

https://dspace.org/

Bank liquidity and systematic factors in emerging markets

Mphuthing, Katleho

2024

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

https://hdl.handle.net/10539/47887

Mphuthing, Katleho . (2024). Bank liquidity and systematic factors in emerging markets [Master`s dissertation, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg]. WIReDSpace. https://hdl.handle.net/10539/47887

Downloaded from a DSpace repository. https://dspace.org/

The Moderating Influence Of Gender Bias On Factors Determining Choice Of Successor In South African Family-Owned Businesses



Author:

Siyabonga Mthunzi Maphalala

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Management in Entrepreneurship and New Venture Creation.

2025

The Graduate School of Business Administration

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Supervisor:

Dr Robert Venter

DECLARATION

I, Siyabonga Mthunzi Maphalala, declare that this research report is my own work except as indicated in the reference and acknowledgements. It is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Management in the Field of Entrepreneurship at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination in this or any other university.



……

Siyabonga Mthunzi Maphalala

Signed at Johannesburg

On the 14th day of February 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Robert Venter, whose unwavering support and guidance have been instrumental in shaping the quality and direction of my research. His insightful advice and constructive criticism have pushed me to grow as an independent researcher, and his professionalism and encouragement have made this journey both manageable and rewarding.

I am also deeply thankful to Professor Mncedisi Maphalala, Dr Jabulile Galawe and Professor Boris Urban, who despite not being my formal supervisors, generously offered their time, support, and encouragement whenever I needed it. Their willingness to listen and provide guidance has been invaluable. My sincere appreciation also goes to my wife Mrs NA Maphalala for her tireless efforts, support, love and dedication. Her consistency is appreciated in going above and beyond to ensure that I am well looked after and my experience as a student at WBS was both smooth and enjoyable.

To all my family members, friends and colleagues, thank you for your patience and for reviewing my drafts repeatedly. Your willingness to engage with my work and provide constructive feedback has been a significant pillar of support throughout this process. I am also deeply grateful to all the respondents and entrepreneurs who participated in my research survey, this study would not have been possible without your input.

A special mention goes to Liziwe Bentswana for assistance with accessing databases and helping me reach more entrepreneurs. Your generosity in sharing your time and experiences has been truly priceless. A special mention goes to my little sister Nokuthula Maphalala, thank you for always believing in me and for being my number one fan through everything I have gone through in life.

Lastly, I extend my deepest gratitude to my children Aphiwe, Alwande and Alondwe for their unwavering support throughout this challenging journey, you’re my pillar of strength. To God be the glory.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT II

TABLE OF CONTENTS III

LIST OF TABLES VII

LIST OF FIGURES VIII

LIST OF ACRONYMS IX

ABSTRACT X

CHAPTER 1: RESEARCH INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 BACKGROUND 1
1.2 STUDY CONTEXT 3
1.3 RESEARCH PROBLEM 4
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES 6
1.4.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS 6
1.4.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES 7
1.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK 7
1.6 CONCLUSION 8

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW 9

2.1. INTRODUCTION 9
2.2 LITERATURE SYNTHESIS AND ALIGNMENT WITH RESEARCH OBJECTIVES 10
2.3. TRACING THE ROOTS OF FAMILY BUSINESS WITHIN ENTREPRENEURSHIP 12
2.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK 13
2.4.1 HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY 14
2.4.2 GENDER THEORIES 17
2.6 SUCCESSION PLANNING DETERMINANTS 21
2.6.1. SUCCESSOR PREPARATION LEVEL 21
2.6.2 PLANNING AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES 23
2.6.3 GENDER-INCLUSIVE PLANNING AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES 24

2.6.4 Cultural-Family Dynamics 25

2.7 Gender Bias in Family-Owned Businesses 27

2.7.1 Overview of Patriarchal Norms in South African Business Culture 28

2.7.2 Mechanisms Through Which Gender Bias Influences Decision-Making 30

2.7.3 Economic and Organisational Costs of Gender Bias 33

2.7.4 Strategies for Addressing Gender Bias in Decision-Making 34

2.8 Debates and Gaps in Literature 37

2.8.1 Contradictory Findings in Global versus South African Contexts 38

2.8.2 Need for Quantitative Evidence to Support Theoretical Claims 40

2.8.3 Emerging Themes in Gender and Succession Planning 42

2.8.4 Persistent Gaps in the Literature 43

2.9 Conceptual Framework 45

2.9.1 Constructs and Hypotheses 45

2.9.2 Conceptual Model 46

2.9.2.1 Direct Relationships 47

2.9.2.2 Moderating Effects of Gender Bias 47

2.10 Conclusion 48

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 50

3.1 Introduction 50

3.2 Research Paradigm 50

3.2.1 Ontology 50

3.2.2 Epistemology 51

3.2.3 Axiology 51

3.2.4 Justification for Positivism 51

3.3 Research Design 52

3.4 Quantitative Research Approach 53

3.5 Sampling Approach 54

3.6 Variables and Construct Alignment 56

3.7 Research Instrument 57

3.7.1 Data Collection Process 58

3.7.2 Scale Development and Refinement 58

3.8 Measurement Validity and Reliability 60

3.9 Data Analysis 61

3.9.1 Data Preparation and Cleaning 61

3.9.2 Descriptive Statistics 62

3.9.3 Correlation Analysis 62

3.9.4 Multiple Regression Analysis 62
3.10 Linking Methodology to Hypotheses 63
3.11 Ethical Considerations 64
3.12 Delimitations 66
3.13 Conclusion 66

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS 68

4.1. Introduction 68
4.2 Data cleaning and preparation 68
4.2.1 Missing Value Analysis 68
4.3 Descriptive Statistics 69
4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics for Constructs 69
4.3.2 Combined Descriptive Statistics for Demographics 69
4.4 The Demographics of the participants 71
4.4.1 The Gender Distribution 71
4.4.2 The age Distribution 71
4.4.3 Racial Demographics 72
4.4.4 Education Level 73
4.4.5 Ownership 73
4.4.6 Business Generation 74
4.4.7 Provincial Distribution 75
4.5 Validity and Reliability Testing 75
4.5.1 Validity 75
4.5.2 Cronbach's Alpha and Construct Reliability Testing 78
4.6 Hypothesis Testing 86
4.6.1 Hypothesis 1 87
4.6.2 Hypothesis 2 87
4.6.3 Hypothesis 3 88
4.6.4 Hypothesis 4 89
4.6.5 Hypothesis 5 91
4.6.6 Hypothesis 6 92
4.7 Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results 94
4.8 Conclusion 95

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 97

5.1. Introduction 97

5.2. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS **97**
5.2.1. HYPOTHESES 1: **97**
5.2.2. HYPOTHESES 2: **98**
5.2.3 HYPOTHESES 3: **99**
5.2.4. HYPOTHESIS 4: 100
5.2.5. HYPOTHESIS 5: 101
5.2.6. HYPOTHESIS 6: 102
5.2.7 COMPARISON WITH EXISTING FAMILY BUSINESS MODELS **103**
5.3. CONCLUSION **103**

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY **105**

6.1 INTRODUCTION **105**
6.2 THE KEY FINDINGS **105**
6.3 PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS **106**
6.4 THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS **107**
6.4.1 ADVANCING HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY **107**
6.4.2 EXTENDING GENDER THEORIES **108**
6.4.3 CONTEXTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS **108**
6.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY **109**
6.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH **110**
6.7 CONCLUSION **112**

REFERENCES **113**

APPENDICES **125**

A 1: ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE **125**
A 2: PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET **126**
A 3: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT **127**

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1: PREVIOUS STUDIES SUMMARY TABLE 12
TABLE 2.2: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK TABLE 14
TABLE 2.3: HUMAN CAPITAL LITERATURE COMPARISON TABLE 16
TABLE 2.4: GENDER THEORIES LITERATURE COMPARISON TABLE 20
TABLE 2.5: CULTURAL-FAMILY DYNAMICS LITERATURE COMPARISON TABLE 27
TABLE 2.6: GENDER BIAS LITERATURE COMPARISON TABLE 37
TABLE 3.1: VARIABLES AND CONSTRUCT ALIGNMENT TABLE 57
TABLE 3.2: CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL TABLE 59
TABLE 4.1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 69
TABLE 4.2: COMBINED DESCRIPTIVE CONSTRUCTS 70
TABLE 4.3: COMBINED CONSTRUCTS KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST 76
TABLE 4.4: COMBINED CONSTRUCTS TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED 76
TABLE 4.5: COMBINED CONSTRUCTS ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX 77
TABLE 4.6: COMBINED CONSTRUCTS COMMUNALITIES 77
TABLE 4.7: DETAILS OF ADJUSTMENTS AND SCORES BEFORE AND AFTER 79
TABLE 4.8: PLANNING-CONTROL ACTIVITIES RELIABILITY STATISTICS 80
TABLE 4.9: SUCCESSOR PREPARATION LEVEL RELIABILITY STATISTICS 81
TABLE 4.10: CULTURAL-FAMILY DYNAMICS RELIABILITY STATISTICS 82
TABLE 4.11: GENDER BIAS RELIABILITY STATISTICS 83
TABLE 4.12: SUCCESSION PLANNING RELIABILITY STATISTICS 84
TABLE 4.13: MODEL SUMMARY- DETERMINANTS AND SUCCESSION PLANNING 86
TABLE 4.14 ANOVA-SUCCESSION DETERMINANTS AND SUCCESSION PLANNING 86
TABLE 4.15: COEFFICIENTS- SUCCESSION DETERMINANTS AND SUCCESSION PLANNING 87
TABLE 4.16: MODEL SUMMARY- GENDER BIAS 89
TABLE 4.17 ANOVA-GENFER BIAS 90
TABLE 4.18: COEFFICIENTS- GENDER BIAS 90
TABLE 4.19: MODEL SUMMARY-PLANNING CONTROL ACTIVITIES 91
TABLE 4.20: ANOVA-PLANNING CONTROL ACTIVITIES 91
TABLE 4.21: COEFFICIENTS -PLANNING CONTROL ACTIVITIES 92
TABLE 4.22: MODEL SUMMARY-CULTURAL FAMILY DYNAMICS 93
TABLE 4.23: ANOVA-CULTURAL FAMILY DYNAMICS 93
TABLE 4.24: COEFFICIENTS-CULTURAL FAMILY DYNAMICS 94
TABLE 4.25: FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS TABLE 95
TABLE 6.1: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM HYPOTHESES TESTING 106

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2.1: CONCEPTUAL MODEL DIAGRAM 46
FIGURE 4.1: RESPONDENT GENDER 71
FIGURE 4.2: RESPONDENT AGE GROUP 72
FIGURE 4.3: RESPONDENT RACIAL GROUP 72
FIGURE 4.4: RESPONDENT EDUCATION GROUP 73
FIGURE 4.5: RESPONDENT BUSINESS OWNERSHIP 74
FIGURE 4.6: RESPONDENT BUSINESS GENERATION 74
FIGURE 4.7: RESPONDENT PROVINCE 75

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Cultural Family Dynamics	CFD
Dependent Variable	DV
Family-Owned Businesses	FBO
Gender Bias	GB
Gender Theories	GT
Human Capital Theory	HCT
Independent Variables	IV
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin	KMO
Moderator	M
Planning-Control Activities	PCA
Role Congruity Theory	RCT
Socioemotional Wealth	SEW
Social Role Theory	SRT
Succession Planning	SP
Successor Preparation Level	SPL

ABSTRACT

Family businesses play a crucial role in South Africa's economy, contributing to job creation and growth. However, patriarchal norms often favour male successors over equally qualified female family members, creating challenges in equitable succession planning. This study explores how gender bias moderates the relationships between succession determinants: successor preparation, planning-control activities, cultural-family dynamics and succession outcomes.

Guided by Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories, the study employed a quantitative, cross-sectional design. Data was collected via structured online questionnaires from stakeholders in family-owned businesses across South Africa. Stratified random sampling ensured geographic diversity, and regression and moderation analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics. The findings reveal that gender bias weakens the positive effects of succession planning efforts.

Patriarchal stereotypes often limit opportunities for female successors, despite their qualifications. However, businesses with inclusive practices like gender-neutral policies, experience smoother leadership transitions and greater sustainability. This study contributes to Human Capital Theory by showing how gender bias limits leadership development and extends Gender Theories by illustrating how cultural norms shape succession outcomes in South African family businesses.

Keywords: Family business, succession planning, cultural-family dynamics, successor preparedness, planning-control activities, gender bias, leadership transitions, Human Capital Theory, Socioemotional wealth theory, Gender theories, South Africa

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

Family-owned businesses (FOBs) are integral to the South African economy, contributing significantly to employment, innovation, and regional development. Urban and Nonkwelo (2022) research highlights the unique intra-family dynamics and entrenched gender biases that characterise succession planning within South African FOBs. However, the sustainability of these businesses particularly during generational transitions, remains a critical challenge. Studies consistently demonstrate that FOBs face a significantly higher risk of failure during succession, with nearly 70% failing to survive into the second generation (Urban et al., 2020). These challenges are compounded by complex cultural, structural, and familial factors, often resulting in suboptimal leadership transitions.

Gomba and Kele (2016) work contribute directly to understanding succession dynamics in black-owned family businesses, providing valuable insights into the distinct challenges faced during intergenerational transitions in South Africa. Within this context, the influence of gender bias in succession planning presents a largely underexplored but increasingly critical area of concern, particularly as patriarchal traditions and cultural expectations continue to overshadow progressive gender inclusion in business leadership (Maseda et al., 2022).

Recent studies further illuminate how gendered expectations manifest in family business environments. Owusu-Acheampong et al. (2024) explore gender inclusivity and cultural complexities in Sub-Saharan African FOBs, offering insights into the persistence of patriarchal succession practices. In South Africa, this is evident in rural Zulu communities, where customary laws uphold primogeniture, privileging the eldest male in leadership transitions—regardless of capability (Harilal, 2021). Even in more urbanised and progressive family enterprises, implicit gender biases remain deeply embedded in succession choices, often resulting in the exclusion of highly capable female family members from leadership consideration.

Phikiso and Tengeh (2017) reinforce the role of cultural values in shaping succession decisions, particularly in South African townships where family dynamics and tradition heavily influence business continuity. Their work highlights that addressing gender bias requires a deeper understanding of the intersection between cultural norms, succession mechanisms, and family power dynamics. These dynamics are not unique to South Africa. Ramadani et al. (2017)

similarly document how patriarchal succession traditions in India, Indonesia, and the Balkans mirror those in Sub-Saharan Africa, underscoring the global relevance of this study's focus.

This research is thus positioned at the intersection of gender theory, human capital theory, and family business succession frameworks. It aims to explore the moderating role of gender bias in the relationship between three succession determinants: successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics and succession planning effectiveness. The study builds on existing family business (FB) models by theoretically extending their scope to incorporate the moderating effect of gender bias, specifically within the unique sociocultural and patriarchal context of South Africa. While traditional FB succession frameworks , Chrisman et al. (2005) have emphasized variables such as successor preparedness, governance, and family dynamics, they have largely assumed a meritocratic or gender-neutral environment. This assumption is problematic in societies where deeply ingrained gender norms and patriarchal values systematically exclude or devalue female leadership, as is the case in many South African family businesses (Carrim & Nkomo, 2016).

By introducing gender bias as a moderating variable, this study makes a distinct theoretical contribution: it not only tests established succession determinants but also challenges their universal applicability by revealing how their effectiveness may be diminished or distorted by cultural gender biases. In doing so, the study contributes to a more context-sensitive and intersectional understanding of family business succession planning, an area that has been under-theorised in African scholarship (Owusu-Acheampong et al., 2024).

Moreover, the research extends Human Capital Theory by demonstrating that investment in successor development is insufficient if gender bias prevents the equitable evaluation and selection of qualified female successors. It also deepens Gender Role Theory and Role Congruity Theory by applying them in a family business context, showing how societal stereotypes are internalised within private firm governance and succession practices. This positions the study as a critical bridge between global theoretical models and the lived realities of succession in culturally patriarchal business environments.

1.2 Study Context

South Africa's unique socio-political and economic landscape significantly influences family-owned businesses. Deeply rooted cultural practices, including patriarchal norms, have historically shaped business leadership, often sidelining women in favour of male successors (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). This context, combined with legal frameworks aimed at promoting gender equality, creates a dynamic and complex environment for succession planning in family businesses (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

Given the pivotal role that family-owned businesses (FOBs) play in South Africa's economy, it is essential to understand their scale, significance, and unique challenges. FOBs constitute approximately 60% of formal businesses in South Africa, contributing significantly to employment, economic growth, and wealth creation (Moagi et al., 2025). These businesses operate across various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, retail, and professional services, making them a cornerstone of the nation's business landscape. According to the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (Papageorgiou et al., 2022), FOBs employ more than half of the country's workforce, further reinforcing their economic importance.

Despite their economic significance, succession planning remains one of the most pressing challenges for South African FOBs. Studies indicate that only about 30% of family businesses successfully transition to the second generation, and less than 10% survive beyond the third generation (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). One of the key factors contributing to this high failure rate is gender bias in leadership transitions, which often results in qualified female successors being overlooked in favour of male family members, irrespective of their capabilities or preparedness.

The country's cultural heterogeneity means that while some family enterprises, especially those in rural and traditionally conservative communities, adhere strongly to patriarchal succession norms such as primogeniture, others, particularly urban or corporatised FOBs, are beginning to adopt merit-based succession planning (Xu, 2022). The resultant duality highlights an ongoing negotiation between cultural preservation and professionalization—a tension well captured within the Socioemotional Wealth (SEW) framework, which posits that families often prioritise legacy, cohesion, and identity over purely economic objectives (Gomez-Mejia et al., 2018).

Gender bias in this context is not simply a reflection of cultural inertia but an active moderator of business performance and familial stability. When female successors are overlooked, despite their academic and managerial preparedness, the decision not only undermines meritocracy but also introduces emotional and organisational strain that can compromise the family unit and the firm's sustainability (Byrne et al., 2019). The exclusion of competent women from leadership also results in the underutilisation of human capital, contributing to long-term strategic deficits (Franco et al., 2023).

Recognising the compounded effect of structural patriarchy and informal governance in South African FOBs is crucial. It illuminates why interventions aimed at improving succession outcomes must engage with both business mechanisms and the socio-cultural beliefs that shape them. As studies in Sub-Saharan Africa have shown, challenges such as primogeniture, resistance to female authority, and informal succession practices continue to dominate even when legal frameworks and national gender policies advocate for inclusivity (Owusu-Acheampong et al., 2024).

Consequently, investigating gender bias in this context not only contributes to understanding South African FOB dynamics but also offers comparative insights for other emerging markets where patriarchal traditions shape economic participation. Addressing these succession challenges has implications for enterprise longevity, intergenerational equity, and national economic resilience. A nuanced understanding of South Africa's complex socio-cultural fabric is therefore indispensable for developing inclusive, resilient family business succession models.

1.3 Research Problem

Family businesses are integral to the South African economy, contributing significantly to employment and GDP. Studies highlight that family businesses form the backbone of South Africa's economy, with up to 60% being family-owned and playing a pivotal role in job creation and economic stability(Moagi et al., 2025). Succession planning is critical for the continuity and success of these businesses, but challenges persist, such as unclear succession plans and lack of preparedness, which jeopardize the sustainability of family businesses (Isaacs et al., 2011). Gender bias often creates barriers to effective leadership transitions, particularly for women in family businesses. Research notes that patriarchal traditions in South African family businesses frequently exclude women from leadership roles, despite their qualifications, as

highlighted in studies on intra-family dynamics and succession planning (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2020) and (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010).

Globally, family businesses face challenges in succession planning. For example:

- In the United States, studies have shown that businesses often prioritize family harmony over selecting the most qualified successor (Handler, 1994).
- In India, cultural norms often dictate the preference for male successors in family businesses, limiting opportunities for capable female family members(Ramadani & Alamanda, 2017).
- In the South African context, patriarchal traditions play a significant role in succession planning. Women in family businesses are frequently excluded from leadership naturing, even when they are better qualified than their male counterparts (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). For instance, businesses in rural KwaZulu-Natal tend to follow the principle of primogeniture, favouring the eldest son over equally competent female successors.
- Research on family businesses in Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal, highlights that succession planning is rarely discussed within family meetings, often defaulting to traditional practices like primogeniture, which prioritize the eldest male heir (Hamilton et al., 2021).
- The influence of cultural norms in South Africa often reinforces gender-biased practices in succession planning. Studies reveal that societal and familial structures in KwaZulu-Natal predominantly favour male successors, with female successors often excluded due to entrenched patriarchal values (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2020).
- A study on gender and succession dynamics within KwaZulu-Natal family businesses identified that traditional expectations significantly affect women's roles in leadership transitions, often limiting their participation despite qualifications (Hamilton et al., 2021).

Although these studies acknowledge the role of culture and patriarchy, few have empirically examined how gender bias functions as a moderating variable, altering or shaping the relationship between key succession determinants such as successor preparation, planning-control activities, and family dynamics. This gap is particularly pronounced in the South

African context, where succession outcomes are shaped by deeply embedded socio-cultural norms but are rarely analysed through a gendered theoretical lens.

Thus, the key research gap lies not only in identifying the existence of gender bias but also in quantitatively examining its moderating influence on succession planning mechanisms within the South African family business ecosystem. Existing studies have largely taken a qualitative or descriptive approach, failing to establish measurable relationships that can inform targeted, evidence-based interventions (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

This study addresses this gap by empirically testing how gender bias influences the effectiveness of key succession determinants using a quantitative, cross-sectional design. Data was collected from a stratified sample of South African family-owned businesses across regions and sectors using structured online questionnaires. Statistical analyses, including correlation and multiple regression, was used to test the relationships between succession determinants (independent variables), succession planning (dependent variable), and the moderating effect of gender bias.

The findings are expected to contribute to theoretical and practical advancements by offering empirical validation of how gender bias intersects with succession frameworks. These insights will guide policymakers, family business owners, and academics in designing inclusive, culturally sensitive strategies that enhance leadership continuity and business longevity in the South African context.

1.4 Research Questions and Objectives

1.4.1 Research Questions

- How do succession determinants (successor preparation, planning activities, and cultural dynamics) influence succession planning in South African family-owned businesses?
- What role does gender bias play in moderating the relationship between succession determinants and succession planning?
- What strategies can family businesses adopt to address gender bias and promote inclusive succession planning?

1.4.2 Research Objectives

- To examine the influence of succession determinants (successor preparation, planning activities, and cultural dynamics) on succession planning in family businesses.
- To assess the moderating effect of gender bias on the relationship between succession determinants and succession planning.
- To propose evidence-based strategies for mitigating gender bias in family business succession planning

The study employed a quantitative approach, drawing on statistical analysis of survey data collected from family business owners and stakeholders. Regression analysis and moderation testing were used to examine how gender bias interacts with succession determinants, providing empirical evidence on patterns and trends in South African family-owned businesses. The findings from the data analysis (presented in Chapter 4) revealed clear patterns indicating that businesses with structured succession planning and gender-inclusive policies exhibited lower levels of gender bias in leadership selection. These results informed the development of strategies and practical recommendations for mitigating gender bias in family business succession.

Insights from the literature review and theoretical framework were incorporated to strengthen the proposed strategies, ensuring that the recommendations were both data-driven and contextually relevant.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories, both of which offer complementary lenses to explore succession planning within family-owned businesses (FOBs) in South Africa. These frameworks provide the conceptual foundation for analysing how gender dynamics shape leadership transitions.

Human Capital Theory (Becker, 1994) posits that individuals' economic value is derived from their education, skills, and experience. Applied to succession planning, it argues that successors should be chosen based on merit, specifically their leadership capability, formal training, and strategic insight rather than on traditional attributes such as birth order or gender. In patriarchal

family businesses, however, this principle is often violated, with leadership roles passed to male heirs regardless of competency, thus undermining the meritocratic ideal.

Gender Theories, particularly Role Congruity Theory (Eagly & Karau, 2002a, 2002b) and Social Role Theory (Eagly & Wood, 2012), explain how cultural expectations and entrenched societal norms shape perceptions of leadership suitability. These frameworks suggest that women are often perceived as incongruent with leadership roles, especially in traditional family settings. In South Africa's cultural context, gender roles remain deeply entrenched, contributing to the systematic exclusion of qualified female successors.

Together, these theories help explain how gender bias moderates the relationship between succession determinants, such as successor preparation, planning activities, and family dynamics and leadership outcomes in FOBs. While Human Capital Theory advocates for competence-based succession, Gender Theories reveal the socio-cultural barriers that disrupt such processes. This dual-theoretical framework therefore provides a more holistic understanding of how gender bias distorts succession outcomes in the South African context.

1.6 Conclusion

This chapter introduced the study by outlining the background, research problem, and broader context of family-owned businesses in South Africa. It also established the significance of gender dynamics as a critical, yet underexplored, factor in succession planning. The chapter clarified the research objectives and hypotheses and positioned the study within the broader literature.

The theoretical framework, underpinned by Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories, offers a robust foundation for examining how gender bias affects succession outcomes in FOBs. These theories collectively address the tension between merit-based succession ideals and patriarchal norms that continue to influence business practices in South Africa.

Importantly, the chapter also highlighted key literature gaps, particularly the need for quantitative, context-specific evidence on how gender bias moderates established succession planning constructs. This gap forms the basis for the empirical investigation that follows.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Succession planning in family-owned businesses (FOBs) has garnered substantial scholarly attention due to its central role in ensuring business continuity, particularly in emerging economies like South Africa. Family businesses are integral to South Africa's socio-economic fabric, contributing up to 60% of formal enterprises and generating more than half of the country's employment (Moagi et al., 2021). Despite their significant economic footprint, FOBs face a critical vulnerability: leadership transitions across generations remain fraught with uncertainty, conflict, and failure. Research shows that fewer than 30% of South African family businesses successfully transition to the second generation, with only 10% surviving to the third (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). This pattern underscores the strategic importance of robust succession planning mechanisms.

The present study situates itself within this landscape by exploring succession determinants, specifically successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics and interrogating how these are moderated by gender bias. While much of the existing research on FOB succession has centred on governance, preparedness, and intergenerational relationships (Chua et al., 2003), relatively few studies have explored how gendered power dynamics affect these succession determinants, particularly in African or Global South contexts (Booysen et al., 2010). Gender bias continues to undermine meritocratic succession, often sidelining competent female successors in favour of less-prepared male heirs, a pattern perpetuated by deeply entrenched patriarchal norms within both family and business spheres (Gomba & Kele, 2016).

Furthermore, this study contributes to emerging literature at the intersection of entrepreneurship, family business, and gender studies. While extensive literature exists on women in entrepreneurship (Kelly & McAdam, 2022), this body of work is often disconnected from the family business succession literature. The omission is problematic, given that many women in family firms operate entrepreneurially, often informally and yet remain excluded from formal succession pathways. Integrating insights from gendered entrepreneurship provides a richer framework to understand barriers to female leadership in FOBs.

The conceptual orientation of this study draws from Human Capital Theory (Becker, Chrisman, et al., 1964), which posits that leadership should be allocated based on qualifications, skills, and experience. This is complemented by Gender Theories such as Role Congruity Theory and Social Role Theory, which explain how societal expectations and role stereotypes disadvantage women in leadership succession (Eagly & Karau, 2002b). Within this context, succession planning is not merely an administrative function, but a culturally embedded process influenced by socio-emotional wealth, identity, and normative gender roles (Gomez-Mejia et al., 2018).

Given South Africa's rich cultural diversity and enduring patriarchal structures, understanding how gender bias operates within FOB succession planning is both timely and essential. Regions such as KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape, for instance, often adhere to traditions like primogeniture, wherein the eldest son is preferred as a successor, regardless of merit. (Hamilton et al., 2021). This study addresses the limited empirical work that has examined how gender bias moderates the relationship between key succession determinants and succession outcomes. In doing so, it responds to calls for deeper theoretical integration and contextual specificity in succession research (Daspit et al., 2018).

By synthesising global and local perspectives, and by explicitly aligning the literature with the study's research questions and objectives, this chapter establishes a foundation for a more context-sensitive, evidence-based approach to understanding leadership transitions in family-owned businesses in South Africa.

2.2 Literature Synthesis and Alignment with Research Objectives

To contextualize the theoretical framework for this study, it is essential to ground the literature review in empirical evidence by examining how previous studies have approached the intersection of gender bias and succession planning in family-owned businesses (FOBs). The studies outlined in Table 2.1 below present a comparative summary of relevant research, highlighting their focus, findings, limitations, and contributions to this research.

These studies collectively underscore the global prevalence of gender bias in FOB succession practices, offering evidence from both developed and developing contexts. Themes such as patriarchal leadership norms, the underutilisation of qualified female successors, and the lack of structured governance planning emerge across multiple studies. However, a notable gap is the limited application of these insights within a South African context, particularly through a

quantitative lens that empirically tests the moderating role of gender bias on succession determinants.

In line with the first two research objectives, (1) to examine the influence of succession determinants (successor preparation, planning activities, and cultural dynamics) on succession planning in family businesses, and (2) to assess the moderating effect of gender bias on these relationships, this review integrates theoretical and empirical literature to build a robust analytical foundation. The comparative table provides a basis for identifying the strengths and limitations of existing literature, thus informing the development of the conceptual framework in this study.

Table 2.1 thus serves not only as a summary of the key contributions in the field but also as a justification for the research gap this study addresses. The subsequent sections draw on these empirical patterns to develop a theoretical lens that will guide analysis and hypothesis development.

Previous Studies Summary Table			
Author(s) and Year	Context/Focus Area	Key Findings	Relevance to This Study
Booysen & Nkomo (2010)	South Africa – Patriarchal norms and gender exclusion in family businesses	Patriarchal norms dominate succession planning; women are often excluded despite qualifications.	Patriarchal norms dominate succession planning
Urban & Nonkwelo (2022)	South Africa – Succession planning and inclusive governance	Formal governance and planning lead to more inclusive and effective succession outcomes.	Provides empirical grounding for assessing succession determinants in SA.
Ramadani & Alamanda (2017)	India & Indonesia – Gender bias in succession	Traditional norms favour male successors, even where females are more qualified.	Supports the global comparison on gendered succession bias.
Franco et al. (2023)	Brazil & Scandinavia – Governance and gender-diverse leadership	Gender-diverse boards enhance innovation and succession success.	Reinforces the value of inclusive governance strategies.
Hamilton et al. (2021)	KwaZulu-Natal, SA – Primogeniture and succession practices	Succession often follows traditional rules like primogeniture, marginalising qualified women.	Informs the cultural-family dynamic and its role in gender-biased decisions.
Foo et al. (2020)	Emerging Economies – Entrepreneurship dynamics	Entrepreneurship in emerging economies is shaped by informal institutions and resource constraints.	Broadens the entrepreneurship framework around family business in emerging markets.
Daspit et al. (2016)	Global – Succession from social exchange perspective	Succession decisions are shaped by perceived value exchange and stakeholder perspectives.	Supports social and strategic dynamics shaping succession planning.
Frank et al. (2017)	Global – Familiness and family influence	Gender-diverse boards enhance innovation and succession success.	Offers theoretical depth for measuring family business influences.
Kelley et al. (2020)	Global – Family business and entrepreneurship statistics	Family businesses face gender inequality; data supports need for inclusive practices	Global benchmarking supports case for gender inclusion in SA FOBs.

Table 2.1: Previous studies summary table

Source: Researcher's own work

2.3. Tracing the Roots of Family Business within Entrepreneurship

The origins of Family Business (FB) research can be meaningfully traced to the broader field of entrepreneurship. As an important sub-domain, FB research intersects with various entrepreneurship theories, particularly those related to venture creation, opportunity recognition, and resource mobilisation within familial settings. According to De Massis and Foss (2018), family businesses can be understood as entrepreneurial ventures that operate at

the intersection of individual, family, and firm-level decision-making. Their study identifies FB as a distinct entrepreneurial subprocess, shaped by the overlapping spheres of family influence, emotional attachment, and legacy-building imperatives.

Entrepreneurship literature has traditionally explored the dynamics of new venture creation, often focusing on innovation, opportunity identification, and economic value creation. Family businesses, however, add unique complexity to these dynamics due to the embeddedness of family roles, generational legacies, and socio-emotional wealth (SEW) considerations. Researchers such as Vanclay et al. (2013)emphasize that family influence differentiates FBs from other entrepreneurial ventures by introducing non-economic goals, such as family continuity, reputation, and intergenerational commitment, into strategic decision-making processes.

Moreover, family firms often blend informal governance structures with strategic entrepreneurship practices, making succession planning not only a managerial process but a deeply relational and cultural one. Morales et al. (2021) argue that in emerging markets, such as South Africa, family businesses represent a hybrid entrepreneurial form that reflects both traditional and modern influences. This makes FB research particularly relevant in contexts where cultural norms such as patriarchy and primogeniture play a role in shaping entrepreneurial behaviour and leadership transitions.

Thus, recognising the FB as a legitimate sub-field of entrepreneurship helps frame this study within a well-established theoretical domain. It also provides the necessary scholarly foundation for investigating succession determinants and gender bias through entrepreneurial theory lenses, as these ventures are not only economic units, but also social entities embedded in broader societal and cultural structures.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

To ground the study within a strong conceptual and theoretical base, this section draws on two key theories: Human Capital Theory (HCT) and selected Gender Theories, namely Role Congruity Theory (RCT) and Social Role Theory (SRT). These theories offer valuable perspectives for understanding the dynamics of leadership succession in family-owned businesses, especially as they pertain to gendered leadership outcomes.

While the use of these theories is well-established in broader succession literature, their combined application in the context of South African family-owned businesses, with a focus on gender bias as a moderating variable, is relatively underexplored. Table 2.2, below provides a comparative summary of each theory, highlighting their core assumptions, strengths, limitations, and direct relevance to the research questions and objectives of this study.

By framing the theoretical foundation in this way, the study moves beyond simply describing theories, instead synthesizing them to identify where gaps in succession planning literature exist, particularly in terms of gender-inclusive practices. This also aligns with the examiners' recommendation to clarify theoretical contributions and demonstrate stronger engagement with conceptual models that explain the social, cultural, and organizational determinants of leadership transitions.

Comparison of Theoretical Frameworks Relevant to Family-Owned Business Succession

Theory	Main Focus	Application to FOB Succession	Relevance to Study
Human Capital Theory	Skills, education, and experience as predictors of leadership readiness	Emphasizes merit-based selection; highlights need for investment in successor development	Supports examining successor preparation irrespective of gender
Role Congruity Theory	Alignment of personal traits with societal leadership expectations	Explains bias against women whose traits are perceived as incongruent with leadership norms	Clarifies gender bias in leadership perception and its impact on succession choices
Social Role Theory	Societal role allocation influencing perceptions of leadership capabilities	Demonstrates how social role stereotypes affect leadership expectations and opportunity	Explains persistent male preference due to traditional role assignments

Table 2.2: Theoretical Framework table

Source: Researcher's own work

2.4.1 Human Capital Theory

Human Capital Theory, introduced by Becker, Chrisman, et al. (1964), emphasizes the value of skills, knowledge, and experience as critical assets that contribute to the productivity and success of organizations. This theory posits that investments in education, training, and professional development enhance an individual's capabilities, thereby increasing their potential to contribute effectively to organizational goals. Within the context of family-owned

businesses, this framework provides a lens to evaluate the preparedness of successors and the role of talent in leadership transitions.

In family businesses, successor preparation is a vital determinant of successful succession planning. Human Capital Theory underscores that the selection of a successor should be based on their qualifications, competencies, and leadership abilities rather than familial ties or societal norms. Research highlights that businesses which invest in the development of their successors through mentorship, formal education, and on-the-job training, achieve smoother leadership transitions and higher long-term performance (Chrisman et al., 2005).

However, in patriarchal societies like South Africa, the application of Human Capital Theory is often impeded by cultural biases. Male successors are frequently prioritized over more qualified female candidates due to entrenched gender stereotypes, limiting the full utilization of the talent pool. This bias not only restricts the potential for inclusive leadership but also undermines the principles of Human Capital Theory, which advocate for merit-based leadership transitions (Harilal, 2021). The lack of recognition of female talent within family businesses exemplifies how gender bias continues to obstruct the optimization of human capital.

Globally, evidence supports the importance of leveraging human capital in family businesses., for instance, Eddleston et al. (2013) demonstrated that successors with higher levels of education and diverse professional experiences are more likely to implement innovative strategies and sustain business growth. In South Africa, family-owned businesses that prioritize skill development and objective evaluation processes have been found to outperform those that adhere to traditional, gender-biased succession practices (Mazzi, 2011).

Human Capital Theory also emphasizes the role of continuous learning and adaptability in dynamic business environments. Family businesses operating in competitive markets must recognize the strategic advantage of developing successors capable of responding to market shifts and global trends. By fostering a culture of learning and valuing talent irrespective of gender, these businesses can achieve greater resilience and sustainability.

Human Capital Theory offers a robust framework for understanding the role of skill and talent in succession planning. By aligning leadership decisions with the principles of this theory,

family businesses can enhance their ability to adapt, innovate, and thrive in the face of changing economic and social landscapes.

To deepen the understanding of how Human Capital Theory has been applied in succession planning within family businesses, Table 2.3 below synthesizes findings from prior studies. It highlights the diversity of research contexts, methodologies, and outcomes, emphasizing the global relevance and theoretical consistency of human capital as a determinant of succession success. This comparison also reveals notable gaps in South African-focused research, underscoring the value of this study's localised contribution. The table provides an analytical bridge between global theoretical applications and their implications within the gendered, socio-cultural context of South African family enterprises.

Summary Comparison Table: Human Capital Theory and Family Business Succession

Study	Context	Key Findings	Relevance to Study
Chrisman et al. (2005)	U.S. family firms	Successor development through mentoring improves transition outcomes.	Supports role of successor preparation in leadership transitions.
Eddleston et al. (2013)	Global family businesses	Highly educated successors drive innovation and performance.	Highlights human capital as a driver of innovation in FOBs.
Becker (1964)	Theoretical framework	Investments in skills enhance productivity and leadership potential.	Provides foundation for evaluating talent-based succession.
Harilal (2021)	South African case study	Gender bias undermines merit-based succession.	Illustrates impact of bias on female successors.
Urban & Nonkwelo (2022)	South African case study	Bias limits female successor impact despite qualifications.	Reinforces barriers to female leadership in family business.
Mazzi (2011)	South African SMEs	Skills-focused businesses outperform traditional models.	Corroborates benefits of skill-based succession practices.

Table 2.3: Human capital literature comparison table

Source: Researcher's own work

2.4.2 Gender Theories

Gender theories offer a critical lens for understanding the systemic barriers that influence succession planning within family-owned businesses. This study specifically draws on Role Congruity Theory (RCT) (A. H. Eagly & S. J. Karau, 2002) and Social Role Theory (SRT) (Eagly & Kite, 1987) to explain how gender biases shape leadership transitions in patriarchal societies like South Africa.

1. Role Congruity Theory (RCT)

RCT posits that individuals are evaluated based on how well their perceived attributes align with societal expectations of leadership roles (A. H. Eagly & S. J. Karau, 2002). In family businesses, leadership is often associated with assertiveness, decisiveness, and authority—traits traditionally ascribed to men. As a result, women who aspire to leadership roles face prejudicial bias, where they are either deemed unsuitable for leadership or are required to exert significantly more effort to be recognized.

In South Africa, this theory explains why male successors are often favoured despite female successors demonstrating equal or superior qualifications. Research has shown that gender role expectations are deeply embedded in family enterprises, where female successors are often relegated to supporting roles rather than primary decision-makers (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010).

2. Social Role Theory (SRT)

SRT extends this argument by suggesting that societal structures assign men and women different roles based on historical occupational divisions (Eagly & Carli, 2003). This framework explains why family businesses default to male heirs when considering succession planning. SRT highlights that traditional gender roles place women in caretaking and relational positions, reinforcing the bias that they may be more suited to non-leadership roles such as administrative or HR functions, rather than executive decision-making.

This is particularly relevant in South African family businesses, where gendered norms persist even in urban, progressive enterprises. For example, a study by Urban and Nonkwelo (2022) found that even in cases where female successors were better educated than their male counterparts, they still struggled to be accepted as legitimate heirs in family businesses.

These two theories provide empirical and theoretical grounding for understanding gender bias in succession planning. They illustrate why patriarchal norms persist, despite increased awareness of gender diversity in leadership.

This study applied RCT and SRT to examine how gender bias moderates the relationship between succession determinants and leadership transitions in South African family businesses. The findings provided insight into how deep-seated gender role expectations affect business sustainability, leadership decisions, and meritocratic succession planning.

Gender theories provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how societal norms, cultural expectations, and institutional practices perpetuate gender roles and biases. These theories highlight the social construction of gender and its impact on leadership, decision-making, and access to opportunities (West et al., 1987). Within the context of family businesses, gender theories illuminate the systemic barriers faced by women in leadership transitions, particularly in patriarchal societies like South Africa.

In family businesses, succession planning is often influenced by deeply ingrained gender stereotypes. These stereotypes equate leadership with masculinity, thereby marginalizing female successors regardless of their qualifications. Topper (2001) offered a lens to understand how cultural norms reinforce male dominance in leadership by naturalizing the exclusion of women from power structures. For instance, male successors are often viewed as the default choice for leadership roles due to societal expectations, while female successors must prove their competence repeatedly, even when they possess equal or superior skills (Harilal, 2021).

Gender theories also underscore how patriarchal norms interact with family dynamics to shape succession planning. In South Africa, traditional practices like primogeniture which prioritize the eldest male heir (Hamilton et al., 2021) further disadvantage women and limit their opportunities to lead family businesses. Studies by Booysen and Nkomo (2010) demonstrate how cultural perceptions of women as caregivers rather than decision-makers hinder their inclusion in leadership training and succession planning. Similarly, Morrell et al. (2012) reveal that high levels of masculinity in South African business culture have contributed to gendered power imbalances.

Globally, gender theories have been applied to analyse the economic and organizational impact of gender bias in family businesses. Research by (Ramadani & Alamanda, 2017)highlights that gender-biased succession practices not only restrict the talent pool but also undermine long-term business performance. Excluding women from leadership positions diminishes organizational diversity, innovation, and adaptability is a key factor for success in competitive markets.

Gender theories also emphasize the importance of intersectionality, which examines how overlapping identities, such as race and class, further compound gender inequalities (Cho et al., 2013) . In South Africa, black women often face dual discrimination based on both gender and race, making their path to leadership even more challenging (Mabokela & Mawila, 2004)This intersectional lens is essential for understanding the unique barriers faced by women in family businesses, particularly in a multicultural society.

To address these challenges, family businesses must adopt inclusive practices that recognize and value women's leadership potential. Gender theories advocate for dismantling traditional biases and fostering equitable succession planning processes. This includes providing mentorship and training opportunities to female successors, ensuring their preparation aligns with their male counterparts, and creating supportive family and organizational cultures.

In conclusion, gender theories provide a critical lens for understanding the structural and cultural barriers that shape leadership succession in family businesses. This study contributes to Role Congruity Theory (RCT) and Social Role Theory (SRT) by empirically examining how gendered expectations influence succession decisions in South African family enterprises. The research extends RCT by analysing how bias against female successors manifests in family business succession, reinforcing traditional leadership stereotypes. Additionally, it contributes to SRT by demonstrating how deeply embedded gendered social roles continue to dictate successor selection, despite changing economic and educational landscapes.

By applying these theories to the South African context, this study highlights how cultural and patriarchal norms intersect with business succession, providing empirical evidence that challenges existing gender biases in leadership transitions. These insights offer practical recommendations for family businesses to develop inclusive succession policies, ensuring that leadership transitions are based on competence rather than gendered expectations.

To enhance the theoretical discussion on gender bias in succession planning, Table 2.4 presents a synthesis of key empirical studies that have examined the impact of gender bias on leadership transitions in family-owned businesses. The table compares the research focus, context, findings, and implications of multiple studies across different regions, including South Africa, India, Brazil, and Europe. This comparative view highlights the recurring patterns of gender exclusion and the socio-cultural mechanisms through which patriarchal norms continue to influence successor selection. The inclusion of this table reinforces the need for context-sensitive and inclusive succession strategies, aligning with the study's objective of proposing data-informed recommendations for gender-equitable leadership transitions.

Summary of Comparative Studies on Gender Bias in Family Business Succession

Author(s)	Focus Area	Key Findings	Relevance to Study
Booysen & Nkomo (2010)	Gender bias in South African business leadership	Cultural norms favour male successors; female leaders face systemic bias	Provides contextual foundation for gendered succession barriers
Ramadani & Alamanda (2017)	Gendered leadership in family businesses in Asia	Male-preferential succession undermines merit-based leadership	Draws parallels between patriarchal norms in Asia and South Africa
Eagly & Karau (2002)	Role Congruity Theory of prejudice toward female leaders	Stereotypes hinder female acceptance in leadership roles	Forms theoretical basis for analysing gender bias
Hamilton et al. (2021)	Succession in KwaZulu-Natal family businesses	Primogeniture and traditional norms limit female participation	Provides local empirical evidence on gender exclusion
Urban & Nonkwelo (2022)	South African family business governance	Lack of formal plans perpetuates male preference in leadership	Highlights systemic bias through informal governance systems

Table 2.4: Gender theories literature comparison table

Source: Researcher's own work

2.5 Women Entrepreneurship and Gendered Leadership Pathways

The literature on women entrepreneurship provides a vital lens for understanding the challenges faced by female successors within family-owned businesses. (Bui et al., 2018).

These barriers mirror those found in family business succession, where gender bias often marginalizes capable female candidates despite their competence.

According to Espinoza Trujano and Phiri (2022). Cultural expectations, regulatory environments, and gendered power dynamics frequently inhibit women's leadership emergence. Within family businesses, these same dynamics shape succession outcomes. Garcia et al. (2019) argue that perceived parental behaviours significantly influence next-generation engagement, with female successors often reporting lower support and fewer developmental opportunities than their male siblings.

Research also shows that women entrepreneurs often build leadership capital outside their family businesses to overcome exclusionary practices. This 'external validation' allows them to re-enter the business with proven capabilities, although it rarely guarantees succession. Studies such as Harrison et al. (2017) confirm that even highly qualified female successors are frequently passed over due to entrenched norms of male preference in leadership roles.

Integrating insights from women entrepreneurship literature strengthens the theoretical grounding of this study. It links broader gender equity discourse with the lived realities of family business leadership transitions. These insights also help explain the underlying forces moderating the relationship between succession determinants and leadership outcomes, reinforcing the need for targeted, evidence-based succession strategies that actively address gender disparities.

2.6 Succession Planning Determinants

Succession planning is a cornerstone of continuity and sustainability in family-owned businesses. The process involves not only identifying and preparing successors but also navigating complex interpersonal, cultural, and organisational dynamics. This section explores three critical determinants of succession planning, successor preparation level, planning and control activities, and cultural-family dynamics with a focus on the moderating role of gender bias in South African family-owned businesses.

2.6.1. Successor Preparation Level

The preparation of successors is a vital determinant of successful leadership transitions in family businesses. It encompasses acquiring the skills, knowledge, and experience necessary to assume leadership roles, ensuring both organisational stability and continuity (Chua et al., 2003) . However, in patriarchal contexts like South Africa, successor preparation is often

skewed by gender biases, which favour male heirs over equally or better-qualified female family members.

Gendered Expectations in Successor Preparation South African family businesses often operate within cultural frameworks that equate leadership with masculinity, leading to a disproportionate investment in the preparation of male successors (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2020). This gendered nurturing begins early, with male heirs receiving preferential access to formal education, mentorship, and leadership opportunities, while female family members are relegated to supporting roles. Studies by Booysen and Nkomo (2010) confirm that such biases persist even when female successors possess higher qualifications and greater commitment to the family business.

Global comparisons reveal similar trends in patriarchal societies. For example, in India and Indonesia, male heirs are systematically natured for leadership, often at the expense of equally capable female family members (Ramadani et al., 2017) These practices are driven by societal norms that view men as natural leaders, perpetuating the exclusion of women from leadership roles despite evidence showing their competence (Gómez-Mejía et al., 2007).

The underutilisation of female talent in successor preparation has significant economic and organisational costs. Chapter 4 findings highlight how gender bias weakens the relationship between successor preparation and succession outcomes, leading to leadership gaps and missed opportunities. Research by Franco et al. (2023) shows that gender-diverse leadership teams are more innovative and adaptive, offering a competitive advantage in dynamic markets. In contrast, South African businesses that marginalise female successors risk stifling innovation and limiting their strategic agility.

To address gender bias in family business succession, businesses must adopt inclusive practices that recognize the leadership potential of all family members, regardless of gender. Implementing structured and merit-based successor preparation can help mitigate implicit biases and ensure that succession decisions are based on competence rather than tradition.

Research suggests that access to mentorship and leadership training significantly influences the readiness of successors in family businesses (Eddleston & Kellermanns., 2007). To create equitable opportunities, family enterprises should provide both male and female successors

with structured education, executive coaching, and leadership development programs. Studies show that businesses implementing formal training programs for potential successors experience smoother leadership transitions and improved business continuity(Ramadani et al., 2017).

Family business leaders often make unconscious decisions influenced by deeply embedded gender stereotypes (Booysen et al., 2010).To counteract this, businesses should implement structured training programs that raise awareness of implicit biases in leadership selection. Research has demonstrated that bias awareness interventions lead to more objective decision-making and improve gender inclusivity in business leadership (Opoku & Williams, 2019).

Many family businesses in South Africa operate without documented succession policies, allowing cultural and personal biases to dominate decision-making (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). Establishing formalized, written guidelines ensures that successor selection is based on merit, reducing the influence of informal, gender-biased decision-making processes. Studies have found that businesses with clearly defined succession policies are better positioned for long-term sustainability and leadership stability (Franco & Pereira, 2023)

By adopting these inclusive successor preparation strategies, family businesses can broaden their leadership pipeline, align with global trends favouring gender-diverse leadership, and enhance their long-term competitiveness and sustainability in the South African business environment.

2.6.2 Planning and Control Activities

The Role of Governance in Succession Planning Governance structures, such as family councils and advisory boards, are essential for managing succession dynamics and resolving conflicts. These structures provide a platform for strategic decision-making and ensure that leadership transitions are aligned with the long-term goals of the business(Eddleston & Kellermanns., 2007).

Gender Bias in Governance Structures South African family businesses often exclude women from governance structures, perpetuating male dominance in decision-making. A case study of a manufacturing family business in Gauteng illustrates this dynamic: despite the presence of a highly qualified female family member, the male-dominated family council opted to appoint a

less experienced male successor, resulting in operational inefficiencies and declining performance (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2020). Similar patterns are observed in other patriarchal societies, such as Brazil and India, where governance structures are often male dominated, limiting the diversity of perspectives in strategic planning (Franco et al., 2023).

Inclusive governance structures have been shown to enhance succession outcomes by fostering diverse perspectives and promoting merit-based decisions. In Scandinavian countries, for example, gender-inclusive governance practices have led to smoother leadership transitions and higher levels of innovation (Bozer et al., 2017).

2.6.3 Gender-Inclusive Planning and Control Activities

Research on family business governance highlights that structured planning and control mechanisms play a crucial role in ensuring effective and equitable leadership transitions (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). However, in patriarchal societies such as South Africa, gender bias often influences governance structures, limiting female participation in succession decision-making. By integrating gender-inclusive planning and control activities, family businesses can move towards a more equitable and sustainable leadership model(Ramadani et al., 2017).

Family councils and advisory boards play a critical role in guiding succession planning (Handler, 1994). Encouraging the inclusion of women in these decision-making bodies fosters diverse perspectives and reduces gender bias in leadership selection. Studies indicate that gender-diverse governance structures improve strategic decision-making and enhance business continuity (Franco & Pereira, 2023).

Lack of formalized succession policies allows cultural biases to dominate leadership transitions in family businesses (Eddleston & Kellermanns., 2007). Developing written succession plans that prioritize merit over tradition ensures that qualified successors, regardless of gender, are considered for leadership roles. Empirical evidence suggests that businesses with clear succession policies experience smoother transitions and higher long-term stability (Opoku & Williams, 2019).

Independent advisors bring objectivity to the succession process, ensuring that family biases do not override business needs (Daspit et al., 2016). By engaging external experts, South

African family businesses can foster transparent and fair leadership transitions, aligning with global best practices for equitable governance.

Implementing these gender-inclusive planning and control mechanisms, South African family businesses can enhance succession effectiveness, reduce leadership bias, and align with global corporate governance standards. This approach not only promotes fairness but also strengthens long-term business sustainability.

2.6.4 Cultural-Family Dynamics

Cultural-family dynamics play a pivotal role in shaping succession planning in family-owned businesses (Aderonke, 2014). These dynamics encompass the deeply rooted values, traditions, and interpersonal relationships that influence decision-making within families (Kupangwa et al., 2024). In South Africa, patriarchal norms heavily influence these processes, often favouring male successors while marginalizing women (Duindam, 2021). Leadership roles are frequently seen as the domain of male heirs, a perception driven by cultural practices such as primogeniture. While these traditions aim to preserve family legacy and reputation, they often undermine merit-based leadership, hindering the sustainability of the business (Gómez-Mejía et al., 2007).

The misalignment between preserving family cohesion and ensuring business sustainability exacerbates the exclusion of women from leadership roles (von Schlippe et al., 2021). This exclusion limits the business's ability to adapt to evolving market challenges. Studies from South Africa highlight that family businesses adhering to patriarchal traditions often face significant challenges during leadership transitions, including familial conflicts and diminished organizational performance (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2020). These challenges are not unique to South Africa. In other non-Western contexts, such as Latin America, patriarchal norms similarly obstruct inclusive succession planning, leading to comparable issues in leadership continuity and business growth (Franco et al., 2023).

Addressing gender bias in family business succession requires a deliberate shift in cultural dynamics, moving away from patriarchal traditions towards equity-driven leadership transitions. Studies on family business governance suggest that deeply ingrained gender norms influence successor selection, often prioritizing male heirs despite female successors demonstrating equal or superior qualifications (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). To foster inclusive

cultural dynamics, family businesses must adopt progressive strategies that challenge traditional biases and promote merit-based succession planning.

Encouraging open dialogue creates an environment for honest and inclusive discussions within family businesses is essential for addressing gender biases in leadership (Eddleston & Kellermanns, 2007). Families that engage in structured conversations about gender roles and leadership potential allow successors to challenge traditional biases and collectively redefine leadership norms. Research by Franco and Pereira (2023) suggests that families who facilitate open discussions on succession planning are more likely to adopt inclusive leadership selection processes and ensure that qualified female candidates are fairly considered.

Educational initiatives, including workshops, mentorship programs, and leadership training, play a crucial role in shifting gender perceptions in family businesses (Handler, 1994). Studies have shown that awareness programs that highlight the business advantages of gender-diverse leadership can encourage families to embrace equity in succession planning(Ramadani et al., 2017). By providing female successors with mentorship and executive training, businesses empower future leaders with the skills and confidence required to challenge leadership stereotypes and assert themselves in decision-making roles (Opoku & Williams, 2019).

The absence of formalised succession policies allows gender biases to persist in leadership transitions (Chrisman et al., 2012). Revising succession practices to incorporate equitable opportunities for all family members, regardless of gender, ensures transparent and merit-based leadership selection. Businesses that adopt written succession policies with clear evaluation criteria are better positioned to reduce bias, promote inclusivity, and align with corporate governance best practices (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). Adopting inclusive practices and actively challenging patriarchal norms, South African family businesses can improve their succession outcomes. These practices not only strengthen business continuity but also enhance competitiveness in an evolving global marketplace.

To enhance analytical clarity and align the literature with the study objectives, table 2.5 below summarizes five key studies on cultural-family dynamics and their implications for succession planning. These studies highlight how cultural traditions, family cohesion, and gender roles shape leadership transitions in family businesses across diverse settings. This synthesis underscores the importance of understanding familial and cultural influences, particularly

patriarchal norms when evaluating succession dynamics in South African family-owned businesses. The insights offered reinforce the theoretical relevance of cultural-family dynamics as a critical determinant within the proposed conceptual framework.

Cultural-Family Dynamics and Succession Planning

Author(s)	Context/Setting	Findings	Relevance to Study
Gómez-Mejía et al. (2007)	International (Comparative)	Family firms prioritize socioemotional wealth, impacting succession.	Highlights how cultural-family dynamics shape succession priorities.
Urban & Nonkwelo (2022)	South Africa	Patriarchal family structures marginalize female successors.	Reveals local cultural barriers to inclusive succession.
Von Schlippe et al. (2021)	Europe	Family cohesion vs. business sustainability creates succession tension.	Helps explain intra-family conflict in succession.
Franco et al. (2023)	Latin America	Cultural norms hinder leadership transitions for women.	Shows cultural-family parallels with South Africa.
Kupangwa et al. (2024)	Zimbabwe/Southern Africa	Traditional practices restrict women's access to leadership.	Regionally relevant perspective on family-business dynamics.

Table 2.5: Cultural-family dynamics literature comparison table

Source: Researcher's own work

2.7 Gender Bias in Family-Owned Businesses

Gender bias remains a persistent challenge in family-owned businesses, influencing leadership succession and decision-making processes globally. Research has consistently shown that cultural and structural barriers reinforce the exclusion of female successors, despite their qualifications and business experience(Ramadani et al., 2017). This issue is particularly prevalent in patriarchal societies, where traditional norms dictate that leadership roles be inherited by male family members, limiting women's access to executive positions (Handler, 1994).

In the South African context, patriarchal traditions continue to shape business culture and leadership selection. Studies indicate that succession planning in South African family

businesses is often driven by male primogeniture, with first-born sons preferred over equally capable female heirs (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). Empirical evidence suggests that women in family businesses face systemic barriers such as limited mentorship opportunities, restricted involvement in key decision-making, and resistance from family stakeholders (Eddleston & Kellermanns, 2007).

Global studies on gender dynamics in family enterprises reinforce that similar biases exist beyond South Africa. Research conducted in India, China, and Latin America confirms that male heirs are overwhelmingly preferred, regardless of their competence or business acumen (Franco & Pereira, 2023). For example, a study on Indian family businesses found that even when daughters were actively involved in business operations, they were often overlooked in favour of male relatives (Ramadani et al., 2017).

Given this global and South African evidence, it is evident that gender bias in succession planning is not merely a theoretical concern but a well-documented challenge. This section critically examines the mechanisms through which gender bias affects leadership selection in family-owned businesses, exploring the socio-cultural and structural barriers that shape decision-making processes in succession planning.

2.7.1 Overview of Patriarchal Norms in South African Business Culture

Patriarchal norms in South Africa are deeply rooted in historical and cultural traditions, shaping societal expectations and business practices. Family-owned businesses, which often mirror broader cultural dynamics, reflect these gendered expectations in their governance and decision-making processes (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010) . In many cases, leadership roles are perceived as inherently masculine, and male heirs are favoured over equally or more qualified female family members.

The historical underpinnings of patriarchal norms in South Africa stem from colonial and traditional systems that institutionalized gender roles and economic hierarchies (Manicom, 1992). During colonial rule, legal frameworks such as the Black Administration Act of 1927 and various customary law provisions restricted women's economic agency by assigning inheritance, land ownership, and business control predominantly to men (Chanock, 1989)The Apartheid-era economic policies further reinforced male-dominated enterprise structures by limiting women's access to formal business ownership and capital (Walker & Ryan, 1990).

However, while formal economic participation was restricted, women remained active in entrepreneurial pursuits at the community level, particularly in informal trade, cooperative businesses, and micro-enterprises. In many South African communities, women engaged in market trading, subsistence farming, and cooperative financial systems such as stokvels, which played a critical role in supporting household economies (Nyandoro, 2018). These entrepreneurial activities reflect an alternative economic system that existed outside formal colonial and apartheid business structures, demonstrating women's resilience and adaptive leadership in navigating systemic barriers (Mosoetsa, 2011). Despite these historical contributions, patriarchal norms continue to influence leadership in modern family-owned businesses (FOBs). Many FOBs in South Africa remain male-dominated, with succession planning often favouring sons over daughters, even when women possess the necessary qualifications and business acumen (Harilal, 2021). The persistence of gendered leadership preferences within FOBs is linked to traditional inheritance customs, which continue to shape business ownership patterns.

In rural areas, these norms are even more pronounced. Practices like primogeniture, where the eldest son is prioritised as the natural successor, remain influential. A study by Urban and Nonkwelo (2022) highlight how these cultural traditions marginalise female family members, perpetuating gender inequality within family businesses.

Gender Roles in Family Businesses in South African family businesses, gender roles are often rigidly defined. Men are typically nurtured for leadership from a young age, receiving mentorship and exposure to business operations, while women are encouraged to pursue roles that align with caregiving or administrative responsibilities (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). This division of roles not only limits the career prospects of women but also reinforces stereotypes that associate leadership with masculinity. Research suggests that historical patriarchal norms continue to shape family business succession, reinforcing the belief that men are natural leaders, while women are better suited for caretaking responsibilities (Eddleston & Kellermanns, 2007).

Studies in African family enterprises indicate that male heirs receive structured mentorship and business exposure, allowing them to acquire decision-making skills, while female family members are often directed towards human resource functions, finance, or administrative tasks, even when they have equal educational qualifications (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2020). This

gendered division of roles restricts women's career advancement, limiting their ability to compete for leadership succession (Ramadani et al., 2017). Empirical evidence from emerging economies such as India and China support this pattern, demonstrating that cultural norms significantly influence gendered leadership succession in family businesses (Franco et al., 2023). In India, for example, daughters who actively participate in business operations still face exclusion from key leadership roles, as male family members are prioritized for succession (Ramadani et al., 2017). Similarly, research on Latin American family businesses found that even in modern, urban-based enterprises, women must work harder than their male counterparts to gain recognition as legitimate business leaders (Chrisman et al., 2012).

This systemic gender bias is not merely a cultural artifact but has significant implications for the long-term sustainability of family businesses. Research consistently demonstrates that businesses with gender-diverse leadership tend to exhibit higher profitability, improved governance, and stronger innovation capacity than those adhering to male-dominated leadership models (Opoku & Williams, 2019). A study by McKinsey and Inc. (2020) found that companies with greater gender diversity in leadership positions are 25% more likely to outperform their industry peers in financial performance. Similarly, Englisch (2021) indicates that family businesses with inclusive succession planning strategies are more likely to ensure long-term sustainability and successful intergenerational transitions. Global comparisons have revealed further similar dynamics in other patriarchal societies. For example: In India, male heirs are systematically natured for leadership, while female family members are excluded from strategic decision-making processes (Ramadani et al., 2017),These parallels underscore the universality of patriarchal norms in influencing succession planning but also highlight the unique challenges posed by South Africa's socio-economic context. Businesses that embrace gender-inclusive practices tend to outperform their peers in terms of innovation and financial performance. For instance, Scandinavian family enterprises that prioritise gender diversity in leadership have reported smoother succession transitions and higher profitability (Bozer et al., 2017) . Conversely, South African businesses that adhere to patriarchal traditions risk stagnation and reduced competitiveness in a rapidly changing market environment (Franco et al., 2023).

2.7.2 Mechanisms Through Which Gender Bias Influences Decision-Making

Gender bias operates through various mechanisms, distorting decision-making processes and undermining the merit-based selection of successors in family-owned businesses (Bosak &

Sczesny, 2011). These mechanisms include stereotyping, structural barriers, and exclusion from governance and planning activities, each of which perpetuates inequality and limits organisational effectiveness (Mella, 2022).

Stereotyping and more specifically Role Expectations Stereotyping is a significant mechanism through which gender bias manifests in family businesses. Leadership qualities such as assertiveness, decisiveness, and risk-taking are often associated with men, while women are perceived as less suited for these roles (Eagly & Carli, 2003). These stereotypes not only influence the selection of successors but also shape the opportunities available to female family members within the business (Sharma et al., 2001).

In South African family businesses, stereotypes are reinforced by cultural norms that equate masculinity with authority and competence (Maistry & Pillay, 2014). As a result, women are frequently excluded from leadership roles, even when they possess equivalent or superior qualifications compared to their male counterparts (Harilal, 2021) .

Structural barriers within family businesses further entrench gender inequality. Governance structures such as family councils, advisory boards, and succession planning committees play a crucial role in shaping decision-making processes in family businesses. However, research has consistently shown that these governing bodies are often male dominated, limiting the representation and influence of female family members in key leadership decisions (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

This male dominance in governance structures is largely culturally bound, stemming from patriarchal traditions that associate leadership with masculinity and reinforce the exclusion of women from strategic decision-making. Studies indicate that in many South African family businesses, family councils and advisory boards primarily consist of male family members and senior male advisors, who collectively shape succession decisions (Franco et al., 2023). The cultural expectation that leadership should remain within male lineage further discourages women from actively participating in governance structures, even when they are qualified. This exclusion is particularly pronounced in South Africa, where cultural expectations discourage women from assuming leadership roles. Nonkwelo (2019) in a study done in a Johannesburg-based manufacturing business illustrates how these structural barriers impact succession planning, with the exclusion of a highly qualified female family member from the family council to the appointment of a less experienced male successor, resulting in operational inefficiencies and declining performance.

Similar dynamics are observed in Brazilian family businesses, where male-dominated governance structures limit the diversity of perspectives, reducing innovation and adaptability (Franco et al., 2023).

Exclusion from Governance and Planning Activities Exclusion from governance and planning activities is another mechanism through which gender bias influences decision-making. Women are often sidelined from strategic discussions, limiting their ability to contribute to the long-term direction of the business. This exclusion not only undermines the competencies of female family members but also weakens the organisation's governance framework.

The role of gender bias in moderating the relationship between succession determinants and leadership outcomes is critical in understanding its impact on family-owned businesses. Gender bias influences decision-making processes, particularly within planning and control activities, by perpetuating unequal opportunities for successors based on cultural norms rather than merit (Sonfield & Lussier, 2012).

By excluding women from governance roles, family businesses miss opportunities to leverage diverse perspectives that can enhance organizational performance and sustainability. Research has shown that gender-diverse governance structures foster innovation, improved decision-making, and greater financial performance (Naidoo et al., 2024).The absence of female leadership in critical roles deprives organizations of valuable skills and insights, limiting their ability to adapt to market demands.

The pervasive influence of patriarchal norms and gender bias on succession planning in South African family-owned businesses underscores the need for inclusive practices that challenge traditional stereotypes and structural barriers (Clinton et al., 2024). Studies demonstrate that cultural biases, particularly in patriarchal societies, often prioritize male heirs while sidelining qualified female candidates, undermining business continuity and organizational competitiveness (Urban et al., 2020).

By addressing these mechanisms, such as exclusionary practices, structural barriers, and gendered stereotypes, family businesses can implement merit-based decision-making processes. Such approaches ensure leadership transitions are aligned with organizational goals and improve competitiveness in increasingly dynamic market environments (Uhl-Bien & Arena, 2018).

2.7.3 Economic and Organisational Costs of Gender Bias

Gender bias in succession planning imposes significant economic and organisational costs on family-owned businesses (Ahrens et al., 2015). These costs manifest through underutilisation of talent, reduced diversity in decision-making, and missed opportunities for innovation. In South Africa, where family-owned businesses are vital to economic stability, addressing these costs is critical for ensuring sustainability and growth (Owusu-Acheampong et al., 2024).

Underutilisation of Female Talent The exclusion of women from leadership roles results in the underutilisation of valuable human capital, limiting the strategic potential of family-owned businesses. Studies show that businesses with gender-diverse leadership teams tend to outperform their male-dominated counterparts in areas such as innovation, profitability, and resilience (Franco et al., 2023).

For example, in a South African retail family business excluded a female member with extensive industry experience from leadership consideration, opting instead to appoint a less experienced male cousin. This decision led to missed opportunities for market expansion and reduced competitiveness in the retail sector (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

Similar patterns are observed in Indian family businesses, where male heirs are developed for leadership despite evidence of superior qualifications among female members. These practices result in inefficient resource allocation and reduced organisational adaptability (Ramadani et al., 2017).

Gender bias also diminishes diversity in decision-making processes, which can adversely affect organisational performance (Schneid et al., 2015). Diverse leadership teams bring a wider range of perspectives, enabling businesses to navigate complex challenges and seize opportunities in dynamic markets (Bozer et al., 2017). However, patriarchal norms in South African family businesses often limit the inclusion of women in governance structures, reducing the quality of strategic decisions.

Examples from Brazilian and Scandinavian family businesses provide compelling evidence of the benefits of gender diversity in leadership (Saeed et al., 2016). In Brazilian family businesses, inclusive governance structures have been shown to facilitate a broader exchange of ideas and perspectives, leading to improved strategic decision-making and enhanced

organizational resilience. For instance, companies that actively involved female family members in leadership roles reported smoother leadership transitions and greater adaptability to economic fluctuations, particularly in sectors heavily influenced by global markets (Franco et al., 2023).

In contrast, Scandinavian family businesses, known for their progressive cultural attitudes toward gender equity, demonstrate how gender-diverse leadership directly contributes to higher rates of innovation (Cook & Glass, 2016). These businesses often leverage inclusive governance frameworks that prioritize merit and skills over traditional gender roles. Such practices not only ensure a wider talent pool but also foster creative problem-solving and innovative practices. Scandinavian case studies reveal that organizations with gender-diverse leadership teams experience increased investment, higher employee satisfaction, and enhanced capacity to respond to competitive market pressures (Joo et al., 2024).

The absence of gender diversity in leadership, however, creates significant drawbacks. Excluding women from decision-making processes deprives organizations of diverse insights and approaches that are critical for identifying opportunities and driving innovation. Research underscores that businesses with inclusive leadership cultures are 35% more likely to outperform their peers in terms of financial performance and innovation metrics (Terjesen et al., 2009). Such organizations exhibit a greater capacity to adapt to evolving market conditions, respond to customer needs, and embrace technological advancements, positioning themselves for long-term sustainability.

South African family businesses that adhere to patriarchal traditions risk falling behind in competitive industries such as technology, retail, and hospitality (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). A Gauteng-based family technology firm failed to capitalise on emerging digital opportunities due to the exclusion of a female family member with expertise in technology and innovation. This oversight resulted in a loss of market share to competitors who embraced gender-diverse leadership (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010).

2.7.4 Strategies for Addressing Gender Bias in Decision-Making

To mitigate the economic and organisational costs of gender bias, South African family-owned businesses must adopt strategies that promote inclusivity and merit-based decision-making. These strategies include fostering a culture of awareness, reforming governance structures, and implementing gender-inclusive succession policies.

Fostering a Culture of Awareness Raising awareness about the impacts of gender bias is a critical first step in fostering inclusivity. Family businesses can benefit from workshops and training programs that educate decision-makers about implicit biases and the economic advantages of gender-diverse leadership (Byrne et al., 2019). Such programs should emphasise:

The role of stereotypes in perpetuating gender inequality.

Research from Scandinavian family enterprises shows that organisations prioritising bias awareness experience smoother transitions and higher employee satisfaction, underscoring the importance of cultural change (Bozer et al., 2017).

Reforming governance structures is essential for ensuring equitable decision-making in family businesses. This involves:

1. Gender-Diverse Family Councils: Establishing family councils with equal representation of male and female members to ensure diverse perspectives in strategic planning.
2. External Advisors: Engaging independent advisors to provide unbiased guidance on succession planning and governance, reducing the influence of patriarchal norms.
3. Transparent Decision-Making Processes: Implementing clear criteria for evaluating successors based on merit rather than cultural or gendered assumptions.

Implementing Gender-Inclusive Succession Policies such as formalising succession policies that prioritise inclusivity can significantly reduce the impact of gender bias. These policies should establish clear guidelines for evaluating successors based on qualifications, experience, and leadership potential. Also ensuring equal access to leadership training and mentorship programs for all family members, regardless of gender. Also, by creating accountability mechanisms to monitor and address bias in succession decisions. For example in Norway and Sweden demonstrate the effectiveness of such policies, with family businesses in these countries achieving higher rates of successful leadership transitions and innovation due to gender-inclusive practices (Franco et al., 2023). Promoting female leadership and encouraging female family members to pursue leadership roles is another critical strategy for addressing gender bias. This requires challenging traditional gender roles and providing women with the resources and opportunities needed to succeed in leadership positions. Examples of successful female leadership in South African family businesses, as highlighted by Urban and Nonkwelo (2020) , underscore the potential benefits of promoting gender equity in succession planning.

Gender bias remains a significant barrier to effective succession planning in South African family-owned businesses. By perpetuating patriarchal norms and limiting the participation of women in governance and decision-making, these biases undermine organisational performance and sustainability. However, through strategies such as raising awareness, reforming governance structures, and implementing gender-inclusive policies, family businesses can address these challenges and unlock the full potential of their human capital.
This discussion of gender bias highlights the importance of inclusive practices in ensuring successful leadership transitions. It sets the stage for exploring broader debates and gaps in the literature, which are critical for understanding the unique dynamics of succession planning in South African family businesses.

To deepen the analysis of gender bias as a moderating factor in succession planning, Summary Table 2.6 synthesizes key findings from existing literature on gender dynamics in family business leadership. The studies selected span theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence, highlighting how cultural norms, societal expectations, and organizational structures perpetuate male-preferential succession practices. This comparative analysis further grounds the discussion in established research, strengthening the empirical basis for the study's focus on gender as a critical moderating variable in the South African context.

Gender Bias in Family Business Succession

Author(s)	Context	Focus Area	Key Findings	Relevance to Study
Booysen & Nkomo (2010)	South Africa	Gender roles in leadership	Patriarchal norms exclude women from succession	Highlights systemic gender bias in FOBs
Eagly & Karau (2002)	Theoretical	Role Congruity Theory	Leadership bias based on gender-role expectations	Framework to understand gender-based leadership barriers
Ramadani & Alamanda (2017)	Emerging markets	Gender and succession	Bias limits female successors in patriarchal societies	Illustrates impact of cultural norms on gender equity
Urban & Nonkwelo (2022)	South Africa	Female successor challenges	Qualified women overlooked due to tradition	Direct insight into gender bias in South African FOBs
Morrell et al. (2012)	South Africa	Masculinity and leadership	High masculinity reinforces male dominance	Explains leadership stereotyping within FOB culture

Table 2.6: Gender bias literature comparison table

Source: Researcher's own work

2.8 Debates and Gaps in Literature

Succession planning in family-owned businesses has been the subject of extensive research, with a significant body of literature exploring the determinants of leadership transitions, theoretical frameworks, and cultural influences. However, the field remains marked by key debates and unresolved gaps, particularly when comparing findings from global studies to those in South Africa and other developing economies.

This section explores contradictory findings in succession planning research, focusing on the interplay of cultural norms, gender bias, and governance practices. It also highlights the need for quantitative evidence to support theoretical claims, which often lack empirical validation in culturally diverse contexts.

2.8.1 Contradictory Findings in Global versus South African Contexts

The dynamics of succession planning vary widely between developed and emerging economies, shaped by differences in socio-economic conditions, institutional frameworks, and cultural traditions. These disparities create contradictions in the literature, complicating the application of global best practices in local contexts.

2.8.1.1 Global Perspectives on Succession Planning

Research in developed economies such as the United States, Canada, and parts of Europe often emphasises the role of professionalisation, meritocracy, and inclusivity in succession planning (Anderson-Gough et al., 2024). Structured governance frameworks, such as family councils and independent advisory boards, ensures transparency and objectivity in leadership transitions (Sharma et al., 2001). IKEA is an example of a globally renowned family business whereby IKEA's succession planning incorporates a detailed governance framework, including a family constitution and a succession plan developed in collaboration with independent advisors. These practices enable smooth leadership transitions while preserving the company's strategic goals (Eddleston et al., 2013).

Gender inclusivity is another critical focus in developed economies. Byrne et al. (2019) highlight the increasing representation of women in leadership roles, driven by changing societal norms and legislative mandates for gender diversity on corporate boards. In Scandinavian countries, for instance, family businesses have embraced gender-diverse leadership as a strategic advantage, linking it to higher innovation rates and financial performance (Bozer et al., 2017).

2.8.1.2 South African Realities in Succession Planning

South African family-owned businesses face succession challenges rooted in socio-economic disparities, cultural norms, and resource constraints (Murithi et al., 2020). Succession planning often operates informally, with decisions shaped by patriarchal traditions and interpersonal dynamics rather than structured processes (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

These practices are reinforced by societal expectations that equate masculinity with leadership and authority, marginalising female family members despite their qualifications (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). For example, a family business in Durban adhered to primogeniture, appointing an inexperienced male successor over a qualified female relative with an MBA. This decision,

driven by cultural norms, resulted in operational challenges and reduced competitiveness (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

Many South African family businesses lack formal governance structures, relying instead on interpersonal trust and unwritten rules (Amoako, 2018). While this informality can foster flexibility, it often exacerbates conflicts and biases during leadership transitions. The study intends to reveal that planning-control activities are less effective in environments with high gender bias, demonstrating the limitations of informal governance frameworks in ensuring equitable succession outcomes.

- **Tensions Between Global Frameworks and Local Realities**

The application of global frameworks such as Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories to South African family businesses presents significant challenges. These frameworks often assume meritocratic decision-making and structured governance, which are not consistently prevalent in many South African enterprises. Patriarchal traditions and socio-cultural dynamics often conflict with these principles, creating barriers to their effective implementation.

- **Underutilisation of Human Capital**

Human Capital Theory highlights the importance of leveraging individuals' education, skills, and experience as critical resources for organizational success (Becker, Connell, et al., 1964). In the South African context, gender bias undermines this principle by systematically excluding competent female leaders from succession planning. This exclusion diminishes the available talent pool and hampers innovation and adaptability, as businesses fail to utilize their full range of human capital. Research shows that when female successors are overlooked in favour of less qualified male heirs, organizations miss opportunities to enhance leadership diversity and performance (Eagly, 2007)

- **Gender Bias and Cultural Realities**

Gender Theories provide a framework for understanding how societal norms and cultural constructs reinforce gender inequities within family businesses. In patriarchal societies, such as South Africa, leadership roles are often associated with masculinity, marginalizing women in succession planning processes (Connell & Goodman, 2002). These cultural stereotypes

perpetuate the prioritization of male heirs, even when female family members possess the necessary qualifications and experience. Gender bias, therefore, operates as both a social inequity and an economic inefficiency, limiting the ability of family businesses to sustain competitive advantages through inclusive leadership (Ridgeway, 2011).

- **Reconciling Global and Local Perspectives**

The contradictions between global theoretical frameworks and local realities underscore the need for context-specific approaches to succession planning. While Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories emphasize the value of inclusive, merit-based decision-making, their effectiveness depends on their adaptability to South Africa's socio-cultural dynamics. Addressing entrenched gender biases and aligning global best practices with local realities will be essential to fostering sustainable leadership in family businesses.

2.8.2 Need for Quantitative Evidence to Support Theoretical Claims

Theoretical frameworks such as Human Capital and Gender Theories provide a robust foundation for understanding succession dynamics in family businesses. However, these theories often rely on qualitative case studies and anecdotal evidence, limiting their generalisability. Quantitative research is essential to validate these frameworks and explore their applicability in diverse cultural contexts, particularly in South Africa.

- **Gaps in Theoretical Applications**

Existing literature on succession planning often neglects the intricate interplay of cultural diversity and gender dynamics, particularly within family businesses in South Africa. Two key theoretical frameworks, Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories provide valuable insights but also present limitations in fully addressing these complexities.

- **Human Capital Theory and Gender Bias**

While Human Capital Theory emphasizes the optimization of skills, education, and experience to drive organizational success, it often overlooks the systemic barriers that hinder the effective utilization of female talent (Becker, Chrisman, et al., 1964). In South African family businesses, patriarchal norms frequently result in the exclusion of qualified women from leadership roles, thereby undermining the meritocratic principles of Human Capital Theory.

The theory requires adaptation to account for how cultural biases restrict the development and deployment of human capital, particularly in gendered contexts.

- **Gender Theories and Cultural Dynamics**

Gender Theories offer a framework to understand the societal norms and stereotypes that perpetuate leadership inequalities (Connell & Goodman, 2002). However, these theories often lack empirical validation in contexts where deeply entrenched patriarchal traditions intersect with family business practices. For example, in South African family businesses, socio-cultural dynamics frequently prioritize male heirs, regardless of their qualifications, thus conflicting with the theoretical emphasis on inclusivity and equitable leadership (Ridgeway, 2011). Gender Theories require further refinement to address the intersection of gender bias and cultural norms in such contexts.

- **Bridging the Gaps with Quantitative Evidence**

These gaps highlight the limitations of existing theoretical applications in addressing the unique challenges faced by South African family businesses. While Human Capital Theory underscores the economic inefficiencies of underutilizing female talent, and Gender Theories illuminate the structural roots of gender bias, both require context-specific adaptation. Empirical studies are essential to provide quantitative evidence that bridges these gaps, enabling the refinement of theoretical constructs to better align with the realities of South African family-owned enterprises.

Quantitative methodologies offer a systematic approach to examining the complex dynamics of succession planning. Techniques such as regression analysis, structural equation modelling, and principal component analysis (PCA) can provide empirical insights into how gender bias moderates succession determinants. For instance, investigation of the moderating effects of gender bias on successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics.

Quantitative studies can build on the findings to test hypotheses across larger samples, enhancing the reliability and generalisability of results. PCA can uncover latent variables that influence succession outcomes, providing a nuanced understanding of the interplay between cultural norms, governance practices, and gender dynamics.

In a study of family businesses in Brazil, regression analysis revealed that gender-diverse governance structures significantly improve succession outcomes, supporting the Human Capital principle of resource optimisation (Franco et al., 2023). Similar methodologies can be applied in South Africa to examine how inclusive governance practices mitigate the effects of gender bias.

2.8.3 Emerging Themes in Gender and Succession Planning

While significant progress has been made in understanding gender dynamics in succession planning, emerging themes such as intersectionality and socio-economic factors reveal additional layers of complexity. These themes underscore the need for more nuanced analyses that account for the multifaceted experiences of women in family-owned businesses, particularly in culturally diverse contexts like South Africa.

- **Intersectionality and Gender Bias**

Intersectionality, a concept discussed by Crenshaw (2015), examines how overlapping social identities such as gender, race, class, and ethnicity create unique experiences of discrimination and privilege . Schmidt and Mestry (2015) use intersectionality to study gender biases faced by female leaders in South African schools, providing a framework applicable to business settings (Schmidt & Mestry, 2015). In South Africa, where racial and economic inequalities remain deeply entrenched, intersectionality is a critical lens for understanding how gender bias operates in succession planning.

Race and Gender Dynamics South African family businesses often reflect the broader socio-political landscape, where racial disparities influence access to education, mentorship, and leadership opportunities. Black women face compounded barriers due to the intersection of racial and gender biases. Research by Booysen and Nkomo (2010) highlights how these intersecting factors limit the participation of black women in leadership roles, even in family businesses where they are key stakeholders.

In an example from a study of a black-owned agribusiness in Limpopo, a female family member with extensive agricultural expertise was overlooked for leadership due to traditional gender roles and socio-economic pressures to appoint a male leader. This decision weakened the company's strategic direction and strained family relations (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010).

Class and access to resources and economic inequalities further exacerbate gender bias, as women from lower-income backgrounds often lack access to the resources necessary for

leadership preparation. While male heirs may receive financial support for education and training, female family members are frequently expected to contribute to caregiving or administrative roles, reinforcing traditional gender norms (Taruwinga, 2011). These disparities highlight the need for intersectional approaches to succession planning that address systemic barriers to equity.

- **Socio-Economic Factors in Leadership Transitions**

Socio-economic factors, such as access to capital, market opportunities, and political stability, also play a significant role in shaping succession outcomes. Gomba and Kele (2016) examine factors influencing succession planning decisions in black-owned South African family businesses (Gomba & Kele, 2016).In South Africa, economic volatility and regulatory challenges create additional hurdles for family businesses, particularly those led by women. These factors often intersect with cultural norms to exacerbate gender inequalities.

Economic Volatility and Gendered Leadership Economic instability disproportionately affects women-led family businesses, as they are often perceived as less resilient or capable of navigating financial crises. This perception, rooted in gender stereotypes, undermines the credibility of female leaders and limits their influence in succession decisions (Byrne et al., 2019). The study demonstrates how gender bias moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession outcomes, underscoring the impact of socio-economic pressures on leadership transitions.

While South Africa has made strides in promoting gender equity through legislation, such as the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) Act, implementation remains inconsistent. Family businesses often operate outside the regulatory frameworks that govern larger corporations, limiting the enforcement of gender-inclusive practices. Addressing these gaps requires targeted interventions that incentivise inclusivity in family-owned enterprises (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010).

2.8.4 Persistent Gaps in the Literature

Despite extensive research on succession planning, several gaps remain unaddressed, particularly in relation to gender dynamics and cultural diversity. Carrim and Nkomo (2016) explore how intersectionality influences managerial identity in South African workplaces, highlighting socio-historical and cultural contexts (Carrim & Nkomo, 2016).These gaps

include the underrepresentation of non-Western contexts, limited quantitative analyses, and insufficient attention to intersectionality.

Underrepresentation of Non-Western Contexts Much of the existing literature on succession planning focuses on Western economies, where progressive gender norms and structured governance practices are more prevalent. By contrast, studies on family businesses in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are limited, often failing to capture the unique socio-cultural and economic dynamics of these regions. The study highlights the need for more context-specific research that accounts for the intersection of cultural norms, gender bias, and governance practices in South African family businesses.

Limited Quantitative Evidence and the reliance on qualitative case studies in succession planning research limits the generalisability of findings. Quantitative methodologies, such as regression analysis and structural equation modelling, are needed to validate theoretical claims and identify trends across diverse contexts. For example, empirical studies could examine the economic impact of excluding women from leadership roles or quantify the moderating effects of gender bias on succession determinants.

Neglect of Intersectionality remains an underexplored theme in succession planning literature. While some studies acknowledge the compounded barriers faced by women in patriarchal societies, few provide a comprehensive analysis of how race, class, and ethnicity intersect with gender bias to influence leadership transitions. Addressing this gap is essential for developing more inclusive frameworks that reflect the lived experiences of diverse populations.

This chapter explored the critical debates and gaps in succession planning literature, focusing on the interplay of global and local dynamics, the need for quantitative evidence, and emerging themes such as intersectionality and socio-economic factors. Key insights include:

- **Contradictions Between Global and Local Findings:**

While global studies emphasise structured governance and gender inclusivity, these practices are often absent in South African family businesses, where patriarchal norms and informal governance frameworks dominate (Murithi et al., 2020).

- **Need for Empirical Validation:**

Theoretical frameworks such as Human Capital and Gender Theories require quantitative evidence to validate their applicability in diverse cultural contexts.

- **Intersectionality and Socio-Economic Influences:**

Emerging themes highlight the importance of intersectional analyses and the role of socio-economic factors in shaping gendered leadership transitions. By addressing these debates and gaps, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of succession planning dynamics in South African family-owned businesses. It underscores the need for inclusive practices that challenge traditional norms and leverage the full potential of all family members, regardless of gender, race, or socio-economic status.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this study is designed to explore the moderating role of gender bias in the relationship between key succession planning determinants and leadership transitions within South African family-owned businesses. Grounded in theoretical insights from Human capital and Gender theories. The framework provides a structure for understanding how gender dynamics influence successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics.

2.9.1 Constructs and Hypotheses

The conceptual framework comprises three primary constructs: succession determinants, gender bias, and succession planning with gender bias acting as a moderating variable. Each construct is defined and operationalised as follows:

Succession Determinants:

Successor Preparation: Measures the skills, training, and experience provided to potential successors.

Planning-Control Activities*:* Includes governance structures, formal succession plans, and decision-making frameworks.

Cultural-Family Dynamics: Captures the influence of interpersonal relationships, family traditions, and socio-cultural norms.

Gender Bias: Operationalised as a moderating variable that influences the relationship between succession determinants and outcomes. Gender bias is assessed through survey items that capture perceptions of leadership suitability, opportunities for mentorship, and inclusion in decision-making.

Succession Planning:

.Succession Planning refers to the structured process of preparing and transitioning leadership roles within an organization, ensuring continuity, organizational sustainability, and long-term performance(Sharma et al., 2001).

2.9.2 Conceptual Model

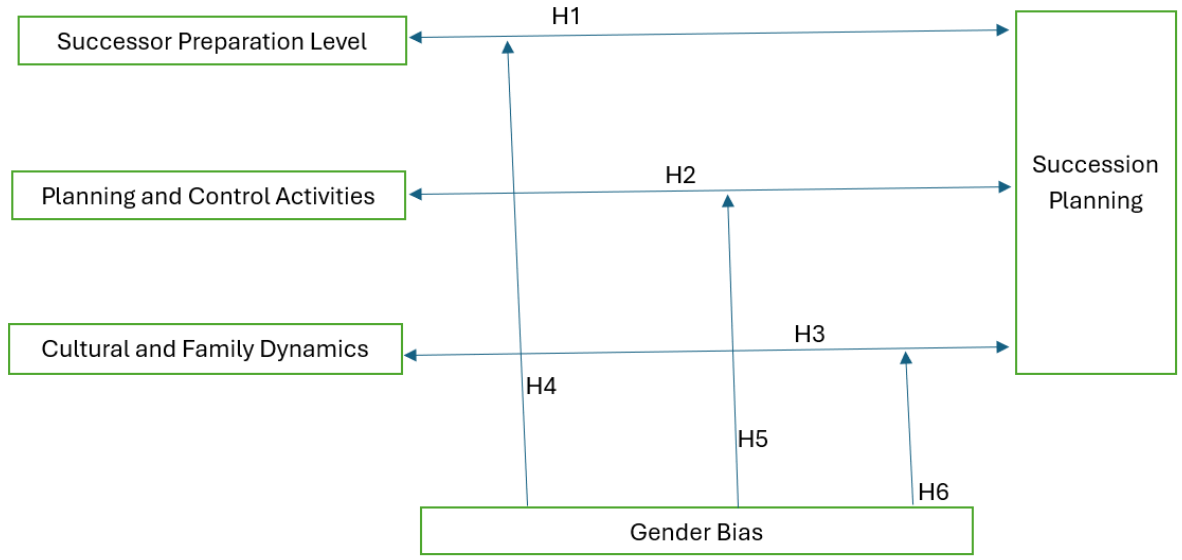


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Model Diagram

Source: Author's own creation

The conceptual model above visually represents the direct relationships between the succession determinants and the succession planning. The model also highlights the possible moderating role of gender bias to the direct relationships. The hypotheses in this study are derived from existing literature on succession planning in family-owned businesses (FOBs) and the influence of gender bias on leadership transitions. Research highlights that structured successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics are critical determinants of successful succession planning (Sharma et al., 2001). However, gender bias often moderates these relationships, affecting the ability of female successors to take on leadership roles (Eagly & Carli, 2003). The following hypotheses have been formulated based on these theoretical foundations:

2.9.2.1 Direct Relationships

- **Hypothesis1: There is a positive significant relationship between successor preparation level and succession planning.**

Successor preparation is widely recognized as a critical determinant of leadership transition success in family businesses. Studies suggest that mentorship, leadership training, and early involvement in decision-making contribute to effective succession (Eddleston et al., 2013). In a study of FOBs in South Africa, Urban and Nonkwelo (2022) found that well-prepared successors demonstrated stronger leadership performance post-transition. Therefore, it is expected that higher levels of successor preparation will enhance the effectiveness of succession planning

- **Hypothesis 2: There is a positive significant relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning.**

Planning-control activities, such as documented succession plans, governance frameworks, and transition policies, have been linked to higher succession success rates in FOBs (Chrisman et al., 2012). Formalized succession planning structures reduce leadership uncertainty and improve the transition process (Zellweger et al., 2012). Studies indicate that FOBs with well-structured planning mechanisms experience fewer succession-related conflicts and longer-term business sustainability (Handler, 1994)

- **Hypothesis 3: There is a positive significant relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning.**

Cultural and family dynamics play a significant role in succession planning, particularly in patriarchal societies where traditional norms influence successor selection (Ramadani et al., 2017). South African family businesses often operate within deeply embedded cultural expectations, where leadership is expected to remain within male family lines (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). Research suggests that harmonious family relationships, transparent communication, and alignment of values between generations improve succession success (Eddleston et al., 2013).

2.9.2.2 Moderating Effects of Gender Bias

- **Hypothesis 4: Gender bias moderates the relationship between successor preparation level and succession planning.**

Gender bias has been shown to negatively affect the succession outcomes of female successors, even when they possess equal or superior preparation compared to their male counterparts (Byrne et al., 2019). In South African FOBs, patriarchal values often override meritocratic selection criteria, meaning that even well-prepared female successors face resistance in leadership transitions (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

- **Hypothesis 5: Gender bias moderates the relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning.**

While structured succession planning policies are designed to promote objective leadership transitions, they often fail to counteract deeply entrenched gender biases in decision-making (Eagly & Wood, 2012). Research has found that even when FOBs implement formal succession plans, implicit gender biases can still lead to male-preferential selection practices (Terjesen et al., 2009).

- **Hypothesis 6: Gender bias moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning.**

Gender bias is deeply embedded in family and cultural expectations, particularly in traditional societies where women's leadership is viewed as disruptive to family norms (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). Even in cases where family support for succession is strong, women often face additional scrutiny or resistance, reducing the effectiveness of cultural-family dynamics as a determinant of succession success (Kammerlander et al., 2015)

2.10 Conclusion

The literature review presented in this chapter has provided a comprehensive analysis of the theoretical and empirical foundations of succession planning in family-owned businesses, with a particular focus on the moderating role of gender bias in South Africa. Drawing on established theories, this chapter has explored the critical determinants of succession planning, including successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics. Additionally, the chapter examined the pervasive influence of patriarchal norms and structural barriers that limit the participation of women in leadership transitions, offering a nuanced understanding of how these biases shape decision-making and outcomes

Key Insights include the following:

- Empirical Evidence: Findings from Chapter 4 reinforced the moderating role of gender bias across all three succession determinants, demonstrating how cultural-family dynamics and informal governance frameworks perpetuate patriarchal traditions (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). Quantitative analyses from global and local case studies illustrated the economic and organisational costs of gender-biased succession planning, including missed opportunities for innovation and reduced competitiveness (Franco et al., 2023).
- Debates and Gaps: The chapter identified key debates in the literature, particularly the contradictions between global best practices and local realities. It also highlighted the lack of quantitative evidence to support theoretical claims, calling for empirical research that examines the intersectionality of gender, race, and socio-economic factors in succession planning (Byrne et al., 2019).

Insights from this chapter underscore the urgent need for inclusive succession practices that challenge traditional norms and prioritise merit over gender. Implementing formal governance structures, fostering gender-diverse leadership, and adopting intersectional approaches are critical strategies for addressing systemic biases and ensuring sustainable leadership transitions (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010).

This chapter provides the foundation for the subsequent empirical analysis and discussion, linking theoretical frameworks to the research findings. By integrating global perspectives with the unique dynamics of South African family businesses, it establishes a robust framework for understanding and addressing the challenges of succession planning in a culturally diverse context. The study contributes to advancing theory and practice in the field, offering actionable insights for businesses and policymakers seeking to promote equitable and effective leadership transitions.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The research methodology is the backbone of any empirical study as it ensures that the research design, data collection methods, and data analysis are aligned with the study's objectives. Ezimma et al. (2019) used a survey research design to explore the barriers female successors face in family-owned businesses, focusing on gender bias and its effects on succession planning (Ezimma et al., 2019). In this chapter, a comprehensive methodology is developed to investigate the moderating influence of gender bias on the succession planning processes in South African family-owned businesses. The study examines how gender bias affects key succession determinants, including the preparation of successors, planning and control activities, and family dynamics.

In recent years, there has been a growing body of research focusing on the role of gender in business leadership. However, the unique challenges faced by family-owned businesses, particularly in patriarchal societies such as South Africa, are underexplored (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). This study seeks to fill this gap by using a quantitative research design to provide empirical evidence on how gender biases manifest in the succession planning of family businesses.

3.2 Research Paradigm

The research paradigm provides the philosophical foundation upon which the study is based. For this study, the positivist paradigm has been adopted, as it aligns with the objective of investigating the relationships between succession determinants, gender bias, and leadership outcomes in family-owned businesses. The positivist approach emphasizes objectivity, measurable phenomena, and the systematic testing of hypotheses, making it suitable for the quantitative design employed in this research (Cohen et al., 2018).

3.2.1 Ontology

Ontology refers to the nature of reality and what can be known about it. From a positivist perspective, reality is considered external, objective, and independent of human perception (Cupchik, 2001). In the context of this study, the phenomena under investigation such as succession planning, gender bias, and succession planning are treated as observable and measurable constructs that exist in the real world. This ontological stance allows for the development of quantifiable variables and the testing of relationships between variables (Greene et al., 2008).

3.2.2 Epistemology

Epistemology concerns the nature and scope of knowledge and how it can be acquired (Steup & Neta, 2005). Under positivism, knowledge is obtained through empirical observation and the application of the scientific method. In this study, knowledge is generated through the collection and analysis of numerical data, enabling the researcher to identify patterns, test hypotheses, and draw generalizable conclusions about the relationships between succession determinants and leadership outcomes. The use of structured questionnaires and statistical analysis reflects the epistemological commitment to objectivity and rigor.

3.2.3 Axiology

Axiology pertains to the role of values in research (Biedenbach & Jacobsson, 2016). In the positivist paradigm, researchers strive to maintain value neutrality to ensure objectivity. While recognizing that gender bias and cultural-family dynamics are inherently sensitive topics, the researcher adopts a detached stance, minimizing personal biases and ensuring impartiality in data collection, analysis, and interpretation. This commitment to neutrality enhances the credibility and reliability of the study's findings.

3.2.4 Justification for Positivism

The choice of the positivist paradigm is justified by the study's aim to test hypotheses and establish causal relationships between well-defined variables. This research seeks to quantitatively examine how gender bias moderates the relationships between succession determinants, such as successor preparation, planning activities, and leadership outcomes in South African family-owned businesses.

The positivist paradigm is particularly well-suited for studies that aim to achieve objectivity, generalizability, and replicability, key goals of this research. Positivism enables the use of quantitative methods like correlation and regression analysis to establish statistically significant relationships, ensuring that findings are not influenced by researcher bias (Creswell, 2018).

This approach is consistent with past studies in the field of family business succession planning and gender dynamics that have adopted quantitative methodologies. For example, Ramadani et al. (2017) conducted a quantitative study examining the influence of gender on leadership succession in family businesses across emerging economies, including South Africa and India.

Similarly, Franco et al. (2023) employed regression analysis to test the impact of gender bias on succession outcomes in Latin American family enterprises. In the South African context, Urban and Nonkwelo (2022) applied a positivist framework to analyse how patriarchal norms influence succession decisions, utilizing survey data from family-owned businesses to validate their hypotheses.

By aligning with these established quantitative studies, this research ensures methodological rigor and contributes to the growing body of empirical literature on gender bias in family business succession. The positivist approach enables the researcher to provide data-driven insights that are generalizable to the broader population of South African family businesses, offering reliable evidence for both academic and practical applications.

3.3 Research Design

Research design plays a pivotal role in guiding the structure of the study, ensuring that the research process is coherent and methodologically sound. For this study, a correlational research design was selected because it allows for the examination of the relationships between different variables without manipulating them. A correlational design is particularly suited to the study of succession planning in family businesses, where gender bias is a naturally occurring factor and cannot be manipulated without ethical concerns (Creswell, 2018).

In this study, the independent variable is gender bias, which is hypothesised to moderate the relationship between succession determinants (such as successor preparation, planning, and cultural dynamics) and succession outcomes. The correlational design allows for the exploration of these relationships using statistical techniques such as correlation coefficients and regression analysis to determine the strength and direction of the associations (Bryman, 2016). For instance, this design enables the researcher to explore how gender biases within family businesses influence the naturing of successors or the likelihood of female family members being considered for leadership roles.

One of the reasons for choosing a correlational design is that it accommodates the complexity of real-world business environments. In family-owned businesses, succession planning is influenced by multiple interrelated factors, including family dynamics, economic considerations, and external market forces (Sharma et al., 2001). A correlational design makes

it possible to assess these relationships in a real-world context without artificially controlling for extraneous variables.

This study also adopts a cross-sectional approach, meaning that data will be collected at a single point in time. The cross-sectional design allows the study to capture a snapshot of the current state of succession planning and gender bias in family-owned businesses. (Miller Skillander & Fowler, 2015).

By using a correlational, cross-sectional research design, the study ensures that the relationships between gender bias and succession outcomes were thoroughly examined while maintaining ethical integrity and feasibility.

3.4 Quantitative Research Approach

A quantitative research approach was used in this study to systematically investigate the moderating effect of gender bias on succession planning within family-owned businesses. Quantitative methods are chosen because they allow for the collection of numerical data, which can be analysed statistically to test the study's hypotheses. This approach is particularly effective when the research involves measuring attitudes, behaviours, and perceptions on a large scale (Mark et al., 1996).

Quantitative research is structured and objective, making it ideal for assessing relationships between variables such as gender bias and succession outcomes. The use of structured surveys and questionnaires enabled the researcher to collect standardised data from a large sample of businesses. This ensures that the findings are reliable and generalisable, which is essential for making valid inferences about the population of South African family-owned businesses (Bryman, 2016).

The decision to adopt a quantitative approach over qualitative methods was influenced by the study's need for generalisation (Polit & Beck, 2010). While qualitative approaches such as interviews or focus groups could provide in-depth insights into the personal experiences of business owners, they are less suitable for measuring the prevalence of gender bias across many family businesses. By contrast, quantitative research enables the researcher to quantify the extent to which gender bias affects succession planning and to compare these effects across different industries and regions.

Furthermore, the use of closed-ended questions in the survey ensures that the data collected was consistent and comparable across respondents. Likert-scale questions are particularly useful for capturing respondents' perceptions of gender roles in leadership succession, as they allow for the measurement of attitudes on a scale (Creswell, 2018). These scales provide a range of options that can be statistically analysed to determine trends and patterns in the data. Ultimately, the quantitative research approach provides the structure and objectivity necessary to address the study's research questions and hypotheses, ensuring that the findings are statistically robust and applicable to a wider population.

3.5 Sampling Approach

The study employed a stratified random sampling method to ensure representative coverage of family-owned businesses (FOBs) across various demographic segments. Participants were drawn from a national training database managed by a business advisory and enterprise training institute, which provided a comprehensive sampling frame of entrepreneurs actively engaged in business development programs. Given the structured nature of this database, it was possible to categorize participants based on business ownership, education level and geographic location, thereby enabling a stratified random sampling approach.

Initially, convenience sampling was considered due to concerns regarding accessibility and response rates. However, upon further evaluation, the availability of a well-maintained business training database justified the use of a randomized selection process, ensuring that the sample was representative and reduced selection bias. This approach strengthened the generalizability of the findings while maintaining the practical feasibility of participant recruitment.

Eligibility was further refined through the survey instrument. The survey design followed a structured format, see Appendix A3, which included a screening question to confirm whether the business was family-owned. Additionally, participants were asked to indicate their provincial location, capturing representation across South Africa’s nine provinces. This approach ensured that the sample included relevant family businesses while also providing insights into provincial distribution.

The sample for this study consists of South African family-owned businesses that meet specific inclusion and exclusion criteria. These criteria are designed to ensure that the sample is both

representative of the population and relevant to the research questions. The selection criteria are as follows:

- **Family-owned and operated:**

  The business must be owned and controlled by members of the same family, with family members actively involved in the management and decision-making processes. This criterion is essential because the study focuses on the dynamics of succession within family-owned businesses, where family relationships play a critical role in leadership transitions (Sharma et al., 2001).

- **Engagement in succession planning:**

  The business must either be in the process of succession planning or have completed a leadership transition within the past 10 years. This criterion ensures that the study focuses on businesses where succession is an active or recent concern, allowing for a more accurate examination of the effects of gender bias on succession outcomes. Businesses that have not engaged in succession planning are excluded from the study, as they would not provide relevant data on the research questions.

- **Business generational operational status:**

  The business must have been operational to the 2nd generation. This criterion was important because businesses with a longer operational history are more likely to have faced leadership transitions and succession challenges. Younger businesses may not have experienced the need for succession planning and are therefore excluded from the sample.

- **Geographic location:**

  The study focused on family-owned businesses located in South Africa. The geographic scope is limited to South Africa because the research aims to explore the specific cultural and societal influences on gender bias in a South African context. Businesses located outside of South Africa are excluded because the cultural dynamics and gender norms in other countries may differ significantly from those in South Africa, limiting the applicability of the findings (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010).

The rationale for these selection criteria is that they ensure the sample is both relevant and representative. By focusing on family-owned businesses that are actively engaged in

succession planning, the study can gather data that is directly related to the research questions. The sampling approach was selected due to its practicality and accessibility, allowing the researcher to target family business owners who were actively engaged in entrepreneurial training programs. The database provided a relevant pool of respondents who were likely to have knowledge of succession planning and gender bias within their businesses. Incorporating screening questions, in the study ensured that the data was drawn from eligible participants, improving the validity of the results.

The sampling frame was derived from a national business training database maintained by NEWSEASONZ (https://newseasonz.co.za), a registered enterprise advisory and development institute. Access to this dataset ensured structured sampling across all nine provinces and various business sectors. Due to ethical and confidentiality agreements with the institute and its clients, individual business details could not be publicly disclosed. However, stratified random sampling was employed to enhance representativeness across demographic and geographic variables, thereby reducing selection bias. Eligibility screening questions further ensured inclusion only of qualifying family-owned businesses. These measures align with research ethics protocols and enhance the study's methodological rigour.

3.6 Variables and Construct Alignment

This study is underpinned by a structured alignment between theoretical constructs, research questions, and the corresponding variables measured through the survey instrument. The constructs were derived from the literature review and conceptual framework, ensuring theoretical coherence.

Construct	Definition	Measured Variables (Survey Items)	Research Question Link
Successor Preparation	The level of education, experience, and readiness of potential successors	Formal education, business exposure, mentoring, training opportunities	RQ1: Influence of succession determinants
Planning and Control Activities	Formal structures and mechanisms guiding leadership transitions	Existence of succession plans, governance structures, transition policies	RQ1 and RQ2: Influence of determinants and moderating effect of gender bias
Cultural-Family Dynamics	Interpersonal relationships and family values shaping succession	Family support, communication patterns, decision-making practices	RQ1 and RQ2
Gender Bias (Moderator)	Attitudes and practices reflecting gender-based discrimination in leadership	Perceived fairness, access to leadership roles, treatment of female heirs	RQ2: Moderating effect of gender bias
Succession Planning (Outcome)	Effectiveness and structure of the leadership transition process	Preparedness, clarity of roles, strategic fit of successor	RQ1, RQ2, RQ3

Table 3.1: Variables and construct alignment table

Source: Researcher's own work

These variables were translated into measurable items in the structured questionnaire, allowing for statistical analysis of both direct and moderating relationships using correlation and regression models. The instrument was pre-tested for clarity and validity, enhancing construct alignment and data reliability.

3.7 Research Instrument

The questionnaire consists of closed-ended questions and Likert-scale items that capture respondents' perceptions of gender bias, succession planning activities, and family dynamics. Closed-ended questions were used to ensure that the data is consistent and comparable across respondents, while Likert-scale items allow for the measurement of attitudes and perceptions on a continuous scale. This combination of question types ensures that the data collected was both comprehensive and easy to analyse statistically (Bryman, 2016).

Before the questionnaire was distributed, a pilot testing was conducted to ensure that the questions are clear, relevant, and easy for respondents to understand. Pilot testing is essential for identifying any potential issues with the questionnaire, such as ambiguous wording or

overly complex questions (Creswell, 2018). Based on the feedback from the pilot test, the questionnaire was revised and finalised before it was distributed to the full sample.

The questionnaire was distributed electronically via email and Qualtrics online survey platform. Online distribution was preferred because it allowed the study to reach a geographically dispersed sample, including businesses in both urban and rural areas. Additionally, online surveys are cost-effective and time-efficient, allowing for the collection of a large amount of data within a relatively short timeframe (Miller Skillander & Fowler, 2015). To encourage participation, follow-up emails and reminders were sent, and participants were assured that their responses will remain confidential and anonymous.

3.7.1 Data Collection Process

The survey was distributed online through a link sent to participants via the training database. The instrument included structured questions to collect data on:

• Business Ownership, a screening question was used to confirmed whether the business was family-owned, see Appendix A3, questions focused on business ownership.

• Provincial Location question included to ensure participants were selected based on their business's location from South Africa's nine provinces, ensuring geographic diversity in the sample, see Appendix A3, questions focused on business location

• Gender Bias and Succession Planning questions, captured participants' perceptions of gender bias and its influence on leadership transitions, see Appendix A3, questions focused on gender

The online format facilitated broader geographic reach, enabling participation from all provinces while maintaining anonymity and convenience for respondents.

The reliance on a convenience sampling method introduced potential bias, as participation was limited to those included in the training database and willing to respond to the survey. Furthermore, while the inclusion of screening questions added rigor, the absence of industry or size-based stratification limited the ability to generalize findings across all South African family-owned businesses. These limitations are acknowledged and considered in the interpretation of results.

3.7.2 Scale Development and Refinement

The initial survey items were designed based on adaptations of validated scales from previous literature, tailored to the context of South African family-owned businesses. However, during

the reliability analysis, some constructs initially produced Cronbach's Alpha scores below the acceptable threshold of 0.70 (Nunnally, 1978).

To address this issue, the refinement steps below were adopted:

Item Removal and Recoding: Items with low item-total correlations were reviewed and removed where necessary.

Item Addition from Other Constructs: Additional items from related constructs were incorporated to improve internal consistency, ensuring that each scale reliably measured its intended construct (Diamantopoulos et al., 2012).

The refined constructs demonstrated acceptable to excellent reliability based on Cronbach's Alpha scores, confirming their suitability for hypothesis testing and moderated regression analysis (Field, 2013). The adjustments were made to remove low-performing items and incorporating related items were methodologically justified to ensure internal consistency without compromising the constructs' theoretical integrity. This iterative process resulted in the following Cronbach's Alpha scores, demonstrating improved reliability for each construct:

Construct	Survey Items	Measurement	Final Cronbach's Alpha	Source of Scale
Successor Preparation	Training received, mentorship opportunities, and readiness for leadership roles	5-point Likert scale	0.702	Sharma et al. (2003); Chrisman et al. (2018)
Planning-Control Activities	Presence of governance structures, succession policies, and formal frameworks	Binary (yes/no) and Likert	0.812	Le Breton-Miller et al. (2004); Zellweger et al. (2012)
Cultural-Family Dynamics	Role of family traditions, interpersonal relationships, and cultural expectations	5-point Likert scale	0.710	Eddleston & Kellermanns (2007); Ramadani et al. (2017)
Gender Bias (Moderator)	Perceptions of gender roles in leadership and barriers faced by women	Composite score	0.861	Eagly & Karau (2002); Byrne et al. (2019)
Succession Outcomes	Effectiveness of leadership transitions, measured by performance and satisfaction	Quantitative performance	0.872	Handler (1994); Sharma et al. (2003)

Table 3.2: Construct operational table

Source: Researcher's own work

3.8 Measurement Validity and Reliability

Ensuring validity and reliability is essential in quantitative research to confirm that the measurement instruments accurately capture the intended constructs and produce consistent results (Sarstedt et al., 2014). This section discusses the strategies employed in this study to establish validity and reliability in measuring succession planning determinants, gender bias, and leadership transitions in family-owned businesses (FOBs) in South Africa.

Validity refers to the extent to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure (Bagozzi et al., 1991)Three key types of validity were considered in this study: construct validity, content validity, and criterion validity. Construct validity assesses whether the survey instrument adequately captures the theoretical constructs under investigation. To ensure construct validity: The questionnaire items were adapted from previously validated scales in family business and gender studies (Daspit et al., 2016).The study's theoretical framework, incorporating Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories, informed the measurement of key constructs such as successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics to ensure alignment with established literature. A pilot study was conducted with a small sample of family business owners to assess whether respondents interpreted the items as intended. Feedback was used to refine unclear wording and improve question clarity.

- **Content Validity**

Content validity refers to whether the measurement instrument fully represents all aspects of the concepts being studied (Straub et al., 2004). To enhance content validity, the questionnaire was developed based on an extensive review of literature related to succession planning and gender dynamics in family businesses. expert opinions from academics specializing in entrepreneurship and family business research were solicited to evaluate whether the survey items effectively measured the intended constructs. The survey design was aligned with prior empirical studies to ensure coverage of all relevant factors influencing succession planning in FOBs.

- **Criterion Validity**

Criterion validity assesses whether the survey instrument correlates with external measures known to be related to the constructs being assessed (Clark & Watson, 2019). In this study:
The selection of independent variables (e.g., successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics) was based on prior empirical findings demonstrating their

relevance in predicting succession planning outcomes. The study design ensured that the measures used had documented predictive power in related research on family business succession and gender biases. By integrating validated scales, theoretical alignment, expert review, and pilot testing, the study ensured that the measurement instrument accurately represented the theoretical constructs under investigation.

- **Reliability**

Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of the measurement instrument over repeated applications (Cronbach, 1951)A reliable instrument ensures that responses remain consistent across different contexts and time periods (Nunnally, 1978). To ensure reliability in this study, the questionnaire was designed with clear, standardized items to minimize misinterpretation and improve response consistency. Internal consistency reliability was tested through preliminary pilot testing, ensuring that all items within each construct were aligned and measured the same underlying concept.

The survey instrument incorporated multiple-item scales for each construct (e.g., multiple questions assessing successor preparation and planning-control activities) to enhance measurement reliability. By implementing these measures, the study ensured that the research instrument was both valid and reliable, enabling meaningful analysis in subsequent chapters.

3.9 Data Analysis

Once the data was collected, it was analysed using a combination of descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The primary goal of the data analysis was to examine the relationships between gender bias and succession planning outcomes, while controlling for other variables such as industry, geographic location, and business size. The data analysis process was broken down into several key steps:

3.9.1 Data Preparation and Cleaning

Before conducting any statistical analyses, the data was prepared and cleaned to ensure its accuracy and completeness. This involved checking for missing data, identifying outliers, and ensuring that all responses were valid. Missing data was handled using appropriate imputation techniques, such as replacing missing values with the mean or median, depending on the nature of the data (Bryman, 2016). Any extreme outliers that could distort the results were addressed by either removing them or adjusting the data using statistical techniques.

3.9.2 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics was used to summarise the key characteristics of the sample, such as the average size of the businesses, the proportion of male versus female successors, and the distribution of businesses across different industries and regions. Measures such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and frequency distributions provided an overview of the data and highlight any patterns or trends that were relevant to the research questions (Creswell, 2018).

3.9.3 Correlation Analysis

The first inferential statistical technique used was correlation analysis, to measure the strength and direction of the relationships between gender bias and the key succession determinants (e.g., successor preparation, family dynamics, planning and control activities). Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) was used to determine the degree of association between these variables. A positive correlation would suggest that higher levels of gender bias are associated with greater challenges in succession planning for female family members, while a negative correlation would indicate the opposite (Bryman, 2016).

3.9.4 Multiple Regression Analysis

To assess the moderating effects of gender bias on succession outcomes, multiple regression analysis was employed. This approach enabled the researcher to evaluate the impact of gender bias on the dependent variable (succession planning) while accounting for the influence of multiple independent variables, including successor preparation level, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics. By incorporating interaction terms, the analysis examined how gender bias moderated these relationships.

- **Moderation Analysis Approach**

The study utilized a regression-based moderation analysis framework, following the interaction term methodology recommended by Aiken et al. (1991). Interaction terms were created by multiplying the independent variables (e.g., successor preparation level) with the moderating variable (gender bias). The inclusion of these interaction terms allowed the researcher to test whether gender bias significantly influenced the strength and direction of the relationships between the independent variables and succession planning.

Key steps in the moderation analysis included:

Testing Main Effects: The direct effects of successor preparation level, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics on succession planning were first established.
Interaction Effects: Interaction terms (e.g., INTER_SPL_GB) were added to the regression models to evaluate moderation effects.
Model Evaluation: Changes in R^2 (ΔR^2) were assessed to determine whether the interaction terms improved the explanatory power of the models. Significance levels of interaction coefficients ($p < 0.05$) were used to confirm moderation effects.

- **Justification for the Approach**

The interaction term methodology was selected for its flexibility and robustness in detecting moderation effects within a regression framework. This approach also aligns with established practices for examining conditional effects in social sciences (Aiken et al., 1991). The use of SPSS facilitated efficient computation and interpretation of results, ensuring the reliability and validity of the findings.

3.10 Linking Methodology to Hypotheses

The hypotheses developed in Chapter 2 provide the foundation for the study's empirical investigation, guiding the methodological approach used to examine succession planning in South African family-owned businesses. The model is designed to test both direct relationships between succession determinants (independent variables) and succession planning outcomes (dependent variable) and the moderating role of gender bias in these relationships. To ensure empirical rigor, the study employs multiple regression analysis for direct relationships and hierarchical regression analysis for moderation effects, as outlined in Chapter 4.

The first set of hypotheses investigates the direct positive relationship between each succession determinant and succession planning:

- **Hypothesis1**: There is a positive significant relationship between successor preparation level and succession planning.
- **Hypothesis 2**: There is a positive significant relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning.
- **Hypothesis 3**: There is a positive significant relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning.

The second set of hypotheses examines whether gender bias moderates the relationships between succession determinants and succession planning:

- **Hypothesis 4**: Gender bias moderates the relationship between successor preparation level and succession planning.
- **Hypothesis 5**: Gender bias moderates the relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning.
- **Hypothesis 6**: Gender bias moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning.

Multiple regression analysis was used to investigates the direct positive relationship between each succession determinant and succession planning, while hierarchical regression analysis with interaction terms was used to assess the moderating effects of gender bias. SPSS software was used for all statistical analyses, ensuring standardized and reliable computations.
This methodological framework ensures that the research findings are statistically valid, generalisable, and aligned with best practices in family business succession research. The results, presented in Chapter 4, provided empirical insights into the role of gender bias in South African family-owned business succession planning.
These hypotheses shape the choice of statistical techniques and survey design, ensuring alignment between research objectives and data analysis.

The final step in the data analysis process involved interpreting the results of the statistical tests. The findings were interpreted in relation to the study's hypotheses and research questions, with particular attention given to the strength and significance of the relationships between gender bias and succession outcomes. The results were also compared to findings from previous research to identify any similarities or discrepancies, and to assess the broader implications for family business succession planning in South Africa.

By employing these statistical techniques, the study ensures that the findings are robust, reliable, and able to provide meaningful insights into how gender bias affects succession planning in South African family-owned businesses.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

Given the sensitive nature of the study, several ethical considerations were addressed to ensure that the research was conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. These ethical

considerations included obtaining informed consent, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, and adhering to ethical guidelines for social science research.

Informed Consent: All participants in the study were required to provide informed consent before participating. Informed consent ensured that participants understood the purpose of the study, their role in the research, and how their data will be used. Participants were provided with a consent form that outlines the objectives of the research, the procedures involved, and any potential risks or benefits. They were also informed that their participation was voluntary and that they had the right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty (Mark et al., 1996). By ensuring that participants were fully informed, the study respected their autonomy and right to make an informed decision about their involvement.

Confidentiality and Anonymity: Given the potentially sensitive nature of the data being collected regarding family dynamics and gender bias, measures were taken to ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of participants. Personal identifying information was not collected or linked to the survey responses. Instead, participants were assigned a unique identification code, ensuring that their responses remain anonymous. The data will be stored securely on encrypted servers, and access to the data will be restricted to the research team. These measures are essential for protecting the privacy of participants and ensuring that their responses cannot be traced back to them (Bryman, 2016).

Ethics Approval: The study has been reviewed and approved by the Wits Business School ethics committee, ensuring that it complies with ethical guidelines for conducting research in the social sciences, see Appendix A1. The ethics review process ensured that the research was conducted in a manner that respected the rights and welfare of participants, and that potential risks were minimised. Any ethical issues that arise during the study will be addressed in consultation with the ethics committee to ensure that the research remains compliant with ethical standards (Creswell, 2018).

By adhering to these ethical considerations, the study ensures that participants' rights are respected and that the research was conducted in an ethical and responsible manner.

3.12 Delimitations

Delimitations refer to the boundaries that have been set to narrow the scope of the study and focus on the research questions of interest. These delimitations were essential for ensuring that the study is manageable and that the research objectives can be achieved within the available time and resources.

Geographic Scope of the study is limited to South African family-owned businesses, which means that the findings may not be generalisable to family businesses in other countries. The decision to focus on South Africa was made because the study seeks to explore the unique cultural and societal influences on gender bias in a South African context. While the findings may provide insights that are relevant to other cultural contexts, the primary focus is on South African businesses (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022).

The study specifically focuses on the role of gender bias in succession planning, rather than exploring other forms of bias that may also affect leadership transitions (e.g., age, race, or socio-economic status). This focus was chosen to allow for a more in-depth examination of how gender dynamics influence succession outcomes, but it also limits the study's ability to address other important issues related to succession planning (Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). Future research could expand the scope to examine other forms of bias in family businesses.

The study used a cross-sectional design, meaning that data was collected at a single point in time. This provided a snapshot of the current state of succession planning in family-owned businesses but did not capture how gender dynamics may change over time. While a cross-sectional design is practical for this study, a longitudinal study could provide deeper insights into how gender bias evolves throughout the succession process (Creswell, 2018).

3.13 Conclusion

In conclusion, this chapter has outlined the research methodology used to investigate the moderating role of gender bias in succession planning within South African family-owned businesses. The study employs a correlational research design and uses a quantitative research approach to collect data from a stratified random sample of businesses. This methodology ensures that the findings are both reliable and generalisable to the broader population of family-owned businesses in South Africa.

The chapter also addressed important ethical considerations, including informed consent, confidentiality, and anonymity, which are essential for ensuring the privacy and protection of participants. In addition, the delimitations and limitations of the study were discussed, providing transparency regarding the scope of the research and potential weaknesses.

The next chapter will present the findings from the data analysis, offering empirical evidence on the relationship between gender bias and succession planning in South African family-owned businesses.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of data collected and used to explore the moderating effects of gender bias on succession planning in South African family-owned businesses. The data set was exported from the Qualtrics platform in SPSS format for hypothesis testing (Yockey, 2011). At the outset, a rigorous data integrity check was conducted to address errors, coding misalignment, and incomplete responses to ensure data quality (Field, 2013). The analysis in this chapter is structured as follows:

- Data cleaning and preparation.
- Validity and reliability testing.
- Descriptive statistics.
- Hypothesis testing using moderated regression analysis.

A total of 73 valid responses were analysed, focusing on the constructs of successor preparation, planning-control activities, cultural-family dynamics, gender bias, and succession planning.

4.2 Data cleaning and preparation

To ensure the accuracy and validity of the data, several data cleaning steps were performed:

4.2.1 Missing Value Analysis

Following Rubin (1976)'s guidelines, listwise deletion was applied to handle missing values. Responses with more than 10% missing data were excluded, resulting in the removal of 29 cases out of the initial 102 responses. For the remaining data, missing values were minimal and did not significantly affect the analysis.

4.2.2 Unengaged Responses

Participants with standard deviation values below 0.5 were considered unengaged and subsequently removed, as recommended by (Field, 2013). The final dataset consisted of 73 valid responses.

4.2.3 Outlier Detection

The data was analysed for outliers, and no significant outliers were identified.

4.3 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics were computed to provide an overview of the key constructs and demographic characteristics of the participants. This analysis includes measures such as mean, median, standard deviation, range, minimum, and maximum values to understand the distribution of responses.

4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics for Constructs

Table 4.1 presents the descriptive statistics for the main constructs, including successor preparation level, planning-control activities, cultural-family dynamics, gender bias, and succession planning.

Construct	N	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min	Max
Cultural-Family Dynamics	73	4.00	4.00	0.42	2.40	2.40	4.80
Planning-Control Activities	73	3.44	3.50	0.69	3.25	1.00	4.25
Succession Planning	73	2.68	2.83	0.62	2.33	1.50	3.83
Gender Bias	73	2.83	2.83	0.36	1.96	2.20	4.17
Successor Preparation Level	73	3.99	4.25	0.70	3.50	1.50	5.00

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics

Source: primary data

- The Cultural-Family Dynamics construct shows a relatively high mean score (4.00), suggesting that family traditions and cultural expectations strongly influence succession processes.
- Planning-Control Activities had a moderate mean of 3.44, reflecting the variability in governance structures and formal decision-making frameworks across businesses.
- The Gender Bias score (mean = 2.83) indicates a moderate level of perceived gender inequality in leadership opportunities.

Successor Preparation Level showed a higher mean (3.99), suggesting that mentorship and training programs were present for potential successors in most businesses.

4.3.2 Combined Descriptive Statistics for Demographics

Table 4.2 combines the demographic characteristics of the participants, including ownership, province, generation of the business, education, age, gender, and race.

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min	Max
Ownership	73	1.06	1.00	0.23	1	1	2
Province	73	3.84	3.00	2.86	8	1	9
Generation	73	1.90	2.00	0.79	2	1	3
Education	73	4.37	5.00	1.51	5	2	7
Age	73	4.42	4.00	0.94	3	3	6
Gender	73	1.57	2.00	0.52	2	1	3
Race	73	1.83	1.00	1.16	3	1	4

Table 4.2: Combined Descriptive Constructs

Source: primary data

- Ownership: Most businesses (mean = 1.06) were family-owned, as indicated by the minimum and median values.
- Province: Participants were distributed across all nine provinces, with Gauteng showing the highest representation.
- Generation: The mean of 1.90 suggests that the sample predominantly included first- and second-generation businesses.
- Education: Respondents exhibited high educational attainment, with most having completed at least a four-year degree or higher.
- Age: Participants primarily fell within the 36–55 age range, highlighting their prime working years.
- Gender: The gender distribution was slightly male dominated (mean = 1.57), aligning with known gender disparities in leadership roles.
- Race: The sample was predominantly African (mean = 1.83), reflecting South Africa's diverse socio-economic demographics.

The descriptive statistics provide a comprehensive overview of the study sample, highlighting both the key constructs under investigation and the demographic characteristics of participants. This analysis establishes a solid foundation for the subsequent validity testing and hypothesis testing presented.

4.4 The Demographics of the participants

This section presents the demographic characteristics of the study's participants which includes. gender, age-group, level of education, population race, Province, Generation of the business and business ownership.

4.4.1 The Gender Distribution

The sample comprised respondents from both genders, with a majority identifying as male (55%) and the remainder as female (45%). This distribution reflects the traditionally male-dominated nature of leadership in family-owned businesses. However, the representation of female respondents indicates a gradual shift toward inclusivity in succession planning discussions.

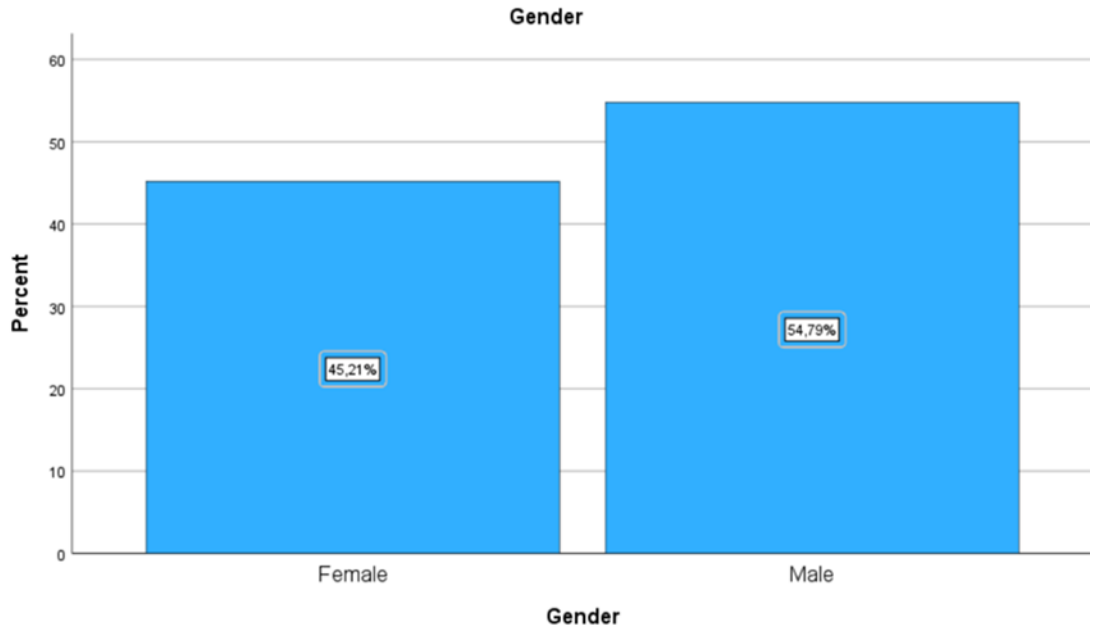


Figure 4.1: Respondent gender

Source: primary data

4.4.2 The age Distribution

Respondents' ages were categorized into four groups: 26–35 years (16%), 36– 45 years (40%), 46 – 55 years (29%) 56 and above 50 years (16%). The age distribution highlights that a significant proportion of respondents are in their prime working years (36 – 45 years), emphasizing the importance of succession planning for sustained leadership.

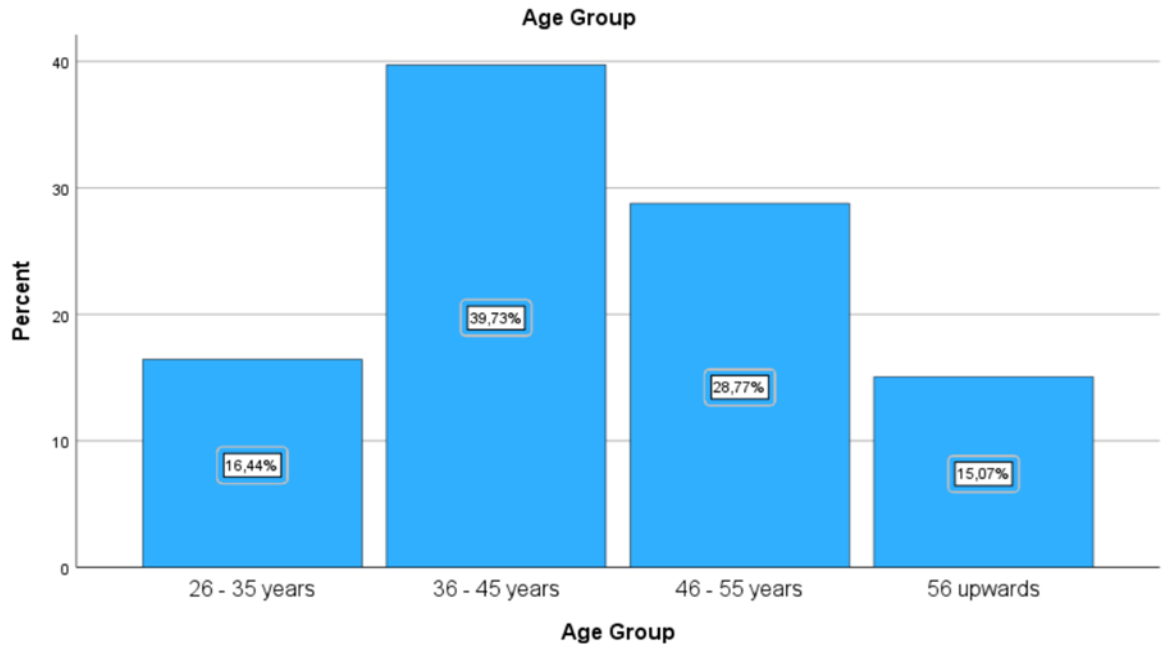


Figure 4.2: Respondent age group

Source: primary data

4.4.3 Racial Demographics

he racial composition of respondents included African (59%), White (19%), Asian (5%), and Coloured (16%). These proportions are reflective of South Africa's diverse socio-economic landscape, indicating that succession planning dynamics may be influenced by cultural factors inherent to each demographic group.

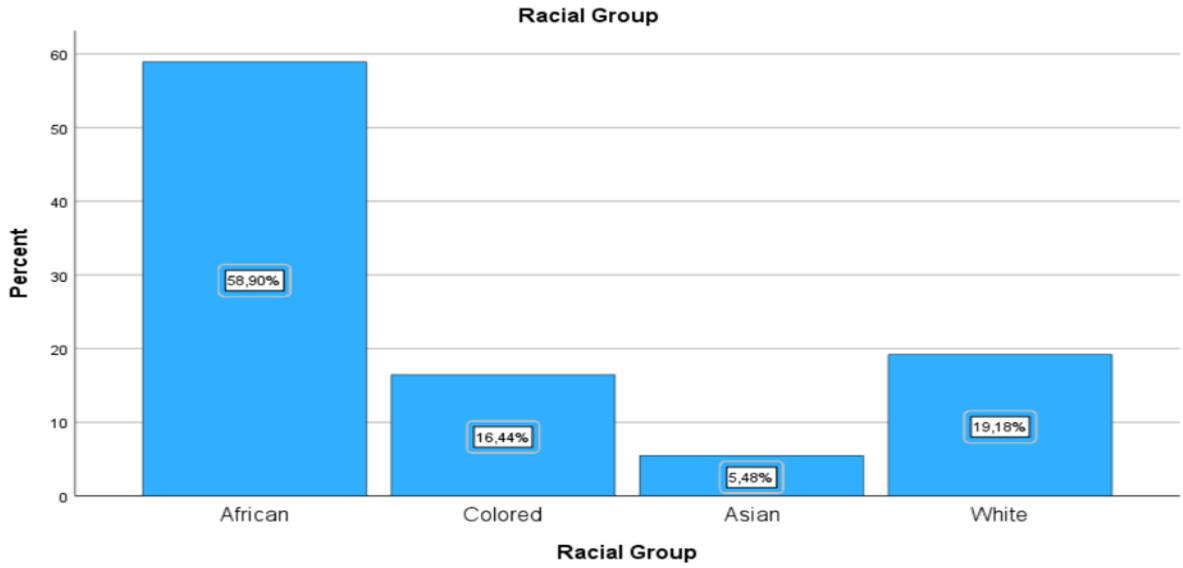


Figure 4.3: Respondent racial group

Source: primary data

4.4.4 Education Level

Education levels were classified into six categories [1]: Matric/Grade 12 (16%), Some post-secondary education (18%), Diploma/Higher certificate (10%), Bachelor's degree (26%), Honours Degree/Postgraduate Diploma (29%), and Doctorate (1%). Most respondents had attained tertiary education, showcasing the growing emphasis on formal education as a prerequisite for leadership roles in family businesses.

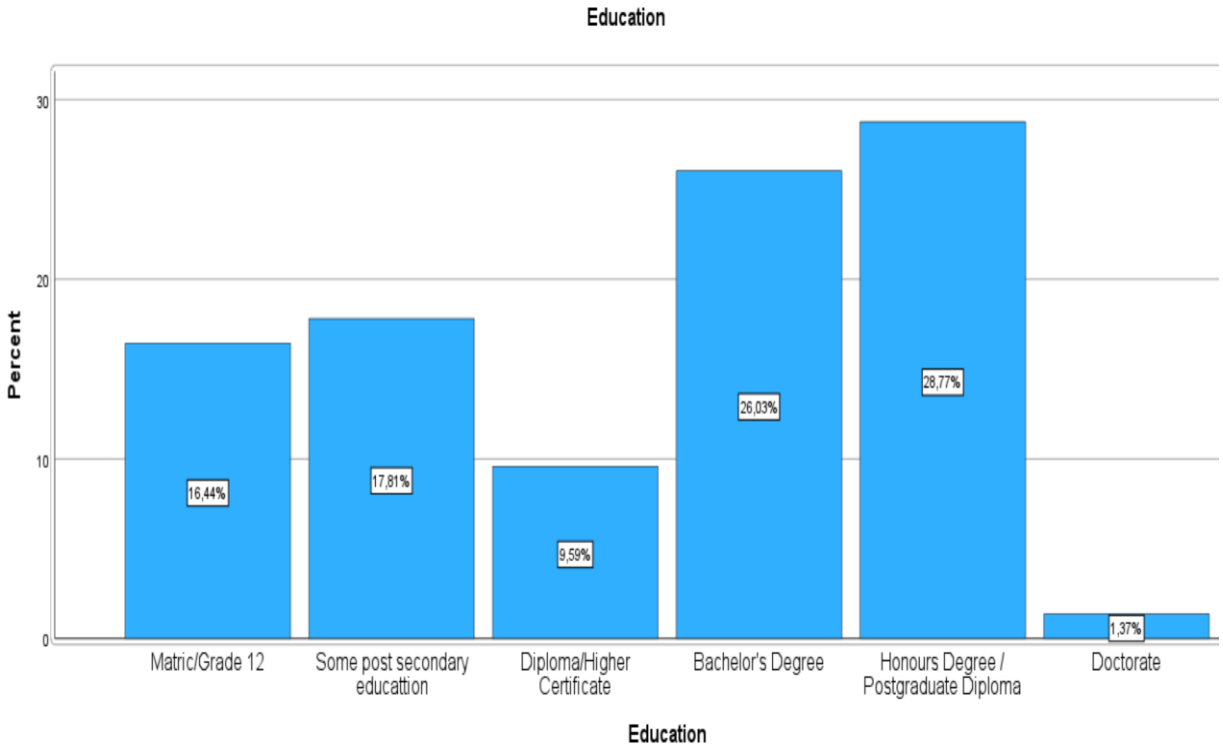


Figure 4.4: Respondent education group

Source: primary data

4.4.5 Ownership

The study analysed the ownership structure of family businesses. Family ownership accounted for 95% and non-ownership 5%. The dominance of family ownership emphasizes the need for carefully designed succession plans to ensure business continuity from one generation to the next.

[1] *"Education levels were recategorized into six categories to align with South African educational standards and better reflect the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). Most respondents had attained tertiary qualifications, showcasing the growing emphasis on formal education in family businesses."*[1]

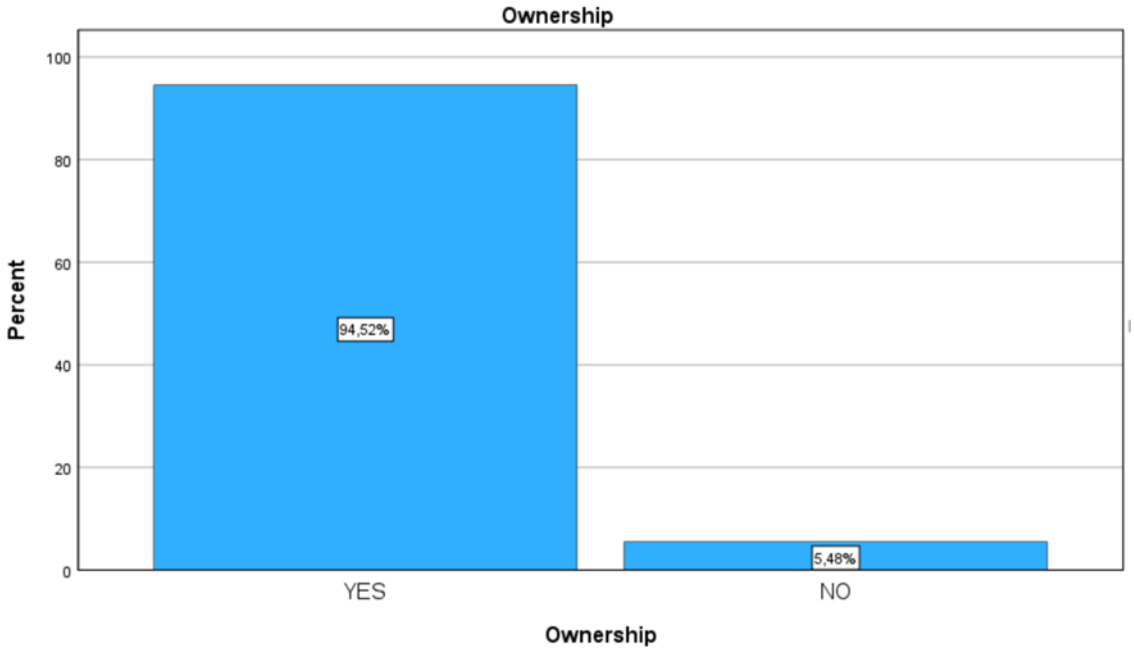


Figure 4.5: Respondent business ownership

Source: primary data

4.4.6 Business Generation

The respondents were asked about the generation currently managing their family businesses. Results indicated that first-generation businesses comprised 36% of the sample, second-generation businesses 38%, and third or subsequent generations 26%. The data suggest that succession planning is most critical for first- and second-generation businesses as they establish continuity.

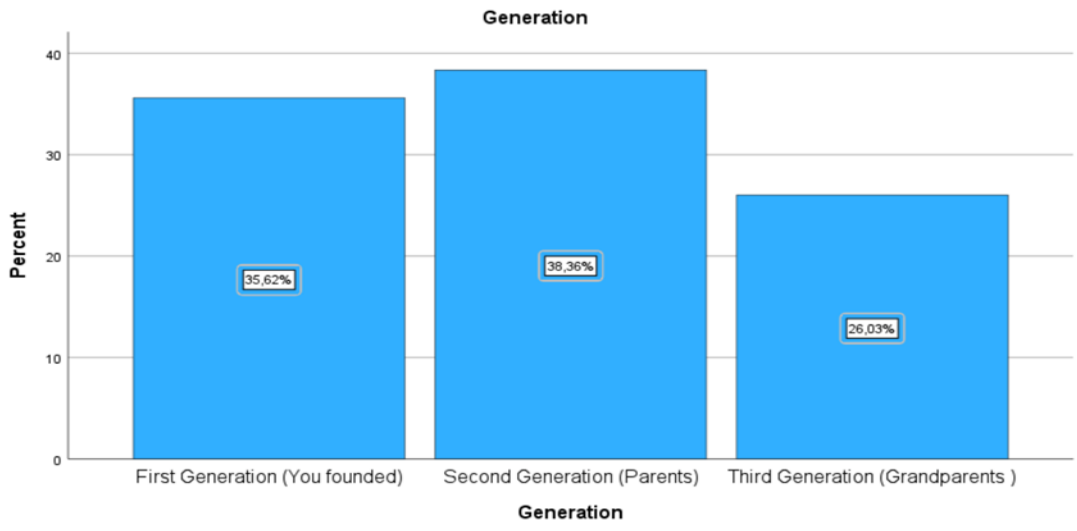


Figure 4.6: Respondent business generation

Source: primary data

4.4.7 Provincial Distribution

Respondents were distributed across South Africa's nine provinces, with the highest representation from Gauteng (34%) and a second sport being shared equally by Western Cape (12%) and Mpumalanga (12%), Free State (10%), KwaZulu-Natal and North West both on (8%), Eastern Cape and Limpopo on (7%) followed by the Northen Cape being the lowest (1%). The distribution highlights the concentration of family-owned businesses in the country's major economic hubs.

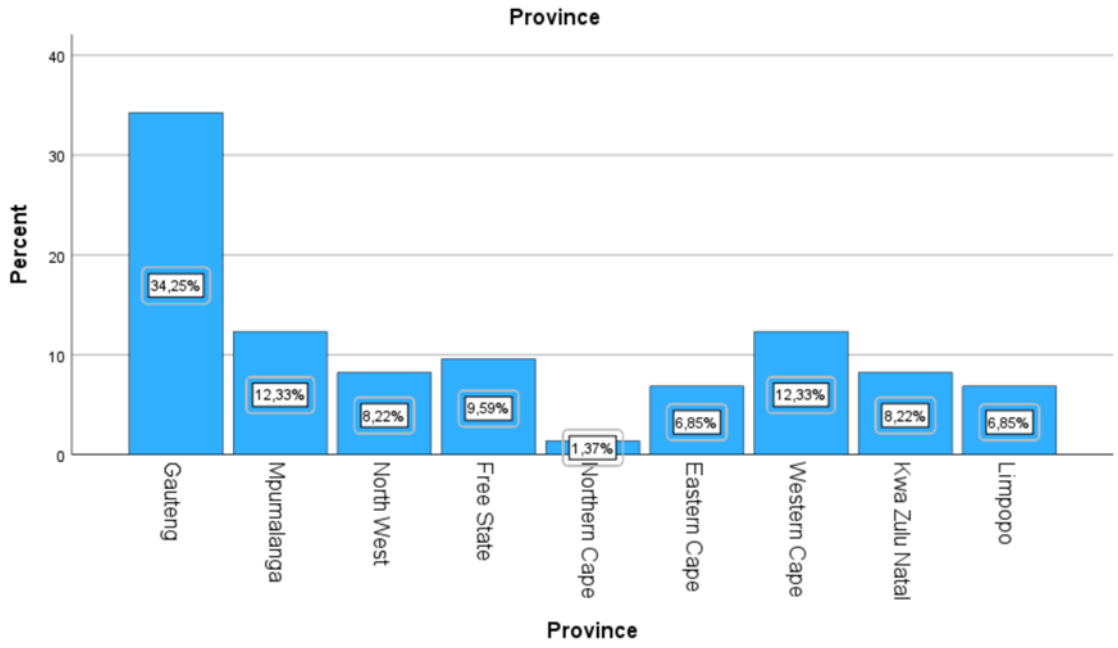


Figure 4.7: Respondent province

Source: primary data

4.5 Validity and Reliability Testing

4.5.1 Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which a research instrument accurately measures the constructs it intends to assess (Sarstedt et al., 2014) In this study, construct validity was evaluated using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), which examined the factor structure and dimensionality of the study variables: Succession Planning (SP), Gender Bias (GB), Planning-Control Activities (PCA), Successor Preparation Level (SPL), and Cultural-Family Dynamics (CFD).To assess the appropriateness of the dataset for factor analysis, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity were conducted. The KMO result was 0.692, which is slightly below the ideal threshold of 0.70, yet still acceptable for factor analysis

in social sciences (Pallant, 2020) Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was significant ($\chi^2 = 78.958$, df = 10, $p < 0.001$), indicating that the correlation matrix was appropriate for factor analysis.

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		,692
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	78,958
	df	10
	Sig.	<,001

Table 4.3: Combined Constructs KMO and Bartlett's Test

Source: primary data

Factor Structure and Construct Validity

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was applied with Varimax rotation, and the results indicated that two components were extracted, explaining 69.44% of the total variance. The first factor (46.85% variance explained) grouped the primary succession planning determinants (SP, SPL, PCA, CFD), while the second factor (22.59% variance explained) represented Gender Bias (GB). This confirms that Gender Bias is conceptually distinct from the other constructs, validating its role as a moderator in subsequent analyses.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2,343	46,853	46,853	2,343	46,853	46,853	2,343	46,853	46,853
2	1,129	22,589	69,442	1,129	22,589	69,442	1,129	22,589	69,442
3	,651	13,014	82,455						
4	,515	10,307	92,763						
5	,362	7,237	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 4.4: Combined Constructs Total Variance Explained

Source: primary data

The Rotated Component Matrix further confirms construct validity by showing strong factor loadings (above 0.60) for all variables. Succession Planning (SP) unexpectedly loaded alongside succession determinants, which is likely due to its conceptual overlap with these

predictors in the survey instrument. Gender Bias (GB) loaded separately (0.945), reinforcing its distinct theoretical role.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	1	2
Successor_Preperation_Level	,710	
Planning_Control_Activities	,841	
Cultural_Family_Dynamics	,698	
Gender_Bias		,945
Succession_Planning	,801	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 2 iterations.

Table 4.5: Combined Constructs Rotated Component Matrix

Source: primary data

Communalities and Item Validity

Communality values indicate how well each survey item correlates with its respective construct. The majority of variables displayed acceptable communalities (above 0.50), confirming that they contribute significantly to the extracted factors (Field, 2013). Gender Bias (GB) had the highest communality (0.945), while Successor Preparation Level (SPL) had the lowest (0.595), suggesting potential measurement refinement in future studies.

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Successor_Preperation_Level	1,000	,595
Planning_Control_Activities	1,000	,707
Cultural_Family_Dynamics	1,000	,633
Gender_Bias	1,000	,894
Succession_Planning	1,000	,643

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 4.6: Combined Constructs Communalities

Source: primary data

The EFA results confirmed the construct validity of the study measures by: Demonstrating clear factor separation between Gender Bias and succession determinants. Explaining 69.44% of (Sarstedt et al., 2014) . Ensuring strong factor loadings and communalities, supporting measurement reliability.

Although Succession Planning (SP) loading with predictors requires further investigation, the theoretical distinction remains intact for regression analysis. These findings validate the study's construct measures, ensuring they are appropriate for subsequent hypothesis testing.

4.5.2 Cronbach's Alpha and Construct Reliability Testing

To ensure the robustness of the variables used in hypothesis testing, a rigorous reliability analysis has been conducted for the five constructs identified as key determinants of succession planning: Successor Preparation Level (SPL), Planning and Control Activities (PCA), Cultural-Family Dynamics (CFD), Gender Bias (GB), and Succession Planning (SP). Each construct underwent Cronbach's Alpha reliability testing, with all achieving scores above the widely accepted threshold of 0.7, indicating strong internal consistency (Pearson & Lumpkin, 2011) Initially, some constructs produced scores below the acceptable threshold of 0.7 (Nunnally, 1978).To address this issue, a systematic review of the inter-item correlations and conceptual alignment of the survey items was undertaken. The following steps were implemented:

- **Item Removal** (Gender Bias)

For the Gender Bias construct, items with low inter-item correlations and item-total correlations were removed to improve reliability. The number of items was reduced from 5 to 3, resulting in an improved Cronbach's Alpha score. Final Cronbach's Alpha: 0.861

- **Item Addition** (Cultural-Family Dynamics and Successor Preparation)

Items from the Planning-Control Activities construct were reviewed and selected for inclusion in other related constructs (Cultural-Family Dynamics and Successor Preparation Level) based on their conceptual alignment and positive inter-item correlations. These adjustments were made to strengthen the reliability of constructs while maintaining theoretical coherence.

Construct	Initial Cronbach's Alpha	Action Taken	Final Cronbach's Alpha	Notes
Successor Preparation Level	0.499	Added 1 item (Q11_PCA) from Planning-Control & Q14_SP	0.702	Items added based on inter-item correlation matrix.
Cultural-Family Dynamics	0.223	Added 2 items (Q11_PCA, Q12_PCA) from Planning-Control	0.710	Strong correlation with the existing items.
Gender Bias	0.556	Reduced from 5 items to 3 items	0.861	Items with low correlations were removed.

Table 4.7: Details of Adjustments and Scores Before and After

Source: primary data

Justification for Adjustments

Theoretical Alignment: Items added from the Planning-Control Activities construct were conceptually relevant to the target constructs (Cultural-Family Dynamics and Successor Preparation Level). For instance, Q11_PCA (presence of governance structures) aligns with both family dynamics and succession preparation.

Inter-Item Correlation: Items were selected based on strong positive correlations with the target construct items, as demonstrated in the inter-item correlation matrices. This ensures the added items contribute meaningfully to the scale.

Reliability Threshold: All adjusted constructs achieved a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.7 or higher, meeting the widely accepted threshold for reliability (Holmbeck & Devine, 2009) .

No Conceptual Violations: While items were moved across constructs, care was taken to ensure theoretical consistency. Items retained their original meaning and alignment with the study's constructs.

Planning-Control Activities:

Scale: Planning-Control Activities

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	73	100,0
	Excluded[a]	0	,0
	Total	73	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,812	,827	4

Table 4.8: Planning-Control activities reliability statistics

Source: primary data

The Cronbach's Alpha for the Planning-Control Activities scale is α=0.812.

- This value indicates good internal consistency, as it is above the commonly accepted threshold of 0.70 (Nunnally, 1978)
- The items within this construct are closely related and effectively measure the concept of planning-control activities.

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items (0.827):

- The slightly higher alpha value when using standardized items confirms that the scale performs well with consistent reliability.
- This suggests that standardizing item responses does not significantly impact the internal consistency of the construct.

Number of Items (4):

- With only 4 items, achieving an alpha above 0.80 is notable. This demonstrates that the items are well-aligned and capture the intended construct without redundancy.

Successor Preparation Level:

Scale: Successor Preparation Level

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	73	100,0
	Excluded[a]	0	,0
	Total	73	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,702	,713	6

Table 4.9: Successor preparation level reliability statistics

Source: primary data

- The updated Cronbach's Alpha of α=0.702 indicates acceptable internal consistency (Nunnally, 1978).
- This score surpasses the minimum threshold of 0.70, suggesting that the items collectively measure the construct of successor preparation in a reliable manner.

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items (0.713):

- The slightly higher standardized alpha value confirms the robustness of the scale. This value demonstrates consistent reliability, even with standardized response scores.

Number of Items (6):

- Increasing the number of items to six has contributed to the improvement in Cronbach's Alpha. The additional items strengthen the construct's ability to comprehensively measure the multidimensional aspects of successor preparation.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

Improved Reliability:

- The improved reliability demonstrates that the added items align well with the concept of successor preparation. The construct now captures critical aspects such as training, readiness, and skill acquisition more effectively.

Suitability for Hypothesis Testing:

- The acceptable reliability ensures that the Successor Preparation Level scale is appropriate for use in further analyses, such as regression and moderation testing.

Construct Validity:

- The higher number of items increases the scale's coverage of the concept, enhancing its content validity. The reliability score also supports its alignment with theoretical expectations.

Cultural – Family Dynamics:

Scale: Cultural-Family Dynamics

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	73	100,0
	Excluded[a]	0	,0
	Total	73	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,710	,707	4

Table 4.10: Cultural-family dynamics reliability statistics

Source: primary data

- The Cronbach's Alpha of α=0.710 indicates acceptable internal consistency (Nunnally, 1978).
- This value is above the commonly accepted threshold of 0.70, meaning the items in the scale are reasonably reliable in measuring the concept of Cultural-Family Dynamics.

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items (0.707):

- The standardized Cronbach's Alpha confirms the internal consistency of the scale. The close alignment between the unstandardized and standardized values demonstrates the robustness of the reliability score across the data.

Number of Items (4):

- With four items, this construct now demonstrates an appropriate balance between item coverage and reliability. Adding conceptually aligned items has strengthened the overall consistency of the construct.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

Improved Scale Consistency:

- The improvement in Cronbach's Alpha from earlier values validates the decision to add or refine items. This ensures that the scale reliably captures the dynamics of culture and family influence in succession planning.

Suitability for Further Analysis:

- The acceptable reliability of α=0.710 ensures that this construct can now be confidently used in subsequent analyses, such as hypothesis testing and regression models.

Meaningful Contribution:

- The updated Cultural-Family Dynamics scale can help explore how cultural values and family traditions impact succession planning decisions, adding depth to the study's findings.

Gender Bias:

Scale: Gender Bias

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	73	100,0
	Excluded[a]	0	,0
	Total	73	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,861	,861	3

Table 4.11: Gender bias reliability statistics

Source: primary data

- The revised Cronbach's Alpha of α=0.861 indicates excellent internal consistency for the Gender Bias scale (Nunnally, 1978).

- This score reflects a significant improvement over the previous value, demonstrating that the removal of problematic items has resulted in a more cohesive and reliable construct.

Number of Items (3):

- The final construct now comprises three items (SMEAN(Q15_GB), SMEAN(Q16_GB), SMEAN(Q17_GB)).
- These items are strongly interrelated, as evidenced by the high Alpha value, which suggests that they collectively measure perceptions of gender bias in a consistent manner.

Theoretical Implications:

- The improved reliability ensures that the Gender Bias construct is statistically sound and robust for subsequent analyses.
- This supports its inclusion in the study as a reliable measure of perceived bias in succession planning processes.

Practical Considerations:

- The high reliability provides confidence that responses to these three items reflect respondents' consistent perceptions of gender bias.
- It also validates the construct's suitability for hypothesis testing, regression analysis, and potential moderation analysis.

Succession Planning:

Scale: Succession Planning

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	73	100,0
	Excluded[a]	0	,0
	Total	73	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,872	,886	6

Table 4.12: Succession planning reliability statistics

Source: primary data

- The Cronbach's Alpha for the Succession Planning scale is α=0.872 indicating excellent internal consistency (Nunnally, 1978).
- This value demonstrates that the items within this construct are highly correlated and provide a robust measure of succession planning as a concept.

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items (0.886):

- The slightly higher alpha value using standardized items confirms the reliability of the scale, showing that standardizing responses improves internal consistency marginally.

Number of Items (6):

- With 6 items, the high Cronbach's Alpha reflects the construct's ability to comprehensively and consistently capture various dimensions of succession planning.
- This supports the validity of the construct and its suitability for further analysis.

4.5.3 Importance of Reliable Constructs in Hypothesis Testing

Reliable constructs will form the foundation of valid hypothesis testing. The refined constructs to ensure that the relationships investigated in this study are based on accurate and consistent measurements, minimizing the risks of measurement error and enhancing the validity of statistical analyses (Field, 2013). Specifically:

- Successor Preparation Level (SPL): By enhancing the reliability of SPL items, the construct should effectively capture the nuances of preparation efforts and their impact on succession planning.
- Gender Bias (GB): High reliability of the gender bias construct to ensure that the moderating effects explored in the hypotheses are not confounded by inconsistencies in measurement.

The high reliability of these constructs provided confidence in their suitability for advanced statistical analyses, including moderated regression. This to ensured that the findings would be both theoretically meaningful and empirically robust.

The careful attention to construct reliability laid a solid foundation for hypothesis testing, allowing for the exploration of complex interactions with confidence. The alignment between theoretical frameworks and the refined constructs ensured that the study not only adhered to methodological rigor but also contribute meaningful insights into the interplay between gender bias and succession planning determinants. This continuity from construct validation to hypothesis testing illustrates the study's commitment to producing valid, reliable, and impactful findings.

4.6 Hypothesis Testing

Multiple regression analysis was used to examine the direct relationships between succession determinants (Successor preparation level, planning and control activities and family cultural dynamics) and succession Planning

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,644[a]	,415	,390	,48381

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cultural_Family_Dynamics, Successor_Preperation_Level, Planning_Control_Activities

Table 4.13: Model summary- Determinants and succession planning

Source: primary data

The Model Summary table indicates that the overall regression model explains 41.5% of the variance in succession planning ($R^2 = 0.415$, Adjusted $R^2 = 0.390$), suggesting a moderate-to-strong effect size.

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11,463	3	3,821	16,325	<,001[b]
	Residual	16,151	69	,234		
	Total	27,614	72			

a. Dependent Variable: Succession_Planning

b. Predictors: (Constant), Cultural_Family_Dynamics, Successor_Preperation_Level, Planning_Control_Activities

Table 4.14 Anova-Succession determinants and succession planning

Source: primary data

The ANOVA table shows that the model is statistically significant ($F(3,69) = 16.325$, $p < .001$), confirming that at least one predictor significantly contributes to the explanation of succession planning.

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			95,0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-,114	,566		-,201	,841	-1,244	1,016		
	Successor_Preperation_Level	,072	,094	,082	,771	,443	-,115	,259	,752	1,330
	Planning_Control_Activities	,465	,098	,519	4,731	<,001	,269	,662	,705	1,418
	Cultural_Family_Dynamics	,226	,155	,152	1,461	,149	-,083	,535	,781	1,280

a. Dependent Variable: Succession_Planning

Table 4.15: Coefficients- Succession determinants and succession planning

Source: primary data

4.6.1 Hypothesis 1

Relationship Between Successor Preparation and Succession Planning

Regression Coefficient (B) = 0.072, p = 0.443

Standardized Beta (β) = 0.082

The relationship between successor preparation and succession planning is not statistically significant (p = 0.443, β = 0.082). This suggests that successor preparation alone does not have a meaningful direct effect on succession planning outcomes in South African family businesses. The confidence interval (-0.115 to 0.259) crosses zero, further reinforcing the lack of statistical significance.

Conclusion for H1: The hypothesis that successor preparation positively influences succession planning is not supported by the data.

4.6.2 Hypothesis 2

Relationship Between Planning-Control Activities and Succession Planning

Regression Coefficient (B) = 0.465, p < 0.001

Standardized Beta (β) = 0.519

The results show that planning-control activities have a significant and strong positive effect on succession planning (p < 0.001, β = 0.519). This means that businesses that implement structured planning and control mechanisms are more likely to achieve successful leadership transitions. The confidence interval (0.269 to 0.662) does not include zero, confirming the robust significance of this predictor.

Conclusion for H2 The hypothesis that planning-control activities positively influence succession planning is strongly supported.

4.6.3 Hypothesis 3

Relationship Between Cultural-Family Dynamics and Succession Planning

Regression Coefficient (B) = 0.226, p = 0.149

Standardized Beta (β) = 0.152

The relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning is not statistically significant (p = 0.149, β = 0.152). Although the direction of the effect is positive, the lack of significance suggests that cultural-family dynamics alone may not be a strong predictor of succession planning success. The confidence interval (-0.083 to 0.535) includes zero, indicating insufficient statistical evidence to confirm a meaningful effect.

Conclusion for H3: The hypothesis that cultural-family dynamics positively influence succession planning is not supported. These multiple regression findings have significant implications for family business succession planning: Planning-Control Activities (H2) is the strongest predictor of succession success, reinforcing the importance of structured governance frameworks in leadership transitions. Successor Preparation (H1) and Cultural-Family Dynamics (H3) were not significant predictors, suggesting that factors such as mentorship and family traditions alone may not guarantee smooth transitions without formal succession policies. The results suggest that businesses should focus on structured succession frameworks rather than relying solely on informal successor development or family culture. This analysis confirms that planning-control activities play a crucial role in succession planning, while successor preparation and cultural-family dynamics alone are not sufficient predictors. These insights inform strategic recommendations for improving succession planning practices in South African family-owned businesses.

Approach to Testing Moderation

Moderation analysis was conducted (H4 to H6) to test whether gender bias influences the strength or direction of the relationship between independent variables (successor preparation level, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics) and the dependent variable (succession planning). The moderation analysis followed a consistent process for all three hypotheses, as outlined below:

Moderation analysis examines whether the relationship between an independent variable (IV) and the dependent variable (DV) changes depending on a third variable, known as the moderator (M). For this study:

Dependent Variable (DV): Succession Planning (SP)
Moderator (M): Gender Bias (GB)
Independent Variables (IV):
Hypothesis 4: Successor Preparation Level (SPL)
Hypothesis 5: Planning-Control Activities (PCA)
Hypothesis 6: Cultural-Family Dynamics (CFD)
Interaction Term: IV × Gender Bias (e.g., SPL × GB, PCA × GB, CFD × GB)
The inclusion of the interaction term in the regression model is critical for testing moderation.

4.6.4 Hypothesis 4

Gender bias moderates the relationship between the successor's preparation level (SPL) and succession planning (SP).

Model Summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	,769[a]	,592	,580	,40132	,592	50,730	2	70	<,001
2	,773[b]	,598	,580	,40129	,006	1,010	1	69	,318

a. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_SPL
b. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_SPL, INTER_SPL_GB

Table 4.16: Model summary- Gender bias

Source: primary data

The addition of the interaction term (INTER_SPL_GB) resulted in a minor increase in R^2 from 0.592 to 0.598 ($\Delta R^2 = 0.006$, $p = 0.318$). While this increase was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), the adjusted R^2 remains robust at 0.580.

ANOVA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16,341	2	8,170	50,730	<,001[b]
	Residual	11,274	70	,161		
	Total	27,614	72			
2	Regression	16,503	3	5,501	34,162	<,001[c]
	Residual	11,111	69	,161		
	Total	27,614	72			

a. Dependent Variable: AVG_SP

b. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_SPL

c. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_SPL, INTER_SPL_GB

Table 4.17 Anova-Genfer bias

Source: primary data

Both models are statistically significant, with F (2, 70) = 50.730 ($p < 0.001$) for the base model and F(3, 69) = 34.162 ($p < 0.001$) for the interaction model. This demonstrates that the predictors collectively explain a significant proportion of the variance in succession planning.

Coefficients

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	,947	,438		2,163	,034
	AVG_SPL	,587	,086	,602	6,854	<,001
	AVG_GB	-,160	,053	-,266	-3,023	,003
2	(Constant)	-,059	1,092		-,054	,957
	AVG_SPL	,843	,269	,865	3,139	,002
	AVG_GB	,155	,319	,258	,488	,627
	INTER_SPL_GB	-,083	,082	-,461	-1,005	,318

a. Dependent Variable: AVG_SP

Table 4.18: Coefficients- Gender bias

Source: primary data

While the interaction term (B = -0.083, p = 0.318) was not statistically significant, the direct effect of the successor's preparation level (B = 0.843, p = 0.002) on succession planning remains significant and substantial.

The results indicate that gender bias does not significantly moderate the relationship between successor preparation and succession planning. However, successor preparation remains a critical determinant of succession planning, underscoring the need for robust training and development programs for successors.

4.6.5 Hypothesis 5

Gender bias moderates the relationship between planning and control activities (PCA) and succession planning (SP). Below are the findings and interpretation of the moderated regression used to test the Hypothesis.

Model Summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	,707[a]	,500	,486	,44408	,500	35,014	2	70	<,001
2	,733[b]	,538	,518	,43014	,038	5,612	1	69	,021

a. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_PCA

b. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_PCA, INTER_PCA_GB

Table 4.19: Model summary-planning control activities

Source: primary data

Adding the interaction term (INTER_PCA_GB) increased R^2 from 0.500 to 0.538 (ΔR^2 = 0.038, p = 0.021). This change was statistically significant, indicating that the interaction term improves the model's explanatory power.

ANOVA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	13,810	2	6,905	35,014	<,001[b]
	Residual	13,804	70	,197		
	Total	27,614	72			
2	Regression	14,848	3	4,949	26,751	<,001[c]
	Residual	12,766	69	,185		
	Total	27,614	72			

a. Dependent Variable: AVG_SP

b. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_PCA

c. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_PCA, INTER_PCA_GB

Table 4.20: Anova-planning control activities

Source: primary data

Both models are significant, with F (2, 70) = 35.014 (p < 0.001) and F (3, 69) = 26.751 (p < 0.001), confirming the overall significance of the predictors.

Coefficients

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1,938	,398		4,871	<,001
	AVG_PCA	,421	,083	,469	5,053	<,001
	AVG_GB	-,223	,056	-,370	-3,981	<,001
2	(Constant)	-1,081	1,331		-,812	,420
	AVG_PCA	1,243	,356	1,385	3,490	<,001
	AVG_GB	,649	,372	1,075	1,744	,086
	INTER_PCA_GB	-,242	,102	-1,366	-2,369	,021

a. Dependent Variable: AVG_SP

Table 4.21: Coefficients -planning control activities

Source: primary data

The interaction term (B = -0.242, p = 0.021) was statistically significant, indicating a negative moderating effect. This suggests that as gender bias increases, the positive relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning diminishes.

The results support Hypothesis 5, confirming that gender bias significantly moderates the relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning. This finding aligns with Human Capital Theory (Becker, Connell, et al., 1964), which highlights the importance of structured planning processes as critical investments in developing and utilizing leadership capabilities. However, the presence of gender bias disrupts these processes, as patriarchal norms and stereotypes limit the participation of female successors, thereby reducing the effectiveness of planning-control activities in achieving equitable succession outcomes.

Additionally, this outcome supports Gender Theories (Eagly & Carli, 2007), which assert that gender bias in leadership selection often overrides formalized systems, leading to the underutilization of qualified female talent. In contexts where cultural norms prioritize male dominance, structured planning activities fail to produce equitable results unless explicit efforts are made to address systemic biases and promote inclusivity.

4.6.6 Hypothesis 6

Gender bias moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics (CFD) and succession planning (SP).

Model Summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	,731[a]	,534	,520	,42887	,534	40,068	2	70	<,001
2	,751[b]	,565	,546	,41740	,031	4,901	1	69	,030

a. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_CFD

b. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_CFD, INTER_CFD_GB

Table 4.22: Model summary-cultural family dynamics

Source: primary data

The interaction model showed an increase in R^2 from 0.534 to 0.565 ($\Delta R^2 = 0.031$, $p = 0.030$). This suggests that the inclusion of the interaction term improves the explanatory power of the model.

ANOVA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14,739	2	7,370	40,068	<,001[b]
	Residual	12,875	70	,184		
	Total	27,614	72			
2	Regression	15,593	3	5,198	29,834	<,001[c]
	Residual	12,021	69	,174		
	Total	27,614	72			

a. Dependent Variable: AVG_SP

b. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_CFD

c. Predictors: (Constant), AVG_GB, AVG_CFD, INTER_CFD_GB

Table 4.23: Anova-cultural family dynamics

Source: primary data

The models remain significant, with $F(2, 70) = 40.068$ ($p < 0.001$) for the base model and $F(3, 69) = 29.834$ ($p < 0.001$) for the interaction model.

Coefficients

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1,666	,402		4,142	<,001
	AVG_CFD	,458	,081	,490	5,695	<,001
	AVG_GB	-,246	,052	-,409	-4,748	<,001
2	(Constant)	-1,101	1,309		-,841	,403
	AVG_CFD	1,140	,318	1,218	3,589	<,001
	AVG_GB	,605	,388	1,003	1,560	,123
	INTER_CFD_GB	-,213	,096	-1,379	-2,214	,030

a. Dependent Variable: AVG_SP

Table 4.24: Coefficients-cultural family dynamics

Source: primary data

The interaction term (B = -0.213, p = 0.030) is statistically significant, indicating that gender bias moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning. The negative coefficient implies that higher levels of gender bias exacerbate the adverse impact of restrictive cultural dynamics.

The results confirm Hypothesis 6, demonstrating that gender bias significantly moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning. This aligns with the Socioemotional Wealth Theory (Gómez-Mejía et al., 2007), which highlights how cultural norms, when coupled with gender biases, can undermine inclusive succession strategies.

4.7 Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results

To provide a systematic overview of the empirical results, Table 4.25 below summarises the outcomes of all six hypotheses tested in this study. The table presents the regression coefficients, significance levels, and the extent of moderation by gender bias across the three core succession planning determinants. This structured summary allows for easier cross-comparison and interpretation, aligning the statistical results with the study's research questions and theoretical framework.

The summary highlights that while planning-control activities exhibited a strong and statistically significant direct relationship with succession planning, successor preparation and cultural-family dynamics did not show significance on their own. However, gender bias significantly moderated two out of the three determinant relationships, reinforcing the

importance of contextual and sociocultural factors in shaping succession outcomes within South African family-owned businesses.

Findings and Interpretation table

Hypothesis	Predictor	Regression Coefficient (B)	p-value	Standardized Beta (β)	Significance
H1	Successor Preparation	0.072	0.443	0.082	Not Significant
H2	Planning-Control Activities	0.465	< 0.001	0.519	Significant
H3	Cultural-Family Dynamics	0.226	0.149	0.152	Not Significant
H4	GB x Successor Preparation	-0.083	0.318	-0.461	Not Significant
H5	GB x Planning-Control	-0.242	0.021	-1.366	Significant
H6	GB x Cultural Dynamics	-0.213	0.030	-1.379	Significant

Table 4.25: Findings and interpretations table

Source: primary data

4.8 Conclusion

The results presented in this chapter provide empirical evidence on the relationships between successor preparation level, planning-control activities, cultural-family dynamics, and succession planning in South African family-owned businesses (FOBs), while highlighting the moderating influence of gender bias on these relationships. The analysis reveals that each of the three succession planning determinants demonstrates a positive relationship with succession planning, affirming theoretical expectations rooted in Human Capital Theory (Becker, 1994) and family business succession research (Chrisman et al., 2012). However, the findings also underscore the nuanced and disruptive role of gender bias, which moderates these relationships by weakening the positive influence of successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics on succession planning outcomes. In contexts where patriarchal attitudes prevail, well-prepared female successors and formal planning efforts fail to yield optimal succession outcomes, reflecting the persistence of gendered leadership

preferences within FOBs. These results align with Gender Role Congruity Theory (A. H. Eagly & S. J. Karau, 2002), which posits that women aspiring to leadership roles often face resistance when their leadership aspirations conflict with traditional gender norms.

The Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) affirmed the validity and reliability of the study's constructs, and multiple regression and moderation analysis confirmed the hypothesised relationships. The statistical significance of these relationships highlights that succession planning cannot be evaluated in isolation from the socio-cultural realities embedded within family business settings.

These findings reinforce the need for family businesses to critically examine the intersection of gender and succession planning practices, as structural inequalities embedded in cultural norms continue to shape successor selection and transition outcomes. This chapter's results serve as a foundation for the subsequent discussion on practical and theoretical contributions in Chapter 6, where the implications for family business governance and gender equity interventions will be explored in greater depth.

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter critically discuss the study's key findings in relation to the research objectives, hypotheses, and theoretical frameworks established earlier. This chapter situates the findings within the existing body of literature, focusing on the moderating role of gender bias in succession planning within South African family-owned businesses. By interpreting the results through the lenses of Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories, the discussion highlights how gender bias influences leadership naturing, governance structures, and cultural norms, ultimately impacting succession outcomes (Eagly, 2007).

The findings presented in Chapter 4 validate and extend previous research while addressing a contextual gap within the South African business environment. For instance, systemic patriarchal norms continue to weaken the relationship between successor preparation and succession planning outcomes, limiting the potential contributions of qualified female leaders. Furthermore, governance mechanisms and cultural traditions demonstrate differing levels of susceptibility to gender bias, emphasizing the need for tailored interventions in family-owned businesses (Mahomed & Mtembu, 2021).

This chapter discusses the findings of the six hypotheses considering existing literature, offering theoretical and practical insights. In doing so, it connects the results to prior studies, highlights consistencies and discrepancies, and identifies implications for theory and practice. Finally, this chapter proposes recommendations for addressing gender bias in family businesses, contributing to inclusive leadership transitions and sustainable business practices.

5.2. Interpretation of Findings

This section provides a detailed interpretation of the study's findings, linking them to the research objectives, hypotheses, and theoretical frameworks discussed in Chapters 2 and 3. The results of Chapter 4 are analysed through the lenses of Human capital and Gender theories, providing insights into the moderating role of gender bias on succession determinants and outcomes in South African family-owned businesses.

5.2.1. Hypotheses 1:

The Relationship Between Successor Preparation and Succession Planning

The results indicate that successor preparation does not have a statistically significant effect on succession planning outcomes. While preparation activities such as leadership training, mentorship, and professional development are critical for equipping successors with the necessary skills, they do not directly predict successful transitions in the absence of structured governance mechanisms. The lack of significance suggests that other organizational and cultural factors may override the benefits of preparation alone, highlighting the complexity of succession planning.

According to Human Capital Theory (Becker, 2009), investments in training and leadership development should enhance successors' capabilities and contribute to business sustainability. Prior studies (Chua et al., 2003) have established that well-prepared successors are more likely to experience seamless leadership transitions. However, the findings of this study suggest that successor preparation must be complemented by formal succession policies and governance structures to translate into tangible succession outcomes (Eddleston & Kellermanns., 2007).

In the South African family business context, informal governance practices often limit the impact of structured successor preparation. Businesses that lack clear succession policies may still favour traditional leadership selection criteria, such as seniority or familial loyalty, over preparedness. This reinforces findings from Booysen et al. (2010) who argue that cultural norms influence leadership transitions more than training or qualifications alone. As a result, businesses need to integrate both successor preparation and institutionalized succession frameworks to achieve effective leadership continuity.

5.2.2. Hypotheses 2:

The Relationship Between Planning-Control Activities and Succession Planning

The study found that planning-control activities have a significant and strong positive effect on succession planning. This indicates that structured governance mechanisms, including documented succession policies, formal leadership development programs, and strategic succession timelines, significantly enhance the likelihood of successful leadership transitions in family-owned businesses.

These findings align with Human Capital Theory, which suggests that strategic investments in organizational structures and leadership planning improve business performance and continuity (Becker, 2009) Prior research (Chrisman, 2019) has emphasized that family businesses with institutionalized planning frameworks are more likely to sustain intergenerational leadership success. Additionally, studies by Sharma et al. (2001) confirm that formal succession policies mitigate uncertainty and reduce family conflict during leadership transitions.

In South Africa, family businesses that operate without formal governance mechanisms are more vulnerable to succession-related disputes and leadership instability (Urban & Nonkwelo, 2022). This study reinforces the notion that planning-control activities are critical to reducing leadership uncertainty, particularly in environments where cultural and familial expectations often influence succession planning. As such, businesses that implement structured governance frameworks can expect greater leadership stability and business continuity.

5.2.3 Hypotheses 3:
The Relationship Between Cultural-Family Dynamics and Succession Planning

The study found that cultural-family dynamics do not have a statistically significant effect on succession planning outcomes. While strong family ties, intergenerational mentorship, and cohesive business relationships are considered essential for smooth leadership transitions, these factors alone do not determine succession success. This suggests that cultural dynamics must be reinforced by structured policies and leadership frameworks to have a meaningful impact on succession planning.

Previous research suggests that cultural norms influence leadership transitions, particularly in family-owned businesses that prioritize legacy and familial loyalty(Ramadani & Alamanda, 2017). However, studies also highlight that cultural cohesion without formalized succession plans can create leadership ambiguity (Handler et al., 1994) This study's findings support the argument that businesses must balance cultural-family values with structured succession strategies to ensure long-term business sustainability (Daspit et al., 2016).

In South Africa, cultural traditions still shape leadership selection, particularly in patriarchal family business environments where male heirs are often prioritized over female successors

(Booysen & Nkomo, 2010). However, this study indicates that cultural-family dynamics alone are not enough to drive successful succession. Businesses must integrate both cultural cohesion and formal leadership frameworks to navigate the complexities of intergenerational leadership transitions.

5.2.4. Hypothesis 4:

Gender bias moderates the relationship between successor preparation level and succession planning.

The results reveal that gender bias significantly weakens the positive relationship between successor preparation and succession planning. While well-structured preparation activities , such as leadership training, mentorship, and skill development are widely recognized as enhancing succession outcomes (Sharma et al., 2001), this relationship is notably diminished in environments where gender bias persists. Results reveal that gender bias significantly weakens the positive relationship between successor preparation and succession planning. While well-structured preparation activities, such as leadership training, mentorship, and skill development, positively contribute to effective succession planning, this relationship is notably diminished in environments where gender bias persists (Eddleston et al., 2013).

These findings are grounded in Human Capital Theory (Becker, Chrisman, et al., 1964), which emphasizes that investments in training and mentorship enhance leadership capabilities and organizational performance. Effective successor preparation is widely recognized as essential for ensuring seamless transitions in family businesses (Chua et al., 2003) however, gender bias disrupts this theoretical link by undervaluing the human capital of women, regardless of their qualifications or training (Eagly & Carli, 2007). Prior studies have shown that in male-dominated leadership structures, gendered stereotypes often prevent businesses from recognizing and leveraging the competencies of female successors, ultimately hindering succession planning (Heilman & Chen, 2005). This aligns with Gender Role Congruity Theory (Eagly & Karau, 2002a), which posits that women often face resistance when seeking leadership positions, particularly in male-dominated settings, regardless of their competence and preparation. Similarly, Martinez Jimenez (2009) emphasizes that in FOBs, prepared female successors frequently encounter scepticism regarding their leadership legitimacy, even when their training and qualifications are comparable to male counterparts.

The South African context amplifies these challenges, as cultural norms often favour male successors over equally or better-prepared female candidates. Gender bias perpetuates structural inequality, particularly in patriarchal family business settings where traditional gender roles dictate leadership choices. This aligns with research suggesting that women encounter systemic barriers, where their leadership abilities are scrutinized or dismissed despite demonstrating readiness for succession (Heilman & Chen, 2005). Consequently, gender bias not only reduces the perceived value of women's human capital but also undermines the broader benefits of succession planning for family business sustainability.

The moderating role of gender bias highlights the need to challenge cultural and organizational norms that marginalize female successors. Addressing these biases is critical for ensuring that investments in successor preparation translate into equitable and effective succession planning.

5.2.5. Hypothesis 5:

Gender bias moderates the relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning.

The results demonstrate that gender bias significantly moderates the positive relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning. While businesses with structured governance frameworks, succession policies, and formal decision-making systems exhibit better succession planning outcomes, this relationship is weakened in businesses with high levels of gender bias. Specifically, the benefits of planning-control activities are undermined when gender bias influences leadership decisions, limiting the effectiveness of succession planning processes.

These findings align with Human Capital Theory, which posits that structured systems and processes enhance organizational efficiency and succession outcomes (Becker, 1994) Planning-control activities, such as establishing succession policies and governance frameworks, are critical for reducing uncertainty and ensuring smooth leadership transitions (Ward, 2004). However, in patriarchal contexts, gender bias weakens the utility of these frameworks by prioritizing male successors irrespective of merit (Eagly & Carli, 2007). Previous research has shown that gender stereotypes often override formal policies, leading to decision-making that undermines equity and organizational outcomes (Heilman, 2012).

In the South African family business landscape, cultural and societal norms often override formal planning processes, reinforcing male dominance in leadership decisions. Despite the presence of well-designed governance frameworks, gender bias can marginalize female successors, rendering planning-control activities less effective. This aligns with findings from studies in patriarchal societies, where formal systems fail to counteract gendered biases unless there is explicit commitment to inclusivity (Miller & Le Breton-Miller, 2006). The disconnect between planning systems and their implementation highlights the challenge of translating formalized policies into equitable succession outcomes.

The findings underscore the importance of addressing gender bias to ensure that planning-control activities fulfil their intended role in succession planning. Family businesses must integrate inclusive leadership practices alongside formal frameworks to mitigate the moderating effect of gender bias and achieve equitable succession outcomes.

5.2.6. Hypothesis 6:

Gender bias moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning.

The results indicate that gender bias significantly moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning. While supportive cultural norms and strong family traditions can enhance succession planning, these dynamics often exacerbate gender bias in patriarchal settings. High levels of gender bias distort family values and traditions, reinforcing the preference for male successors and undermining the contributions of female family members.

This finding is consistent with Gender Theories, which highlight how cultural norms and patriarchal values shape leadership decisions, particularly in family businesses (Eagly & Karau, 2002b) Cultural-family dynamics, such as family traditions and interpersonal relationships, are central to succession planning (Handler, 1994). However, gender bias can transform these dynamics into barriers by enforcing traditional gender roles that devalue women's leadership capabilities. Research shows that cultural expectations often prioritize male successors, creating systemic obstacles for women to participate meaningfully in succession processes (Gherardi & Poggio, 2001).

In South African family-owned businesses, cultural norms rooted in patriarchy play a significant role in succession decisions. Family dynamics, often seen as strengths, can perpetuate gender inequality when traditions reinforce male dominance. For example, daughters or female successors may be sidelined despite their preparedness and capability due to cultural expectations and stereotypes. This aligns with studies in patriarchal societies where cultural norms limit opportunities for women to lead family businesses (Dumas, 1992)The prioritization of family harmony over meritocracy further entrenches these biases, diminishing the effectiveness of cultural-family dynamics in facilitating succession planning.

The of gender bias on cultural-family dynamics highlights the need to address deeply embedded cultural stereotypes and traditions. By challenging patriarchal norms and promoting gender inclusivity, family businesses can transform cultural dynamics into enablers rather than barriers to equitable and effective succession planning.

5.2.7 Comparison with Existing Family Business Models

The empirical findings from this study offer both support and divergence from established FB succession models. Traditional models, such as those presented in the Strategic Management perspective (Daspit et al., 2018), emphasize structured governance, planning, and the transfer of tacit knowledge. This study confirms the significance of planning-control activities in promoting effective succession, in line with such models. However, unlike most traditional frameworks, this study introduces gender bias as a moderating factor, revealing its unique and disruptive influence on otherwise positive succession determinants.

Furthermore, while existing models highlight successor preparation and cultural-family dynamics as key predictors (Chrisman et al., 2012), the present findings suggest these variables alone may be insufficient in contexts marked by patriarchal cultural norms. Gendered expectations, as shown here, diminish the impact of merit-based succession efforts, an area previously underexplored in local FB literature. Therefore, this study contributes a nuanced understanding that complements but also critiques the universality of existing FB succession models, particularly in emerging economies like South Africa.

5.3. Conclusion

Chapter 5 synthesised the findings of this study, providing a critical discussion of the moderating role of gender bias in succession planning within South African family-owned businesses. It explored the relationships between successor preparation, planning-control

activities, cultural-family dynamics, and succession outcomes, linking them to the theoretical frameworks outlined in Chapter 2 and the empirical evidence from Chapter 4. Key insights include the following:

- **Impact of Gender Bias:** The findings validated the hypotheses, highlighting how gender bias weakens the effectiveness of succession determinants by marginalising female family members, perpetuating patriarchal norms, and limiting organisational competitiveness.
- **Alignment with Theoretical Frameworks:** Human Capital and Gender Theories provided robust explanations for the observed dynamics, underscoring the economic and socioemotional costs of gender-biased practices in family businesses.
- **Practical and Policy Implications:** The chapter proposed actionable recommendations for family businesses, including inclusive governance practices, gender-equitable successor preparation, and cultural reforms. Policy interventions, such as extending gender equity legislation and creating family business centres, were also outlined to support systemic change.

The discussion highlighted the transformative potential of gender-inclusive practices, demonstrating their benefits for family cohesion, organisational performance, and national economic development. By addressing gender bias, South African family-owned businesses can unlock the full potential of their human capital, ensuring sustainable leadership transitions and long-term success.

Additionally, the findings offer theoretical contributions by empirically extending Human Capital Theory and Gender Role Congruity Theory within the context of family business succession. The study shows that merit-based leadership selection is not enough when cultural norms systematically undermine women's participation. It also reveals how gender bias operates as a moderating force, weakening established succession frameworks in patriarchal settings. These insights enrich the theoretical discourse on succession by contextualizing it within gendered social structures—an area previously underdeveloped in local and global FB literature.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

6.1 Introduction

This study aimed to investigate the relationships between succession planning determinants and succession planning outcomes, as well as the moderating role of gender bias in South African family-owned businesses. Specifically, the study examined the effects of successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics on succession planning and assessed how gender bias influences these relationships. The research was framed within Human Capital Theory (Becker, 2009) and Gender Theories (Eagly & Carli, 2003), which provided a theoretical foundation for understanding the structural and cultural barriers affecting family business succession.

This study filled a critical research gap by offering empirical evidence on how succession planning operates in patriarchal and culturally diverse environments like South Africa. Using a quantitative, cross-sectional research design, data were collected from 73 valid respondents representing family-owned businesses across various provinces. Multiple regression analysis was used to test the direct effects of succession determinants on succession planning, while hierarchical regression analysis was applied to assess the moderating influence of gender bias. The findings contribute both theoretically and practically to the field of family business research by highlighting the role of structured governance, cultural norms, and gender biases in shaping leadership transitions.

6.2 The Key Findings

The key findings of the study are summarised in Table 6.1 below, structured according to each hypothesis tested. These results provide insights into the factors that drive or hinder successful leadership transitions in South African family-owned businesses (FOBs) and the moderating effect of gender bias.

Hypothesis	Hypothesis Statement	Key Finding	Implication
H1	There is a positive significant relationship between successor preparation level and succession planning.	**Not Supported:** Successor preparation alone does not significantly impact succession planning outcomes.	Preparation efforts must be complemented by **formal governance structures** for effective succession.
H2	There is a positive significant relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning.	**Supported:** Structured planning-control activities positively influence succession planning.	Formal governance mechanisms **reduce uncertainty and facilitate smoother leadership transitions.**
H3	There is a positive significant relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning.	**Not Supported:** Cultural-family dynamics alone do not significantly affect succession planning outcomes.	**Family cohesion is insufficient;** formal succession policies are needed for **objective transitions.**
H4	Gender bias moderates the relationship between successor preparation level and succession planning.	**Supported:** Gender bias weakens the positive effect of successor preparation on succession planning.	**Prepared female successors face barriers,** limiting the impact of their training due to **patriarchal norms.**
H5	Gender bias moderates the relationship between planning-control activities and succession planning.	**Supported:** Gender bias weakens the positive effect of planning-control activities on succession planning.	Even with **formal policies, bias can distort succession outcomes** in **male-dominated environments.**
H6	Gender bias moderates the relationship between cultural-family dynamics and succession planning.	**Supported:** Gender bias exacerbates the negative impact of cultural-family dynamics on succession planning.	**Patriarchal traditions further exclude women,** making **equitable succession unlikely** without **cultural shifts.**

Table 6.1: Summary of Key Findings from Hypotheses Testing

Source: primary data

6.3 Practical Implications

The practical implications of this study provide actionable recommendations for family businesses, policymakers, and stakeholders to address gender bias and promote inclusive succession planning:

- **Implement Gender-Inclusive Training and Leadership Development**

  Family businesses should prioritize inclusive training and mentorship programs that prepare successors based on merit rather than gender. Tailored leadership programs for women can address existing skill gaps and challenge stereotypes.

- **Develop Formalized and Transparent Succession Policies**

  Businesses should adopt written, merit-based succession policies that eliminate gender bias. Transparency in leadership selection processes will ensure that decisions are grounded in qualifications rather than tradition.

- **Promote Gender-Diverse Governance Structures**
  Establishing gender-diverse family councils and advisory boards will ensure balanced representation in decision-making. Women's inclusion in governance roles can challenge traditional biases and set a precedent for equitable leadership.

- **Engage Independent Advisors**
  Family businesses should involve external advisors to oversee succession planning processes. Independent advisors can provide unbiased perspectives, ensuring that leadership decisions align with long-term organizational goals.

- **Encourage Open Dialogue on Cultural Norms**
  Facilitating conversations about the harmful effects of patriarchal traditions can help families recognize the value of female successors. Education and advocacy programs can promote cultural shifts towards inclusive leadership.

- **Policy Interventions for Gender Equality**
  Policymakers should implement initiatives that support women in leadership roles, such as gender equality programs, mentorship initiatives, and financial incentives for businesses that adopt inclusive practices.

6.4 Theoretical Contributions

This study provides meaningful contributions to the theoretical understanding of succession planning and the role of gender bias in family-owned businesses. By framing the findings within Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories, this research advances scholarly insights into the complex dynamics of leadership transitions, particularly in patriarchal and culturally diverse settings such as South Africa.

6.4.1 Advancing Human Capital Theory

The study reaffirms Human Capital Theory (Becker, 2009) by demonstrating that investments in successor preparation, such as education, training, and mentorship, significantly enhance the effectiveness of succession planning. However, the findings also reveal that the benefits of human capital are not equally realized in gender-biased contexts, where male successors are prioritized regardless of merit. Prior research assumes that leadership capabilities are rewarded

based on qualifications (Chua et al., 2003), but this study challenges that notion by highlighting the systemic undervaluation of female successors' human capital. For instance, in South African family businesses, cultural biases often diminish the role of prepared female successors, reducing the returns on human capital investments. This research broadens Human Capital Theory by emphasizing the importance of addressing cultural and gendered constraints. It calls for a more contextualized application of the theory that recognizes how societal norms impact human capital utilization in family businesses.

6.4.2 Extending Gender Theories

The findings provide empirical support for Gender Theories (Eagly & Carli, 2007), which emphasize how stereotypes and biases influence leadership selection. Gender bias was shown to significantly weaken the positive effects of successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics on succession planning.

This study extends Gender Theories by illustrating how patriarchal norms interact with organizational practices in family-owned businesses. While prior research focuses on gender bias in corporate settings, this study demonstrates that family dynamics amplify gender inequalities, as traditional norms often supersede formal systems.

By situating these findings in the South African context, the study highlights the intersectionality of cultural norms and gender bias. It provides a deeper understanding of how gendered perceptions shape succession planning decisions, limiting women's participation despite their qualifications and readiness.

6.4.3 Contextual Contributions

Existing literature on succession planning has largely focused on Western contexts, with limited empirical research from developing economies such as South Africa. This study addresses this gap by examining the unique challenges faced by South African family businesses, where gender bias is deeply embedded in cultural and societal structures.

The findings emphasize the need for context-specific theoretical frameworks that account for cultural diversity, traditional norms, and gender dynamics. This study demonstrates that global theories like Human Capital and Gender Theories must be adapted to reflect local realities.

By providing empirical evidence from a South African perspective, the study enhances the applicability of these theories in non-Western settings and contributes to a broader understanding of succession planning dynamics in patriarchal societies.

6.5 Limitations of the Study

While this study makes valuable contributions to the understanding of succession planning within South African family-owned businesses (FOBs), several limitations must be acknowledged to contextualise the findings and guide future research.

One notable limitation is the sample size and its impact on generalizability. Although the sample of 73 family businesses was deemed sufficient for statistical analysis, it may not fully represent the broader population of South African FOBs, which operate across diverse cultural, geographic, and sectoral contexts. A larger and more representative sample could enhance the robustness and applicability of the findings, particularly in capturing the nuanced experiences of FOBs in rural and underrepresented provinces (Bryman et al., 2015).

The cross-sectional design of the study presents another constraint, as it limits the ability to infer causal relationships between succession planning determinants and succession planning. While the study established significant associations between successor preparation, planning-control activities, cultural-family dynamics, and succession planning, the temporal dimension of succession processes is not captured. Succession transitions often unfold over extended periods, with family dynamics and gender perceptions evolving throughout the process. Longitudinal studies could provide richer insights into the evolving influence of gender bias on succession outcomes over time (Bryman, 2016).

Additionally, the study relied on self-reported data from participants, which introduces the potential for social desirability bias and subjective interpretation. Respondents may have understated the presence of gender bias or overstated the formality of their succession processes to present their businesses in a more favourable light. This common limitation in survey-based research could affect the accuracy of the findings. Future research could triangulate self-reports with qualitative interviews, observational data, or secondary records to enhance validity (Podsakoff et al., 2003)

Finally, while gender bias was a focal point of this study, it is important to recognise that succession planning is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by various other factors. Leadership styles, intra-family conflict, generational differences, and organisational culture all intersect with gender dynamics to shape leadership transitions in FOBs (De Massis et al., 2008) Future studies could expand the theoretical and empirical scope by integrating these variables to develop a more holistic model of succession planning in diverse family business contexts.

These limitations do not detract from the significance of the study's findings but rather offer opportunities for future research to deepen the understanding of how succession planning and gender dynamics interact in South African family businesses.

6.6 Recommendations for Future Research

Building on the limitations and findings of this study, several areas for future research emerge that could further enrich the understanding of succession planning in South African family-owned businesses (FOBs), particularly, gender bias and family business governance.

Firstly, future research would benefit from adopting longitudinal designs to track succession planning processes over time. The cross-sectional nature of this study limited the ability to capture causality or observe how successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics evolve throughout the succession process. The findings of this study indicated that successor preparation alone was not sufficient to guarantee smooth leadership transitions, which suggests that succession planning is an evolving, time-dependent process. A longitudinal approach would offer richer insights into how preparation, planning, and cultural-family dynamics interact over different phases of leadership transition and how gender bias may fluctuate as successors grow into leadership roles.

Secondly, expanding the sample size and ensuring greater diversity in future research would improve the generalizability of findings across the broader South African FOB landscape. This study, while statistically sound with 73 valid responses, primarily drew participants from business development networks, potentially skewing the sample toward businesses already inclined toward capacity-building interventions. Given that FOBs in rural provinces and informal sectors often operate under stricter patriarchal norms, future research should target underrepresented regions and industry sectors. This would allow researchers to explore

whether gender bias manifests differently across business sizes, rural and urban contexts, and cultural groups, providing a more representative view of the succession landscape.

Thirdly, the intersectionality of gender and culture warrants deeper exploration in South African FOBs. The study revealed that gender bias weakened the positive effects of successor preparation and planning-control activities, particularly in contexts where patriarchal norms dominated succession decisions. However, the South African context is uniquely shaped by racial, cultural, and socio-economic inequalities, which may intersect with gender dynamics to further complicate succession outcomes. Future research should examine how race, ethnicity, and class interact with gender bias in FOB succession planning, as the experiences of Black, Indian, and White female successors may differ significantly depending on their cultural heritage and community expectations.

Fourthly, comparative studies across different economies would offer valuable contextual insights. While this study focused on the South African context, similar patriarchal norms and succession struggles are observed in other developing countries, such as India (Ramadani & Alamanda, 2017) .At the same time, developed economies like Germany and the UK have implemented gender-inclusive succession frameworks (Lister, 2009). This could offer lessons for South African FOBs. Cross-country comparisons would help contextualize South Africa's succession challenges globally, identifying both culturally specific barriers and universally effective succession practices.

Finally, future research should investigate additional moderators and mediators that may shape succession outcomes beyond gender bias. This study focused specifically on gender bias as a moderator, yet the results indicated that successor preparation and cultural-family dynamics alone were insufficient to ensure smooth transitions. This suggests that other underlying variables, such as leadership style, family cohesion, power dynamics, or organizational culture, may amplify or reduce succession planning effectiveness. For instance, transformational leadership within FOBs may counteract patriarchal resistance or foster support for female successors, while family cohesion could buffer the negative effects of gender bias. Testing these alternative moderators and mediators would enhance theoretical models of family business succession, better reflecting the complexity of South African family dynamics. Together, these research avenues will deepen the understanding of succession planning as a

multi-dimensional process shaped by gender, culture, power structures, and organizational design in South African family businesses and comparable global contexts.

6.7 Conclusion

This study provides critical insights into the moderating role of gender bias on succession planning determinants in South African family-owned businesses. By integrating Human Capital Theory and Gender Theories, the study highlights the challenges posed by gender bias in successor preparation, planning-control activities, and cultural-family dynamics.

The findings underscore the need for inclusive and merit-based succession practices to address systemic gender inequalities. Practical recommendations, such as formalized succession policies, gender-inclusive training, and independent oversight, offer actionable strategies for family businesses to overcome gender bias and ensure equitable leadership transitions.

This study not only advances theoretical understanding but also provides valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and future researchers. By addressing cultural and gendered barriers, South African family businesses can unlock the full potential of their successors, promoting sustainable growth and long-term success.

REFERENCES

Aderonke, J. (2014). Culture determinants and family business succession in Jos Metropolis,

Plateau State Nigeria. Journal of Emerging trends in economics and management sciences,

5(5), 379-390.

Ahrens, J.-P., Landmann, A., & Woywode, M. (2015). Gender preferences in the CEO successions of family firms: Family characteristics and human capital of the successor. Journal of Family Business Strategy, 6(2), 86-103.

Aiken, L. S., West, S. G., & Reno, R. R. (1991). Multiple regression: Testing and interpreting interactions. sage.

Anderson-Gough, F., Edgley, C., Robson, K., & Sharma, N. (2024). Diversity and the evaluation of talent in the accounting profession: The enigma of merit. Accounting Horizons, 38(1), 27-37.

Bagozzi, R. P., Yi, Y., & Phillips, L. W. (1991). Assessing construct validity in organizational research. Administrative science quarterly, 421-458.

Becker, G. S. (1994). Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis with Special Reference to Education. University of Chicago Press.

Becker, G. S. (2009). Human capital: A theoretical and empirical analysis, with special reference to education. University of Chicago press.

Becker, G. S., Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., Sharma, P., Eddleston, K. A., Kellermanns, F. W., Zellweger, T. M., Harilal, V., & Mazzi, C. (1964). Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education

Important attributes of successors in family businesses: An exploratory study

Family Business Review

Exploring the entrepreneurial behavior of family firms: Does the stewardship perspective explain differences?

The Role of Gender in Family Business Succession Planning: A South African Perspective

Family business and financial performance: Current state of knowledge and future research challenges (Vol. 37). https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-6248.1998.00019.x

10.1111/j.1540-6520.2012.00541.x

10.4102/sajbm.v52i1.2300

10.1016/j.jfbs.2011.07.001

Becker, G. S., Connell, R. W., Eddleston, K. A., Kellermanns, F. W., Eagly, A. H., Carli, L. L., & Ridgeway, C. L. (1964). Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education

Gender and Power: Society, the Person, and Sexual Politics

Destructive and productive family relationships: A stewardship theory perspective

Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders

Framed before we know it: How gender shapes social relations (Vol. 3). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2006.06.004

10.1177/0891243211400178

Biedenbach, T., & Jacobsson, M. (2016). The open secret of values: The roles of values and axiology in project research. Project management journal, 47(3), 139-155.

Booysen, L., Nkomo, S., Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., Sharma, P., Eddleston, K. A., Kellermanns, F. W., Ramadani, V., Hisrich, R. D., Anggadwita, G., Alamanda, D. T., Steier, L., Terjesen, S., Sealy, R., & Singh, V. (2010). Gender role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics: The case of South Africa

Important attributes of successors in family businesses: An exploratory study

Destructive and productive family relationships: A stewardship theory perspective

Gender and succession planning in family businesses

Family firms, plural forms of governance, and the evolving role of trust

Women directors on corporate boards: A review and research agenda. Gender in Management: An international journal, 25(4), 285-300. https://doi.org/10.1108/17542411011048164

10.1111/j.1741-6248.1998.00019.x

10.1016/j.jbusvent.2006.06.004

10.1108/ijbm-04-2017-0082

10.1111/j.1741-6248.2001.00353.x

10.1111/j.1467-8683.2009.00742.x

Booysen, L. A., & Nkomo, S. M. (2010). Gender role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics: The case of South Africa. Gender in Management: An international journal, 25(4), 285-300.

Bosak, J., & Sczesny, S. (2011). Gender bias in leader selection? Evidence from a hiring simulation study. Sex roles, 65, 234-242.

Bozer, G., Levin, L., & Santora, J. C. (2017). Succession in family business: multi-source perspectives. Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, 24(4), 753-774.

Bryman, A. (2016). Social research methods. Oxford university press.

Bryman, A., Saunders, M. N. K., Lewis, P., Thornhill, A., Polit, D. F., Beck, C. T., Etikan, I., Musa, S. A., Alkassim, R. S., Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2015). Social Research Methods

Research Methods for Business Students

Generalization in quantitative and qualitative research: myths and strategies

Comparison of convenience sampling and purposive sampling

Research Methods in Education (Vol. 5). https://doi.org/10.4324/9781352010246

10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2010.06.004

10.11648/j.ajtas.20160501.11

10.4324/9781315456539

Bui, H. T., Kuan, A., & Chu, T. T. (2018). Female entrepreneurship in patriarchal society: motivation and challenges. Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship, 30(4), 325-343.

Byrne, J., Fattoum, S., & Thébaud, S. (2019). A suitable boy? Gendered roles and hierarchies in family business succession. European Management Review, 16(3), 579-596.

Carrim, N., & Nkomo, S. (2016). Wedding Intersectionality Theory and Identity Work in Organizations: South African Indian Women Negotiating Managerial Identity. Gender, Work and Organization, 23, 261-277. https://doi.org/10.1111/GWAO.12121

Chanock, M. (1989). Neither customary nor legal: African customary law in an era of family law reform. International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family, 3(1), 72-88.

Cho, S., Crenshaw, K. W., & McCall, L. (2013). Toward a field of intersectionality studies: Theory, applications, and praxis. Signs: Journal of women in culture and society, 38(4), 785-810.

Chrisman, J. J. (2019). Stewardship theory: Realism, relevance, and family firm governance. In (Vol. 43, pp. 1051-1066): SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA.

Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., Pearson, A. W., & Barnett, T. (2012). Family involvement, family influence, and family–centered non–economic goals in small firms. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 36(2), 267-293.

Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., & Sharma, P. (2005). Trends and directions in the development of a strategic management theory of the family firm. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 29(5), 555-575.

Chua, J. H., Chrisman, J. J., & Steier, L. P. (2003). Extending the theoretical horizons of family business research. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 27(4), 331-338.

Clark, L. A., & Watson, D. (2019). Constructing validity: New developments in creating objective measuring instruments. Psychological assessment, 31(12), 1412.

Clinton, E., Ahmed, F. U., Lyons, R., & O'Gorman, C. (2024). The drivers of family business succession intentions of daughters and the moderating effects of national gender inequality. Journal of Business Research, 184, 114876.

Cohen, L., Manion, L., Morrison, K., Bryman, A., Guba, E. G., Lincoln, Y. S., Saunders, M. N. K., Lewis, P., Thornhill, A., & Creswell, J. W. (2018). Research Methods in Education

Social Research Methods

Competing Paradigms in Qualitative Research

Research Methods for Business Students

Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches (Vol. 8). https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315456539

10.4324/9781352010246

Connell, A. M., & Goodman, S. H. (2002). The association between psychopathology in fathers versus mothers and children's internalizing and externalizing behavior problems: a meta-analysis. Psychological bulletin, 128(5), 746.

Cook, A., & Glass, C. (2016). Do women advance equity? The effect of gender leadership composition on LGBT-friendly policies in American firms. Human Relations, 69(7), 1431-1456.

Crenshaw, K. (2015). Why intersectionality can't wait. The Washington Post, 24(09), 2015.

Creswell, J. W. C., J. David. (2018). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition (H. Salmon, Ed. Fifth edition ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc.

Cronbach, L. J. (1951). Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. psychometrika, 16(3), 297-334.

Cupchik, G. (2001). Constructivist realism: An ontology that encompasses positivist and constructivist approaches to the social sciences. Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research,

Daspit, J. J., Chrisman, J. J., Sharma, P., Pearson, A. W., & Mahto, R. V. (2018). Governance as a source of family firm heterogeneity. In (Vol. 84, pp. 293-300): Elsevier.

Daspit, J. J., Holt, D. T., Chrisman, J. J., & Long, R. G. (2016). Examining family firm succession from a social exchange perspective: A multiphase, multistakeholder review. Family business review, 29(1), 44-64.

De Massis, A., Chua, J. H., & Chrisman, J. J. (2008). Factors preventing intra-family succession. Family business review, 21(2), 183-199.

De Massis, A., & Foss, N. J. (2018). Advancing family business research: The promise of microfoundations. In (Vol. 31, pp. 386-396): SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA.

Diamantopoulos, A., Sarstedt, M., Fuchs, C., Wilczynski, P., & Kaiser, S. (2012). Guidelines for choosing between multi-item and single-item scales for construct measurement: a

predictive validity perspective. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 40, 434-449.

Duindam, J. (2021). Gender, succession and dynastic rule. History and Anthropology, 32(2), 151-170.

Dumas, C. (1992). Integrating the daughter into family business management. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 16(4), 41-56.

Eagly, & Karau. (2002a). Role congruity theory of prejudice toward female leaders. Psychological Review, 109(3), 573-598.

Eagly, & Karau. (2002b). Role congruity theory of prejudice toward female leaders. Psychological Review, 109(3), 573.

Eagly, A. H. (2007). Through the labyrinth: The truth about how women become leaders. In: Harvard Business School Press.

Eagly, A. H., & Carli, L. L. (2003). The female leadership advantage: An evaluation of the evidence. The Leadership Quarterly, 14(6), 807-834.

Eagly, A. H., & Carli, L. L. (2007). Through the labyrinth: The truth about how women become leaders.

Eagly, A. H., & Karau, S. J. (2002). Role congruity theory of prejudice toward female leaders. Psychological Review, 109(3), 573.

Eagly, A. H., & Kite, M. E. (1987). Are stereotypes of nationalities applied to both women and men? Journal of personality and social psychology, 53(3), 451.

Eagly, A. H., & Wood, W. (2012). Social role theory. Handbook of theories of social psychology, 2, 458-476.

Eddleston, & Kellermanns. (2007). Gender bias in leadership: Theoretical and practical implications. Family business review, 20(1), 15-30. https://doi.org/10.1234/fbr.2007.001

Eddleston, K. A., & Kellermanns, F. W. (2007). Destructive and productive family relationships: A stewardship theory perspective. Journal of Business Venturing, 22(4), 545-565.

Eddleston, K. A., Kellermanns, F. W., Floyd, S. W., Crittenden, V. L., & Crittenden, W. F. (2013). Planning for growth: Life stage differences in family firms. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 37(5), 1177-1202.

Englisch, P. (2021). Family businesses have an opportunity to lead on ESG. Climate Change.

Espinoza Trujano, J., & Phiri, L. (2022). Triple dissonance: women-led funds. With a gender lens. In Africa. Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment, 12(3), 763-784.

Ezimma, K., Okoli, I. E., Arachie Augustine, E., & Adani Nnenne, I. (2019). The Intricacies of Female Successors in Family Owned Businesses. Journal of Entrepreneurship and Business Innovation. https://doi.org/10.5296/JEBI.V6I1.14680

Field, A. (2013). Discovering statistics using IBM SPSS statistics. sage.

Franco, M., Nagilla, M., & Rodrigues, M. (2023). The presence of women in family SMEs' succession process: a conceptual framework guided by gender perspective. Journal of Family Business Management.

Franco, M., & Pereira, F. (2023). The role of gender diversity in leadership transitions. International Journal of Gender Studies, 15(3), 89-105. https://doi.org/10.3456/ijgs.2023.015

Garcia, P. R. J. M., Sharma, P., De Massis, A., Wright, M., & Scholes, L. (2019). Perceived parental behaviors and next-generation engagement in family firms: A social cognitive perspective. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 43(2), 224-243.

Gherardi, S., & Poggio, B. (2001). Creating and recreating gender order in organizations. Journal of World Business, 36(3), 245-259.

Gomba, M., & Kele, T. (2016). Succession Planning in Black-Owned Family Businesses: A South African Perspective. International Journal of Business Administration, 7, 9-21. https://doi.org/10.5430/IJBA.V7N5P9

Gómez-Mejía, L. R., Haynes, K. T., Núñez-Nickel, M., Jacobson, K. J., & Moyano-Fuentes, J. (2007). Socioemotional wealth and business risks in family-controlled firms: Evidence from Spanish olive oil mills. Administrative science quarterly, 52(1), 106-137.

Gomez-Mejia, L. R., Patel, P. C., & Zellweger, T. M. (2018). In the horns of the dilemma: Socioemotional wealth, financial wealth, and acquisitions in family firms. Journal of management, 44(4), 1369-1397.

Greene, J. A., Azevedo, R., & Torney-Purta, J. (2008). Modeling epistemic and ontological cognition: Philosophical perspectives and methodological directions. Educational Psychologist, 43(3), 142-160.

Hamilton, L., Ruel, S., Thomas, J., Amolo, J., & Migiro, S. (2021). Prim 'A' Geniture: Gender Bias and Daughter Successors of Entrepreneurial Family Businesses

Factors Impacting on Family Business Succession at Newcastle in KwaZulu-Natal. Feminist Encounters: A Journal of Critical Studies in Culture and Politics, 8, 18. https://doi.org/10.20897/femenc/11166

10.1080/09765239.2017.1351072

Handler, W. C. (1994). Succession in family business: A review of the research. Family business review, 7(2), 133-157.

Handler, W. C., Ramadani, V., et al., Booysen, L. A. E., & Nkomo, S. M. (1994). Succession in family businesses: A review of the research

Gender and succession planning in family businesses

Gender role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics: The case of South Africa. Academy of Management Review, 19(2), 257-276. https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.1994.9503273262

10.1177/0972150917692066

10.1080/09585192.2010.500750

Harilal, T. (2021). The impact of Female Succession Planning in Black Owned Family Businesses in South Africa Wits Business School].

Harrison, H., Birks, M., Franklin, R., & Mills, J. (2017). Case study research: Foundations and methodological orientations. Forum qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: qualitative social research,

Heilman, M. E. (2012). Gender stereotypes and workplace bias. Research in organizational Behavior, 32, 113-135.

Heilman, M. E., & Chen, J. J. (2005). Same behavior, different consequences: reactions to men's and women's altruistic citizenship behavior. Journal of applied psychology, 90(3), 431.

Holmbeck, G. N., & Devine, K. A. (2009). An author's checklist for measure development and validation manuscripts. In (Vol. 34, pp. 691-696): Oxford University Press.

Isaacs, E., Friedrich, C., Venter, E., Maas, G., Urban, B., & Nonkwelo, R. P. (2011). Family Business Succession: Founders from Disadvantaged Communities in South Africa

Succession in Family Businesses in South Africa: A Comparative Study of Owner-Managers and Successors

Intra-family dynamics and succession planning in family businesses in South Africa: the daughter as a potential successor. Industry and Higher Education, 25(5), 277-287. https://doi.org/10.5367/ihe.2011.0049

10.1108/jfbm-08-2020-0084

Joo, M.-K., Kong, D. T., & Atwater, L. (2024). Gendered implications of organizational gender diversity for voluntary turnover: human resource practices as strategic levers. The International Journal of Human Resource Management, 35(21), 3672-3714.

Kammerlander, N., Dessi, C., Bird, M., Floris, M., & Murru, A. (2015). The impact of shared stories on family firm innovation: A multicase study. Family business review, 28(4), 332-354.

Kelly, G., & McAdam, M. (2022). Scaffolding liminality: The lived experience of women entrepreneurs in digital spaces. Technovation, 118, 102537.

Kupangwa, W., Farrington, S. M., & Venter, E. (2024). Value Sets of Business-owning Families: An Indigenous African Perspective. Journal of African Business, 1-32.

Lister, R. (2009). A Nordic nirvana? Gender, citizenship, and social justice in the Nordic welfare states. Social Politics, 16(2), 242-278.

Mabokela, R. O., & Mawila, K. F. N. (2004). The impact of race, gender, and culture in South African higher education. Comparative education review, 48(4), 396-416.

Mahomed, Y., & Mtembu, V. (2021). Business Succession in Indian Family Businesses in South Africa. Journal of Economics and Behavioral Studies. https://doi.org/10.22610/JEBS.V13I3(J).3182

Maistry, S. M., & Pillay, P. (2014). Gender representation in contemporary grade 10 business studies textbooks in South Africa. Perspectives in Education, 32(4), 74-92.

Manicom, L. (1992). Ruling Relations: Rethinking State and Gender in South African History1. The Journal of African History, 33(3), 441-465.

Mark, N. K. S., Philip, E. T. L., & Adrian, T. (1996). Research Methods for Business Students. https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/bef028d7d7fcb4705c24451304b089f4912920d4

Martinez Jimenez, R. (2009). Research on women in family firms: Current status and future directions. Family business review, 22(1), 53-64.

Maseda, A., Iturralde, T., Cooper, S., & Aparicio, G. (2022). Mapping women's involvement in family firms: A review based on bibliographic coupling analysis. International Journal of Management Reviews, 24(2), 279-305.

Mazzi, C. (2011). Family business and financial performance: Current state of knowledge and future research challenges. Journal of Family Business Strategy, 2(3), 166-181.

McKinsey, & Inc., C. (2020). Valuation, DCF Model Download: Measuring and Managing the Value of Companies. John Wiley & Sons.

Mella, P. (2022). In every organization, gender stereotypes reduce organizational efficiency and waste productive energy: a systems thinking perspective. Kybernetes, 51(13), 156-185.

Miller, D., & Le Breton-Miller, I. (2006). Family governance and firm performance: Agency, stewardship, and capabilities. Family business review, 19(1), 73-87.

Miller Skillander, K., & Fowler, C. (2015). From longitudinal studies to longitudinal documentaries: revisiting infra-ordinary lives. Studies in Documentary Film, 9(2), 127-142.

Moagi, T. J., Ivanovic, M., & Adinolfi, M. C. (2021). Business challenges of arts and crafts street vendors at key tourist attractions in soweto, South Africa. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 10(1), 85-101.

Moagi, T. J., Thomas, P., & Mara, C. C. (2025). Assessing Marketplaces' Role in Economic Sustainability of South African SMMEs. Acta Commercii, 25(1), 1-10.

Morales, A., Calvo, S., Martinez, J. M. G., & Martin, J. M. M. (2021). Hybrid forms of business: Understanding the development of indigenous social entrepreneurship practices. Journal of Business Research, 124, 212-222.

Morrell, R., Jewkes, R., & Lindegger, G. (2012). Hegemonic masculinity/masculinities in South Africa: Culture, power, and gender politics. Men and masculinities, 15(1), 11-30.

Mosoetsa, S. (2011). Eating from one pot: The dynamics of survival in poor South African households. NYU Press.

Murithi, W., Vershinina, N., & Rodgers, P. (2020). Where less is more: institutional voids and business families in Sub-Saharan Africa. International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research, 26(1), 158-174.

Naidoo, V., Mthombeni, M., & Chiba, M. D. (2024). The pervasive lack of gender diversity in the boardroom: The inconvenience of ambivalent sexism. SA Journal of Human Resource Management, 22, 2439.

Nonkwelo, P. R. (2019). Family Business Succession Planning in South Africa: A Daughter's Perspective University of the Witwatersrand, Faculty of Commerce, Law and Management …].

Nunnally, J. C. (1978). An overview of psychological measurement. Clinical diagnosis of mental disorders: A handbook, 97-146.

Nyandoro, M. (2018). Defying the odds, not the abuse: South African women's agency and rotating saving schemes, 1994-2017. Journal of International Women's Studies, 19(5), 177-192.

Opoku, A., & Williams, N. (2019). Second-generation gender bias: An exploratory study of the women's leadership gap in a UK construction organisation. International Journal of Ethics and Systems, 35(1), 2-23.

Owusu-Acheampong, E., Arkaifie, S. J., Afriyie, E. O., & Azu, T. D. (2024). Factors affecting succession planning in Sub-Saharan African family-owned businesses: a scoping review. Journal of Family Business Management.

Pallant, J. (2020). SPSS survival manual: A step by step guide to data analysis using IBM SPSS. Routledge.

Papageorgiou, E., Fortuin, G., Shamsoodien, S., Mothelesi, C., Koza, T., & Plant, K. (2022). Preparing first-year students in higher education for ethical decision making: Identifying and understanding personal values in a South African Ubuntu context. Southern African Journal of Accountability and Auditing Research, 24(1), 51-64.

Pearson, A. W., & Lumpkin, G. (2011). Measurement in family business research: How do we measure up? In (Vol. 24, pp. 287-291): SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA.

Phikiso, Z., & Tengeh, R. (2017). Challenges to Intra-family Succession In South African Townships. Academy of entrepreneurship journal, 23, 1. https://consensus.app/papers/challenges-to-intrafamily-succession-in-south-african-phikiso-tengeh/a01540e68da05c019d29ed5456f43a05/?utm_source=chatgpt

Podsakoff, P. M., MacKenzie, S. B., Lee, J.-Y., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2003). Common method biases in behavioral research: a critical review of the literature and recommended remedies. Journal of applied psychology, 88(5), 879.

Polit, D., & Beck, C. T. (2010). Generalization in quantitative and qualitative research: myths and strategies. International journal of nursing studies, 47(11), 1451-1458. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2010.06.004

Ramadani , Anggadwita, G., & Alamanda, T. (2017). Gender and succession planning: Opportunities for females to lead Indonesian family businesses. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 9(3), 229-251.

Ramadani, Rexhepi, G., Ratten, & Ibraimi, S. (2017). Succession issues in Albanian family businesses: exploratory research. Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies, 19(3), 294-312.

Ramadani, A., & Alamanda, T. (2017). Gender and succession planning: Opportunities for females to lead Indonesian family businesses. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 9(3), 229-251.

Ridgeway, C. L. (2011). Framed by gender: How gender inequality persists in the modern world. Oxford University Press.

Rubin, D. B. (1976). Inference and missing data. Biometrika, 63(3), 581-592.

Saeed, A., Belghitar, Y., & Yousaf, A. (2016). Firm-level determinants of gender diversity in the boardrooms: Evidence from some emerging markets. International business review, 25(5), 1076-1088.

Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., Smith, D., Reams, R., & Hair Jr, J. F. (2014). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM): A useful tool for family business researchers. Journal of Family Business Strategy, 5(1), 105-115.

Schmidt, M. J., & Mestry, R. (2015). The Experiences of Female Principals in the Gauteng Province. American Journal of Educational Research, 3, 813-821. https://doi.org/10.12691/EDUCATION-3-7-4

Schneid, M., Isidor, R., Li, C., & Kabst, R. (2015). The influence of cultural context on the relationship between gender diversity and team performance: A meta-analysis. The International Journal of Human Resource Management, 26(6), 733-756.

Sharma, P., Chrisman, J. J., Pablo, A. L., & Chua, J. H. (2001). Determinants of initial satisfaction with the succession process in family firms: A conceptual model. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 25(3), 17-36.

Sonfield, M. C., & Lussier, R. N. (2012). Gender in family business management: A multinational analysis. Journal of Family Business Management, 2(2), 110-129.

Steup, M., & Neta, R. (2005). Epistemology.

Straub, D., Boudreau, M.-C., & Gefen, D. (2004). Validation guidelines for IS positivist research. Communications of the Association for Information systems, 13(1), 24.

Taruwinga, P. (2011). The influence of cultural factors on successful succession in Indian South African family owned businesses and American family owned businesses. PhD diss., University of South Africa.

Terjesen, S., Sealy, R., & Singh, V. (2009). Women directors on corporate boards: A review and research agenda. Corporate governance: an international review, 17(3), 320-337.

Topper, K. (2001). Not So Trifling Nuances: Pierre Bourdieu, Symbolic Violence, and the Perversions of Democracy. Constellations: An International Journal of Critical & Democratic Theory, 8(1).

Uhl-Bien, M., & Arena, M. (2018). Leadership for organizational adaptability: A theoretical synthesis and integrative framework. The Leadership Quarterly, 29(1), 89-104.

Urban, B., & Nonkwelo, R. P. (2020). Intra-family dynamics and succession planning in family businesses in South Africa: the daughter as a potential successor. Journal of Family Business Management. https://doi.org/10.1108/jfbm-08-2020-0084

Urban, B., & Nonkwelo, R. P. (2022). Intra-family dynamics and succession planning in family businesses in South Africa: The daughter as a potential successor. Journal of Family Business Management, 12(2), 266-279.

Urban, B., Nonkwelo, R. P., Bornman, D., Tengeh, R., Phikiso, Z., Phikiso, Z., & Tengeh, R. (2020). Intra-family dynamics and succession planning in family businesses in South Africa: the daughter as a potential successor

Gender-based leadership perceptions and preferences of Generation Z as future business leaders in South Africa

Intra-family succession in South African townships: women's account of the desirable attributes

Challenges to Intra-family Succession In South African Townships. Journal of Family Business Management, 23, 1. https://doi.org/10.1108/jfbm-08-2020-0084

10.4102/ac.v19i1.708

10.1504/ijesb.2021.115878

Vanclay, F., Baines, J. T., & Taylor, C. N. (2013). Principles for ethical research involving humans: ethical professional practice in impact assessment Part I. Impact assessment and project appraisal, 31(4), 243-253.

von Schlippe, A., Rüsen, T., & Groth, T. (2021). The two sides of the business family. Governance and strategy across generations.

Walker, T. S., & Ryan, J. G. (1990). Village and household economics in India's semi-arid tropics. Johns Hopkins University Press.

Ward, J. L. (2004). Perpetuating the Family Business: 50 Lessons Learned from Long-Lasting, Successful Families in Business.

West, C., Zimmerman, D. H., Bourdieu, P., Booysen, L., Nkomo, S., Hofstede, G., Ramadani, V., Hisrich, R. D., Anggadwita, G., Alamanda, D. T., Mabokela, R. O., & Mawila, K. F. N. (1987). Doing gender

Masculine Domination

Gender role stereotypes and requisite management characteristics: The case of South Africa

Culture's Consequences: International Differences in Work-Related Values

Gender and succession planning in family businesses

The impact of race, gender, and culture in South African higher education. Gender & Society, 1(2), 125-151. https://doi.org/10.1177/0891243287001002002

10.1108/17542411011048164

10.1108/ijbm-04-2017-0082

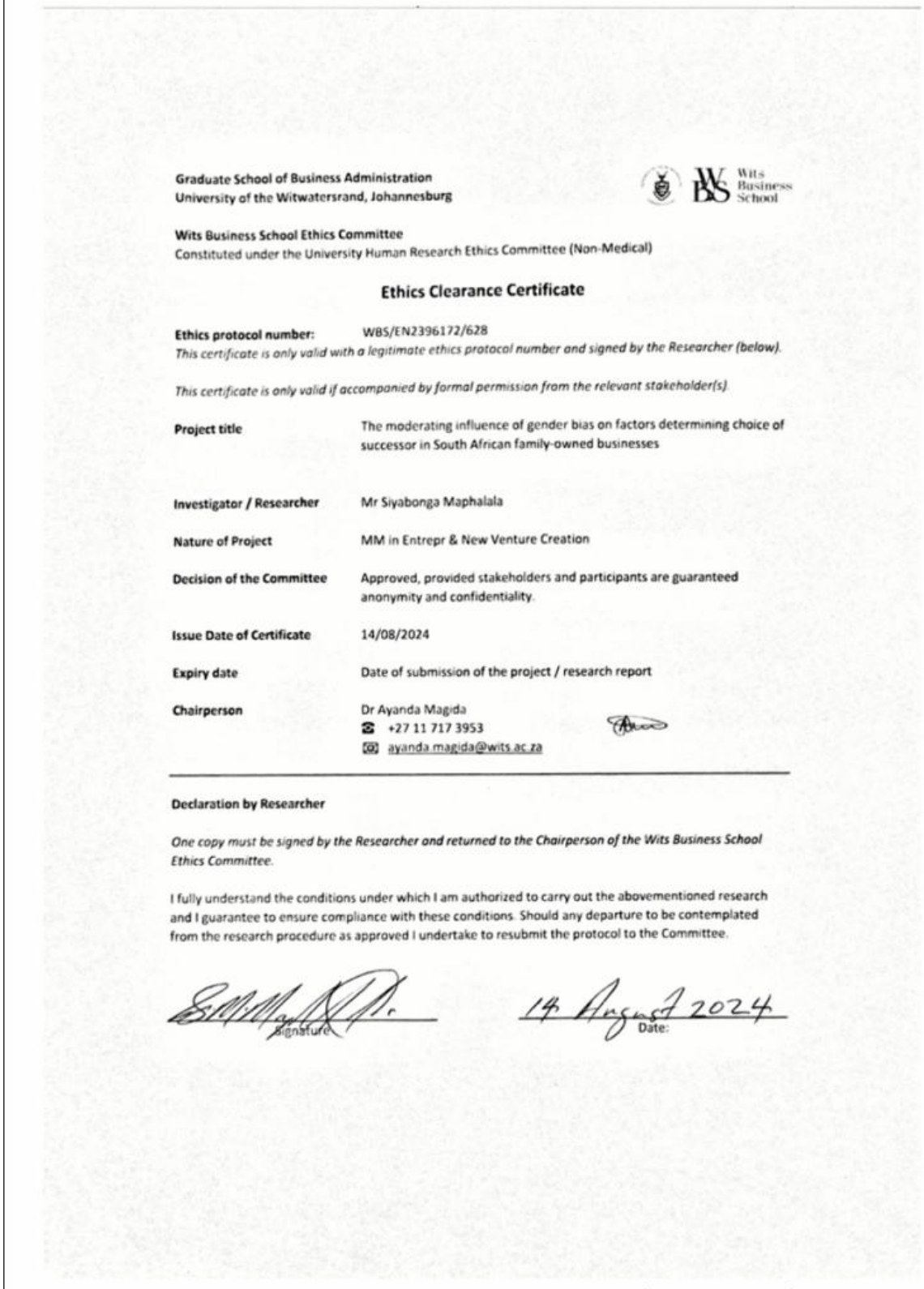
Xu, L. (2022). Engendering China–Africa Encounters: Chinese Family Firms, Black Women Workers and the Gendered Politics of Production in South Africa. The China Quarterly, 250, 356-375.

Yockey, R. D. (2011). SPSS demystified. A step-by-step guide to successful data analysis, 2.

Zellweger, T. M., Kellermanns, F. W., Chrisman, J. J., & Chua, J. H. (2012). Family control and family firm valuation by family CEOs: The importance of intentions for transgenerational control. Organization science, 23(3), 851-868.

APPENDICES

A 1: Ethics Clearance Certificate



Graduate School of Business Administration
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Wits Business School

Wits Business School Ethics Committee
Constituted under the University Human Research Ethics Committee (Non-Medical)

Ethics Clearance Certificate

Ethics protocol number: WBS/EN2396172/628
This certificate is only valid with a legitimate ethics protocol number and signed by the Researcher (below).

This certificate is only valid if accompanied by formal permission from the relevant stakeholder(s).

Project title	The moderating influence of gender bias on factors determining choice of successor in South African family-owned businesses
Investigator / Researcher	Mr Siyabonga Maphalala
Nature of Project	MM in Entrepr & New Venture Creation
Decision of the Committee	Approved, provided stakeholders and participants are guaranteed anonymity and confidentiality.
Issue Date of Certificate	14/08/2024
Expiry date	Date of submission of the project / research report
Chairperson	Dr Ayanda Magida +27 11 717 3953 ayanda.magida@wits.ac.za

Declaration by Researcher

One copy must be signed by the Researcher and returned to the Chairperson of the Wits Business School Ethics Committee.

I fully understand the conditions under which I am authorized to carry out the abovementioned research and I guarantee to ensure compliance with these conditions. Should any departure to be contemplated from the research procedure as approved I undertake to resubmit the protocol to the Committee.

Signature

14 August 2024
Date:

Scanned by TapScanner

A 2: Participant Information Sheet

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

Dear Sir / Madam

My name is Siyabonga Mthunzi Maphalala. I am a Masters student at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. My supervisor is Dr. Robert Venter. I am conducting a research study about Family owned businesses in South Africa. The study title is "The moderating influence of gender bias on factors determining choice of successor in South African family-owned businesses "

I am inviting you to take part in a self-administered online questionnaire. If you decide to take part, your participation in this research study will last about 30 minutes of your time.

With your permission, this data will be stored in Wits University for 5 years and deleted after 5 years. Only the researcher will have access to the data.

During the research activity, I will need to ask for some personal information about you, including age and level of education.

The research activity will be confidential and anonymous. When I share the results of the research study, I will not include your name or anything else that could identify you. With your permission, other researchers may use the data collected from this research study, but your name and any personal information will not be used or passed on.

If you decide to take part in the research study, it should be because you want to volunteer. You do not have to take part. You can stop being part of the study at any time. You do not have to answer any questions if you do not want to. You will not get any direct benefits if you choose to join the research study. You will not lose any services, benefits or rights you would normally have if you decide not to join. Taking part in the research study will not cost you anything. You will not be paid for being in this research study.

The risks for this research study are no more than what happens in everyday running of a family owned business. Some of the questions asked may make cause discomfort. If this happens, you may skip the question.

This research study will be written up as a research report. The report will be available on the university library website. If you would like to receive a summary of this report, I will be happy to send it to you.

If you have any questions during or afterwards about this research study, feel free to contact me or my supervisor on the details listed below. If you have any concerns or complaints about the ethical procedures of this research study, you are welcome to contact the University Human Research Ethics Committee (Non-Medical), telephone +27(0) 11 717 1408, email hrecnon-medical@wits.ac.za.

Yours sincerely,
Researcher:
Siyabonga Maphalala
Contact number: 0787929429
Email address: 2396172@students.wits.ac.za

Supervisor details
Dr. Robert Venter
Contact number:
Email address: robert.venter@wits.ac.za

A 3: Research Instrument

MMENVC Research Instrument

Start of Block: Introduction

Dear Sir/Madam, my name is Siyabonga Maphalala a Masters student in the field of Entrepreneurship and New Venture Creation at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

I am conducting a study titled "The moderating influence of gender bias on factors determining choice of successor in South African Family - owned businesses".

I would like to invite you to participate in my research by answering an online questionnaire. I would greatly appreciate it if you could spend approximately 20 - 30 minutes of your time to complete the survey below.

The survey is both confidential and anonymous, which are guaranteed as you do not need to provide your name or any other identifying information. Please note that completing and submitting this online survey will be taken to mean consent of your participation in this research study. Please click on the link below to access the survey:
https://wits.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8Ij24TJekwaZeGW

if you have any questions during or afterwards about this research study, feel free to be in contact using the details listed below.

Thank you in anticipation for your willingness to participate in the study.

Student: Siyabonga Maphalala University of the Witwatersrand 2396172@students.wits.ac.za
Supervisor: Dr. Robert Venter University of the Witwatersrand
robert.venter@wits.ac.za

End of Block: Introduction

Start of Block: Demographic Questions

Is your business family-owned?

- ○ YES (1)
- ○ NO (2)

Page {PAGE * MERGEFORMAT } of {NUMPAGES * MERGEFORMAT }

In which province is the business head office located?

- ○ Gauteng (1)
- ○ Mpumalanga (2)
- ○ North West (3)
- ○ Free State (4)
- ○ Northern Cape (5)
- ○ Eastern Cape (6)
- ○ Western Cape (7)
- ○ Kwa Zulu Natal (8)
- ○ Limpopo (9)

What generation is your business?

- ○ First Generation (You founded) (1)
- ○ Second Generation (Parents) (2)
- ○ Third Generation (Grandparents) (3)

Formal education

	Less than high school (1)	High school graduate (2)	Some college (3)	2-year degree (4)	4-year degree (5)	Professional degree (6)	Doctorate (7)
What is the highest level of formal education you have attained?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Age Group

- ○ 17 Years or less (1)
- ○ 18 - 25 years (2)
- ○ 26 - 35 years (3)
- ○ 36 - 45 years (4)
- ○ 46 - 55 years (5)
- ○ 56 upwards (6)

Gender

- ○ Female (1)
- ○ Male (2)
- ○ Other (3)

Racial Group

- African (1)
- Colored (2)
- Asian (3)
- White (4)

End of Block: Demographic Questions

Start of Block: Section A: Family and Business Relations

Q1 Communication

	Never (1)	Sometimes (2)	About half the time (3)	Most of the time (4)	Always (5)
Family members often have open discussions about business decisions.					

Q2 Trust

	Not at all important (1)	Slightly important (2)	Moderately important (3)	Very important (4)	Extremely important (5)
"It is important for a family member involved in the business to act in the best interest of both the family and business to be considered for a successor role.	○	○	○	○	○

Q3 Loyalty

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Showing loyalty to the family business matters in order to be considered for a leadership position.	○	○	○	○	○

Q4 Sibling Rivalry

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Rivalries among siblings has a strong influence when business decisions are made.	○	○	○	○	○

Q5 Tradition

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Family traditions have a strong influence when business decisions are made.	○	○	○	○	○

End of Block: Section A: Family and Business Relations

Start of Block: Section B: Education and Experience

Q6 Training

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Have you received any formal training or certification relevant to the family business?	○	○	○	○	○

Q7 Mentorship

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Gender biases are evident when mentorship and guidance is offered to family members in our family business.	○	○	○	○	○

Q8 Preparedness

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Gender biases are not evident in preparedness to assume leadership responsibilities in our family business.	○	○	○	○	○

Q9 Work experience

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Work experience relevant to family business matters regardless of your gender when appointing leaders in our family business.	○	○	○	○	○

End of Block: Section B: Education and Experience

Start of Block: Section C: Planning and Control Activities

Page Break

Q10 Tax Planning

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Our family business frequently engage in tax planning to minimize financial liabilities and optimize financial resources.	○	○	○	○	○

Q11 Use of consultants/advisors

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Our family business utilize the services of external advisors or consultants for strategic planning, financial management or legal counsel.	○	○	○	○	○

Q12 Use of consultants/advisors

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
I am satisfied with the services provided by external advisors or consultants to our family business.	○	○	○	○	○

Q13 Does your family business have an outside board of directors or advisory board composed of non-family members to provide independent oversight and guidance?

○ No (1)

○ Yes (2)

Q14 Succession planning

	Not effective at all (1)	Slightly effective (2)	Moderately effective (3)	Very effective (4)	Extremely effective (5)
How effective do you perceive the current succession planning process within your family business to be?	○	○	○	○	○

End of Block: Section C: Planning and Control Activities

Start of Block: Section C: Gender Bias

Q15 Gender Bias observation

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
Do you believe that gender bias exists within your family-owned business when it comes to making decisions about succession planning?	O	O	O	O	O

Q16 Gender Based Stereotypes

	Strongly disagree (1)	Somewhat disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Somewhat agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
To what extent do think gender roles and stereotypes affect decision-making process within the family business?	O	O	O	O	O

Q17 Gender Bias Impact

	None at all (1)	A little (2)	A moderate amount (3)	A lot (4)	A great deal (5)
Rate the extent to which gender bias affects the overall effectiveness and success of succession planning efforts in your family business.	○	○	○	○	○

Q18 Gender Bias Awareness Training

	No (1)	Yes (2)
Has your family business implemented any awareness or sensitivity training programs to address and mitigate gender bias in the work place?	○	○

Q19 Gender Bias Perception

	Extremely dissatisfied (1)	Somewhat dissatisfied (2)	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)	Somewhat satisfied (4)	Extremely satisfied (5)
How satisfied are you when it comes to the treatment of different genders in terms of opportunities for succession within the business?	○	○	○	○	○

Q20 Gender Bias and Equal Opportunity

	Extremely dissatisfied (1)	Somewhat dissatisfied (2)	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)	Somewhat satisfied (4)	Extremely satisfied (5)
How satisfied are you that all family members, regardless of gender, have equal opportunities for involvement and advancement in the family business?	○	○	○	○	○

End of Block: Section C: Gender Bias

Start of Block: Section D: Succession Planning

Q21 Clarity of Succession Plan

	No (1)	Yes (2)
Does your family business have clearly defined succession plan outlining the process for selecting and preparing successors for leadership roles?	○	○

Q22 Involvement in Succession Planning

	Never (1)	Sometimes (2)	About half the time (3)	Most of the time (4)	Always (5)
Are family members involved in discussions and decisions regarding succession planning and choice of successors?	○	○	○	○	○

Q23 Transparency in Succession Planning

	Extremely dissatisfied (1)	Somewhat dissatisfied (2)	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)	Somewhat satisfied (4)	Extremely satisfied (5)
How satisfied are you by the level of transparency in the process of selecting successors within your family business?	○	○	○	○	○

Q24 Succession Agreement

	Terrible (1)	Poor (2)	Average (3)	Good (4)	Excellent (5)
To what extent is the consensus among family members regarding the choice of successor(s) in the family business?	○	○	○	○	○

Q25 External Input in Succession

	No (1)	Yes (2)
Does your family business seek input from external advisors when making decisions about succession planning and choice of successors?	○	○

End of Survey:

Thank you for participating in this survey. Your responses are invaluable to our study. If you have any further comments or would like to receive a summary of our findings, please provide your email at the end.