



LJMU Research Online

Duarte Alonso, A, Kok, SK and O'Shea, M

The family business, adversity and change: A dynamic capabilities and knowledge-based approach

<http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/id/eprint/9908/>

Article

Citation (please note it is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from this work)

Duarte Alonso, A, Kok, SK and O'Shea, M (2019) The family business, adversity and change: A dynamic capabilities and knowledge-based approach. Journal of General Management, 44 (2). pp. 96-109. ISSN 0306-3070

LJMU has developed [LJMU Research Online](#) for users to access the research output of the University more effectively. Copyright © and Moral Rights for the papers on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may download and/or print one copy of any article(s) in LJMU Research Online to facilitate their private study or for non-commercial research. You may not engage in further distribution of the material or use it for any profit-making activities or any commercial gain.

The version presented here may differ from the published version or from the version of the record. Please see the repository URL above for details on accessing the published version and note that access may require a subscription.

For more information please contact researchonline@ljmu.ac.uk

<http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/>

The family business, adversity and change: A dynamic capabilities and knowledge-based approach

ABSTRACT

While the growth of family business research is undisputable, knowledge gaps have been recognised, notably, regarding the lack of a strategic management theory, and a predominance of quantitative over qualitative methods when researchers examine family businesses. This study seeks to address these research gaps. First, the study proposes a framework based on the knowledge-based view framework and the dynamic capabilities approach to examine adaptation to adversity and to a changing business environment through the case of Hawkshead Relish Company, a family firm operating in the United Kingdom. Second, it employs a qualitative approach. Face-to-face interviews, on-site observations, and archival information of the firm helped reveal the association between dynamic capabilities, knowledge acquisition, networking, and innovation. Sensing, seizing, and transforming were manifested within and through the organisation's strategy and practice. Overall, the framework emphasises how the above associations are applicable to family firms when adapting to adversity and change.

Keywords: Family business, dynamic capabilities approach, knowledge-based view of the firm, adaptation.

Introduction

The academic literature provides numerous ways to conceptualise family businesses (FBs) (Astrachan, Klein, and Smyrnios 2002; Carr and Sequeira 2007; Sharma 2004). An acknowledged conceptualisation, which is adopted in this study, was brought forward by Chua, Chrisman and Sharma (1999). They defined FBs as those firms managed and/or governed with the objective to pursue and shape the vision “of the business held by a dominant coalition controlled by members of the same family...in a manner that is potentially sustainable across generations...” (p. 25).

Studies also recognise the socioeconomic relevance of FBs. For example, Astrachan and Shanker (2003) examined FBs' effect on the United States' economy, particularly through contributions to gross domestic product (GDP) and employment. Poza and Daugherty (2014) posit that FBs represent 80 percent or more of existing businesses in the United States, Latin America, Europe and Asia. Aligned with Astrachan and Shanker (2003), Poza and Daugherty (2014) note that FBs contribute to over 50 percent of GDP in most advanced economies, and in employing most of their population. Thus, FBs represent the backbone of many economies (Neubauer and Lank 1998).

One essential factor determining the survival of family and other firms is their level of adaptability to address existing and emergent challenges. In an organisational context, adaptability is conceptualised “as the ability of an organisation to change itself... in order to survive in the face of external changes which were not predicted... when the organisation was designed” (Tomlinson 1976, p. 533). The academic literature has to some extent discussed adaptability in the context of FBs. Indeed, Björnberg and Nicholson (2007) explain that adaptability is essential for regulating and integrating change in family systems concerning their inner or outer environment, as well as for solving their problems. Chirico and Salvato (2008) underline the importance of

“recognizing enablers of dynamic organizational adaptation” (p. 169), especially for FBs, as triggers of sustainable competitive advantage. Despite various publications, earlier research (Hatun and Pettigrew 2004) recognises “a dearth of studies on organizational adaptation and change in family firms” (p. 237).

While the FB field has grown exponentially (Hair and Sarstedt 2014), there is a need to gain further knowledge in various dimensions. For example, knowledge gaps are recognised with regard to theory development. Essentially, while progress has been made both empirically and theoretically to gain understanding of strategic decision making in FBs, “there is still no strategic management theory” (Barros, Hernangómez, and Martin-Cruz 2016, 149) for these firms. This knowledge gap is particularly important in the present research. Moreover, strategic management is intrinsically related to actions and thinking conducted under conditions of significant unpredictability (Cole 1997) that require adaptation (Tomlinson 1976). A further knowledge gap concerns the limited use of qualitative methodologies in contemporary FB studies, with Hair and Sarstedt (2014) asserting that “quantitative methods are becoming a dominant analytical tool applied in empirical studies in family business research” (p. 1).

The present study will seek to address the research gaps identified above. Fundamentally, the study is concerned with the identification of mechanisms that support family firms’ adaptation to changing environments. First, the case of the Hawkshead Relish Company (HRC), a UK family firm, will be discussed employing a qualitative approach, primarily through interviews, complemented with observations and archival data. The study thus responds to calls for more qualitative inquiries in FB research (e.g., Hair and Sarstedt 2014). The following overarching research questions (RQs) are examined:

- How does the studied family firm adapt to:
 - Adversity, notably, after a major external event, which radically affected the family business?
 - A changing business environment, for instance, alternative ways of consumption, such as social media, or the potential consequences of Brexit?
- Specifically, what mechanisms does the firm rely upon to adapt?

Eliciting new insights concerning adaptation to adversity and to a changing business environment could be illuminating and therefore beneficial for other family firms, government business development agencies, chambers of commerce, and/or business associations. Adversity has been associated with recessions or business cycles (Srinivasan, Rangaswamy, and Lilien, 2005), whereas a changing business environment is linked to shifting business strategies or organisational requirements (Kennerly, Neely, and Adams, 2003).

Second, the study will propose a theoretical framework to help explain family firms’ adaptation to an increasingly changing business environment. Aligned with contemporary FBs research (Chirico and Salvato 2008; Memilli, Fang, and Welsh 2015; Zahra, Sapienza, and Davidsson 2006), the study will adopt the dynamic capabilities approach (DCA) (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000; Teece, Pisano and Shuen, 1997), and the knowledge-based view (KBV) of the firm (Grant 1996; 2013; Nickerson and Zenger 2004). Thus, an additional RQ is proposed:

- To what extent does the proposed framework contribute to the understanding of FB adaptation to
 - Adversity?
 - A changing business environment?

The proposed framework will seek to narrow another research gap highlighted by Barros et al. (2016), who implied that there was a lack of strategic management theory in the FB literature. Moreover, while the framework is specifically proposed to study and reflect upon FBs, it could also serve as a guide to research non-family owned businesses.

Literature Review

Dynamic capabilities (DCs) and the DCA

The focus of this study on FB adaptation, including its emphasis on adaptation to changing environments, supports the adoption of the DCA to gain a more nuanced understanding of FBs' contemporary practices alongside the various dimensions driving them. This decision is in agreement with contemporary research (e.g., Boyd and Hollensen 2012; Chirico and Nordqvist 2010; Chirico et al. 2012; Wang 2016).

Pioneering work by Teece et al. (1997) defines DCs as a firm's ability to build, reconfigure and integrate external as well as internal firm competences and in a bid to respond to "rapidly changing environments" (p. 516). DCs conform to a set of identifiable and specific processes, including alliancing, strategic decision making, or product development (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000). Consequently, the DCA can help assess firms' methods and sources of wealth capture and creation (Teece et al. 1997). The term 'dynamic' refers to situations of rapid change in market forces or in technology, where the capability to renew competences is required in order to attain congruence with such changing environments (Teece et al. 1997). Capabilities highlights the central role of strategic management, notably, in integrating, reconfiguring and adapting resources, skills, and functional competences and that enable firms to match the demands of the changing environment (Teece et al. 1997). For instance, a capability can represent the foundation for diversifying into a new product market (Teece et al. 1997).

Competences, which include systems integration or quality, are constituted when firm specific assets are brought together in clusters of groups or individuals, which enable "distinctive activities to be performed" (Teece et al. 1997, p. 516). Some FBs are particularly apt creating unique core competencies, for instance, establishing close relationships with external stakeholders who have access to resources, and all of which results in a stronger business focus (Breton-Miller and Miller 2006). Resources are defined as "firm-specific assets that are difficult if not impossible to imitate" (Teece et al. 1997, p. 516), and include specialised production facilities, or trade secrets.

Helfat and Peteraf (2003) explain that DCs comprise change and adaptation because they reconfigure, integrate, or build capabilities and resources. In fact, DCs underscore higher-level activities that enable firms to direct their "ordinary activities toward high-payoff endeavors" (Teece 2014, p. 328), which, in line with Teece et al. (1997) requires managing a firm's resources to shape or address the rapid pace of change. Moreover, some firm routines and DCs allow established businesses to adapt to changing environments, and to exploit changes through strategic, organisational, or technological innovations (Helfat et al. 2007).

DCs fall under three clusters of adjustments and activities, also referred to as ‘orchestration processes’ (Teece 2014) that need to be executed expertly for firms’ to excel:

Sensing, which entails assessing and identifying opportunities;

Seizing, or the process of mobilising resources to exploit and capture value from opportunities;

Transforming, which emphasises the significance of continued renewal.

As the increase in trade has resulted in “greater specialization and more rapid competitive responses” (Teece 2012, p. 1396), the importance of DCs has also increased. In a more recent contribution, Teece (2014) proposed a logical structure of the DCA. This framework suggests that managerial decisions (sensing, seizing, and transforming) are crucially dependent on DCs and heterogeneous and imperfectly mobile firm resources, particularly those that are valuable, rare, imperfectly imitable, and non-substitutable (VRIN) (Barney, 1991). Furthermore, Teece’s (2014) model theorises that “organizational capabilities drive enterprise performance” (p. 334); these capabilities are supported by and shape VRIN resources. In essence, the existence of VRIN resources, strong DCs, and good strategy is both sufficient and necessary for any firms’ long-term financial success (Teece, 2014).

While DCs are perceived as essential for firms to withstand dynamic environments, to date, limited research has been conducted to understand FBs-related DCs (Wang, 2016).

The KBV

The importance of knowledge for organisations and its relationships to DCs also justifies the consideration of the knowledge-based view framework. As with the DCA, this decision is in accord with contemporary FB research, including contributions by Memili et al. (2015), Zahra, Neubaum, and Larrañeta (2007), and Woodfield and Husted (2007), who posit that knowledge sharing is a core activity in most firms, and particularly central to FBs. Another justification for the adoption of the KBV is based on its inherent links to the DCA. Indeed, Zahra et al. (2007) explain that organisational knowledge, coupled with substantive capabilities, can help identify those DCs that are needed “to adapt to emerging conditions” (p. 926).

Knowledge formation and problem-solving are core elements in Nickerson and Zenger’s (2004) proposed knowledge-based theory. They argue that a manager’s main knowledge-based goal is to achieve above-normal profits, by constantly discovering new solutions and decision-making that emerges “from unique combinations of existing knowledge” (p. 618). The problem-solving aspect Nickerson and Zenger (2004) refer to is strongly associated with innovation, which is defined as “the process of bringing any new, problem-solving idea into use” (Kanter, 1983, p. 20), including by reorganising or improving communication.

The seminal contribution by Grant and Baden-Fuller (1995), which drew from the work of various scholars (e.g., Hedlund 1994; Nonaka 1994; Spender 1992) established some ‘rudiments’ of the KBV in the form of five main assumptions:

- 1: Knowledge represents the main productive resource of the firm, notably, contributing to its strategic importance and to adding value.
- 2: Knowledge includes skills, know-how, technology and information. Furthermore, a distinction should be made between explicit and tacit knowledge. Nonaka’s (1994)

research, which is underpinned by and extends Polanyi's (1966) contribution, classifies human knowledge into two streams. First, explicit knowledge is codified knowledge, which can be easily recorded and transmitted through formal language (Chuang, Jackson, and Jiang 2016; Nonaka 1994). Second, tacit knowledge is deeply rooted in commitment and action, (Nonaka 1994); it is more personal, subjective, experiential and, more difficult to communicate and formalise than explicit knowledge (Chuang et al. 2016; Leonard-Burton and Sensiper 1998).

3: Individuals acquire knowledge, and, in the case of tacit knowledge, individuals store knowledge.

4: Humans are affected by time and cognitive limitations. For this reason, they "must specialize in their acquisition of knowledge" (Grant and Baden-Fuller 1995, p. 18).

However, there is a trade-off, in that often it is necessary to sacrifice breadth of knowledge in order to increase depth of knowledge.

5: Creating value by transforming inputs into outputs (production) generally demands the application of many forms of specialised knowledge (Grant and Baden-Fuller 1995).

A further influential theoretical discovery (Grant 1996) formulated various characteristics of knowledge, with clear implications for the firm's management of knowledge. Moreover, various key characteristics are relevant to the use of knowledge within firms to create value (Grant 1996). These characteristics include: Transferability, capacity for aggregation, appropriability, specialisation in knowledge acquisition, and knowledge requirements of production (Grant 1996).

For example, transferability of knowledge is significant within a firm as well as between firms. Importantly, because the operationalisation of transferability can be challenging, it can represent a key resource, particularly through tacit knowledge. This type of knowledge can mainly manifest itself mainly through application and practice; as a result, its transfer can be slow, uncertain, and costly (Grant 1996). Therefore, it would be difficult for other firms to imitate or acquire; moreover, it would demand duplication of systems, culture, or employees (Nonaka, Toyama, and Nagata 2000). In this way, as a firm-specific capability, tacit knowledge can potentially become a source of firms' competitive advantage (Grant 1996; Nonaka et al. 2000).

Proposed theoretical framework

Based on the DCA and KBV of the firm, a theoretical framework (Figure 1) is proposed in the context of a family firm. The framework recognises the significance of growth and generational renewal as elements that affect ways in which the family firm faces numerous challenges. Essentially, the framework indicates that adversity and/or the changing business environment affect the FB, and provides potential responses to address these challenges. The DCA, for instance, emphasises the firm's ability to build or integrate internal and external capabilities (Teece et al. 1997), as well as processes, including alliancing or product development (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000). The element of alliancing is also associated with networking, and aligns with research by Weerawardena et al. (2007). In their conceptualisation, these authors affirm that DCs are routines through which firms learn from various sources, including from their networks of relationships, from the market, and internally, or within firms themselves. The orchestration of processes, which include sensing, seizing, and transforming (Teece 2014), is also considered crucial as response and adaptive alternatives.

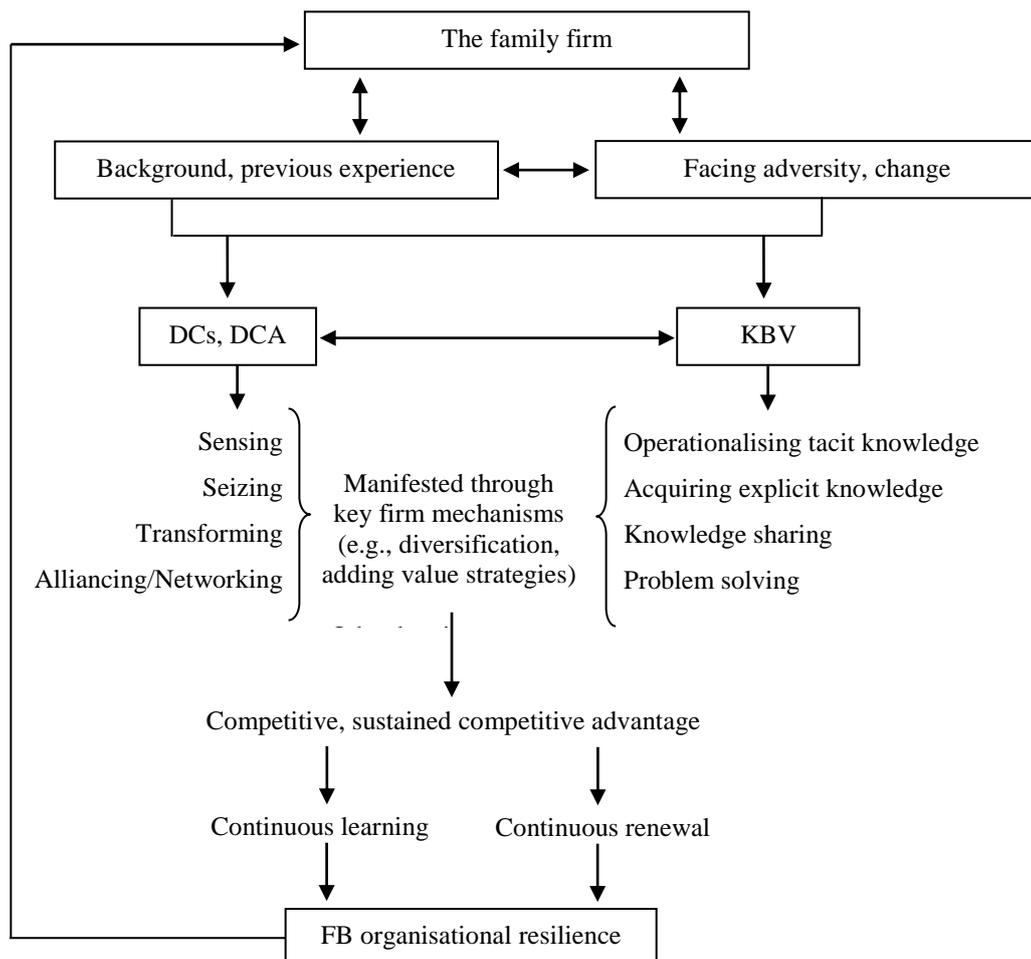
The KBV complements the DCA and DCs in various ways. Fundamentally, the FB's knowledge, particularly tacit knowledge, represents a valuable resource (Grant 1996), and a key mechanism which can help the firm to respond to challenges and contribute to its long-term sustainability. Arguably, knowledge evolves through years of

experience, overcoming obstacles, and part of the acquired explicit knowledge may eventually become tacit knowledge. This transition can be illustrated through other essential mechanisms, such as the FB's efforts to diversify through exports or, aligned with the DCA (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000), through new product development. These two forms of diversification, as well as other forms of problem-solving (Nickerson and Zenger 2004) underline that knowledge is a key productive resource, which can contribute to added value (Grant and Baden-Fuller 1995). Thus, given the complexities for potential competitors to replicate, imitate or acquire such tacit knowledge (Nonaka et al. 2000), knowledge represents a fundamental source of competitive firm advantage.

The identification, enhancement, and maximisation of key mechanisms associated with knowledge would benefit and be reinforced by continuous learning and renewal. These elements help build the foundations for a FB's future competitiveness, and resilience. Moreover, developing and building resilience has significant implications for the FB, notably, by becoming prepared to withstand future cycles of change and adversity (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Here

Figure 1: The DAC and KBV in response to adversity and change in the context of FBs
 Sources: Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Grant, 1996; Grant and Baden-Fuller, 1995; Nickerson and Zenger, 2004; Nonaka et al., 2000; Teece et al., 1997; Teece, 2014; Weerawardena et al., 2007



Methodology

Adopted research design

This study examines how a FB responds to adversity and a changing business environment through the lens of the DCA and KBV, and from the perspective of members of a family firm. The unit of analysis, or what or who is being studied (Babbie 2016, p. 97) is therefore represented by family members' perceived responses to adversity and to a changing business environment. The case of HRC, a family firm operating in the UK, is investigated. Thus, the study adopts a single case methodology. Single cases can be "unusually revelatory... they offer opportunities for unusual research access" (De Massis and Kotlar 2014, p. 18). Case studies represent the preferred method when 'how' or 'why' questions are asked, when the researcher has limited control over events, and when "the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within a real-life context" (Yin 2009, p. 2). Case studies can contribute to theory building, and include interviews, observations, documentation and archival records as data collection methods (Eisenhardt 1989).

This study also takes an inductive approach, a research strategy which essentially entails using specific readings of raw data to develop themes, models, or concepts; these result from the interpretation of raw data (Jebreen, 2012; Thomas, 2006). Furthermore, a decision was made to employ a purposive sampling method, "a random selection... within the segment of the population with the most information on the characteristic of interest" (Guarte and Barrios 2007, p. 277). By choosing a purposive sampling approach, the researcher relies on her/his judgment or experience (Guarte and Barrios 2007). Similarly, Marshall (1996, p. 523) indicates the value that purposive sampling has as it "actively selects the most productive sample to answer the research question," recognising "that some informants are 'richer' than others".

In the case of this research, the HRC matched the 'characteristic of interest' (Guarte and Barrios 2007). Fundamentally, the company a) has operated for over a decade, thereby overcoming several obstacles b) has an international presence, and c) has earned wide recognition, both nationally and internationally. An extensive search through UK business associations and industry databases for FBs matching these characteristics led to HRC. This firm matches the purposive criteria of the study as a 'productive sample' (Marshall, 1996) that best reflects the issues around family businesses with a strong potential for rich information to be gathered around overcoming uncertainty.

HRC was contacted in May of 2016 through email communication. The first message sent to the attention of the company's ownership summarised the objectives of the study, and made an invitation for the FB to participate. Upon receiving a formal response accepting the invitation, in June of 2016, a first visit was made to the company. This visit allowed for the research team to conduct a 60-minute interview, which was complemented by a tour of the facilities and additional printed company information. In December of 2016, a second meeting took place, this time at the researchers' university, and entailed a one-hour interview by one of the company's owners. A second, three-hour visit was arranged in March of 2017. This visit, which provided opportunities to interview other family members, and a marketing manager, extended and updated the data collected in 2016.

Similarly, a second meeting at the researchers' university was arranged with one of the owners in November of 2017; again, this one-hour interview complemented and updated previous data. In total, five individuals participated (Table 1). Clearly, the number of interviewees is limited. However, within the FB, these individuals formed

the core of the family, and had most experience and knowledge of the FB at the time of the research. Data triangulation was achieved through on-site observations and by gathering company information.

The protocol in the meetings and visits included gathering demographic information (e.g., the size of the firm, new developments in exports, production volume, marketing efforts), and posing questions related to the study's aims. A review of the pertinent FB literature, particularly contributions concerning firm adaptation and resilience (e.g., Brewton et al. 2010; Chirico, Ireland and Sirmon 2011; Chirico and Salvato 2008, 2016; Chrisman, Chua and Steier 2011; Stafford, Danes and Haynes 2013), was consulted to gain understanding in the process of developing the RQs. Fundamentally, the following questions were asked:

- How does your FB manage to adapt? For instance, how does your firm adapt to:
 - Adversity?
 - Changes occurring in your business environment?
- Specifically, what mechanisms do you rely upon to adapt?

All the interviews were digitally recorded with the agreement of the interviewees, and transcribed by members of the research team, which allowed for accuracy and consistency. According to Francis et al. (2010), no agreed method exists to determine data saturation, or the state when gathering additional evidence offers little in the form of new insights, themes or perspectives “in a qualitative research synthesis” (Suri 2011, p. 72). Given the size of the FB, and that its most knowledgeable and experienced members participated, the study aligns with the notion proposed by O'Reilly and Parker (2012) that “the adequacy of the sample is... not determined solely on... the number of participants but the appropriateness of the data” (p. 195). Similarly, data triangulation would further ensure robustness of findings.

The qualitative data were analysed undertaking qualitative content analysis, a research method employed to interpret “through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns” (Hsieh and Shannon 2005, p. 1278). Thus, qualitative content analysis entails creating categories (Graneheim and Lundman 2004), and is also suggested as appropriate in case study research (De Massis and Kotlar 2014; Kohlbacher 2006).

Through examining the qualitative data set, a number of prevalent issues were identified and coded around a specific idea or theme. These ideas were examined across the different data sources (interviews, observation and documentation), where consistent themes were noted and re-examined by the entire research team. This process enabled consistency in terminology and helped remove the potential for bias. Similarly, in line with the considerations above for saturation (Francis et al. 2010), the prevalent content across the data collected revealed a number of consistently recurring issues. These findings were utilised in the development and understanding of the FB, and led to the framework proposed in the study.

Demographic characteristics of participants

All four family members, the two company owners, their two daughters, and a member of staff who was managing the firm's social media marketing at the time of the study, participated. P1 and P2 had established the company in 2002; their daughters (P4, P5) joined them during their school years, and today, they are fully involved in the business. Both P1 and P2 grew up in family-owned businesses; for instance, P1 previously worked in her father's firm and had a formal background in several trades.

P3 had more than 10 years of experience in sales and marketing. The HRC has 28 staff; its size therefore corresponds to the European Commission’s (2003) definition of small enterprises, or those businesses that employ between 10 and 49 individuals.

Table 1 Here
Table 1: Demographic characteristics of HRC members

P*	Participant’s role at HRC	Years of experience
P1	Owner, responsible export, financial operations, human resources	30+
P2	Owner, responsible for product management	30+
P3	Sales, marketing, social media marketing operations	10+
P4	Sales, supporting various firm activities and operations	5+
P5	Sales, supporting various firm activities and operations	5+

P*: Denotes participant; for example, P1: Participant 1

Results and Discussion

Adapting to adversity

The proposed framework (Figure 1), which provides a visual structure of relationships between the two adopted theories and the ways in which these are manifested, suggests potential implications for family business resilience. Furthermore, the framework aligns strongly with the results in various ways.

First, the interviews identified various forms of adaptation that have helped HRC build resilience amidst adversity and the changing business environment. Already the establishment of HRC was significantly influenced by the need to adapt. Indeed, P1 and P2 reflected on the developmental stages of the family’s previous venture, owning a successful coffee shop and a bistro in the township of Hawksbay, Cumbria. Through the existing pool of skills and experience of the FB owners, which included new food product development such as reviving a local ancient bread recipe to producing and jarring artisan relishes, the firm experienced growth between 1999 and 2001. In the process of growing, the FB, as its surrounding community, were severely affected by an unpredictable event:

P1: ...in 2001 the foot and mouth epidemic hit... we thought “well, that is terrible for the farmers and for the animals...” and did not really think beyond that. The following morning... we did not have a single customer the whole day. And we did not have one the next day, or the next day, or the next... It was just catastrophic, from having a thriving business to having no business literally overnight... it was just shocking. We had a massive overdraft... We lived there, the business was there... suddenly, we were in a process of finding ourselves potentially without a home to live in, without a business, and [having] two small children...

Realising that “nobody was going to do it for us” (P1), the owners had very limited time to reflect on the available resources, in this case, assets (an unused kitchen, jars), along with their skills in food preparation, manufacturing, packaging, labelling and sales, in the conceptualisation of a new business proposition.

Various innovative or new problem-solving ideas (Kanter, 1983) were formulated, for instance, in new products that were trialled during the time which followed the foot and mouth disease outbreak. A key complementing element was the consideration of

family and other networks to support the new venture's promotion and sales. The networking element also became evident in negotiating with the local bank for relief while the new business grew, and in how repayments could be made. P1 and P2 acknowledged the bank's decision to delay the family's repayments as *"a major catalyst that really propelled into moving the focus of the business... to something we could actually be in control of."*

Adapting to a changing business environment

In addition to responding to adversity, the findings also provide strong evidence of HRC's initiatives and efforts in adapting to a changing business environment. Indeed, at the time of the study, the firm was focusing on various fronts, one of which was concerned with an increasingly online-based consumer market. This growing phenomenon enables HRC to gain exposure and potentially maximise business opportunities (P5):

Because social media is linked to your website, the more responses and chatter you get on social media... it's like electricity, its feeding through that website... its visibility. With regard to wholesale we do exhibitions... I look to see why buyers are going to those events and if they are applicable to our products. I'm certainly not going to spend several thousand pounds on something if the buyers are not going to be there. So you really, really have to do your research.

Flowing from the first proposed framework (Figure 1), these findings illustrate various ways in which DCs and knowledge-based strategies manifested themselves. Some of these findings revealed clear associations with the DCA and KBV. For instance, two of Teece's (2014) proposed orchestration processes were identified. In fact, sensing was illustrated in the various processes employed and strategies executed by the firm.

Exploring and gathering data of new or current consumer trends, or monitoring the groups of followers on social media platforms also demanded constant effort and investments, particularly in the form of human resources and time. Indeed, during the site visits, it was observed that interchangeably, P3 and P5 were involved in social media marketing and communications. However, these investments were not only required to keep up with the more modern requirements of the age of online communication, but importantly, they illustrated the firm's leadership position, especially in seeking to be closer to its customers, learn from them. This position had implications for new product development, and other commercial opportunities (P3): *"on the first of each month I write down how many followers we have had... how much it [the firm's followership] is growing. If we are doing a campaign during a month I can see how much it affects us."*

Thus, the seizing orchestration process (Teece 2014), which emphasises the mobilisation of resources, particularly in capturing value, was also demonstrated. Data triangulation through on-site observations and online information helped confirm the firm's commitment in these innovative efforts.

A more recent phenomenon, Brexit, also demanded careful consideration, as it could potentially become a threat to the FB. Indeed, some of the market reactions following the Brexit announcement were perceived to be affecting the FB already.

Table 2: Adaptation to adversity, and main links to the DCs/DCA and KBV
Sources: Breton-Miller and Miller (2006); Eisenhardt and Martin (2000); Grant (1996); Grant and Baden-Fuller (1995); Helfat and Peteraf (2003); Nickerson and Zenger (2004); Teece (2014); Teece et al., (1997); Woodfield and Husted (2007)

Ways to adapt to adversity	DCs/DCA	KBV
Reflect on, assess own strengths, resources	Ability to build firm competences; transforming	Discovering solutions, problem solving
Quick response, operationalising strengths, resources	Ability to integrate and reconfigure firm resources/competences; strategic decision making	Strategic importance; role played by explicit, tacit knowledge (acquiring, storing), problem solving
Develop, strengthen existing networks (e.g., banks, with family relatives, friends, customers, markets)	Alliancing; strategic decision making; integration; core competences	Strategic importance; role played by explicit knowledge, sharing knowledge
Diversify (e.g., new product range)	Sensing; strategic decision making; integration	Strategic importance, adding value
Build, accumulate knowledge (e.g., of trends, consumers, export markets)	Strategic decision making; sensing	Strategic importance, role played by explicit, tacit knowledge (acquiring, storing)
Maximise/operationalise accumulated knowledge (e.g., increasing sale outlets domestically/internationally)	Seizing; strategic decision making; 'high pay-off'	Strategic importance; role played by tacit knowledge
Reflect on processes, potential improvements as the new business grows	Transforming	Knowledge transferability; sharing knowledge (within the FB)
Adapting to a changing business environment	DCs/DCA	KBV
Continuously increase knowledge-related capabilities (e.g., learning about trends, incorporating social media)	Reconfiguring, adapting (and adopting new) resources; integrating external competences; strategic decision making	Role played by explicit and tacit knowledge (acquiring, storing), know-how, technology
Network, build a larger circle of relationships (e.g., overseas), share/absorb knowledge	Alliancing; strategic decision making; integration; creating unique core competences	Role played by explicit knowledge, sharing knowledge
Perceive threats (e.g., Brexit) as opportunities	Integrating; renewing competences; sensing	Strategic importance; discover new solutions
Increase exports to decrease risk	Alliancing; strategic decision making; creating unique core competences; sensing	Strategic importance; discover new solutions; role played by tacit knowledge
Exploit new diversification, adding value opportunities	Product development; strategic decision making; seizing	Strategic importance, adding/creating value
Reflect on previous accomplishments (e.g., as triggers of new objectives, to maintain consistency, excellence)	Ability to build firm competences; transforming	Knowledge transferability (within the FB), sharing knowledge
Be flexible (e.g., in terms of firm structure; speed in decision-making)	Building, integrating internal firm competences	Strategic importance; Knowledge transferability; sharing knowledge (internally)
Avoid bureaucracy (e.g., no hierarchy, keeping a simple firm structure)	Building, integrating internal firm competences	Strategic importance; sharing knowledge (internally)
Lead rather than follow (e.g., anticipating, identifying, exploiting opportunities)	Seizing, transforming	Strategic importance; sharing knowledge (internally); constantly discovering new solutions

As the firm's key person for food preparation, P2 understood some of the impacts: *"... we have suffered... the Brexit vote... because of the fluctuation in currency. Partly also because of general increases in the price of some products... sugar has gone up 36% through June and September [of 2016]. So that's a big impact that has to be allowed for."* Similarly, P3, which was involved in sales and marketing, and also helped with sourcing materials to jar and package the firm's products, noticed: *"we buy glassware from the EU... that has increased, and many of the ingredients we use have also increased hugely since the Brexit vote."*

Arguably, the knowledge gained, especially among HRC's owners, by surviving and learning from numerous earlier obstacles, and by improving through achievements, was a key factor for the firm to undertake swift action and minimise the perceived impacts of Brexit. Moreover, as a means to respond to adversity, the importance of networking and product consistency (Table 2) once again emerged. Networking appeared to evolve, from being a crucial aspect to aid in establishing HRC, towards enabling the firm to grow further. With regard to Brexit, the existing networks were perceived to support the firm to withstand any potential repercussions (P1): *"All of our customers in the EU have confirmed that they will continue to stock our products."*

At the same time, recent risk-management efforts to minimise Brexit's potential threats even further were uncovered; these encompassed the increase in focus on exports into large and lucrative markets, including the Middle East or United States (P1) *"so that we are not so dependent on the European market, if that was to become a problem..."* These findings are partly in accord with research by Ren and Zhu (2016). These authors found that learning initiatives taken on by motivated and relevant family members can reflect dynamic process involving business innovation, growth, and personal learning.

Today, apart from selling its products to numerous high-end food stores in the UK, the firm exports to 36 countries. HRC's ability and focus on building and strengthening networks is also partly in agreement with Breton-Miller and Miller (2006), who explain the significance for FBs to build strong relationships with external stakeholders as a means to access resources, in this case, revenues through exporting to international markets. Within the context of networking, maintaining existing links and relationships enables HRC to access ongoing knowledge about its current markets. Similarly, establishing new networks allows for expanding its export horizon. These conclusions are associated with Grant (2013), who posits that one of "the knowledge-based analysis of alliances views their purpose as accessing rather than acquiring partners' knowledge" (Grant, 2013, p. 546). In addition, accessing knowledge enables greater use of knowledge resources (Grant, 2013).

With a distinctive brand image based on its consistent quality and an increasing number of awards and recognition, both nationally and internationally, new opportunities emerged to diversify into activities and markets that were previously untapped. In fact, participants identified a significant increase in 'private label', or the manufacturing foods for other companies whose facilities, operations or production processes and capacities are limited (P1): *"The private label... that has really happened in the last two years... and it is growing rapidly."* Again, these undertakings are in line with the sensing and seizing processes (Teece, 2014) as well as with the elements of operationalising existing resources and capabilities to support adaptation and change (Helfat and Peteraf 2003).

This diversification alternative also illustrates the company's flexibility, which was revealed as yet another form of adaptation to a changing business environment. Diversifying is also discussed in the context of capabilities (Teece et al. 1997) and DCs,

namely, in product development and strategic decision making (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000). Flexibility, which was recognised among participants as one of the pillars upon which HRC was building its success, allowed the FB to make quick decisions without going through bureaucratic processes (P1): *“Being able to be that flexible to twist and turn is really important... we can move direction really easily. ... we don’t have a corporate hierarchy, or a family structure... it’s all done as a family.”* The acquired knowledge and expertise, together with flexibility, further became crucial, as they enabled the FB to recognise and tap into business opportunities, and satisfy market demands:

...people will come to us with a concept but they are not sure how to get it made. So I have to come up with a way of meeting their imagination, or other times it may be a written brief that I receive from them... Then some people come with a whole concept, like a whole range that they want done... So when we fully ascertain what they want, and sometimes it can be entirely different from what we started with... you have to really wow them...

These forms of diversifying to leverage new business opportunities are in agreement with both Teece (2014) and Hauck and Prügl (2015). Indeed, Hauck and Prügl (2015) explain the essential role that innovating products, processes, or business models can play for firms to adapt to changes, and survive in the long term. Arguably, HRC’s new business foci based on diversification opportunities encouraged its members to search for new problem-solving solutions through continuous research, tacit knowledge, and knowledge-sharing. In fact, P3 and P4 referred to the family’s inquisitiveness and ability to learn about new ingredients and methods, and develop new recipes (P3): *“when we are on holiday, he [P2] is always trying new things and looking for new ideas.”* P3 also referred to the experience of attending trade fairs and visit the FB’s customers in the UK and the United States, in providing opportunities for networking and building new business relationships.

An alignment between these findings and the KBV can also be established. In fact, the KBV considers the essence of organisations in terms of the promotion of “efficiency of knowledge generation and knowledge application” (Grant 2013, p. 555). Furthermore, this process requires both integration and specialisation of knowledge (Grant 2013). Thus, once again, reflecting on past experience appeared to be invaluable for the FB’s members to understand and interpret the future in regards to strategic thinking and execution.

Looking forward, HRC’s culture and values were perceived to contribute to the FB’s current and future efforts to adapt to a continuously changing and dynamic business environment. As previously suggested, the firm’s values, together with its culture, were also important mechanisms. Values were reflected in different ways, and manifested in participants’ strong commitment to opportunity seeking and growth:

P1: It is about leading, not following; it’s about doing things differently... it’s not sitting still. We have to keep on top of our game... you cannot stop.

P3: ...we recognise that we need to increase our capacity in order to grow.

The firm’s strong values align with Teece’s (2014) transforming orchestration process. The process highlights the importance of continual renewal, which, in the case of HRC, revolves around growth and strategically leveraging opportunities as the way forward.

Essential mechanisms for HRC to adapt

As demonstrated in the previous sections, the proposed framework (Figure 2) is illustrated through the findings in several nuanced ways. Notably, DCs and the DCA are demonstrated first in the re-building and reconfiguration processes HRC undertook. Similarly, the KBV emerged through processes in which the FB accumulated and shared knowledge, and in exploiting and operationalising tacit knowledge in various activities that helped the firm to gain competitive advantage.

Furthermore, the DCA helps explain some of the steps taken by the FB towards rebuilding and adapting to a major destructive event. For example, strategic decision making, product development, as well as alliancing (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000) in the form of networking are demonstrated in various ways. Making the crucial decision to re-start a new business, networking with the bank, family and other individuals to promote and sell their products and maximising the available resources, particularly knowledge and skills, to develop new products strongly align with the DCA paradigm. These forms of adapting are also in agreement with Teece et al. (1997), in diversifying and, overall, in renewing competences and achieving congruence in a changing environment.

Equally, the KBV further emerged from the interviews in more recent forms. In fact, after several years of refining the business concept, the firm acquired valuable knowledge and experience in food production and competed for numerous awards, with notable and consistent success. As the interviewees acknowledged, gaining exposure and recognition by winning awards drew media interest and raised the profile of the firm. Importantly, the prestige gained allowed the FB to apply and obtain a grant, purchase larger equipment for product manufacturing, and cater for growing demand, while at the same time improving the consistency of their products. Part of the data triangulation process (i.e. on-site observations) helped confirm the impact of investments from grants and own finances to modernise and increase the FB's critical mass.

In accord with Grant and Baden-Fuller (1995), explicit and tacit knowledge clearly added to the FB's strategic direction, and contributed to adding value to its products while developing and growing the firm. Moreover, the acquired and constantly flowing knowledge, including explicit knowledge through new ways of communicating (social media), enabled the firm to reflect on, consider, and potentially incorporate additional elements and practices to add value or diversify. Over time, by experimenting and creating recipes, or by strengthening existing or establishing new networks, tacit knowledge was accumulated. This knowledge helped the FB to innovate and adapt. Also important was the way in which members of the FB reflected on accomplishments and what seemed to work for the firm. For instance, P5's comment illustrated how both the operationalisation of explicit and tacit knowledge formed part of the FB's competitive advantage:

...we do everything in-house. So I have this amazing advertising opportunity, but I have to have the advert in in two hours... if we outsourced that to a design agency we would be waiting days for that advert to come back. We do it here and that's the benefit. So if we want to put something out, we can literally do it within minutes; so we are very manoeuvrable... we are very on it. I have worked in much bigger firms, and that... just would not happen.

P5's comment also identified the potential for sharing both explicit and tacit knowledge within the firm. As Zahra et al.'s (2007) research on FBs' technological capabilities revealed, sharing both types of knowledge can be vital.

Figure 2 Here

Figure 2: Key mechanisms HRC relies to adapt and respond to change



While the family overcame the loss of its previous venture by adapting in various ways (Table 2), other more recent events further highlight the importance of continuous adaptation as a mechanism to survive and thrive. Figure 2 illustrates that as many as seven different mechanisms emerged from the interview content. One of these mechanisms was based on the continuous exploration and acquisition of new knowledge, which was later manifested in various achievements, including in new product development. HRC's pool of knowledge was significantly augmented, for instance, when the owners conducted businesses transactions or presentations domestically and/or internationally. Valuable knowledge was also acquired through the firm's ability and commitment to establishing industry, government, and institutional relationships and networks.

In various cases, however, the mechanisms were interrelated. In fact, being open to learn and acquire new information entailed strong emphasis on solving problems through innovative approaches, such as increasing the firm's involvement in social media to achieve various key strategic goals. This involvement has played a vital role, with implications for its knowledge and product base, which have also affected its handling and understanding of the supply chain, particularly downstream to reach end consumers.

In the absence of literature on social media adoption among family firms, research conducted among small and medium enterprises (SMEs) was considered to identify motivations for social media adoption. For instance, McCann and Barlow (2015) found that the desire to experiment with social media, and the fact that customers are increasingly using it were the main reasons for SMEs' management to embrace this

platform. Another study (Meske and Stieglitz 2013) revealed that social media adoption improved SMEs' knowledge management and helped support collaboration among members of staff.

Furthermore, located at significant geographic distance from major UK cities, HRC's ownership was able to identify the crucial need to increase its connectivity. To a great extent, social media allows the firm to overcome geographic barriers and create stronger links with its consumers, suppliers, and overall, with the wider consumer community.

Finally, as previously suggested, maintaining a strong family culture and values within the firm were also central mechanisms that went beyond strategy to represent the core thinking and ethos of HRC. Regarding firm culture, the following illustration epitomises the firm's concern for its staff, to the point of sacrificing growth for lifestyle and well-being (PA1):

"...we got to a point where we could not physically make enough products from that small kitchen, and we started to look for sites. By that time we had also built a really good group of people who were working for us. We did not want to site ourselves on an industrial state miles away. We live here, all the staff live here, and it was important for us as well to stay here because of those roots..."

Conclusions

This study proposed a theoretical framework grounded on the DCA and KBV paradigms to investigate FBs' adaptation to adversity and to a changing business environment, by collecting data through interviews, observations and documentary reviews, and by applying case study methodology on HRC in the UK. In doing so, the study sought to address various knowledge gaps in the academic literature. For instance, there is a prevalence of quantitative over qualitative methodologies to examine FBs (Hair and Sarstedt 2014). In addition, despite the significance of DCs in contributing to firms' adaptation to dynamic business environments, few studies have attempted to understand DCs in the context of FBs (Wang 2016).

The study's findings revealed the crucial role that both DCs and knowledge-based attributes have on the studied FB. Similarly, there was also a clearly identified alignment between the findings, the DCs literature (e.g., Eisenhardt and Martin 2000; Teece 2014; Teece et al. 1997) and the KBV literature (Grant and Baden-Fuller 1995; Nickerson and Zenger 2004). As illustrated in various comments and the summarisation of the results (Table 2), facing the destruction of their livelihood, HRC's owners fully capitalised on the available resources, particularly to integrate and reconfigure existing organisational resources and competences. These attributes were complemented by innovative strategies and 'orchestration processes' such as sensing and transforming (Teece 2014), as well as by problem-solving initiatives. The strategies were further aided by tacit knowledge accumulated through earlier entrepreneurial experiences.

The adaptive strategies, which resulted in various forms of competitive advantage (e.g., product quality, recognition, tacit knowledge, networks, exporting markets) were reinforced and strengthened in light of more contemporary challenges (e.g., Brexit, changes in the food market). Indeed, the summary of the findings (Table 2) identified the importance of strengthening networks, perceiving threats as opportunities, and adopting new ways of communicating and promoting. Other emerging key strategies and initiatives included flexibility alongside keeping the firm's structure as simple as possible to help facilitate communication and quick decision-making.

Implications

Various implications can be drawn from the findings. From a practitioner perspective, the findings identify key initiatives and strategies that FBs' ownership and members could consider in the face of adversity and rapid changing environments. Moreover, the findings highlight firms' DCs and knowledge-based resources that could guide and inspire FBs' owners and managers to become resourceful, developing networks, maximising their skills and capabilities, as well as their firms' resources. The findings also illustrate the significance for FB entrepreneurs to reflect on their firm's strengths, achievements, or path to recovery after overcoming adversity, as a catalyst for further growth and competitive advantage. Overall, the results highlighting HRC's capabilities and responses to challenges could be useful for governmental business development agencies and associations in guiding FB entrepreneurs in the process of recovery or new venture creation.

The findings also suggest the value that FBs should place on building up capacities and capabilities which could provide different avenues of innovation and adaptation through a proactive approach to dealing with uncertainties. Given the need to be flexible to change and adversity, it would equally be important to develop strategies that reflect adaptability and build upon the strengths in the firm's capabilities and knowledge resource. For FB owners, these steps entail a deeper understanding of the external environment they operate in, as well as strong knowledge of the strengths of their firm.

The findings of the present study also have theoretical implications. Essentially, the proposed framework (Figure 2) provides a representation of the associations between the DCA, the KBV and the firm's adaptation path. Firstly, the framework guides understanding concerning a FB undergoing significant transformations to adapt to the dynamic and increasingly complex business environment. The framework suggests the strong links between the FB's background and experience and facing or addressing new challenges. The two dimensions manifested by the firm's previous history and the changing business environment are strongly associated with DCs, the DCA and KBV.

For example, the findings revealed the continuous learning and experimenting processes the firm was undertaking. These processes gave way to taking into account key mechanisms to respond to complexities in the market and the business, which were reflected, for instance, by the potential consequences of Brexit. The extension provided by Figure 2 further indicates the usefulness of the theoretical framework in facilitating analysis and reflection of a family firm's responsive measures to dynamic business environments. Among other fundamental key mechanisms was embracing innovative practices to solve problems, as the case of its involvement with social media applications demonstrates.

Overall, the framework adds depth, rigour and understanding of real life manifestations of different ways to adapt, which align with the various elements encapsulated by the DCA and KBV. Consequently, the framework provides an insightful baseline and guide to examine adaptation and resilience that could enable the identification of strategies and initiatives employed by FBs. Furthermore, given the suggested lack of a strategic management theory to study FBs (Barros et al., 2016), the framework could be considered as a starting point in future FB research.

Limitations and future research

While the study provides useful insights, both from a practitioner and theoretical perspective, exploring the firm at various points in time (2016-2017), it has limitations.

Fundamentally, it only investigates one company, which prevents comparisons or contrasts with other domestic or international FBs. At the same time, only members of the firm were interviewed. Nevertheless, these limitations could be overcome in future research.

First, future studies could identify and include other firms that have adapted to adversity, overcoming major disruptions and/or have adapted to the rapid changes of a globalised business environment. New knowledge from various firms could confirm/disconfirm the findings and theoretical proposition of the present study, and also extend the knowledge, both empirical and theoretical with regard to adaptation, DCs and knowledge-based strategies. Second, further studies could also examine firms from the perspectives of other stakeholders, including local suppliers, town halls, or even employees. Doing so could provide other perspectives, including entrepreneurial characteristics and strengths that could not be captured from solely interviewing FB members.

In order to confirm or disconfirm the usefulness of the proposed theoretical framework, future research could also focus on investigating adaptation among FBs adopting the DCA and KBV paradigms. Alternatively, and in response to Barros et al. (2016), researchers could seek to refine and develop a strategic management theory specifically focusing on FBs. Moreover, given the socioeconomic importance and contribution of this group of firms, there is significant value in making further strides in the theoretical development of FB field.

References

- Astrachan JH, Klein SB and Smyrniotis KX (2002) The F-PEC scale of family influence: A proposal for solving the family business definition problem. *Family Business Review* 15(1): 45-58.
- Astrachan JH, and Shanker MC (2003) Family businesses' contribution to the US economy: A closer look. *Family Business Review* 16(3): 211-219.
- Babbie, E (2016) *The practice of social research* (14th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.
- Barney J (1991) Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. *Journal of Management* 17(1): 99-120.
- Barros I, Hernangómez J, and Martín-Cruz N (2016) A theoretical model of strategic management of family firms. A dynamic capabilities approach. *Journal of Family Business Strategy* 7(3): 149-159.
- Björnberg Å and Nicholson N (2007) The family climate scales—Development of a new measure for use in family business research. *Family Business Review* 20(3): 229-246.
- Boyd B and Hollensen S (2012) Strategic management of a family-owned airline: Analysing the absorptive capacity of Cimber Sterling Group A/S. *Journal of Family Business Strategy* 3(2): 70-78.
- Breton-Miller L and Miller D (2006) Why do some family businesses out-compete? Governance, long-term orientations, and sustainable capability. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 30(6): 731-746.
- Carr JC and Sequeira JM (2007) Prior family business exposure as intergenerational influence and entrepreneurial intent: A theory of planned behavior approach. *Journal of Business Research* 60(10): 1090-1098.
- Chirico F, Ireland RD and Sirmon DG (2011) Franchising and the family firm:

- Creating unique sources of advantage through “familiness”. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 35(3): 483-501.
- Chirico F and Nordqvist M (2010) Dynamic capabilities and trans-generational value creation in family firms: The role of organizational culture. *International Small Business Journal* 28(5): 487-504.
- Chirico F, Nordqvist M, Colombo G and Mollona E (2012) Simulating dynamic capabilities and value creation in family firms: Is paternalism an “asset” or a “liability”? *Family Business Review* 25(3): 318-338.
- Chirico F and Salvato C (2008) Knowledge integration and dynamic organizational adaptation in family firms. *Family Business Review* 21(2): 169-181.
- Cole GA (1997). *Strategic management – Theory and practice* (2nd ed.). London, UK: Thompson Learning.
- Chrisman JJ Chua JH and Steier LP (2011) Resilience of family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 35(6): 1107-1119.
- Chua JH, Chrisman JJ and Sharma P (1999) Defining the family business by behaviour. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 23(4): 19-39.
- Chuang CH, Jackson SE and Jiang Y (2016) Can knowledge-intensive teamwork be managed? Examining the roles of HRM systems, leadership, and tacit knowledge. *Journal of Management* 42(2): 524-554.
- De Massis A and Kotlar J (2014) The case study method in family business research: Guidelines for qualitative scholarship. *Journal of Family Business Strategy* 5(1): 15-29.
- Eisenhardt KM (1989) Building theories from case study research. *The Academy of Management Review* 14(4): 532-550.
- Eisenhardt KM and Martin JA (2000) Dynamic capabilities: What are they? *Strategic Management Journal* 21(10/11): 1105-1121.
- European Commission (2003) What is an SME?
http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/sme-definition_en
- Francis JJ Johnston M, Robertson C, Glidewell L, Entwistle V, Eccles MP and Grimshaw JM (2010) What is an adequate sample size? Operationalising data saturation for theory-based interview studies. *Psychology and Health* 25(10): 1229-1245.
- Graneheim UH and Lundman B (2004) Qualitative content analysis in nursing research: concepts, procedures and measures to achieve trustworthiness. *Nurse Education Today* 24(2): 105-112.
- Grant RM (1996). Toward a knowledge-based theory of the firm. *Strategic Management Journal* 17(S2): 109-122.
- Grant RM (2013) Reflections on knowledge-based approaches to the organization of production. *Journal of Management and Governance* 17(3): 541-558.
- Grant RM and Baden-Fuller C (1995) A knowledge-based theory of inter-firm collaboration. *Academy of Management Proceedings* 1:17-21.
- Guarte JM and Barrios EB (2006) Estimation under purposive sampling. *Communications in Statistics—Simulation and Computation* 35(2): 277-284.
- Hair JF and Sarstedt M (2014) Innovative and established research methods in family business: description, illustration and application guidelines. *Journal of Family Business Strategy* 5(1): 1-3.
- Hatun A and Pettigrew A (2004) Adaptation under environmental turmoil: Organizational flexibility in family-owned firms. *Family Business Review* 17(3): 237-258.

- Hauck J and Prügl R (2015) Innovation activities during intra-family leadership succession in family firms: An empirical study from a socioemotional wealth perspective. *Journal of Family Business Strategy* 6(2): 104-118.
- Hedlund G (1994) A model of knowledge management and the N-form corporation. *Strategic Management Journal* 15(2): 73-90.
- Helfat CE and Peteraf MA (2003) The dynamic resource-based view: Capability lifecycles. *Strategic Management Journal* 24(10): 997-1010.
- Helfat C, Finkelstein S, Mitchell W, Peteraf M, Singh H, Teece D, and Winter S (2007) *Dynamic capabilities: Understanding strategic change in organizations*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Hsieh HF and Shannon SE (2005) Three approaches to qualitative content analysis. *Qualitative Health Research* 15(9): 1277-1288.
- Jebreen I (2012) Using inductive approach as research strategy in requirements engineering. *International Journal of Computer and Information Technology* 1(2): 162-173.
- Kanter RM (1983) *The change masters – Corporate entrepreneurs at work*. London, UK: George Allen and Unwin.
- Kennerley M, Neely A and Adams C (2003) Survival of the fittest: measuring performance in a changing business environment. *Measuring Business Excellence* 7(4): 37-43.
- Kohlbacher F (2006) The use of qualitative content analysis in case study research. In *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research* 7(1): 1-30.
- Leonard Barton, D., & Sensiper, S. (1998). The role of tacit knowledge in group innovation. *California Management Review*, 40(3), 112–132.
- Marshall MN (1996) Sampling for qualitative research. *Family Practice* 13(6): 522-526.
- McCann M and Barlow A (2015) Use and measurement of social media for SMEs. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development* 22(2): 273-287.
- Memili E, Fang HC and Welsh DH (2015) Value creation and value appropriation in innovation process in publicly-traded family firms. *Management Decision* 53(9): 1921-1952.
- Meske C and Stieglitz S (2013). Adoption and use of social media in small and medium-sized enterprises. In F Harmsen and H Proper (Eds), *Practice-Driven Research on Enterprise Transformation*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, 61-75.
- Neubauer F and Lank AG (1998) *The family business: Its governance for sustainability*. Basingstoke, UK: MacMillan Press Ltd.
- Nickerson JA and Zenger TR (2004) A knowledge-based theory of the firm – The problem-solving perspective. *Organization Science* 15(6): 617-632.
- Nonaka I (1994) A dynamic theory of organizational knowledge creation. *Organization Science* 5(1): 14-37.
- Nonaka I, Toyama R and Nagata A (2000) A firm as a knowledge-creating entity: a new perspective on the theory of the firm. *Industrial and Corporate Change* 9(1): 1-20.
- O'Reilly M and Parker N (2013) 'Unsatisfactory Saturation': a critical exploration of the notion of saturated sample sizes in qualitative research. *Qualitative Research* 13(2): 190-197.
- Polanyi M (1966) The logic of tacit inference. *Philosophy* 41(155): 1-18.
- Poza EJ and Daugherty MS (2014) *Family business* (4th ed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.

- Ren S and Zhu Y (2016) Developing family businesses through ongoing learning – Case studies of Chinese urban and rural family businesses under market-oriented reforms. *Journal of General Management*, 41(4): 51-70.
- Sharma P (2004) An overview of the field of family business studies: Current status and directions for the future. *Family Business Review* 17(1): 1-36.
- Spender J-C (1992) Limits to learning from the West: How Western management advice may prove limited in Eastern Europe. *Thunderbird International Business Review* 34(5): 389-413.
- Srinivasan R, Rangaswamy A and Lilien GL (2005) Turning adversity into advantage: does proactive marketing during a recession pay off? *International Journal of Research in Marketing* 22(2): 109-125.
- Stafford K, Danes SM and Haynes GW (2013) Long-term family firm survival and growth considering owning family adaptive capacity and federal disaster assistance receipt. *Journal of Family Business Strategy* 4(3): 188-200.
- Suri H (2011) Purposeful sampling in qualitative research synthesis. *Qualitative Research Journal* 11(2): 63-75.
- Teece DJ, Pisano G, and Shuen A (1997) Dynamic capabilities and strategic management. *Strategic Management Journal* 18(7): 509-533.
- Teece DJ (2012) Dynamic capabilities: Routines versus entrepreneurial action. *Journal of Management Studies* 49(8): 1395-1401.
- Teece DJ (2014) The foundations of enterprise performance: Dynamic and ordinary capabilities in an (economic) theory of firms. *The Academy of Management Perspectives* 28(4): 328-352.
- Thomas DR (2006) A general inductive approach for analyzing qualitative evaluation data. *American Journal of Evaluation* 27(2): 237-246.
- Tomlinson RC (1976) OR, organisational design and adaptivity. *Omega* 4(5): 527-537.
- Wang Y (2016) Environmental dynamism, trust and dynamic capabilities of family businesses. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research* 22(5): 643-670.
- Weerawardena J, Mort GS, Liesch PW, and Knight G (2007) Conceptualizing accelerated internationalization in the born global firm: A dynamic capabilities perspective. *Journal of World Business* 42(3): 294-306.
- Woodfield P and Husted K (2017) Intergenerational knowledge sharing in family firms: Case-based evidence from the New Zealand wine industry. *Journal of Family Business Strategy* 8(1): 57-69.
- Yin RK (2009) *Case study research – Design and methods* (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Zahra SA, Neubaum DO, and Larrañeta B (2007) Knowledge sharing and technological capabilities: The moderating role of family involvement. *Journal of Business Research* 60(10): 1070-1079.
- Zahra SA, Sapienza HJ and Davidsson P (2006) Entrepreneurship and dynamic capabilities: A review, model and research agenda. *Journal of Management Studies* 43(4): 917-955.