DO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS PRACTICE A DIFFERENT KIND OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP?

This page intentionally left blank

DO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS PRACTICE A DIFFERENT KIND OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP?

ΒY

ALISON THEAKER Cardiff University, UK



United Kingdom – North America – Japan – India Malaysia – China Emerald Publishing Limited Emerald Publishing, Floor 5, Northspring, 21-23 Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 4DL

First edition 2024

Copyright © 2024 Alison Theaker. Published under exclusive licence by Emerald Publishing Limited.

Reprints and permissions service

Contact: www.copyright.com

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a licence permitting restricted copying issued in the UK by The Copyright Licensing Agency and in the USA by The Copyright Clearance Center. Any opinions expressed in the chapters are those of the authors. Whilst Emerald makes every effort to ensure the quality and accuracy of its content, Emerald makes no representation implied or otherwise, as to the chapters' suitability and application and disclaims any warranties, express or implied, to their use.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-83549-539-1 (Print) ISBN: 978-1-83549-538-4 (Online) ISBN: 978-1-83549-540-7 (Epub)



CONTENTS

List	t of Figures and Tables	vii
Ab	Abstract	
Intr	roduction	1
1.	Literature Review	3
2.	Methodology	23
3.	Analysing the Narrative	33
4.	Analysing the Data	51
5.	Discussion and Conclusion	61
Ap	ppendix A	69
About the Author		71
References		73

This page intentionally left blank

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figures

Fig. 1.	Original Conceptual Framework Devised From the	
	Literature.	20
Fig. 2.	Identifying Themes.	34
Fig. 3.	Identifying Second-Order Themes.	35
Fig. 4.	Entrepreneurial Models.	35
Fig. 5.	Recoding.	37
Fig. 6.	Printed Codes.	37
Fig. 7.	Clusters.	38
Fig. 8.	Revised Conceptual Framework.	66

Tables

Participants – Anonymised.	30
Codes, Clusters and Themes: Background Stories.	39
Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Gender and Personal Qualities.	40
Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Being an Entrepreneur.	41
Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Success.	42
Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Mentoring.	43
Themes.	46
Collapsing the Themes.	47
Data Structure: Entrepreneurial Model.	49
	Codes, Clusters and Themes: Background Stories. Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Gender and Personal Qualities. Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Being an Entrepreneur. Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Success. Clusters, Themes, Definitions: Mentoring. Themes. Collapsing the Themes.

This page intentionally left blank

ABSTRACT

While the number of women-owned enterprises has been increasing, they account for only 35% of business ownership. This study examines female entrepreneurs' experiences with the aim of understanding whether their entrepreneurship practices conform to existing models. Because motivation affects how entrepreneurship is undertaken, the concept of whether 'success' has different meanings for them than are suggested by mainstream entrepreneurial theory is also explored.

A qualitative study of women entrepreneurs was undertaken in the United Kingdom, in Devon. Thus, the entrepreneurs studied operate in a rural environment. How this context affected the model of entrepreneurship was also considered.

The research contributes to knowledge by identifying the entrepreneurship model of successful women entrepreneurs. While the model of entrepreneurship practised by women entrepreneurs mainly supported mainstream definitions, the accepted 'start, scale, sell' model is challenged.

As a result, the term 'woman entrepreneur' is suggested to be somewhat problematic, as it seems that women simply practise entrepreneurship. This challenges the preconceptions people may have about businesses run by women.