

An Intergeneration Solidarity Perspective on Succession Intentions in Family Firms

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Abstract

In enterprising families, the family, as a social institution, is the foundation of the family business. However, in enterprising families, intergenerational succession remains problematic. Using intergenerational solidarity theory, and data from the 2013 Global University Entrepreneurial Spirit Students Survey (GUESS; N = 18,576), our findings indicate that affective commitment partially mediates the relationship between family business exposure and offspring's succession intentions. We also find that this relationship is stronger for sons than for daughters, while birth order has no effect. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

Keywords

enterprising families, intergenerational solidarity, succession intentions, family business exposure, affective commitment, gender

JEL Classification: J12, J16, J24, L26

Enterprising families are families that run one or more businesses and have an intent to grow these businesses with the family as the foundation of the enterprise (Nordqvist & Melin, 2010). They are unique in that the family directs the enterprising activities of the family business and the individual family members, with the goal of maximizing wealth for current and future generations of the family (Habbershon & Pistrui, 2002). Yet, family businesses are, by their nature, complicated due to the dynamics within the family unit. These dynamics can affect business performance and growth, as well as family members' well-being (Umans et al., 2019).

Despite the goals and directives of the enterprising family, intergenerational succession remains problematic (De Massis et al., 2008; The Economist, 2015). Recent studies found that,

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often, children of entrepreneurial families do not intend to take over their parents' businesses (Zellweger et al., 2011). This lack of intergenerational succession may lead to discontinuity in governance and can lead to lower performance or firm failure.

Significant work focuses on understanding the impact of family characteristics on intergenerational succession. These studies have found that factors such as clarity of succession plans, preparation level of the successor, parental roles, level of trust in the successor's abilities, and family rivalries, influence succession intentions (Daspit et al., 2016; Handler, 1992, 1994; Miller et al., 2003; Sharma et al., 2003b; Stavrou, 1999). Other studies have focused on succession from the perspective of the offspring or potential successor (Birley, 1986, 2002; Schröder et al., 2011). These studies have found that succession is more likely to occur when intergenerational relationships are harmonious (Venter et al., 2005), career interests are aligned with the family enterprise (Dawson et al., 2015), and when successors have high internal locus of control (Zellweger et al., 2011).

In our paper, we address the overarching question: *In the context of the enterprising family, what are the intergenerational family mechanisms that influence children's succession intentions?* However, unlike other studies, we drill down on the paradoxical role played by family business exposure, that is children's exposure to entrepreneurship and their experience in the family firm (Carr & Sequeira, 2007). Some research finds that family business exposure may lead to the transmission of positive parental values and hence is positively associated with succession intentions (Carr & Sequeira, 2007). Other research suggests that family business exposure may generate feelings of inferiority and excessive pressure in the potential successor that leads them to choose other careers (Mungai & Velamuri, 2011; Wang et al., 2018). This inconsistency suggests the importance of exploring the psychological mechanisms between exposure and succession intentions, as well as family and individual level contingencies. Therefore, we ask the specific research questions: *In the context of the enterprising family, what is the role of affective commitment in the relationship between family business exposure and succession intentions?* and then: *In the context of the enterprising family, what is the moderating role of gender and birth order in the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment?* We address these questions by turning to the recent work on family science (Jaskiewicz et al., 2017) and adopting an intergenerational solidarity theory perspective (Bengtson, 2001; Bengtson & Roberts, 1991) to explore succession intentions, in the context of the enterprising family.

To test our ideas, we use data from the 2013 Global University Entrepreneurial Spirit Students Survey (GUESSS), selecting only respondents coming from an enterprising family, to a usable sample size of 18,576 from 33 countries. The GUESSS project is a study of university students, which records students' entrepreneurial experiences, beliefs and behaviors on a biannual basis. It has been widely used in entrepreneurship research (Edelman et al., 2016; Sieger & Minola, 2017; Zellweger et al., 2011). It is particularly appropriate to study the effects of the enterprising family in that it captures a number of dimensions regarding the family, the firm, and their effect of young family members' career intentions. In addition, most children do not join the family firm full-time until after they have completed their education, which is sometime between their eighteenth and twenty-eighth birthdays (Birley, 1986; Chadwick & Ward, 1987; Handler, 1989). University students are the ideal sample to study the effect of family business exposure on succession intentions, as cognitively they are at an age where career intentions are forefront, and it is at this time that young adults are making important career choices with long-term implications (Stavrou, 1999).

Our paper contributes to the literature on family business exposure in the context of the enterprising families. First, our use of intergenerational solidarity theory helps us to understand the connection between the family and the family business. Specifically, we advance affective commitment as the intervening mechanism between family business exposure and succession

intentions using this solidarity lens. This allows us to address the inconsistencies and conflicting findings in the previous literature (Wang et al., 2018), by finding that exposure in conjunction with commitment leads to succession intentions. Finally, we disambiguate the effect of family business exposure leading to affective commitment by focusing on the moderating role of gender and birth order. On the ensuing pages, we present our theory and hypotheses, test our model, present our results and discuss our findings and their implications.

Theory and Hypotheses

Family Business Exposure

Family business background refers to the generic influence exerted on children by their growing up in an enterprising family context (Schröder et al., 2011). However, children may be more or less actually connected to the family business depending on the bundle of experiences, values and beliefs that they accumulate by working in their family firm (McMullen & Warnick, 2015). Carr and Sequeira (2007) distinguish “family business exposure” as the engagement in shared activities around the family firm, or by having at least one close family member, such as a parent, who owns and manages the family firm, and is operationally involved in it. It is the specific and pronounced influence of the family business context on children, which includes closeness, identification and learning (Stavrou, 1999; Wang et al., 2018). Family business exposure is considered to have an overall positive effect on transgenerational entrepreneurship (Carr & Sequeira, 2007).

However, family business exposure has a dark side. Some research has found that family business exposure weakens the positive impact of perceived parental entrepreneurial rewards on entrepreneurial intentions (Wang et al., 2018). Specifically, findings indicate that when the enterprise is unsuccessful, then exposure leads to a negative image of entrepreneurial career, or conversely, if the firm is too successful, exposure may generate feelings of inferiority and excessive pressure (Criaco et al., 2017; Pittino et al., 2018). In our work, we answer recent calls by Wang et al. (2018), who suggest that there are additional and currently unaccounted for factors in the exposure-succession intentions relationship, by exploring the mediating role of affective commitment. We ground our arguments in intergenerational solidarity theory, which we turn to next.

Family Science and Intergenerational Solidarity Theory

Intergenerational solidarity theory falls under the broad umbrella of family science (for a comprehensive review of family science theories and their impact on family business research, please see Jaskiewicz et al., 2017). It addresses the ways in which family members organize their lives and pursue their goals in the context of intergenerational “shared lives” (Jaskiewicz et al., 2017). In particular, intergenerational solidarity theory focuses on children’s post-adolescent phase, or early adulthood, and stresses that socialization occurs within families as a means to assist children in adopting social roles and behaviors (Brim, 1968). With its roots in sociology, the theory explains family integration (Mancini & Blieszner, 1989) and intergenerational family relationships (Bengtson, 2001). It is based on the empirical observation that “the extended family maintains cross-generational cohesion through modern communication and transportation technologies that allow contact, in spite of centrifugal social forces that distance family members” (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997, p. 431).

Intergenerational solidarity is a multifaceted, multidimensional construct comprised of six different conceptual solidarity dimensions of parent–child interaction. These include: normative (commitment to roles and obligations), functional (help and exchange of resources), consensual

(agreement on values), associational (frequency and patterns of interactions), structural (opportunity for interaction, based on family structural element such as size and proximity of members), and affectual (type and degree of positive sentiments, and reciprocity) solidarities (Bengtson, 2001; Roberts et al., 1991). These solidarity dimensions provide a valid and reliable tool for assessing the strength of intergenerational bonds (Mangen et al., 1988).

Empirical validation of the theory indicates that solidarity is not a unidimensional meta-construct, instead its elements co-vary (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991), and that its dimensions are not simply additive (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997). While the goal of intergenerational solidarity theory is to provide a comprehensive structural model to explore the interrelationships of the various solidarity dimensions, the nature of the construct allows for testing the interrelationships of one or few of the dimensions separately. In doing so, the theory has allowed researchers to reflect on “the complexity and contradictions of family life” (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997, p. 432).

In sum, intergenerational solidarity theory offers a solid theoretical framework through which researchers can explore transgenerational entrepreneurship (Jaskiewicz & Dyer, 2017), as well as the complex relationship among children, family and firms (Combs et al., 2020). It is a particularly appropriate for our paper because “the solidarity paradigm represents one of the few long-term efforts in family sociology to develop and test a theory of family integration” (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997, p. 432). Combs et al. 2020, p. 49) argues that “rather than studying individual attributes of intergenerational relationships in isolation (e.g., conflict), this theory offers a unifying framework for holistically capturing such relationships [in the family business context].” The application of intergenerational solidarity constructs to intergenerational succession represents an “obvious avenue for future enquiry” (Jaskiewicz et al., 2017, p. 328), “[and, b]ecause higher intergenerational solidarity increases children’s self-efficacy and self-efficacy is an important predictor of entrepreneurship, intergenerational solidarity might explain why some families produce entrepreneurs for generations” (Jaskiewicz et al., 2017, p. 328). In Table 1, we review the six forms of intergenerational solidarity and provide examples of their use in family business research. Next, in our theoretical development, we explore their impact on the exposure-commitment-succession intentions relationship. In Figure 1, we present our theoretical model.

Intergenerational Solidarity Theory and the Family Business Exposure—Affective Commitment—Succession Intentions Relationship

Associational Solidarity

Associational solidarity refers to the frequency of intergenerational interactions, including face-to-face contacts, conversations, telephone call, emails as well as common activities such as special occasions (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997). It emerges through the frequency of intergenerational interactions and common activities in the family, including learning, informal dialogues and exchange of views. In the context of enterprising families and family businesses, associational solidarity derives from the children’s interaction with their parents that includes transgenerational transmission of information, beliefs and resources and occurs to a great extent around the daily life of the firm (Moore et al., 2002). Examples of associational solidarity include children working in the family firm and witnessing family members as part of the top management team or board of directors. Hence, children experiencing associational solidarity coming from family business exposure will see succession in the family firm as a means to perpetuate strong intergenerational relationships. Building on this and succession intentions literature

Table I. Intergenerational Solidarity Theory and Family Business Research.

Forms of solidarity	Definitions	Author(s)	Use in family business research
Associational solidarity	Frequency and patterns of interaction in various type of activities in which members engage	Bloemen-Bekx et al. (2019)	Informal family governance mechanisms engage offspring in succession.
Affectual solidarity	Type and degree of positive sentiments held about family members, and the degree of reciprocity of these sentiments	Fitz-Koch and Nordqvist (2017) Zellweger et al. (2016)	Positive emotions and interpersonal solidarity among family members is an advantage in the innovation process. High family cohesion increases the successors' expectations that their parents will have high altruism.
Consensual solidarity	Degree of agreement on values, attitudes, and beliefs among family members	Long and Mathews (2011) Sieger and Minola (2017) Zahra (2012)	Family cohesion shapes unique attributes of family. Family cohesion increase risk perception when founding a new venture with family money. Family cohesion influence the ownership of organizational learning. Via solidarity, religious values translate from the personal to a collective level.
Functional solidarity	Degree of helping and exchange of resources	Jaskiewicz et al. (2013) Memili et al. (2015) Barnett et al. (2012) Aragon-Amonarriz et al. (2019) Verver and Koning (2018)	Reciprocal nepotism is associated with three family conditions. Shared values and group cohesiveness reduce role conflicts among family members. Increased reciprocity and exchange reinforce the creation and use of social resources. Family involvement with a strong family vision will be accompanied by generalized exchange, which should positively affect the procedural justice climate among nonfamily managers. Economic and material interests have a stronger impact than social norms of solidarity and obligation in entrepreneurship.

(Continued)

Table I. Continued

Forms of solidarity	Definitions	Author(s)	Use in family business research
Normative solidarity	Strength of commitment to performance of familial roles and to meeting familial obligations	Bird and Zellweger (2018) Jayantilal et al. (2016)	Trust, identification, and mutual obligations are more pronounced in spousal teams than in sibling teams. Family members come together and maximize the family's utility leads to identifying a family member's successor. Family ties make duties and obligations toward family more salient, leading to prevent having non-family CEOs.
	Jaskiewicz and Luchak (2013) Litz and Turner (2013)		Perceived family related obligation and perceived firm-related discretion influence the choices of the next-generational successors.
Structural solidarity	Opportunity structure for intergenerational relationships reflected in number, type, and geographic proximity of family member	Meier and Schier (2016) Shinnar et al. (2013)	A collaborative relationship between generations and a flexible succession plan partially explain the shared vision on future ownership and control. Family involvement in the firm consists of the proportion of family members employed in the business.

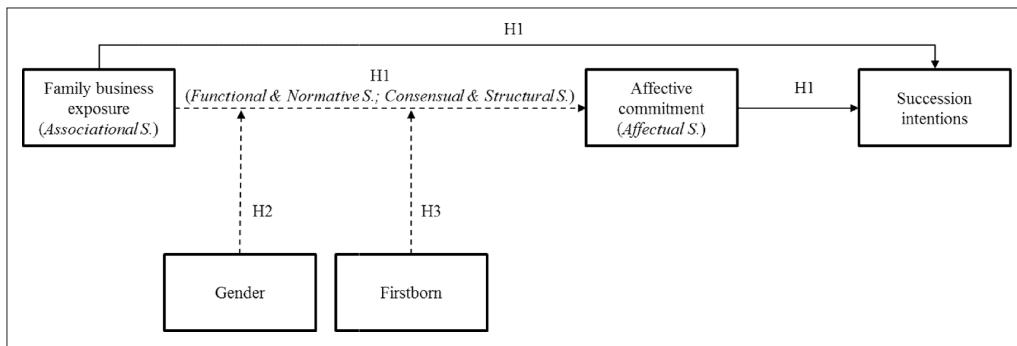


Figure 1. Theoretical model.

Note. Dashed lines are framed in the Intergenerational Solidarity.

(De Massis et al., 2008; Umans et al., 2019), we advance that children with higher degree of family business exposure will manifest stronger succession intentions.

Affectional Solidarity

According to intergenerational solidarity theory, affectional solidarity explores the emotional side of the relationship between parents and their offspring. It measures the type and degree of positive sentiments and reciprocity held by family members (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991) and takes the form of cohesion (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997). In the context of enterprising family, we claim that affective commitment towards the family firm proxies' affectional solidarity in the family. It does this through psychological ownership, which is the state of mind in which individuals feel as though the target of ownership is "theirs" (i.e., "It is MINE!"; Pierce et al., 1991). In the context of the family firm, psychological ownership emerges from two dimensions that are closely related to family firm exposure (Townsend et al., 2009), i.e. intimate knowledge (Pierce et al., 2001) and identification (Henssen & Ikävalko, 2014). Since psychological ownership is a direct antecedent of affective commitment (Sieger et al., 2013), we claim that affectional solidarity towards the family manifests as an affective commitment towards the firm.

Affective commitment is a positive feeling of identification with, attachment to, and involvement with, the organization (Allen & Meyer, 1990). It has received a large amount of attention in management, organizational behavior and human resource management research (Meyer & Herscovitch, 2001), as well as in the entrepreneurship and family business literatures (Dawson et al., 2015; Jaskiewicz et al., 2015). In the context of family firms, affective commitment has been expressed in terms of "strong belief in and acceptance of the organization's goals, combined with a desire to contribute to these goals, and the confidence in one's ability to do so." (Sharma & Irving, 2005, p. 19).

In the next sections, we combine the family business literature with intergenerational solidarity theory logic to explain why intergenerational solidarity theory components motivate associational solidarity to turn into affectional solidarity, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Functional and Normative Solidarity

Functional solidarity refers to the degree of helping and resource exchange among family members, while normative solidarity describes the strength of commitment to familiar roles and

obligations (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991). These solidarity mechanisms begin with the exposure to the family business (associational solidarity) and then, given the intergenerational interaction between the child and family together with its firm, increases his or her identification and involvement with the firm (Dawson et al., 2015; Sharma et al., 2003a). Triggered by exposure, functional and normative solidarities positively relate to the level of affectual solidarity, and hence of affective commitment, albeit in two different ways.

Consider the case of an enterprising family. We observe strong functional solidarity in the case of balanced (i.e., reciprocal) exchange when there are available resources, time or effort put into the business. These are components of an indivisible “currency of intergeneration exchange” (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991, p. 861), which is made of material, emotional and physical support. In this case, “love and money” are inseparable elements of the family relationships (Bengtson & Roberts, 1991). This situation may occur, for example, when children are actively involved in the family firm. This exposure develops a strong commitment to the firm, which fuels the intergenerational transmission of entrepreneurship (Sørensen, 2007).

Conversely, in the case of unbalanced exchange, we may see children borrowing social or reputational capital from the family firm, with little to give back, in return for it. While these resources may be readily available, their use raises concerns over creating normative obligations. In line with predictions from intergenerational solidarity theory, this normative sense of obligation and reciprocity is likely to induce affectual solidarity toward the family members and, hence, affective commitment toward the firm. As a whole, when exposure acts upon children’s cognition, in balanced exchanges functional solidarity influences affectual solidarity through positive sentiments while in unbalanced exchanges normative solidarity does so through norms of reciprocity.

Consensual and Structural Solidarity

Additionally, to understand the complex exposure-commitment relationship, we also need to build on consensual and structural solidarity dimensions from intergenerational solidarity theory. Recall that consensual solidarity is the level of agreement on values, attitude and beliefs, while structural solidarity is the level of familial interaction. We suggest that these solidarities are impressed upon potential successors through the numerous opportunities for interaction, given the propinquity of family members (associational solidarity). This is especially strong when family business exposure includes working and gaining experience in the family firm (Cabrera-Suárez et al., 2014), as that has the potential to imprint the family entrepreneurial legacies (Jaskiewicz et al., 2015). Both consensual and structural solidarities motivate children to join the family business and give meaning to their embeddedness in the (enterprising) family. Eddleston et al. (2012) indicate that “family to firm unity,” which is another expression for cohesion and solidarity, facilitates trust and stewardship towards firm principals and employees by younger generation members leading to a strong belief in the family firm. This stewardship-based belief indicates a positive feeling of identification with, attachment to, and involvement with, the organization, which we refer to as affective commitment. In this way, family business exposure is a source that fuels the way in which children are emotionally attached to the family firm, by experiencing solidarity within the family.

In sum, we claim that, by activating different forms of solidarity, family business exposure will positively influence affectual solidarity, and its manifestation in the context of an enterprising family, affective commitment. In view of the well-known effect of affective commitment in the succession intention literature (Dawson et al., 2015; Sharma et al., 2003a), we argue that family business exposure will lead to affective commitment, which will lead to succession intentions. Therefore, we hypothesize:

Hypothesis 1: There is a positive mediated relationship among family business exposure, affective commitment and succession intentions.

The Moderating Effect of Gender and Birth Order on Affective Commitment

Potential successors to the family firm might still experience different levels of affective commitment even at similar level of exposure. To understand these differences, we rely on the well-documented cultural principle of primogeniture. This principle, which results in inequality in selection and inheritance, and has the potential to affect a child's perspective towards the firm. The primogeniture principle, with its long lasting historical and cultural roots (Beckert, 2007), is based primarily on gender and birth order. Thus, in the following we formulate two corresponding moderating hypotheses of the family business exposure-affective commitment relationship.

Gender

Sons and daughters have different experiences during their socialization process, due to prevailing gender norms (Glover, 2014; Hytti et al., 2017); hence, the use of a gendered lens to test the differential effects of family members' interaction and behaviors has become increasingly popular in the family business context (Nelson & Constantinidis, 2017). Career intentions of daughters in particular are influenced by gender roles, which are formed at a young age through family and peer interactions (Decker et al., 2017).

Evidence shows that intergenerational solidarity dynamics vary based on the gender of the offspring (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997). Specifically, perceptions of obligations and reciprocity vary, based on the child's gender (Jaskiewicz et al., 2017). Consider that women often reduce their work time and/or accept lower wages in order to perform the caregiver role to members of their family (Cha, 2013). This has an intergenerational solidarity-based explanation. The solidarity that daughters experience is likely to lead to greater care and concern towards the family and its needs, than towards the family firm.

Given that gender roles are widely diffused and deeply rooted in most societies around the world (Eagly & Wood, 2011; Powell, 2011), we argue that the stronger the intergenerational solidarity, the greater the obligation to put family first, especially for daughters (Starrels et al., 1995). In particular, norms of reciprocity will be stronger, while the imprinting of entrepreneurial legacies will be weaker. In sum, we argue that the degree to which children develop affective commitment towards the family business, following family business exposure is stronger for sons than for daughters. Formally:

Hypothesis 2: There are significant gender differences in the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment, such that the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment is stronger for sons than for daughters.

Birth Order

Following Jaskiewicz et al. (2017) who, drawing on family science theories, posit that birth order may be an important condition affecting the family-firm interface, we advocate that birth order is an important contingency to the family business exposure-affective commitment relationship. Yet, despite the extensive amount of research on birth order in the psychology literature

(Sullivan, 1996; Zajonc & Markus, 1975), in the entrepreneurship and family business literatures, birth order has received less attention. Brush (1992) found that firstborn sons and daughters were more likely to become business owners. Goldberg and Wooldridge (1993) found that firstborn children are more likely to identify with and emulate their parent's behavior. More recently, Calabro et al. (2018) found that appointing a firstborn sibling to run the family firm is more likely when there is a high degree of socio-emotional wealth endowment, and that family firm has pre-succession performance below aspiration levels.

From an intergenerational solidarity theory perspective, we know that there is a direct relationship between family structural characteristics and exchanges of instrumental and financial support within families. Research on birth order finds that firstborn children have the freedom to choose their niche within the family, and that they tend to satisfy parental demands by displaying responsible, conscientious, and conservative behaviors (Sullivan, 1996). In particular, consensual solidarity will exert a stronger effect. In family business research, birth order explanations are appealing as competition among siblings early in life may have implications in later life as siblings contend scarce resources, such as competing for whom leads the family business (Sullivan, 1996). We argue that firstborn children will show a higher degree of affective commitment towards the family firm because of their family business exposure. Formally:

Hypothesis 3: There are significant birth order differences in the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment, such that the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment is stronger for firstborn than for subsequent siblings.

Methods

Data Collection and Sample

To conduct our study, we use data from the GUESSS project. GUESSS was initiated by the Swiss Research Institute of Small Business and Entrepreneurship at the University of St. Gallen in 2003 and currently includes 34 countries (Sieger et al., 2014). The GUESSS project has three primary goals: (1) to systematically observe the entrepreneurial intentions and activities of students; (2) to identify the antecedents and boundary conditions in the context of new venture creation and entrepreneurial careers in general; and, (3) to observe and evaluate universities' activities and offerings related to the entrepreneurial education of their students (for more details, see Zellweger et al. (2011)). Data from the GUESSS project have been used to explore family issues in the entrepreneurial context (Criaco et al., 2017; Edelman et al., 2016), the career intentions of students with family business backgrounds (Zellweger et al., 2011) and the family logics that successors face (Zellweger et al., 2016). In fact, GUESSS contains a large number of potential family firm successors (Zellweger et al., 2016).

The 2013/2014 GUESSS survey collected data on 109,026 students from 34 countries (Sieger et al., 2014). Our sample selection follows Nordqvist and Melin's (2010) definition of entrepreneurial family, which "refer[s] to the family as an institution, or social structure, that can both drive and constrain entrepreneurial activities" (p. 214). This definition of entrepreneurial family includes the concept of transgenerational entrepreneurship (Jaskiewicz et al., 2015; Jaskiewicz et al., 2017). We therefore limit our study to those children whose parents own a firm; as these are the only individuals for which the concept of enterprising family applies. Similar to Zellweger et al., 2016, we only included respondents who answered the question "are you parents currently self-employed?" using either "yes, my father," "yes, my mother," "yes, my father and mother."

This procedure reduces our sample to 18,640 observations. We then excluded students' responses with missing data. This left us with a usable sample of 18,576 students from 33 countries.¹

Variables and Construct Measurement

Dependent Variable

Succession intentions were measured on a 7-point Likert-type scale. The scale follows Liñán and Chen (2009) and ranges from 7 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree). As the scales were developed for testing entrepreneurial intentions rather than succession intentions, the GUESSS development committee slightly adapted the scale from the original wording. These items are "I am ready to do anything to take over my parents' firm," "My professional goal is to become a successor in my parents' firm," "I will make every effort to become a successor in my parents' firm," and "I am determined to become a successor in my parents' firm." The scales for the main variables of the theoretical model are reported in the Appendix.

Explanatory Variable

Family business exposure has been used to understand the level of exposure of children to the family business (Carr & Sequeira, 2007; Stavrou, 1999). Respondents were asked the following questions: "Are your parents operationally involved in the company?" "Yes" is coded as 1, "No" is coded as 0; "Is your father or your mother the CEO?" "Yes" is coded as 1, "No" is coded as 0; "Have you been working for the business of your parents/family?" "yes, I have" denotes "1" and "0" indicates, "no, I have not." Following Carr & Sequeira, 2007, we created an index by summing the "Yes" responses. This variable ranges from 0" that represents low family business exposure to "3" that indicates high family business exposure.²

Mediating Variable

The GUESSS development committee developed the scales for affective commitment.³ Meyer and Herscovitch (2001) argue that the elements of the mind-set of affective commitment are identity-relevance, shared values, and personal involvement. Our measure captures these three elements in the following way: identity relevance and personal involvement are captured by "I feel emotionally attached to this organization" and "I connect mainly positive emotions and feeling with the company", while shared values are captured by "tradition and history play a very important role in our family business." The three items are based on a 7-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). The items used are taken by Zellweger et al. (2016) and are similar to those in the previous literature on affective commitment in enterprising families and family businesses (Dawson et al., 2015).

Moderating Variable

Gender: To assess gender, we used a dummy variable, in which 1 denotes female and 0 indicates male.

Birth order: To capture the birth order, we follow birth order literature (Paulhus et al., 1999; Rohde, 2003; Sulloway, 2001). The variable is coded as 1 if the respondent is a firstborn and 0 if the respondent is the subsequent child, in other words, whether the child has an one or more older siblings.

Control Variables

To account for other factors that influence children's future career choices, we included the following controls. Previous work has observed that age influences children's future career choices in particular, succession intentions (Minola et al., 2016). Therefore, we included *age* as a control variable (numeric variable that goes from 18 to 34 years old). Previous work has observed that marital status impacts entrepreneurial actions (e.g., Özcan, 2011), thus, we included *marital status* as control variable (dummy variable, coded as 1 represents single and living with a partner and 0 denotes married and divorced). Parker and Van Praag (2012) observed that the level of study affects entrepreneurial decisions. Thus, we control by *level of study* (categorical variable coded as 1 indicates undergraduate, 2 indicates graduate, 0 indicates doctorate and executive education). Researchers have observed that the field of study plays a role in family expectations in succession (Zellweger et al., 2016). Therefore, we included *field of study* as control variable (categorical variable coded as 1 represents business, economics, 0 includes natural science, medicine, social science and other). Individuals, who are only child, do not compete for the succession of the family firm, as they do not have any other person with whom to compete. Thus, we controlled by *being an only child* (dummy variable, coded as 1 represents being an only child and 0 denotes having siblings). Since exposure to parental role models affects children's entrepreneurial actions (Hoffmann et al., 2015), we controlled by *parental self-employment* (dummy variable, coded as 1 when both parents are self-employed, 0 when only the mother or the father is self-employed). Given that there are gender differences in which industries men and women start businesses (Anna et al., 2000), this might influence the decision to take over the family firm. Thus, we controlled by *industry* (categorical variable coded as 1 denotes trade, construction, manufacturing and other industry related, 0 indicates all type of services, such as information and technology, consulting, advertising, education, and training, tourism and gastronomy, health services, other services). Finally, we also controlled by *country* dummies to account for regional differences that may influence children's succession intentions (Sieger & Monsen, 2015; Zellweger et al., 2011). Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics and the correlation among the variables in the study.

Statistical Procedure

We used structural equation modeling (SEM) to test our theoretical model. Due to the complexity of family interactions and the latent nature of our phenomena (e.g., affective commitment on succession intentions), we ran our full model by using SEM, to examine the ways in which family business exposure could influence children's succession intentions.

Results

Descriptive Statistics and Main Findings

In our sample, 57.70% of the respondents are female and 42.30% are male. 33.60% of our respondents study business or economics and the rest are studying a variety of other fields. Finally, 28.10% responded that only their mother or father is self-employed, whereas 71.90% answered that both parents are self-employed.

We checked our variables for multicollinearity and for reliability. The maximum variance inflation factor (VIF) value in our model is 1.17, well below the cut-off of 10, indicating that there is not a multicollinearity issue in the model (Hair et al., 2006). In addition, as our dependent and mediating variables (succession intentions and affective commitment) are latent variables, we decided to run an exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis to ensure their validity and

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics and Correlation Matrix.

	Mean	Std. dev.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1. Succession intentions	2.419	1.707	1.000														
2. Affective commitment	4.121	1.595		0.518***	1.000												
3. Family business exposure	3.069	0.859			0.129***	0.232***	1.000										
4. Gender	0.577	0.494				-0.099***	-0.010	-0.057***	1.000								
5. First born	0.388	0.487				-0.008	-0.005	0.013	-0.010	1.000							
6. Age	22.478	3.185				-0.080***	-0.028***	0.037***	-0.083***	0.028***	1.000						
7. Marital status	0.959	0.199				0.006	0.009	0.005	-0.012	-0.002	-0.312***	1.000					
8. Level of study	1.163	0.448				-0.024	0.009	0.038***	0.023	0.012	0.179***	0.012	1.000				
9. Field of study	0.336	0.472				0.137***	0.054***	0.052***	-0.003	0.009	-0.046***	-0.005	0.036***	1.000			
10. Only child	0.105	0.307				0.009	-0.030***	-0.013	0.006	-0.273***	-0.028***	0.023	0.015	0.008	1.000		
11. Parental self-employment	0.281	0.449				0.111***	0.143***	0.116***	-0.003	0.001	-0.006	0.005	-0.001	0.032***	-0.015	1.000	
12. Industry	0.423	0.494				0.008	0.028***	-0.014	0.035***	-0.016	0.011	0.003	0.002	-0.029***	-0.027***	-0.062***	1.000

Note. * $p < .10$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$.

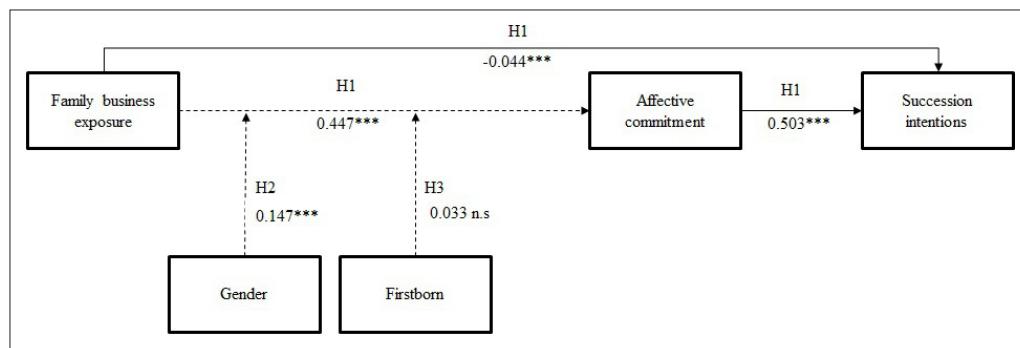


Figure 2. SEM model.

Note. The model includes all of the control variables, and it was estimated using STATA's SEM command. Estimation method maximum likelihood; log likelihood = -43,8765.18, N = 18,576. * $p < .10$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$.

reliability. In the exploratory factor analysis, we observed that our four items of the succession intentions factor accumulate 92% of the variance, while the three items that capture affective commitment accumulate 68% of the variance. Afterward, we conducted a varimax rotation, and the results show that these items capture more than 80% of both factors. Second, we ran a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) for our mediating and dependent variables. All indicators related positively and significantly to their intended construct ($p < 0.001$) and we observed no significant cross loading. The overall model shows a good model fit (RMSEA = 0.083, CFI = 0.998, TLI = 0.993, SRMR = 0.041) indicating construct validity. We also evaluated the construct reliability of the succession intentions and affective commitment constructs which are $\alpha = 0.97$ and $\alpha = 0.76$, respectively. Both constructs exceeded the threshold level of 0.70, representing good reliability and internal consistency of the measures (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994).

We tested for common method bias, as our variables used in the analyses are self-reported (Podsakoff et al., 2003). First, we used the Harman's one factor method. Using principal component method, we included the dependent, independent and control variables. The analysis indicates that there were five factors with eigenvalues greater than 2 and the first factor did not account for the majority of the variance (this factor accounted for 12.63% of the total variance). This indicates the absence of common method biases. We then introduced a common latent factor analysis in which we estimated model introducing a new latent variable to control for any influence that method could have on the estimated relationship (Podsakoff et al., 2003). The analysis did not find any evidence that common method bias influenced our results. The results of our structural equation analysis are shown in Figure 2.

The results provide support for some of our hypotheses. We found a small and direct effect of family business exposure on children's succession intentions ($\beta = -0.044, p < 0.001$), however, this effect is only marginal. The results also indicate that family business exposure has a stronger indirect effect that runs through affective commitment ($\beta = 0.447, p < 0.001$), which then leads to a positive relationship between affective commitment and succession intention ($\beta = 0.503, p < 0.001$). This result indicates that the effect of family business exposure on succession intentions is partially mediated by affective commitment, meaning that its effect goes through affective commitment mainly. Thus, this result overall supports Hypothesis 1. Next, we observed that gender has a moderating effect on the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment. Our findings indicate that being male strengthens the

relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment ($\beta = 0.147, p < 0.001$). Therefore, Hypothesis 2 was supported. However, when we interacted family business exposure with birth order dummy, our results did not show a significant effect ($\beta = 0.033, n.s.$). Therefore, Hypothesis 3 was not supported. Table 3 summarizes the direct, indirect, and total effects of family business exposure on (i) succession intentions and (ii) affective commitment. The results show that the combined effect of family business exposure on succession intentions is 0.181 because it is the sum of the direct (-0.044) and indirect effect (0.225), where the indirect effect denotes the effect of exposure on succession intentions through the mediating variable, affective commitment.

In sum, we find that the positive relationship between family business exposure and children's succession intentions is partially mediated by affective commitment. In addition, we find that being male strengthens the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment, however birth order has no effect.

Robustness Tests

Additionally, to test the robustness of our model, we replicated our SEM model using bootstrap mediation procedure on 5,000 bootstrap interactions to obtain the estimate bias-corrected intervals. The bootstrap results confirm that the variables that were significant in the SEM model do not contain zeros. Table 4 shows the results of the coefficient interval in percentile and bias-corrected.

As an additional robustness check, we used the sample of individuals who only have siblings ($N = 16,546$ students). The results show that affective commitment fully mediates the relationship between family business exposure and succession intentions. This result is interesting because it shows that affective commitment plays an even more important role in the relationship between family business exposure and succession intentions when individuals have siblings than for individuals who are an only child. The results of the moderating variables did not change when compared to our main results. Gender significantly moderates the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment, while firstborn does not have a significant influence on this relationship.

We also eliminated Brazil from the sample and then reran our model. We did this because Brazil is the country with the single largest number of responses ($n = 2,312$). The results do not change.

In another robustness test, we considered the effect of parents' performance in entrepreneurship (PPE) (Criaco et al., 2017) as a proxy for content and quality of family business exposure. We repeated the analysis for the subsample of students that have *high* level of PPE and for the one of students that have *low* level of PPE. The results indicate that PPE does not significantly alter the relationship among family business exposure, affective commitment and succession intentions. More specifically, family business exposure has a positive effect on affective commitment and affective commitment has a positive effect on succession intention in both low and high PPE cases. We consider that these results provide an indirect validation of the claim that—in our context—it is family business exposure per se that leads to positive affective solidarity considerations in children.

Finally, we repeated our analysis by testing our independent variable in different ways. We introduced our independent variable as a ranked variable in an OLS regression with robust standard errors. We also decomposed our independent variable to test the effect of it as ranked and each of the components without being an index. The results continue to support our main results.⁴

Table 3. Direct, Indirect and Total Effects.

	B	SE	Z	p > Z	95% Interval
Direct effect					
<i>Succession intentions</i>					
Affective commitment→Succession intentions (H1)	0.503***	0.008	61.420	0.000	0.487 0.519
Family business exposure→Succession intentions(H1)	-0.044***	0.012	-3.520	0.000	-0.068 -0.019
<i>Affective commitment</i>					
Family business exposure→Affective commitment(H1)	0.447***	0.027	16.590	0.000	0.395 0.500
Gender→Affective commitment	-0.476***	0.101	-4.700	0.000	-0.675 -0.278
Firstborn→Affective commitment	-0.119	0.103	-1.150	0.250	-0.321 0.083
<i>Family business exposure*Gender→Affective commitment (H2)</i>					
Family business exposure*Firstborn→Affective commitment (H3)	0.147***	0.032	4.640	0.000	0.085 0.209
Indirect effects (Via affective commitment)					
Family business exposure→Succession intentions	0.033	0.032	1.040	0.296	-0.030 0.097
Total effects (Direct and indirect effects)					
Family business exposure→Succession intentions	0.225***	0.014	16.160	0.000	0.198 0.252
Family business exposure→Succession intentions	0.181***	0.017	10.500	0.000	0.147 0.215

Note. * $p < .10$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$.

Table 4. Bootstrap Mediation Procedure.

	CI (P) ^a	CI (BC) ^b
Family business exposure→Succession intentions	(-0.068; -0.017)	(-0.068; -0.018)
Affective commitment→Succession intentions	(0.486; 0.521)	(0.486; 0.522)
Family business exposure→Affective commitment	(0.393; 0.497)	(0.393; 0.499)
Gender→Affective commitment	(-0.704; -0.285)	(-0.692; -0.274)
Firstborn→Affective commitment	(-0.338; 0.076)	(-0.342; 0.071)
Family business exposure*Gender→Affective commitment	(0.088; 0.215)	(0.081; 0.207)
Family business exposure*Firstborn→Affective commitment	(-0.026; 0.101)	(-0.026; 0.101)

^aConfidence interval (percentile).

^bConfidence interval (bias corrected).

Discussion

Succession is the deliberate outcome of positive intergenerational relationships that include extensive exposure to the family business. This exposure builds slowly over time, creating a long-term commitment to the family firm for the potential successor (Haberman & Danes, 2007; Stavrou & Swiercz, 1998; Ward, 1987). In this paper, we contribute to the literature on enterprising families by using an intergenerational succession theory lens to explore children's succession in family firms. As our results show, affective commitment partially mediates the relationship between family business exposure and children's succession intentions thereby reinforcing the importance of commitment in the succession literature (Dawson et al., 2015; Sharma et al., 2003a). We extend our analysis by including the moderating effects of gender and birth order. We discuss our findings below.

The Exposure-Commitment-Succession Intentions Relationship

Our research finds a positive relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment in potential family firm successors. In the family business context, family business exposure provides a conduit for the exchange of information and access to opportunities, advice, and moral support (Aldrich & Kim, 2007). Further, exposure to the family business helps children to construct their leadership identity through key interactions with family members (Hytti et al., 2017; Leitch et al., 2017).

This finding extends prior work from sociology research that highlights the influence of enterprising parents on the socialization processes of their children (Sørensen, 2007). This research focuses on the exposure experiences and normative expectations that parents provide to their children and the lasting impact that exposure has on children's subsequent career choices (Kohn et al., 1985; Sewell & Hauser, 1975). Exposure theorists argue that social reproduction is a byproduct of the familial environment (Sørensen, 2007). While research at the crossroad between entrepreneurship and sociology focuses on the parental influences around self-employment, we extend this logic to the enterprising family environment. Our findings suggest that exposure to (and subsequent familiarity with) the family business causes the child to form an attachment to the family business, and in doing so increases the child's overall intentions to succeed in the family firm.

Results from our study demonstrate the importance of affective commitment on children's succession intentions. Our findings show that affective commitment leads to succession intentions and, in the complete model, partially mediates the family business exposure-succession intentions relationship. Potential successors perceive that when their individual goals are aligned with those of the family firm, their career aspirations can be realized by pursuing a career in the family business (Sharma & Irving,

2005). Using intergenerational solidarity theory, children's affectual solidarity to the family is reflected in their commitment to the business.

Our findings indicate that exposure to the family business is not enough to lead to succession intentions. Instead, we find that exposure only matters when it leads to the development of the child's affective commitment to the family firm. This contribution reconciles contrasting findings (Carr & Sequeira, 2007; Wang et al., 2018) and suggests that previous work on exposure in family firms (Cabrera-Suárez et al., 2001; Goldberg & Wooldridge, 1993) might be missing an essential part of the story. However, when exposure leads to the development of affective commitment, we find that the children's commitment to succeed in the family firm is very strong. Future research might explore additional mechanisms that channel the effect of exposure on intention, such as other types of commitment (Dawson et al., 2015). Also, future research might explore how changes in the family institutions (Aldrich et al., Forthcoming) might affect the exposure-commitment-intention process.

The Impact of Gender and Birth Order

We also find the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment has a gendered dimension. We find that exposure to the family firm matters for both sexes, but when taking a finer-grained look at this relationship, we find that exposure leads to greater family business commitment more for sons than it does for daughters. This aligns our solidarity-based arguments with extant literature. Sons may benefit more from exposure to the family business because they can more closely identify and tend to spend more time with the parent (typically father) that is running the business (Hoffmann et al., 2015). They also may learn faster or better from parents of the same sex (Bonke & Esping-Andersen, 2009). Parents provide their children with career-related modeling, and in doing so, instill a sense of pride, accomplishment, and satisfaction in the family business (Garcia et al., 2019; Miller & Le Breton-Miller, 2005). This increases the affective commitment to the family firm, as sons align their social identity with the needs, goals, and values of the family business (Dawson et al., 2015). This finding is similar to the work done by Hoffmann et al. (2015) who explored gendered differences in exposure to role models in entrepreneurship. We extend this literature by adding an intergenerational solidarity-based perspective. Future research might more explicitly take advantage of the psychological ownership literature indicated above and test a process model to shed light on the exposure-commitment relationship and its gendered nuances. They might also explore the role of growing occupational opportunities for women outside the family firm (Aldrich et al., Forthcoming).

Another explanation may be found in the normative cultural practice of primogenitor. Primogenitor is the practice of asymmetric inheritance, where the eldest (typically son) inherits the majority of the estate, in contrast to practices of shared inheritance across all progeny (Menchik, 1980). In the family business context, it refers to the social norm of leaving the business to the eldest son (Calabró et al., 2018). If primogeniture is followed within the family business, daughters, despite being firstborn, might clearly be aware that the likelihood to become the leader of the family firm is very low; as the overall tendency is that the next male sibling in line will inherit. Thus for daughters, despite their exposure to the family firm, being female decreases their level of affective commitment. Future research could focus specifically on intergenerational succession in a sub-set of family firms that are run solely by women or look at the combination of children and leading enterprising parent's gender. Other work could explore country-level culture or institutions to see the influence that contextual variables have on sons and daughter's succession intentions.

When we look the moderating impact of birth order on the relationship between family business exposure and affective commitment, contrary to our arguments, we find that there is no significance. Future research could take a closer look at whether the importance of birth order in family business succession has diminished over time (Aldrich et al., Forthcoming). Future studies on birth order in family firms could move beyond the focus of niche and personality to

consider a gendered context. It may be that taking a gendered perspective along with birth order may further help explaining succession intentions in family firms.

Finally, we also offer an empirical contribution by finding that the measure of family business exposure that is commonly used in the literature (Carr & Sequeira, 2007) might contain some inconsistencies. We observed a double-edged sword effect of family business exposure on succession intentions when running our robustness checks, suggesting that family business exposure is a complex and multifaceted concept. Future research could continue to focus on this interesting and contradictory relationship.

Implications and Conclusion

Limitations and Future Research Directions

Our study is not without limitations, which need to be borne in mind when interpreting its results. First, we did not have data on the size of the family firm. Firm size is an important variable that is widely used in other succession studies (Stavrou, 1999; Stavrou & Swiercz, 1998), that is missing from our inquiry. Likewise, future research could focus on the structure of the family, including a fine-grained examination of how the family is involved the development of the family firm successor, as it seems clear that intergenerational relationships significantly influence commitment and succession in family business (Aldrich et al., Forthcoming). Second, our sample is restricted to university students who are by definition more educated than other similar aged possible successors in the overall population, which means that generalizations to the general population of successors in family firms should be made cautiously. In addition, while we have a global sample, we do not consider the influence of culture on our intergenerational relationships in our main theoretical model. Future research could explore the role of cultural dimensions, such as post-materialism (Inglehart, 1997), or performance-based versus socially supportive cultures (Stephan & Uhlaner, 2010), which might specifically affect solidarity within the family. Fourth, our framework did not capture the role of personal values and their effect on children's succession intentions. Using Schwartz (1992) or sustainable development values, future research could investigate the conflict that rises when children are involved in the family firm and their values and beliefs clash with the organizational culture or the industry in which the firm is located. Finally, in this investigation we use intergenerational solidarity theory as an umbrella theory to explain our family relationships. However, other theoretical lens are also applicable, and these would likely shed new light on the family dynamics inherent in family business succession (Combs et al., 2020; Daspit et al., 2016).

Limitations notwithstanding, our findings have important practical implications for family firm owners, and for aspiring young family business successors. For families, our study helps to clarify the important role played by exposure and affective commitment on a potential family business successor's succession intention. If, in enterprising families, the goal is to keep the business in the family, then our research provides some compelling prescriptive advice around the importance of developing affective commitment in future successors. In addition, our research suggests that gender amplifies the exposure–commitment relationship with exposure having a greater impact on sons. This means that daughters are left out of the succession equation, which could have negative consequences for the enterprising family.

For scholars, our research begins to address the inconsistencies and conflicting findings in the previous literature on family business exposure. Specifically, we clearly illustrate the importance of commitment in the family business exposure–succession intentions relationship. In addition, our findings demonstrate that the exposure–commitment relationship has a gendered dimension. In conclusion, our study adds a micro-level perspective on intergenerational relationships in the context of the enterprising family. We hope that others will join us in this conversation.

Appendix: Variable Measurements and Reliability Tests

Construct	Items
Succession intentions ($\alpha = 0.97$)	I am ready to do anything to take over my parents' firm, My professional goal is to become a successor in my parents' firm I will make every effort to become a successor in my parents' firm I am determined to become a successor in my parents' firm
Family business exposure	Are your parents operationally involved in the company? "Yes" is coded as 1, "No" is coded as 0; Is your father or your mother the CEO? "Yes" is coded as 1, "No" is coded as 0; Have you been working for the business of your parents/family? "Yes, I have" denotes "1" and "0" indicates, "no, I have not".
Affective commitment ($\alpha = 0.76$)	I feel emotionally attached to this organization I connect mainly positive emotions and feeling with the company Tradition and history play a very important role in our family business

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Notes

1. The countries included in this study are Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lichtenstein, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherland, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States.
2. We thank an anonymous reviewer for the help received with this point.
3. We thank the GUESSS team for the assistance on this.
4. The results from these additional tests are available from the authors, upon request.

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