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| **Prowadzący** |  |
| **Oferta PJO\*** | TAK / ~~NIE~~\*\* |
| **Oferta PJOE\*** | ~~TAK~~ / NIE\*\* |
| **Kierunek, rok, stopień dla PJO (\*obowiązkowe)** | FIR, II rok, I stopień studiów niestacjonarnych |
| **Semestr roku 2023/2024** | ~~zimowy~~ / letni\*\* |

\* PJO – przedmiot w języku obcym dla studentów polskich / PJOE – przedmiot w języku obcym dla studentów Erasmus+  
\*\* zostawić właściwe

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT (INDEPENDENT OF THE CYCLE)

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| **Module name** | Introduction to Family Firms |
| **Erasmus code** |  |
| **ISCED code** |  |
| **Language of instruction** | English |
| **Website** | <https://www.umcs.pl/en/courses-in-english-2021-2022,21582.htm>  (dla PJOE) |
| **Prerequisites** | Not required |
| **ECTS points hour equivalents** | Contact hours (work with an academic teacher): 9  Total number of hours with an academic teacher: 9  Number of ECTS points with an academic teacher: 0,5 Non-contact hours (students' own work): 21 Total number of non-contact hours: 21 Number of ECTS points for non-contact hours: 0,5  Total number of ECTS points for the module: 1 |
| **Educational outcomes verification methods** | Project presentation and discussion |
| **Description** | The module covers the basic information about family firms issues. The main objective of the course is to provide the knowledge on the differences between family and non-family firms. The lecture explains basic terms concerning entrepreneurial behaviors of family, family members and family firms by taking into account the possible interplays among them. The example of family businesses, as well as the TV series "Succession" and the movie "The Godfather" will show the dark side of family firms related to conflicts or nepotism. |
| **Reading list** | 1. Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., & Litz, R. A. (2004). Comparing the agency costs of family and non–family firms: Conceptual issues and exploratory evidence. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *28*(4), 335-354. 2. Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., & Steier, L. P. (2011). Resilience of family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *35*(6), 1107-1119. 3. Chua, J. H., Chrisman, J. J., Steier, L. P., & Rau, S. B. (2012). Sources of heterogeneity in family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *36*(6), 1103-1113. 4. Eddleston, K. A., Chrisman, J. J., Steier, L. P., & Chua, J. H. (2010). Governance and trust in family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *34*(6), 1043-1056. 5. Nordqvist, M., & Melin, L. (2010). Entrepreneurial families and family firms. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, *22*(3-4), 211-239. 6. Steier, L. P., Chrisman, J. J., & Chua, J. H. (2004). Entrepreneurial management and governance in family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *28*(4), 295-303. 7. Zahra, S. A., Hayton, J. C., & Salvato, C. (2004). Entrepreneurship in family vs. non–family firms: A resource–based analysis of the effect of organizational culture. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *28*(4), 363-381. 8. Scientific articles on-line available. |
| **Educational outcomes** | KNOWLEDGE  1. W01 - basic knowledge on the evolution of the concept of family firm;  2. W02- understanding of the relations between social and financial nature of the family firm;  3. W03 – knowledge about entrepreneurial attitudes in family firm.  SKILLS  1. U01 – ability to notice and interpret business phenomena in family firm;  2. U02– ability to analyze business problems and find correct solutions.  ATTITUDES  1. K\_K01: The awareness of impact of family firms on economy;  2. K\_K02: Ability to cooperate in a group in order to prepare final project. |
| **Practice** | n/a |

INFORMATION ABOUT CLASSES IN THE CYCLE

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| **Website** | <https://www.umcs.pl/en/courses-in-english,21103.htm>  (dla PJOE) |
| **Educational outcomes verification methods** | Final project |
| **Comments** |  |
| **Reading list** | 1. Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., & Litz, R. A. (2004). Comparing the agency costs of family and non–family firms: Conceptual issues and exploratory evidence. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *28*(4), 335-354. 2. Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., & Steier, L. P. (2011). Resilience of family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *35*(6), 1107-1119. 3. Chua, J. H., Chrisman, J. J., Steier, L. P., & Rau, S. B. (2012). Sources of heterogeneity in family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *36*(6), 1103-1113. 4. Eddleston, K. A., Chrisman, J. J., Steier, L. P., & Chua, J. H. (2010). Governance and trust in family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *34*(6), 1043-1056. 5. Nordqvist, M., & Melin, L. (2010). Entrepreneurial families and family firms. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, *22*(3-4), 211-239. 6. Steier, L. P., Chrisman, J. J., & Chua, J. H. (2004). Entrepreneurial management and governance in family firms: An introduction. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *28*(4), 295-303. 7. Zahra, S. A., Hayton, J. C., & Salvato, C. (2004). Entrepreneurship in family vs. non–family firms: A resource–based analysis of the effect of organizational culture. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *28*(4), 363-381.   Scientific articles on-line available. |
| **Educational outcomes** | KNOWLEDGE  1. W01 - basic knowledge on the evolution of the concept of family firm;  2. W02- understanding of the relations between social and financial nature of the family firm;  3. W03 – knowledge about entrepreneurial attitudes in family firm.  SKILLS  1. U01 – ability to notice and interpret business phenomena in family firm;  2. U02– ability to analyze business problems and find correct solutions.  ATTITUDES  1. K\_K01: The awareness of impact of family firms on economy;  2. K\_K02: Ability to cooperate in a group in order to prepare final project. |
| **A list of topics** | 1. Definition of family firm 2. Strengths, weaknesses and attributes of family firms 3. Longevity and transgenerational value creation in family firms 4. Family versus non-family firms 5. Importance of family firms 6. The dark side of family firms 7. Examples of family firms |
| **Teaching methods** | Informative lecture, discussion, case study analysis, team work |
| **Assessment methods** | Attendance and final project presentation |