

FAMILY SUPPORT AND NASCENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW.

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between family support and nascent entrepreneurship has experienced considerable growth over the past two decades; however, the study of this relationship remains limited both qualitatively and quantitatively. Moreover, the limited number of studies remains diverse in scope, with an increase in number in developed countries.

This systematic review aims to highlight the evolution of studies focusing on the relationship between family support and nascent entrepreneurship during the decade 2013- 2023. We studied recent literature reviews to draw relevantly concrete conclusions. We concluded that family support during the nascent entrepreneurship period encompasses both psychological and material dimensions, regardless of the family's level or the category of the concerned country. Family influence often leans more when the entrepreneur is female, also, family influence is largely linked to the context of entrepreneurship, culture and region, with an emphasis on family networks and emotional support.

In Africa and Latin America, family dynamics encompass gender and mentorship.our study adds to the literature of entrepreneurial family by highlighting the significance of family support and situating entrepreneurial assistance within the context of emerging economies. Additionally, we offer policy recommendations for developing countries to promote new venture creation. A key insight from our study is that material and financial support from families can offset the deficiencies in institutional funding in many emerging nations, thereby serving as a vital foundation for entrepreneurs.

Keywords: family support, family role, family influence, nascent entrepreneurship, literature review.

INTRODUCTION

The family environment constitutes one of the theories seeking to explain the entrepreneurial phenomenon either in the pre- creation phases through the formation of intention and establishment of “ role models” or in the pos-creation phases with the support of continuity and resilience.

The fundamental aspect of this family environment is the family support given to the family member to continue in his entrepreneurial process. The family support has an important role in nascent entrepreneurship by influencing its various aspects.it takes various forms such as information and contacts (Steier, 2009), monitoring (Gao et al., 2021), and moral support (Renzulli et al., 2000). It often perform important incubation in the new venture creation (Rodriguez et al., 2009).

Indeed,instrumental support, which is often seen in financial, materieal and social support, has a greater effect on the nascent entrepreneur than emotional and psychological support (Gao et al., 2021) . nascent entrepreneurship takes into account the effect of timing. Thus, while the

effect of emotional support is clearly observed during the pre-creation phases, instrumental support is more impactful during the post-creation phases (Klyver et al., 2017)

However, there appears to be a ‘‘ missing link’’ in the literature regarding the relationship between the family support to nascent entrepreneur and his entrepreneurial concretization.

Nascent entrepreneurship, or the preliminary phase of business creation, is a field of entrepreneurial literature that has been thriving over the past decade. research about nascent entrepreneurship, and specifically in relationship with family support has been the subject of a lot of scientific articles.

This article aims to find statements about family support in the entrepreneurial process in the Scopus database between 2023 and 2024.

The questions of this research are : What is the evidence of family support in the entrepreneurial process, particularly in the preliminary phases of entrepreneurship? In which geographic areas? What methodological approaches have been adopted? For what objectives? And finally, what are the main conclusions about this relationship?

The general objective of this research is to identify evidence of family support for the success of nascent entrepreneurship in the Scopus database.

This general objective is subdivided into specific objectives

1. *Identify the geographical areas where the Scopus database has generated evidence of family support for nascent entrepreneurship.*
2. *Identify the methodological approach used to conduct research on family support for nascent entrepreneurship in the Scopus database.*
3. *Identify the conclusions on family support for the success of entrepreneurship in the Scopus database.*

In order to answer the research questions posed in the introduction and to achieve the objectives, we chose to conduct a systematic literature review. To do this, we opted for the method of (Kitchenham, 2004), commonly followed by researchers, which includes seven steps:

1. *Specification of research questions.*
2. *Search in databases.*
3. *Inclusion and exclusion criteria.*
4. *Selection of studies.*
5. *Data analysis and extraction.*
6. *Results and interpretation of the results.*
7. *Final conclusions.*

Specification of research questions

As mentioned in the introduction, the questions of our research are: what is the evidence of family support in the entrepreneurial process, particularly in the preliminary phases of entrepreneurship? In which geographical areas? What methodological approaches have been adopted? For what objectives? And finally, what are the main conclusions?

Search in databases.

(Popay et al., 2006) recommend that database searches be multiple, using the different existing names for the same phenomenon. Two searches were therefore conducted using the

terms "Famil*support" and "entrepren" parent*support and nascent* entrepren to identify all articles that contain family support or parental support for the entrepreneur or entrepreneurship. This data search on Scopus took a week from 18 to 25 September

Inclusion and exclusion criteria.

In order to obtain research results that address the research questions, in accordance with the PRISMA methodology (Liberati, 2009; Moher et al., 2009), inclusion and exclusion criteria have been established.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Only scientific articles were selected.
2. Scientific articles published between 2014 and 2024 were included.
3. Scientific articles published in English were included.
4. Scientific articles cataloged in the discipline "management and accounting" were included.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Any scientific dissemination that is not in the form of scientific articles (books, theses, dissertations, manuals, etc.) has been excluded.
2. All research published in 2013 or earlier has been excluded.
3. All research results in languages other than English were excluded.
4. Any search result other than the discipline "management and accounting" was excluded.

Selection of studies.

The collection of references and articles for the literature review began with keyword searches on Scopus using the terms "Family support," "Entrepreneurship," and "entrepreneur."

The results were limited to the period between 2013 and 2023, and we compiled a set of 848 articles. We excluded communications and books due to their lack of credibility and limited availability.

86 articles were selected. These were entered into a well-detailed table. After reviewing their content, only 36 articles were selected because they specifically address our research topic.

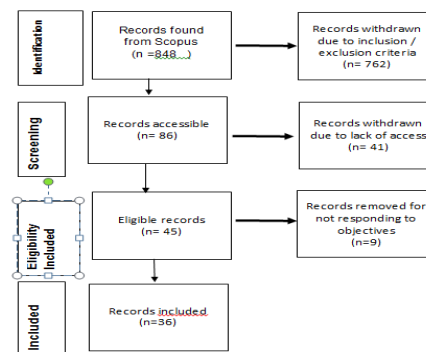


FIGURE 1
PRISMA

The period 2013-2023 was chosen to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolving subject of nascent entrepreneurship and family support.

This subject has developed over the past few years and we have observed a recent proliferation of research on the subject.

Even though academic production peaked in 2021-2022, we focused on specific articles that have a clear vision of our subject and were published before the writing of the article.

To fully understand the existing literature in the field of family support for entrepreneurship, we first began with an analysis of the articles chosen for the study.

During this stage, we removed some articles focusing on systematic literature reviews, for example, the articles by Liñán & Fayolle (2015) and Cao & Shi (2021) because they pertain to a systematic literature review. We also did not retain some articles that do not address our research questions, such as (Cesaroni et al., 2018), as well as articles that focus exclusively on entrepreneurial intention, such as (Pribadi et al., 2023)

Next, we referred to a content analysis using the MXQDA software, which allowed us to identify the similarities and differences concerning the research objective of each article, the theoretical constructs, and the underlying theories.

In order to better evaluate the quality of the selected primary studies, we first conducted a quality assessment using quality instruments composed of different questions, related to quality assessment criteria (HUSSIN et al., 2016) that must be applied to each study.

Data analysis and extraction.

The data extraction process was carried out by reading all the studies and developing a structured framework to begin our exploratory analysis (as indicated in Table 2).

Appendix 'data extraction') based on the following elements:

- *Research theme*
- *Sector/country*
- *Sample size*
- *Methodology (qualitative, quantitative, mixte)*
- *Main results*

The study presents different approaches depending on the methodology used, the perspective of the question, and the field of study.

Johnson & Onwuegbuzie (2004), thus legitimizing the use of multiple approaches rather than forcing researchers to stick to a single approach (uniquement qualitative ou quantitative).

The research methods that were adopted in the studies are presented in Figure 3.

As we can see, the majority of them used quantitative approaches (68%), followed by qualitative methods (18%).

This is certainly related to the fact that these types of creative research include the use of induction (or pattern discovery), data analysis, and environmental analysis.

Results and interpretation of the results.

The following graph presents the evolution of publications on the topic of family support and emerging entrepreneurship over the past decade. Despite the irregularity of the publications, a rising trend in publications can be observed since the year 2020.

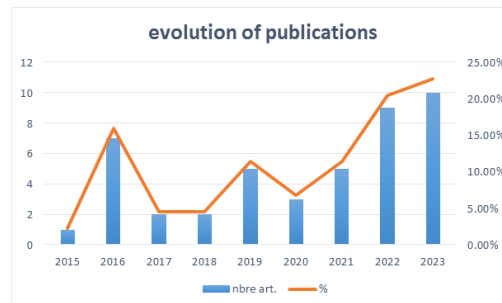


FIGURE 2
EVOLUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

From the table below, it is clear that there is a predominance of research from emerging Asian countries, notably India, Indonesia, China, and Malaysia. On the African continent, it can be observed that the most dynamic countries are emerging countries such as South Africa and Nigeria, as well as middle-income countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco. It is no different for North America, Latin America, Europe, and the Middle Eastern countries; there is a limited presence of publications.

Table 1 ARTICLE'S NUMBER BY COUNTRY AND AREA	
Country / area	Nombre d'articles
India	7
Indonesia	5
China	3
Colombia	2
Malaysia	2
Nigeria	1
Canada	1
Egypt	1
Oman	1
South Africa	1
Spain	1
Taiwan	1
Tunisia	1
Turkey	1
UAE	1
USA	1
Vietnam	1
India/Australia	1
Morocco and Spain	1
Austria and Lichtenstein	1
Emerging country	1

Europe and USA	1
sub-Saharan Africa	1

Final conclusions

The discussion of the results concerning family support and emerging entrepreneurship highlights the crucial role of the family in the emergence and motivation of budding entrepreneurs. This family support can be detailed as follows:

Parental models and entrepreneurial motivation:

The results show that the parental model plays a key role in the motivation of emerging entrepreneurs. For example: For example, (Rokhman & Ahamed, 2015) in Indonesia demonstrate that entrepreneurial interest is influenced by family background, particularly parents who are self-employed. (Moussa & Kerkeni, 2021) in Tunisia emphasize that the family role encompasses parental support and entrepreneurial models, shaping individuals' problem-solving and decision-making skills. (Moreno Freites et al., 2022) found that parental influence varies by gender: the paternal model is more significant for men than for women, while the maternal model does not have a notable statistical impact. This illustrates the importance of family stereotypes in the development of nascent entrepreneurial intention (Moreno-Gómez et al., 2022).

Emotional support

The family is often considered a source of emotional support for entrepreneurs. (Phuong & Harima, 2019) find that family involvement is an essential aspect of business operations, particularly in providing emotional support to Vietnamese entrepreneurs in Germany. (Elliott, 2019) considers that the emotional and intellectual support of the entrepreneurial child plays an important role in social entrepreneurship in South Africa. (Arshad & Berndt, 2023), observe that family provides moral guidance, trust, and cooperation among members. Family also offers emotional support in crowdfunding campaigns. (Klyver et al., 2020) find that family emotional support is guided by an altruism ideology for unconditional support.

Financial support

Families can constitute an important source of funding for their budding entrepreneur members, thus, Numerous studies indicate that family financial support is an essential lever for novice entrepreneurs. In China, for example, family financing constitutes a critical source of startup capital, helping to compensate for the lack of other institutional funding sources. (Elston et al., 2016). Family involvement in financing also ensures the stability of governance structures in emerging Asian companies. (Elston et al., 2016). Still in China, the research by Xu et al., (2020) shows that family support is essential for the entrepreneur in terms of interpersonal exchange and access to the resources necessary for the success of the business.

The establishment of family social capital:

The role of the family as a creator of social capital is also emphasized. For example, (Pribadi et al., 2023) Pribadi et al. (2023) demonstrate that entrepreneurial families increase the motivation to become entrepreneurs by influencing career choices through family social capital. The family also contributes to the creation of networks, which is essential for the entrepreneur. (Benavides-Salazar et al., 2022) show how entrepreneurial families act as mentors and role models within the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Colombia. (Kao & Huang, 2015) highlight the role of the family as the basic form of social capital in nascent entrepreneurship.

Encouragement and the creation of opportunities

In Colombia, families play an essential role in the entrepreneurial dynamic through mentorship mechanisms. Entrepreneurial families act both as role models and sources of encouragement for novice entrepreneurs, thereby strengthening motivation and innovation in entrepreneurship. (Benavides-Salazar et al., 2022).

The study by Nkongolo-Bakenda & Chrysostome (2020) highlights the role of the family in identifying entrepreneurial opportunities. However, once the business is established, the importance of family involvement tends to diminish, reflecting the natural evolution of family roles as the business consolidates. (Nkongolo-Bakenda & Chrysostome, 2020).

Influence of gender on family entrepreneurship

Studies reveal that the impact of the family role varies according to gender. For example, Chatterjee et al. (2022) in India show that family support is crucial for the success of women entrepreneurs, while the lack of family support can hinder their entrepreneurial journey.

Moreover, Wolf & Frese (2018) in Sub-Saharan Africa highlight that household chores assigned by spouses can influence women's entrepreneurial performance.

Comparative conclusion

Emerging entrepreneurship heavily depends on the family context around the world, although the intensity and form of this support vary according to cultures and regions. In Asia, such as in China and Indonesia, the emphasis is on family networks and emotional support. In Africa and Latin America, the family role also includes aspects related to gender and mentorship. An important observation is that family support helps to compensate for the lack of institutional funding in several emerging countries, thus providing a springboard for entrepreneurs.

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Received: 15-Jan-2025, Manuscript No. AEJ-25-15730; **Editor assigned:** 20-Jan-2025, PreQC No. AEJ-25-15730(PQ); **Reviewed:** 30-Jan-2025, QC No. AEJ-25-15730; **Revised:** 04-Feb-2025, Manuscript No. AEJ-25-15730(R); **Published:** 11-Feb-2025