo Generacional." <i>Gráficas: Revista Técnica de las Artes del Libro</i> 663:494–499.	Continuity
68 Pedraja Iglesias, Marta, and Mercedes Marzo Navarro. 2014. "Desarrollo del Enoturismo desde la Perspectiva de las Bodegas Familiares." <i>Cuadernos de Turismo</i> 34:415.	Family Business
69 Pureco Ornelas, Alfredo. 2010. "Prácticas y Estrategias Empresariales en el Sector Arrocero. Los Cusi en Michoacán (México), 1884–1915." <i>América Latina en la Historia Económica</i> 34:67–92.	Culture
70 Raventós, María del Mar. 2011. "Codorníu, la Historia de una Familia que Elabora Vinos desde Hace Quinientos Años." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 32:126–131.	Family Business
71 Rodríguez Díaz, M. del Rosario. 2008. "Negocios de Familia: Valores Específicos de su Esencia." <i>International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences</i> 3 (1):275–284.	Continuity
72 Rodríguez Romero, Carlos Alberto, and Edison Jair Duque Oliva. 2008. "El Grupo Santodomingo: El Pez Chico se Come al Grande de Generación en Generación." <i>Innovar</i> 18 (32):127–152.	Culture
73 Rodríguez-Suárez, Pedro Manuel, Beatriz Pico-González, and Francisco Javier Méndez-Ramírez. 2013. "Capacidad Innovadora en la Empresa Familiar como Área de Oportunidad hacia el Desarrollo de México." <i>Economía, Sociedad y Territorio</i> 13 (43):779–794.	Family Business
74 Romero B., Jenny, Lissette Hernández, and Neida Bracho. 2012. "Comparación de la Actividad Exportadora Entre Empresas Familiares y No Familiares de la Región Zuliana en Venezuela." <i>Revista de Ciencias Sociales</i> 18 (3):553–565.	Performance
75 Saiz Álvarez, José Manuel, and Beatriz Olalla Caballero. 2010. "Gestión del Conocimiento y Sistemas de Calidad en los Clusters de Empresas Familiares." <i>Revista Escuela de Administración de Negocios</i> 68:70–85.	Size
76 San Román, Elena. 2009. "Un Zaiabatsu Fuera de Lugar: Los Orígenes del Grupo Fierro (1870–1939)." <i>Revista de Historia Económica</i> 27 (3):499–532.	Family Business
77 Sánchez Marín, Gregorio, Antonio José Carrasco Hernández, and Sergio Manuel Madero Gómez. 2011. "Retribución de los Empleados en la Empresa Familiar: Un Análisis Comparativo Regional España-México." <i>Cuadernos de Administración</i> 23 (41):37–59.	Culture
78 Serna, María Guadalupe. 2012. "Empresas Familiares Frente a las Crisis." <i>Economía, Sociedad y Territorio</i> 12 (38):43–80.	Continuity
79 Serra, José María. 2011. "Grupo Catalana Occidente: Una Empresa Familiar entre los Mayores Grupos Aseguradores Españoles." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 32:120–125.	Family Business
80 Soto Maciel, Argentina. 2013. "La Empresa Familiar en México. Situación Actual de la Investigación." <i>Contaduría y Administración</i> 58 (2):135–171.	Performance
81 Tàpies, Josep. 2011. "Empresa Familiar: Un Enfoque Interdisciplinario." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 32:12–25.	Performance
82 Vallejo Martos, Manuel Carlos. 2009. "Liderazgo Transformacional y Sus Efectos en Las Empresas Familiares: Un Análisis Diferencial y Evolutivo." <i>Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa</i> 18 (1):105–122.	Performance
83 Villares Varela, María. 2012. "¿Gracias al Negocio o a Pesar del Negocio? La Intersección entre Familia y Empresa para los Emprendedores Inmigrantes en Galicia." <i>Papers: Revista de Sociología</i> , 97:641–660.	Family Business

## A Review of the Academic Literature

Articles	Cluster
84 Watkins Fassler, Karen, and Martín Dávila Delgado. 2012. "Reemplazos de Directivos en México: de la Teoría a la Práctica." <i>Contaduría y Administración</i> 57 (1):13–28.	Corporate Governance
85 Zouboulakis, Michel S., and John Kamarianos. 2002. "Racionalidad y Cooperación entre Firmas. Examen del Comportamiento Habitual de las Industrias Griegas." <i>Revista de Economía Institucional</i> 4 (7):98–113.	Family Business
86 Zuñiga-Vicente, José Ángel, and María Sacristán-Navarro. 2009. "Los directivos externos y la sucesión en la empresa familiar: un caso de estudio." <i>Universia Business Review</i> 22:74–87.	Continuity
Books	Cluster
87 Amat, Joan María. 1998. <i>La Continuidad de la Empresa Familiar</i> . Barcelona: Gestión 2000.	Continuity
88 Belausteguigoita, Imanol. 2006. <i>Empresas Familiares. Su Dinámica, Equilibrio y Consolidación</i> . México: McGraw-Hill.	Continuity
89 Casillas, José Carlos, Carmen Díaz, and Adolfo Vázquez. 2005. <i>La Gestión de la Empresa Familiar. Conceptos, Casos y Soluciones</i> . Madrid: Thomson Editores.	Continuity
90 Gallo, Miguel Ángel. 1995. <i>Empresa Familiar. Texto y Casos</i> . Barcelona: Editorial Praxis.	Continuity
91 Gallo, Miguel Ángel, and Joan María Amat. 2003. <i>Los Secretos de las Empresas Familiares Centenarias: Claves del Éxito de las Empresas Familiares Multigeneracionales</i> . Barcelona: Ediciones Deusto.	Continuity

*Note:* This table literally collects the data contained in published articles. There are three cases in which, even though the names of the authors are slightly different, they correspond to the same person: Carlos Pombo Bejarano (44) and Carlos Pombo Vejarano (45); Lissette Hernández Fernández (46) and Lissette Hernández (74); Ramón A. Castillo (16) and Ramón A. Castillo-Ponce (33).

### Notes

- 1 Latindex is a regional cooperative online information system for scholarly journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain, and Portugal. Latindex is composed of three main features: Directory, Catalogue, and Index. Journals must fulfill certain criteria to be included in this catalogue. More information at: <http://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/20851>.
- 2 SABI (Sistema de Análisis de Balances Ibéricos, Analysis System of Spanish Balance Sheets) database is an enhanced version of Amadeus for Spain and Portugal provided by Bureau Van Dijk.

### References

- Andrade C., Jesus Alberto. 2002. "Sucesión en la Empresa Familiar: Su Futuro cuando la Muerte se Acerca." *Revista Venezolana de Gerencia* 7(19):375–389.
- Banegil Palacios, Tomas Manuel, Remedios Hernández-Linares, and Cristina Barriuso Iglesias. 2012. "El Protocolo Familiar y Sus Instrumentos de Desarrollo en las Empresas Familiares de Extremadura." *Tourism & Management Studies* 8:139–150.
- Benavides-Velasco, Carlos A., Cristina Quintana-García, and Vanesa F. Guzmán-Parra. 2013. "Trends in Family Business Research." *Small Business Economics* 40 (1) (August): 41–57. doi:10.1007/s11187-011-9362-3. <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s11187-011-9362-3>.
- Bird, Barbara, Harold Welsch, Joseph H. Astrachan, and David Pistrui. 2002. "Family Business Research: The Evolution of an Academic Field." *Family Business Review* 15 (4) (December): 337–350. doi:10.1111/j.1741-6248.2002.00337.x. <http://fbr.sagepub.com/cgi/doi/10.1111/j.1741-6248.2002.00337.x>.
- Callon, Michel, Jean Pierre Courtial, and Hervé Penan. 1995. *Cienciometría. La Medición de La Actividad Científica: De la Bibliometría a la Vigilancia Tecnológica*. Gijón: Ediciones Trea.

- Casillas, José C., and Francisco Acedo. 2007. "Evolution of the Intellectual Structure of Family Business Literature: A Bibliometric Study of FBR." *Family Business Review* 20 (2) (June): 141–162. doi:10.1111/j.1741-6248.2007.00092.x. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1741-6248.2007.00092.x/full>.
- Castillo, Ramon A. 2002. "Protección de los Derechos de Propiedad y Selección de la Estructura de Propiedad Corporativa." *Trimestre Económico* 69 (273):37–63.
- Chrisman, James J., Jess H. Chua, Franz W. Kellermanns, Curtis F. Matherne III, and Bart J. Debicki. 2008. "Management Journals as Venues for Publication of Family Business Research." *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 32 (5) (September): 927–934. doi:10.1111/j.1540-6520.2008.00263.x. <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/j.1540-6520.2008.00263.x>.
- Chrisman, James J., Jess H. Chua, and Pramodita Sharma. 2003. "Current Trends and Future Directions in Family Business Management Studies: Toward a Theory of the Family Firm." *Coleman White Paper Series*.
- Debicki, Bart J., Curtis F. Matherne, Franz W. Kellermanns, and James J. Chrisman. 2009. "Family Business Research in the New Millennium: An Overview of the Who, the Where, the What, and the Why." *Family Business Review* 22 (2) (April): 151–166. doi:10.1177/0894486509333598. <http://fbr.sagepub.com/content/22/2/151.short>.
- Gallo, Miguel Ángel. 1995. *Empresa Familiar. Texto y Casos*. Barcelona: Editorial Praxis.
- Gallo, Miguel Ángel, and Alvaro Vilaseca. 1996. "Finance in Family Business." *Family Business Review* 9 (4) (December): 387–401. doi:10.1111/j.1741-6248.1996.00387.x. <http://fbr.sagepub.com/cgi/doi/10.1111/j.1741-6248.1996.00387.x>.
- Gallo, Miguel Ángel, and Carlos García-Pont. 1989. "La Empresa Familiar en la Economía Española." *Papeles de Economía Española* 39: 67–85.
- . 1996. "Important Factors in Family Business Internationalization." *Family Business Review* 9 (1) (March): 45–59. doi:10.1111/j.1741-6248.1996.00045.x. <http://fbr.sagepub.com/cgi/doi/10.1111/j.1741-6248.1996.00045.x>.
- López-Fernández, M<sup>a</sup>. Concepción, Ana M<sup>a</sup>. Serrano-Bedia, and Marta Pérez-Pérez. 2016. "Entrepreneurship and Family Firm Research: A Bibliometric Analysis of an Emerging Field." *Journal of Small Business Management* 54(2) (April): 622–639. doi:10.1111/jsbm.12161. <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/jsbm.12161>.
- Meroño-Cerdán, Ángel L., and M. Jesús Nieto-Sánchez. 2015. *25 Años de Historia. Evolución de la Investigación en Economía Y Dirección de la Empresa en España*. Alcalá de Henares: Asociación Científica de Economía y Dirección de la Empresa (ACEDE).
- Mesanza, Bernardo de. 1982. "La Empresa Familiar." *Agricultura: Revista Agropecuaria* (596): 219–220.
- Shanker, Melissa C., and Joseph H. Astrachan. 1996. "Myths and Realities: Family Businesses' Contribution to the US Economy—A Framework for Assessing Family Business Statistics." *Family Business Review* 9 (2) (June): 107–123. doi:10.1111/j.1741-6248.1996.00107.x. <http://fbr.sagepub.com/cgi/doi/10.1111/j.1741-6248.1996.00107.x>.
- Sharma, Pramodita. 2004. "An Overview of the Field of Family Business Studies: Current Status and Directions for the Future." *Family Business Review* 17 (1) (March): 1–36. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-6248.2004.00001.x>.
- Sharma, Pramodita, Frank Hoy, Joseph H. Astrachan, and Matti Koiranen. 2007. "The Practice-Driven Evolution of Family Business Education." *Journal of Business Research* 60 (10) (October): 1012–1021. doi:10.1016/j.jbusres.2006.12.010. <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0148296307000732>.
- Sharma, Pramodita, James J. Chrisman, and Jess H. Chua. 1996. *A Review and Annotated Bibliography of Family Business Studies*. Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Sharma, Pramodita, James J. Chrisman, and Jess H. Chua. 1997. "Strategic Management of the Family Business: Past Research and Future Challenges." *Family Business Review* 10 (1) (March): 1–35. doi:10.1111/j.1741-6248.1997.00001.x. <http://fbr.sagepub.com/cgi/doi/10.1111/j.1741-6248.1997.00001.x>.
- Trow, Donald B. 1961. "Executive Succession in Small Companies." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 6 (2):228–239.
- Yu, Andy, G. Thomas Lumpkin, Ritch L. Sorenson, and Keith. H. Brigham. 2012. "The Landscape of Family Business Outcomes: A Summary and Numerical Taxonomy of Dependent Variables." *Family Business Review* 25 (1) (March): 33–57. doi:10.1177/0894486511430329. <http://fbr.sagepub.com/cgi/doi/10.1177/0894486511430329>.
- Zahra, Shaker A., and Pramodita Sharma. 2004. "Family Business Research: A Strategic Reflection." *Family Business Review* 17 (4) (December): 331–346. doi:10.1111/j.1741-6248.2004.00022.x. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-6248.2004.00022.x>.
- Zouboulakis, Michel S., and John Kamarianos. 2002. "Racionalidad y Cooperación entre Firmas. Examen del Comportamiento Habitual de las Industrias Griegas." *Revista de Economía Institucional* 4 (7):98–113.