

Researching entrepreneurship for scholarly impact

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Making and being **a contribution**

Research Impact - reality check

- Up to 1.8 million peer-reviewed articles are published annually
- Average journal article is read completely by no more than 10 people
- Half of papers published remain unread other than by authors/referees/editors
- 32% of articles published in social science [journals] are not even cited once.
- 82% for Humanities
- Only 20% of papers cited have actually been read
- Highest impact journal in the water field > only four subscribers in India (in 2016)
- Publications in top-tier peer-reviewed journals continue to be the KPI within academia: whether anyone reads them becomes a secondary consideration.
- Impacts of most peer-reviewed publications, even within the scientific community, are minuscule.
- **Impacts outside academia are virtually non-existent**

Research Impact

Our most exciting ideas,
unique findings and hard-
won insights end up clothed
in language that only
specialists can understand.

this is frustrating...

...and living in some sort of “unreal world” feels rather odd :(

Research Impact: Three attempts

Entrepreneurial problems

Translational science

Prospection and practical inquiry

Context: A call for research impact

“the demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy”.

Research Councils UK (RCUK)

“an effect on, change or benefit to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, beyond academia”.

Research Excellence Framework

...not just what the researcher believes her or his research is (or can be) useful for.

The idea of (and problem with) scholarly impact

Impact agenda taking centre stage, changing institutional structures, incentives, assessment criteria, funding allocation, views on academic accountability and role of (social science) research.

Significant progress 1 what counts as impact

“the demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy”.

Research Councils UK (RCUK)

...not just what the researcher believes her or his research is (or can be) useful for.

Significant progress 2 what to do it once the research output is produced (impact work?)

> changes in the lexicon, activities and outlets we use to “reach out”

The idea of (and problem with) scholarly impact

A few complications (with “impact” in management research)

- **The problem of temporal succession:** We know that problems precede solutions designed to solve them, yet management research tends to seek impact after the work is completed (a hammer looking for a nail)
- **The problem of interesting:** A problem may be interesting insofar as it can be used to support theory.
- **The problem of language:** the gap-contribution language of theory is not easily matched with the problem-solution language of practice.
- **The problem with explaining the past** in a world that urgently needs to create a better future.

Impact, speculation and the last mile problem

A second layer of complications

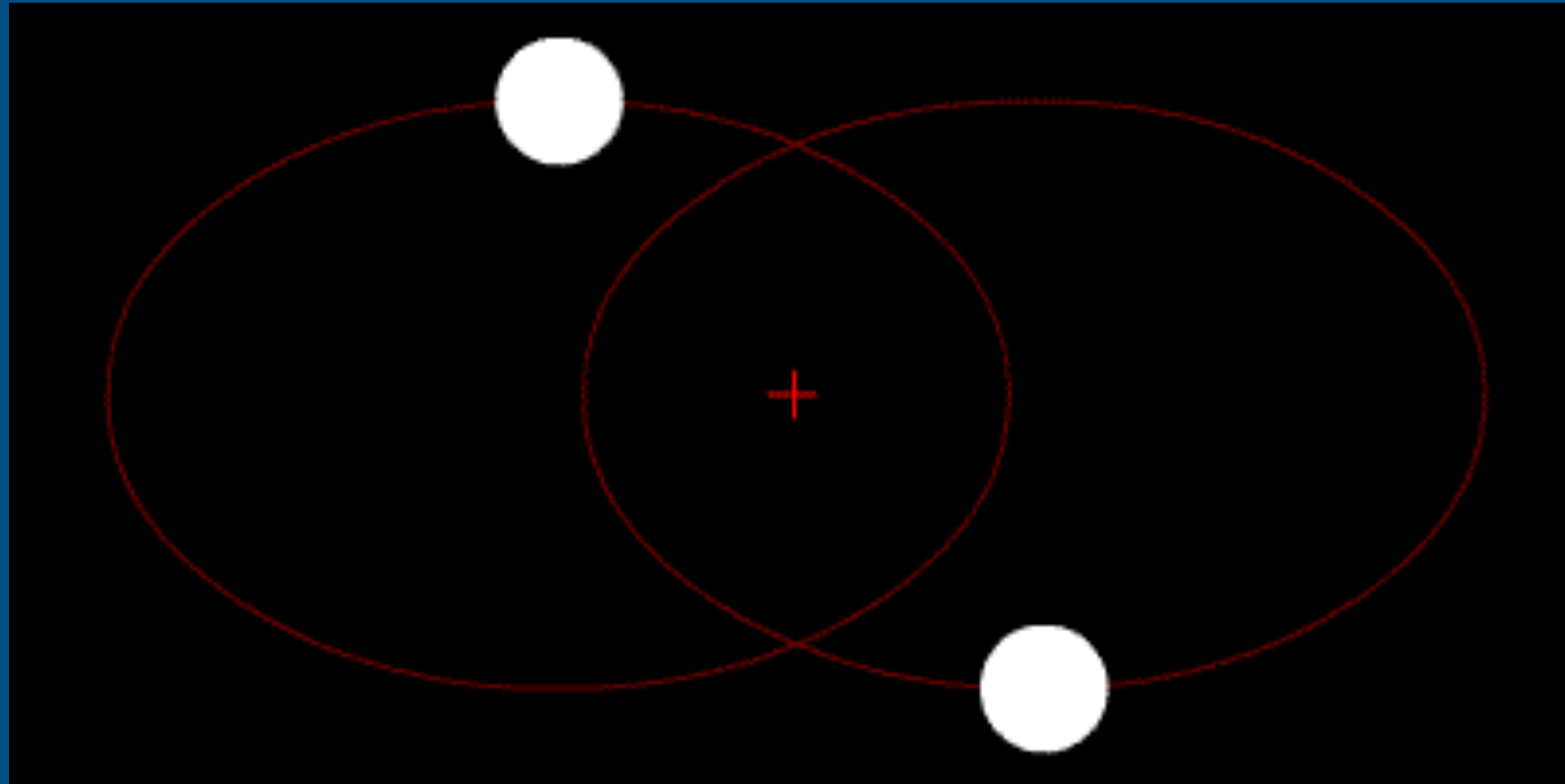
We produce and try to move [a] knowledge of entrepreneurship to [c] entrepreneurial practice/policy, but **rarely conduct research or report findings on [b] - how we went from [a] to [c]** - to ensure that the application in [c] is the best use of [a] in a particular context.

Inevitably, our recommendations (implications for practice or policy) for the use of our hard-won [a]s tend to fall in the realm of informed speculation.

The last mile distribution requires conversion kits to take the knowledge produced in the academic lab to the frontline of practice, and the problems of the frontline to the research agenda of the academic lab.

Making a difference

A third layer of complications



Today -> Two-body problem

Abstraction

Explaining differences

Theorising

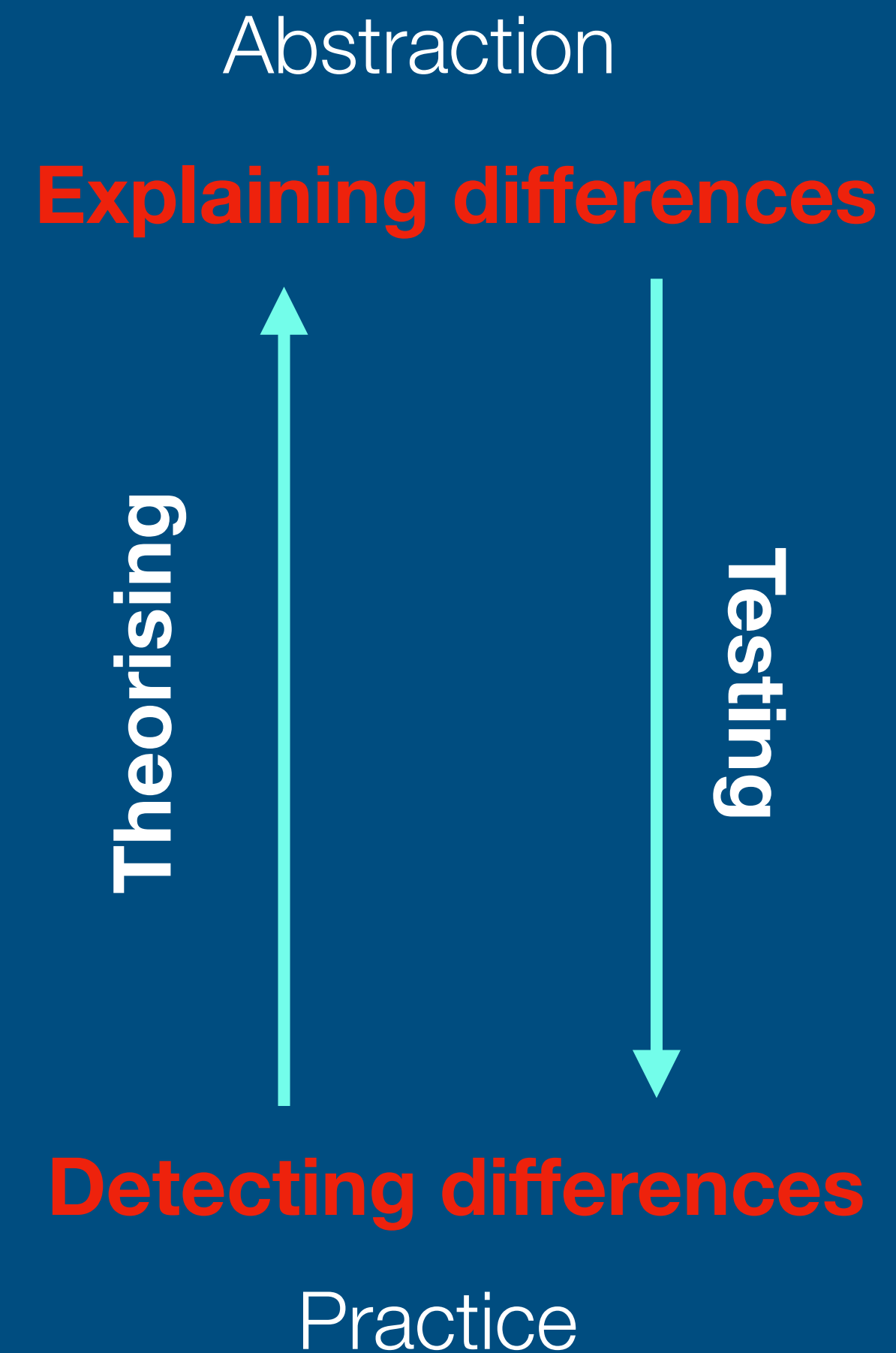
Testing

Detecting differences

Practice

Maturity

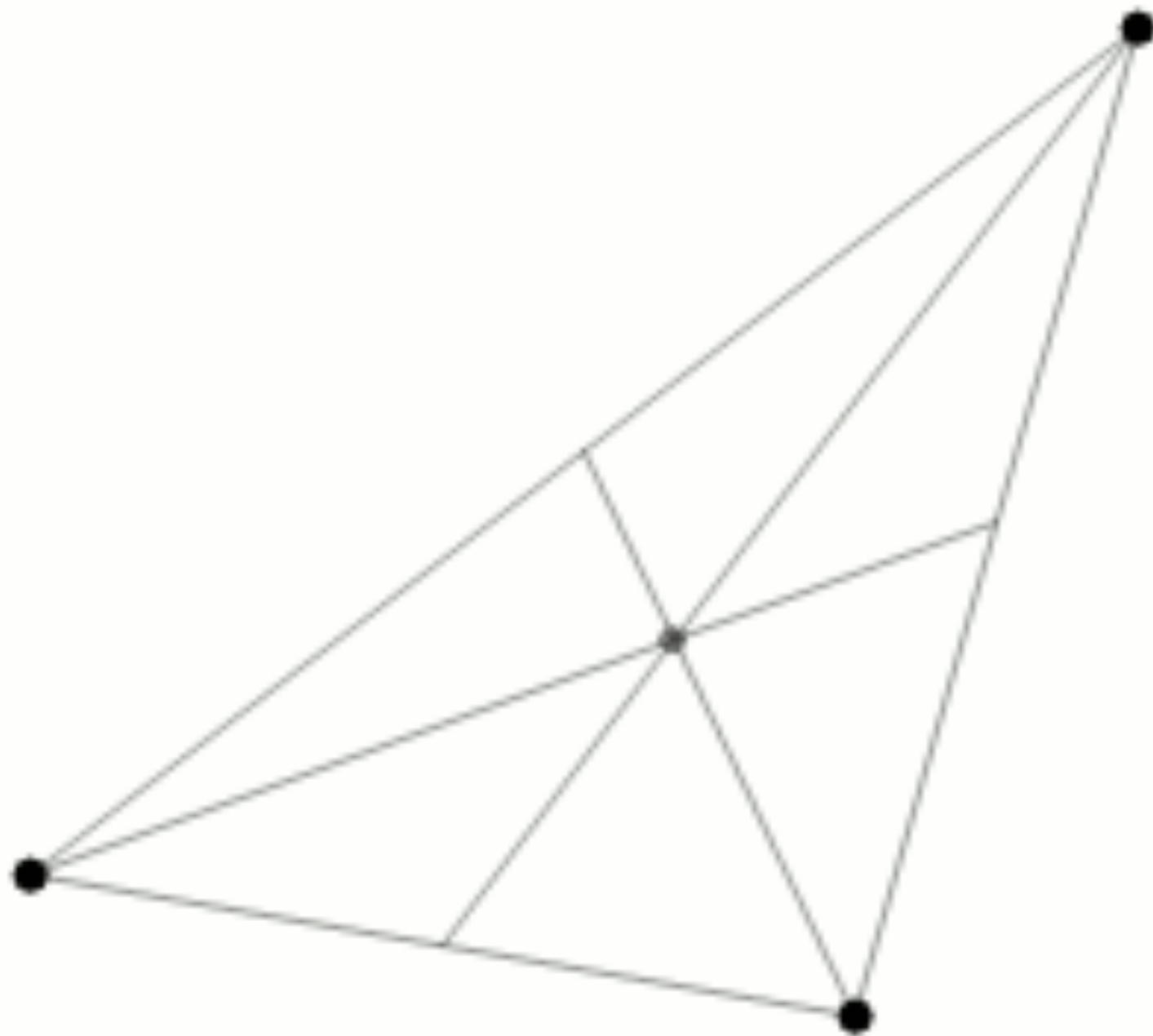
Sociology
Psychology
Anthropology
Economics
Political science
History
.
.
Management



Making a difference

A third layer of complications

Introduction of impact creates a three-body problem



Past

Future

Abstraction

Explaining differences

Theorising

Testing

Detecting differences

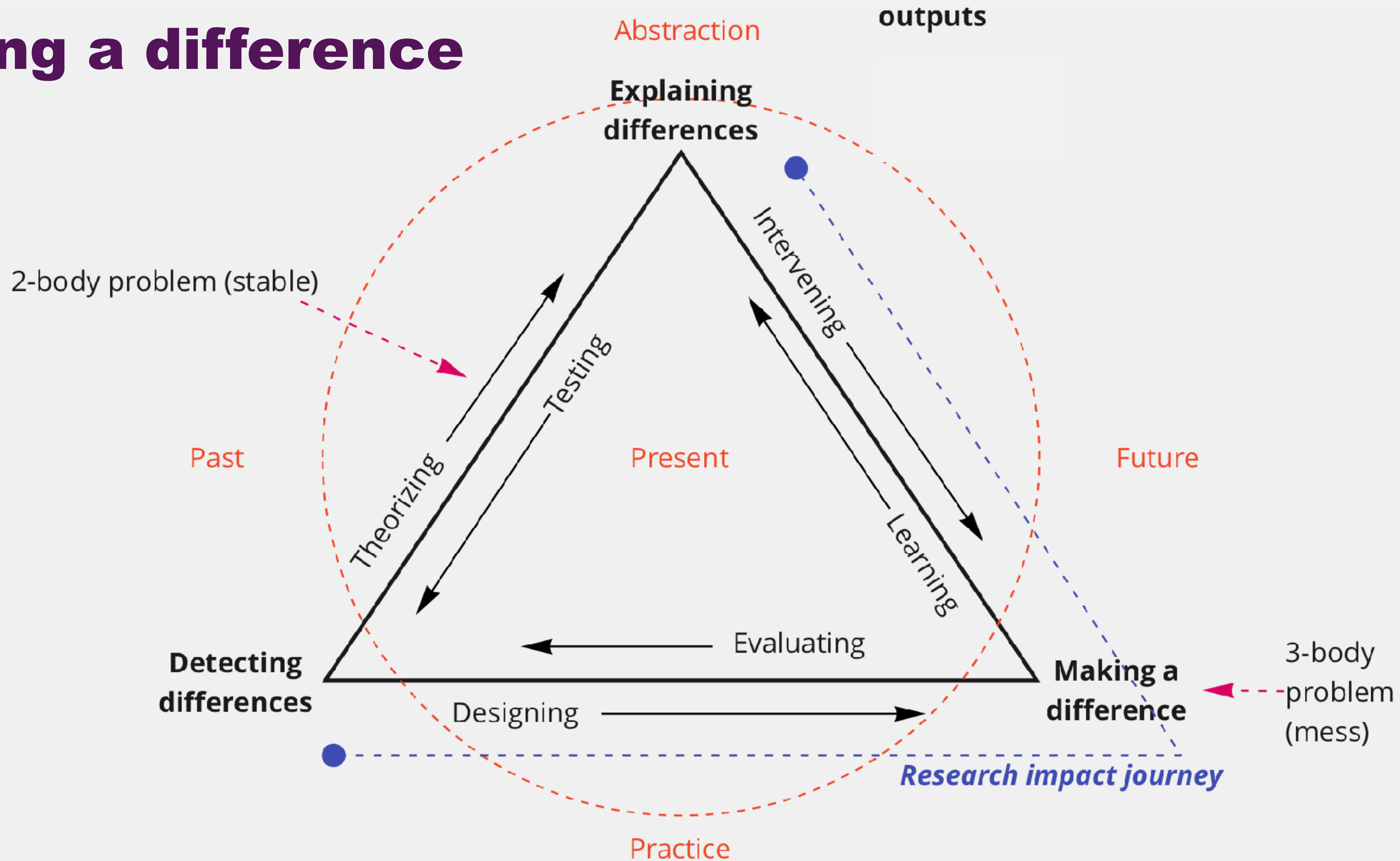
Practice

Making a difference?

Designing
Intervening
Evaluating
Learning

Generative potential of research

Making a difference



What happens after reaching maturity

Sociology -> applied sociology and social work

Psychology -> clinical and counselling

Anthropology -> applied and action anthropology

Economics -> applied economics and political economy

Political science -> political economy and evidence-based policymaking (policy-based evidence-making)

History -> applied history

Biomedical science -> translational science (early 1990s) and patient-oriented research

-> within-discipline wake up calls (rigour and relevance)

-> a reorientation to tackling problems

....solve real world problems by using anthropological methods and ideas

...solve problems and learn something in the process

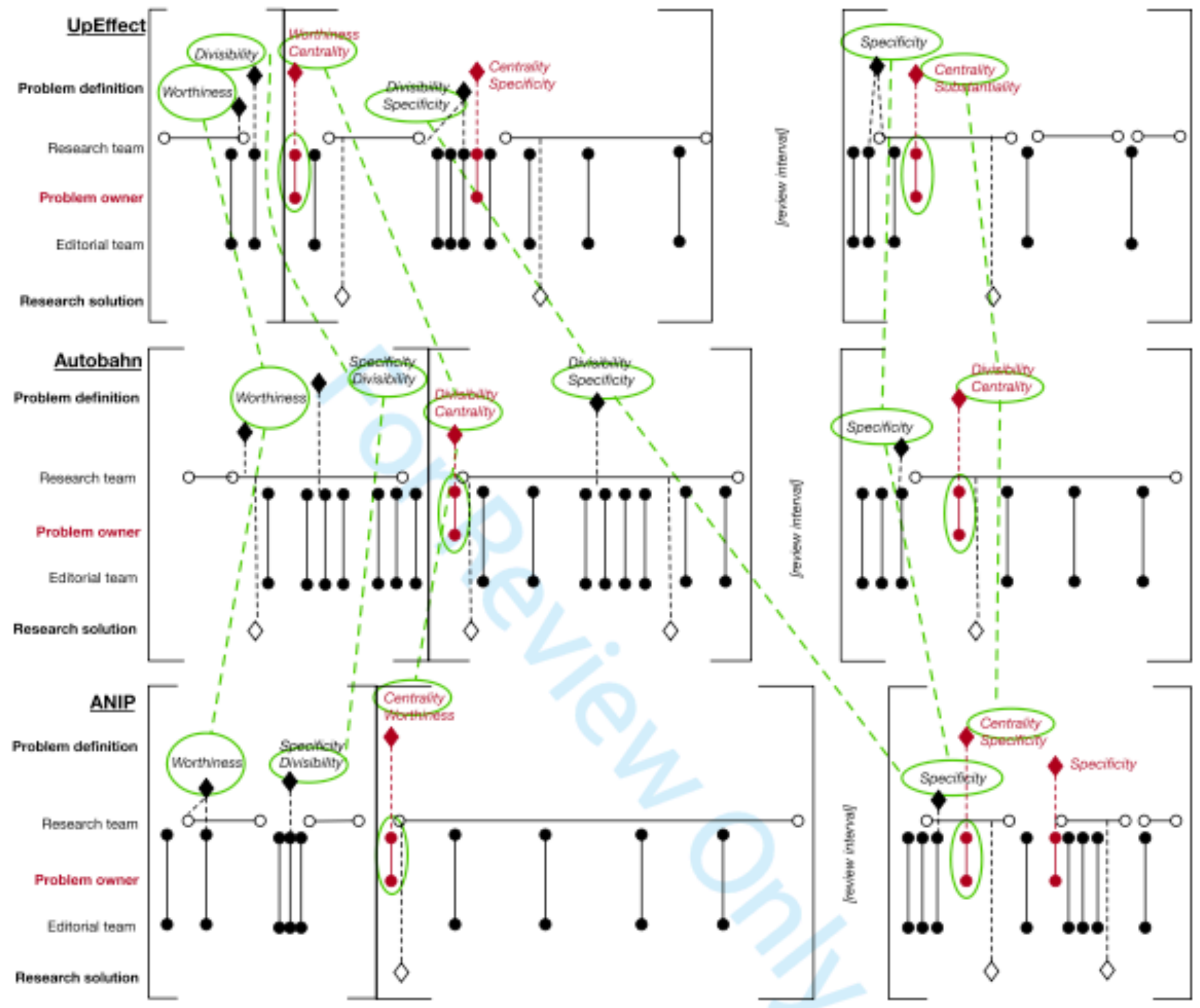
....production and use of historical reasoning to clarify public and private challenges and choices

Problem formulation in entrepreneurship research

- The pursuit of impact with the outcome at hand > the hammer and the nail
- When research impact is seen as a solution to problems of practice, research cannot be separated from the problem it can potentially solve.
- Challenge for researchers interested in conducting impact-oriented research.
- Entrepreneurship researchers have a robust toolkit at their disposal to formulate research questions, which can be skillfully crafted for theoretical contributions.
- However, problems of practice are different from research questions (Van de Ven 2007), as the former deal with technical norms and the latter examine propositions about relationships (Niiniluoto, 1993).

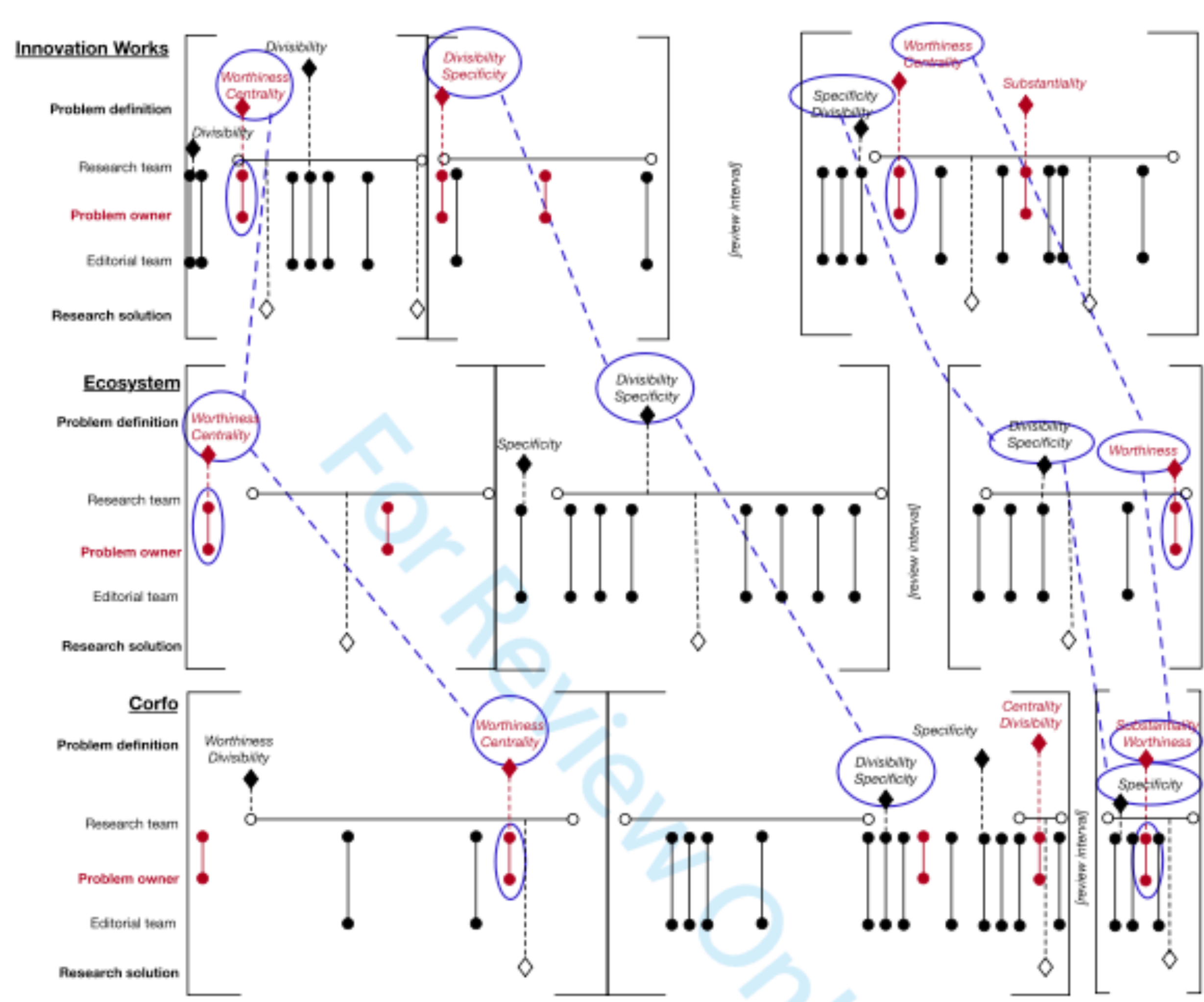
- To better understand research impact, we need to move our attention from research questions crafted to allow researchers to make a theoretical contribution toward ‘problems’
- If impact beyond academia is a desired aim, problem formulation needs to be thought of as a collective inquiry between researchers and those who own and experience the problem.
- However, most discussions of problem formulation are centred around the static characteristics > insights informing problem formulation are either too general or focused primarily on the researcher
- Addressing this omission can bring us closer to producing management knowledge that creates impact on practice and society more broadly.
- **RQ: how do management researchers and practitioners together formulate a problem for impact?.**

Path A. Inward-looking, iterative problem formulation



●—●	With problem owner	◆	Problem formulation (practice-driven)
●—●	With editorial team	◆	Problem formulation (research-driven)
○—○	Within research team	◇	Research solution

Path B. Outward-looking, joint problem formulation (Fig 1 cont.)



●—●	With problem owner	◆	Problem formulation (practice-driven)
●—●	With editorial team	◆	Problem formulation (research-driven)
○—○	Within research team	◇	Research solution

Table 3. Summary of critical change dimensions in problem formulation

	Problem Worthiness	Problem Divisibility	Problem Centrality	Problem Specificity
Focal point	Determination of value of the problem	Identification of parts of the problem	Selection of core part of the problem	Precision in problem definition
Task	Valuing	Splitting apart	Narrowing down	Spelling out
Effect	Gains in worthiness increase the appreciation of importance of the problem at hand.	Gains in divisibility increase granularity in problem formulation and improve understanding of parts and relationships making up the broader issue.	Gains in centrality reduce complexity in problem formulation and ensures that one is tackling the essential part of the problem.	Gains in specificity reduce ambiguity and thus improve accuracy in problem formulation.
Contribution to research impact	Creates commitment to the resolution of the problem, increases the sense of urgency and develops domain- or problem-specific solutions	Allows for addressing problem complexity ahead of the development of solution. Increases efficiency in the development of solutions toward impact, as it integrates right expertise from the outset.	Streamlines research process by centering attention on core issue that will most likely lead to impact.	Optimizes the development of knowledge solution, reducing errors in conceptualization and improving problem-solution fit.

Table 5. Summary of problem formulation pathways: Roles, drivers, and actions

	Early problematization	Development	Refinement
Path A: Inward-looking, iterative problem formulation			
Roles	Research team leads the first formulation	Problem owner selects then research team refines	Problem owner selects then research team refines
Driver	<i>Inward-looking concerns</i>		
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore research concerns, then • Gain appreciation of importance, then • Increase granularity in problem formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow down and select problem to reduce complexity, then • Improve accuracy in problem formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further improve accuracy, then • Narrow down and select problem to further reduce complexity
Path B: Outward-looking, joint problem formulation			
Roles	Research team - problem owner collaboration	Research team elaborates then problem owner helps refine	Research team - problem owner collaboration
Driver	<i>Outward-looking concerns</i>		
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore mutual concerns, • Develop co-ownership, and • Gain joint appreciation of importance, and • Narrow down and select problem to reduce complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase granularity in problem formulation, and • Improve accuracy in problem formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further improve accuracy in problem formulation, then • Reflect joint appreciation of importance



How Rapid Research Can Create Practical Impact

Garima Sharma, Pablo Muñoz, Suwen Chen · August 5, 2021



How can insights in academic journals lead to real-world impact? Find a model in “Entrepreneurship Rapid Response Research,” a new format at the *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*.

<https://www.nbs.net/articles/how-rapid-research-can-create-practical-impact>

Towards solution-oriented social science

We need a shift of perspective whereby a theory is interesting insofar as it can be used to inform and help solve a problem, with the **problem as a starting point**.

1. A move from the ‘**epistemic utilities**’ of truth and information to the ‘**practical utilities**’ of simplicity and manageability to (also) generate instrumental value for human activity.

> **the translation of the descriptive-explanatory elements of science into the prescriptive-normative elements of design.**

Towards solution-oriented social science

No problem can be fully explained and then solved in one go

2. Systematic research [b] efforts (A new research ecology)

- Explore and test the language of relationships of [a] into the language of operating principles of [c].
- Aligning [a]s and [c]s to find a [a]+[c] combination that can respond to solving a [x] problem or improve a certain [y] outcome in [c] using knowledge [a].
- Engaging with **alternative modes of research** to ensure the outcomes of our basic science are understood, adapted to and adopted by stakeholders in the best way possible, which will enable **new actionable knowledge** to emerge through interaction, adaptation and adoption.

What You Need to Know About the Unrest in Chile

One of Latin America's most prosperous and politically stable countries is being rocked by protests and looting amid a reckoning over inequality.



Presidential apology and reform pledge fail to quell Chile protests

- Thousands take to streets of Santiago for sixth day running
- Piñera scraps fare hike and raises pensions and minimum wage

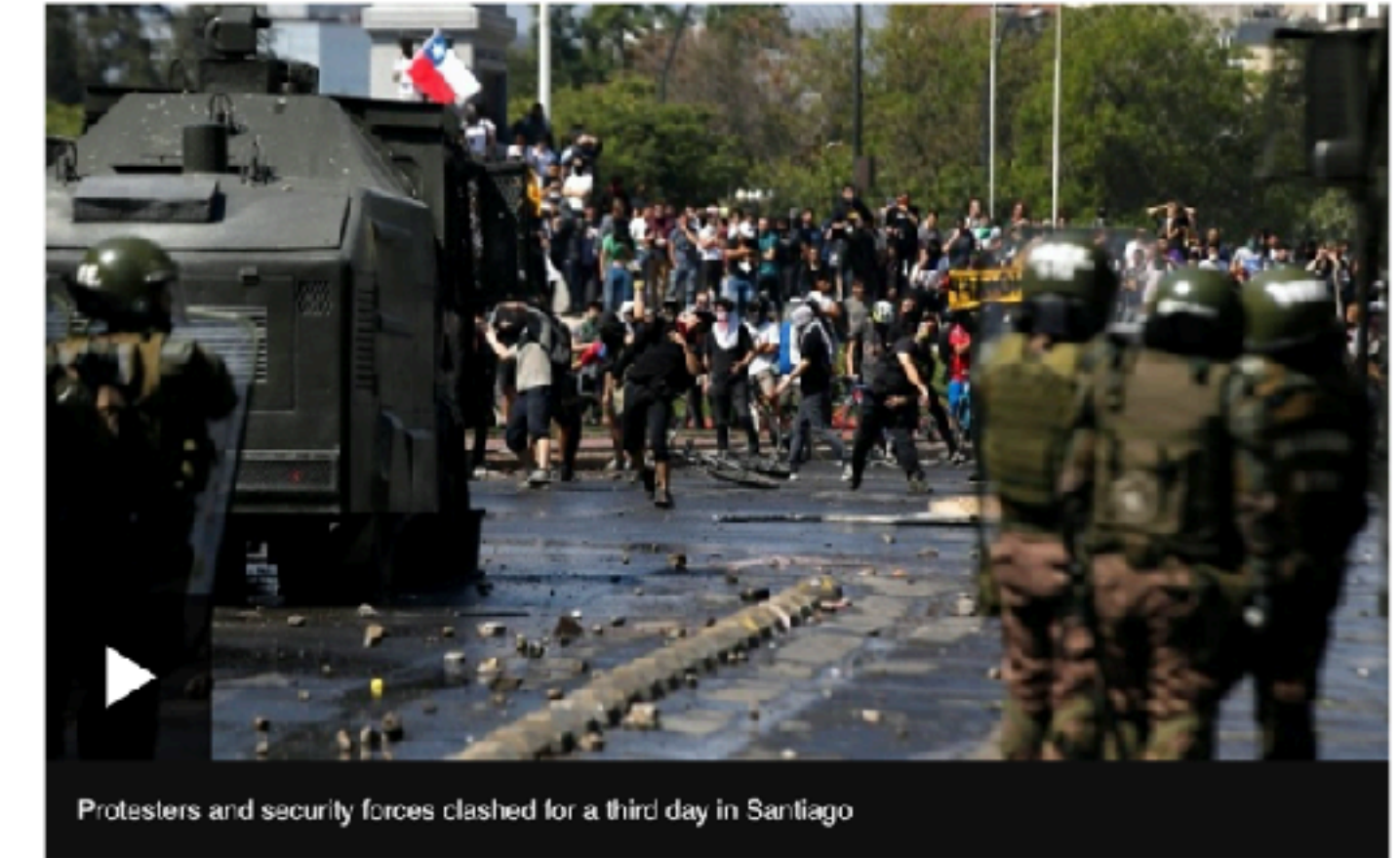


Chile protests: Cost of living protests take deadly toll

21 October 2019



Chile protests



'Chile has woken up': Protesters reject president's apology, continue rioting

BY STAFF - THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Posted October 23, 2019 5:14 pm



Chilean leader tries to calm unrest with wage rises and taxes on rich

Sebastián Piñera announces plans after riot police use teargas to disperse protesters



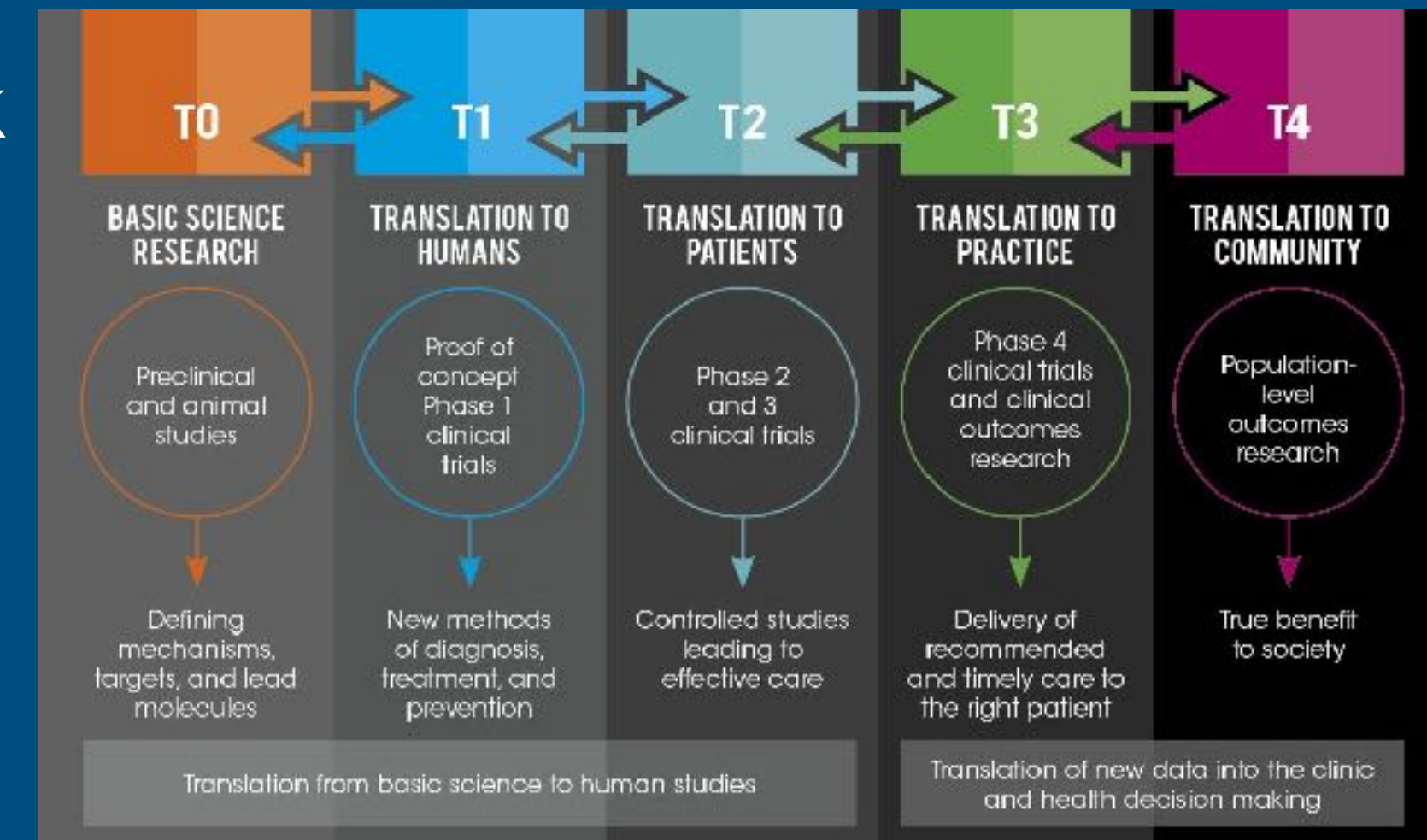
Oct '19

A translational research framework for entrepreneurship

Translational research from biomedical sciences: It refers to work spanning different types of research or disciplines within a particular type of research. Different research efforts focus on the transition from the discoveries made by basic science to the frontline of patient care, all sharing the long-term goal of improving the health of the public.

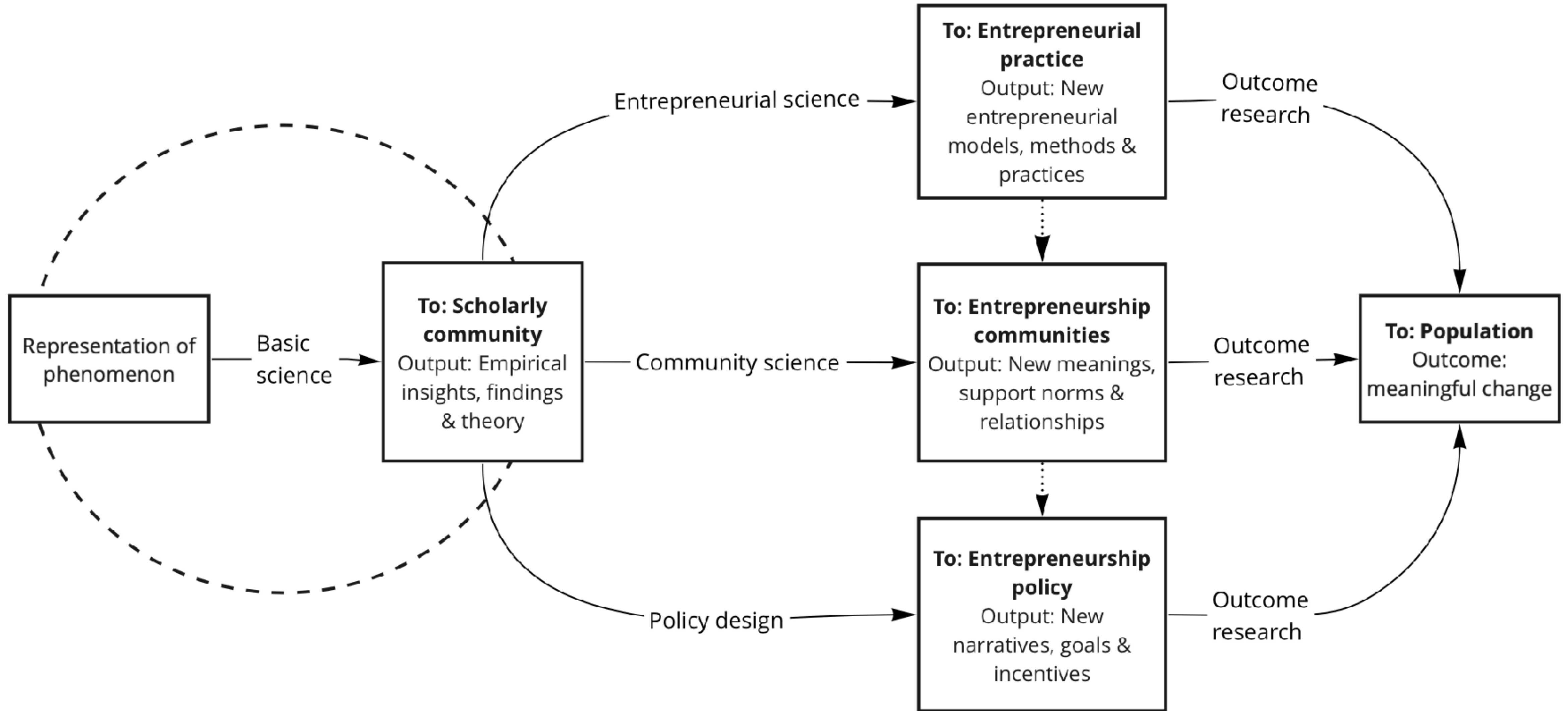
Shift to e'ship is neither intuitive nor mechanistic > It rests on the seminal **distinction between natural and artificial phenomena**, and the associated sciences.

- basic or descriptive (of the natural) > we describe, explain and predict
- design (of the artificial) science > we frame, experiment, interact and co-create



There needs to be consistency and interoperability between the categories and mechanisms that academics use in their explanations and the categories and mechanisms that practitioners use in their actions

A translational research framework for entrepreneurship



Natural science
Describe, explain, predict

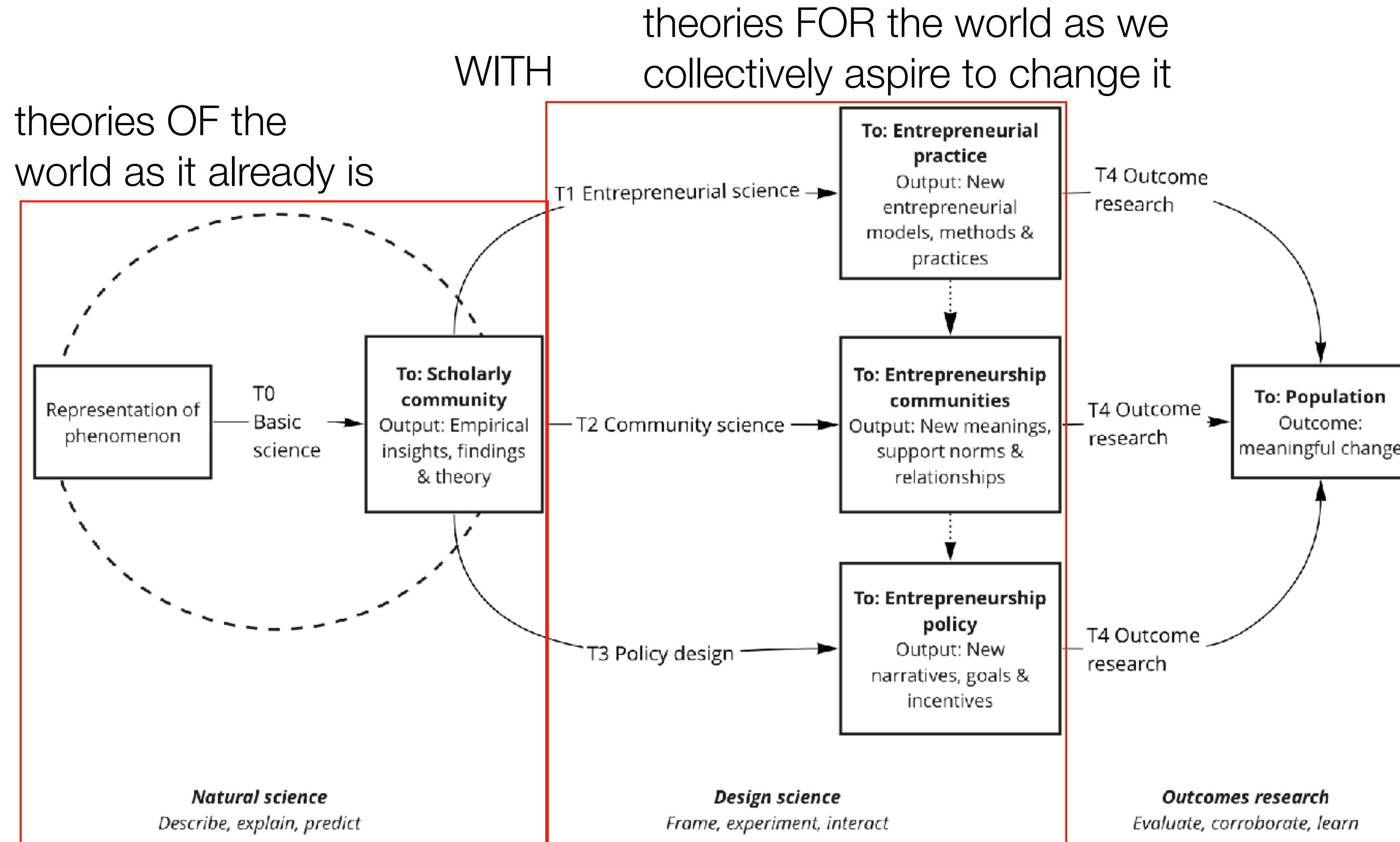
Design science
Frame, experiment, interact

Outcomes research
Evaluate, corroborate, learn

Solution-oriented research processes through which discoveries or theories made in basic research can be moved into practice in a way that stakeholders can make use of it, transform their practice and participate in further advancing discoveries or theories.

A translational research framework for entrepreneurship

We can connect...



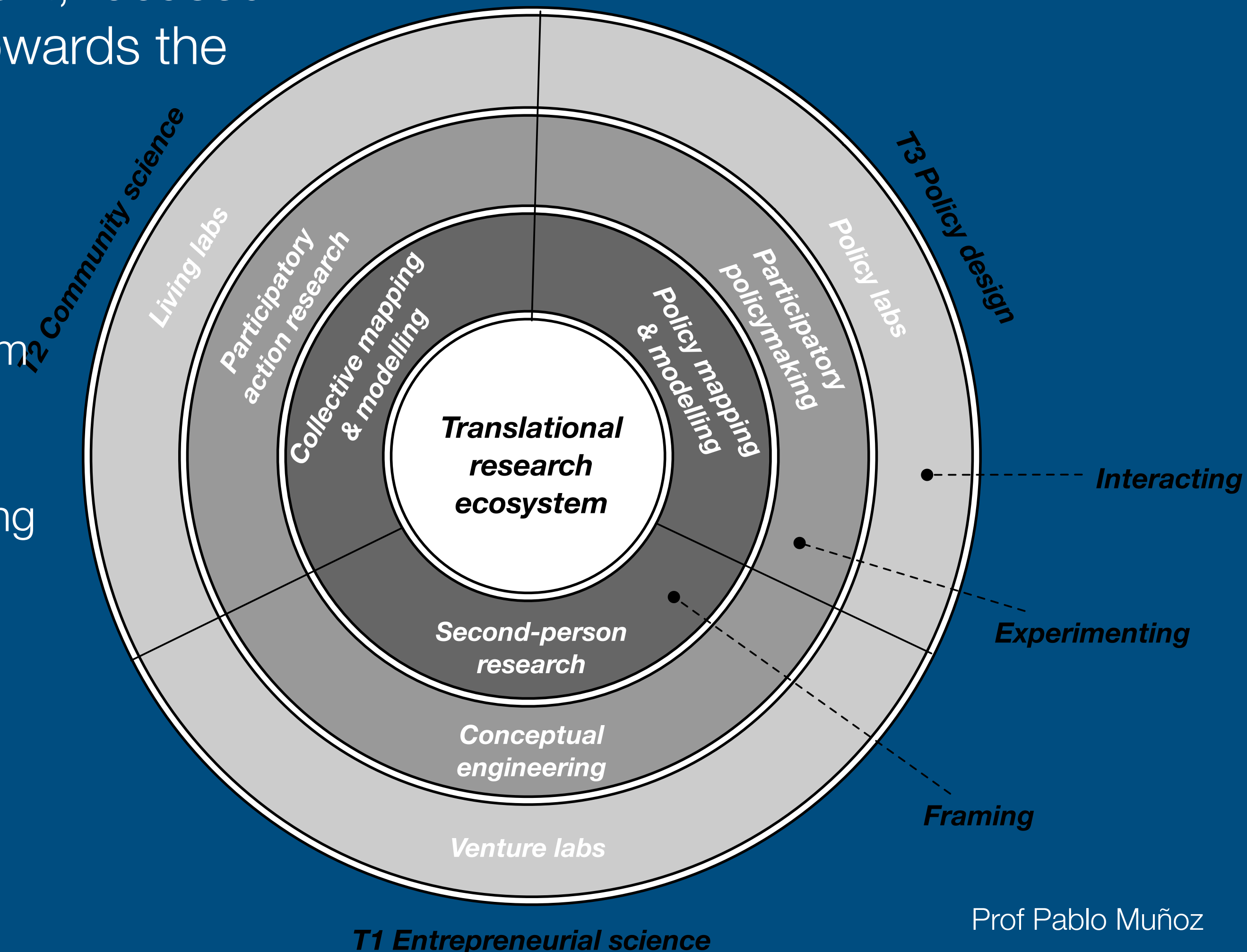
A translational research ecosystem

Methodological applications

Design science approaches are characterised by operating at the interface of purpose and external environment, focused on creating artefacts to ensure advancement towards the purpose.

Design science research entails three principles of action:

- **framing**: understanding and clear definition of a problem to be solved, with all the associated activities for doing so.
- **experimenting**: the development of artefacts as learning devices for both understanding the problem and experimenting with possible solutions.
- **interacting**: creating the social interactions necessary for testing and implementing solutions.



A translational research ecosystem

Sub-domains and methodological applications

Entrepreneurial science

A quest for improving the art and skill of new value creation, situated within the broader realm of reflective practice.

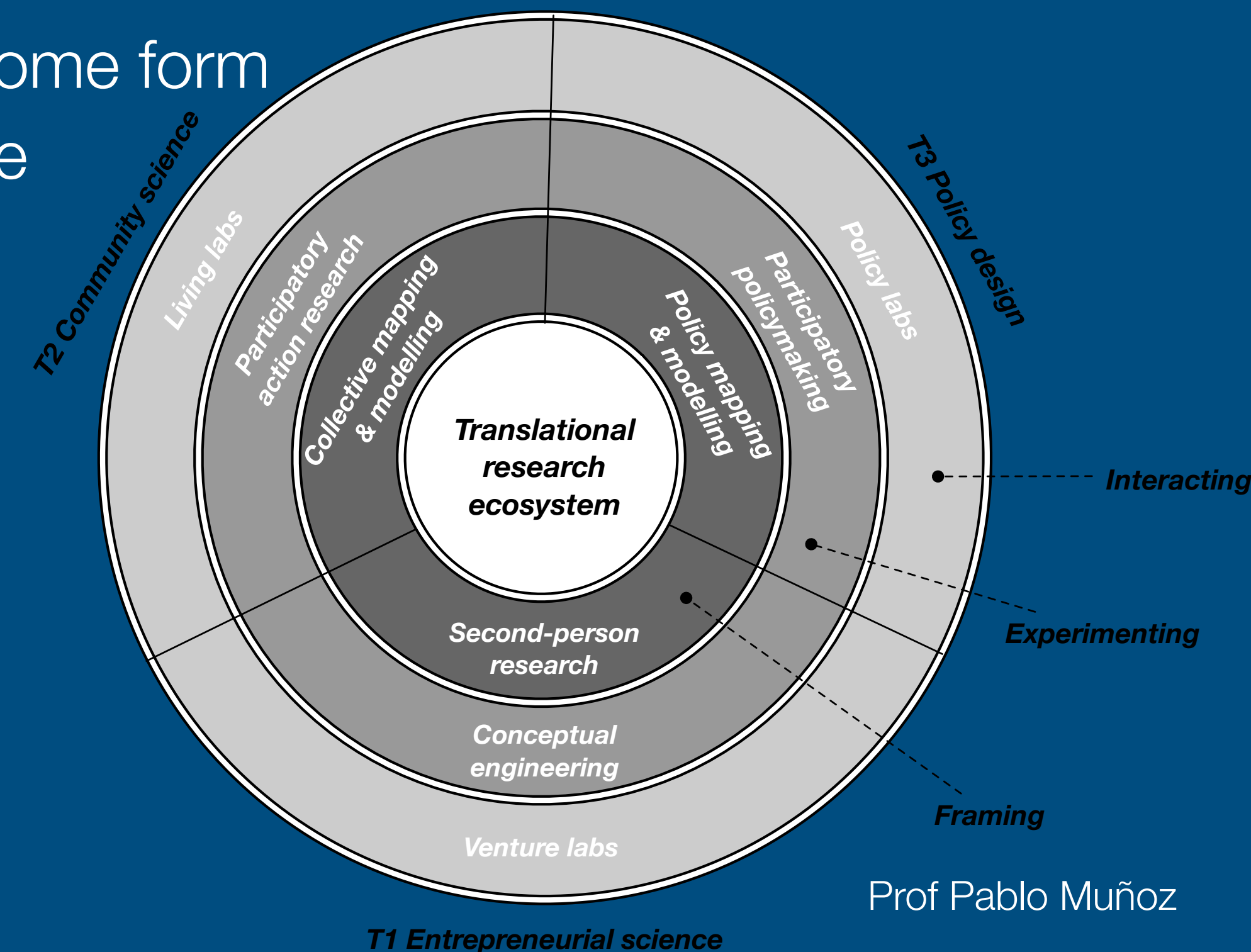
It seeks to improve the practice of:

- framing as defining the domain for value creation and giving it some form
- creating as putting together constituent venture elements via the necessary actions to be undertaken.

Second-person research

Conceptual engineering

Venture Labs



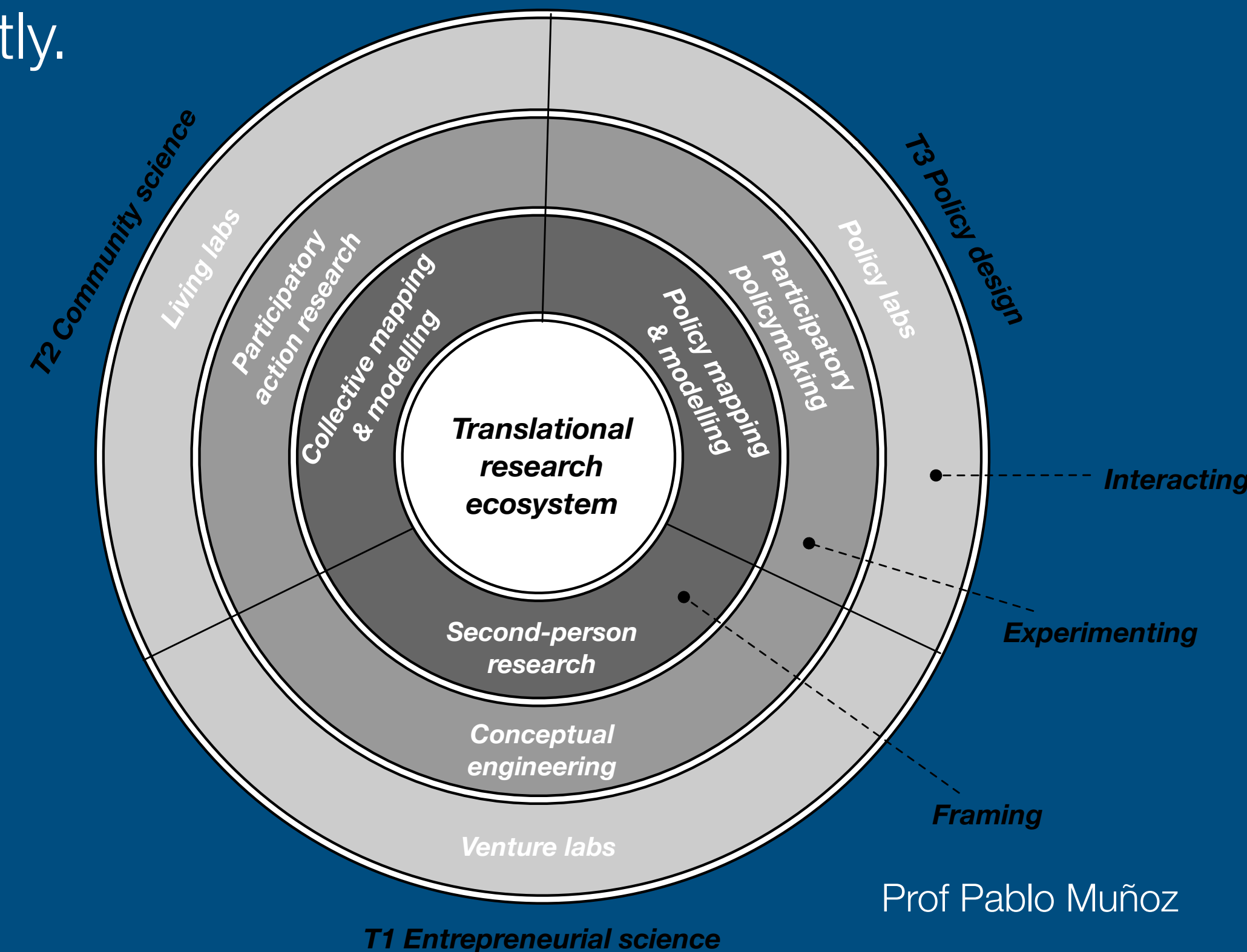
A translational research ecosystem

Sub-domains and methodological applications

Community science

CS is a contextualised form of citizen science, as it brings scientists and communities together to solve local challenges... a field that “develops and researches community-centred models that enable communities to use evidence-based interventions more effectively and efficiently.

Collective mapping and modelling
Participatory action research
Living Labs



A translational research ecosystem

Sub-domains and methodological applications

Policy design:

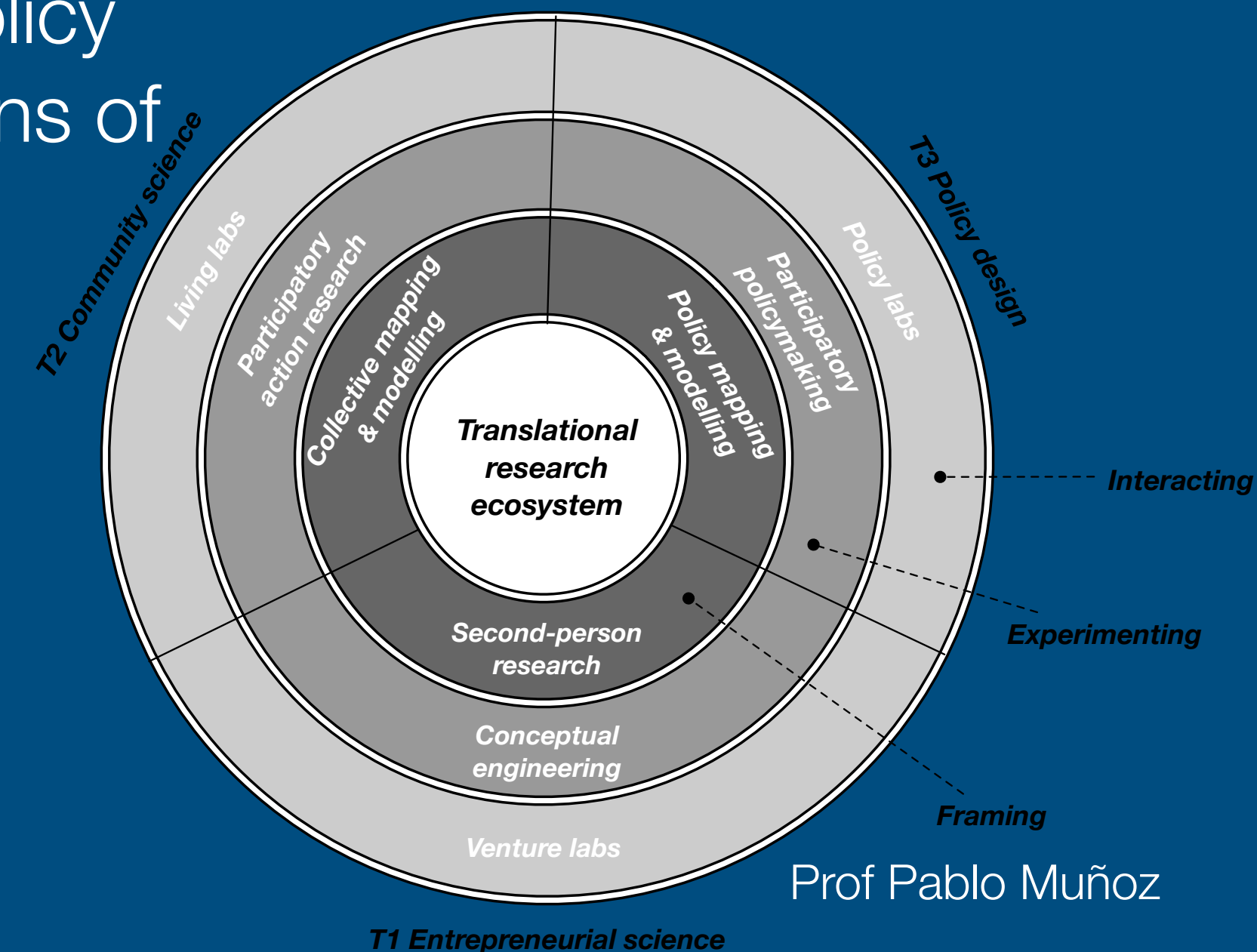
Policy design can be situated within the broad space of policy sciences > formulation and implementation of policy and studies decision processes and evaluations of policy interventions in the context of particular problems.

Policy design is equally context-specific but emphasises public service innovation, adding envisioning activities and generative processes to policy development. A new area of inquiry that takes the methods and traditions of design into the world of social, economic, and environmental policy.

Policy mapping and modelling

Participatory policymaking

Policy Labs



A translational research ecosystem

Allows researchers to understand

- how stakeholders interpret research outputs
- whether this information is actually relevant in their particular contexts (to solve specific problems)
- whether the new practice / norms / policies are the best application of a particular research output
- how outputs (can) make an impact

Allows researchers and stakeholders to

- identify what changes in practice/norms/incentives - support mechanisms are needed
- identify what new challenges emerge within them
- identify what is actually going to make a change
- set boundaries around possible outcomes as a result of moving outputs to practice / communities / policy interventions through translational work.

A translational research framework for entrepreneurship

Scientific (sub)domain	Deals with issues relating to	Allows researchers to understand	Allows researchers and stakeholders to
<p>Entrepreneurial science: A quest for improving the art and skill of new value creation, situated within the broader realm of reflective practice</p>	<p>the art and skill of entrepreneurial practice of new value creation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •how stakeholders interpret research outputs •whether this information is actually relevant in their particular contexts (to solve specific problems) •whether the new practice / norms / policies are the best application of a particular research output •how outputs can make an impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •identify what changes in practice/norms/incentives - support mechanisms are needed •identify what new challenges emerge within them •identify what is actually going to make a change •set boundaries around possible outcomes as a result of moving outputs to practice / communities / policy interventions through translational work.
<p>Community science: A contextualized form of citizen science that brings scientists and communities together to solve local challenges... community-centered models that enable communities to better use evidence-based interventions.</p>	<p>perceptions, meanings, social norms, social practices, and relationships relating to entrepreneurship.</p>		
<p>Policy design: A new area of inquiry within policy science that takes the methods and traditions of design into the world of social, economic, and environmental policy.</p>	<p>barriers and enablers of entrepreneurial activity and the narratives, agendas, goals, and incentives that reduce the former and improve the latter.</p>		

Scoping



latin american b corp sustainability challenges 2015



Network for
Business Sustainability
Chile

Inspiring new research
and innovating
new solutions

Conceptual engineering

Fine-grained understanding of sharing business models used by new ventures

Cool, what for?

Mapping out the sharing economy: A configurational approach to sharing business modeling

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ABSTRACT

Sharing economy businesses have emerged in recent years as a disruptive approach to the traditional way of planning, modeling and doing business. The phenomenon has gained significant traction within a wide range of domains including entrepreneurship, innovation, technology and management more broadly. Despite this surge and interest, there is a lack of empirical research regarding the increasing diversity of sharing economy business models and the implications for business growth, community impact, sustainability and public policy. With this research, we sought to leverage a rigorous comparative method, fs/QCA, to assess the business models of 36 firms in the sharing economy. Leveraging a rich set of qualitative data, our analysis leveraged seven dimensions of sharing economy business models drawn from extant research, revealing a typology comprising five ideal types that collectively account for the constellation of possible, empirically-relevant business models across the sharing economy. The emergent dilemmas and paradoxes as well as implications of these typologies of business models for startups, investors and policymakers are explored.

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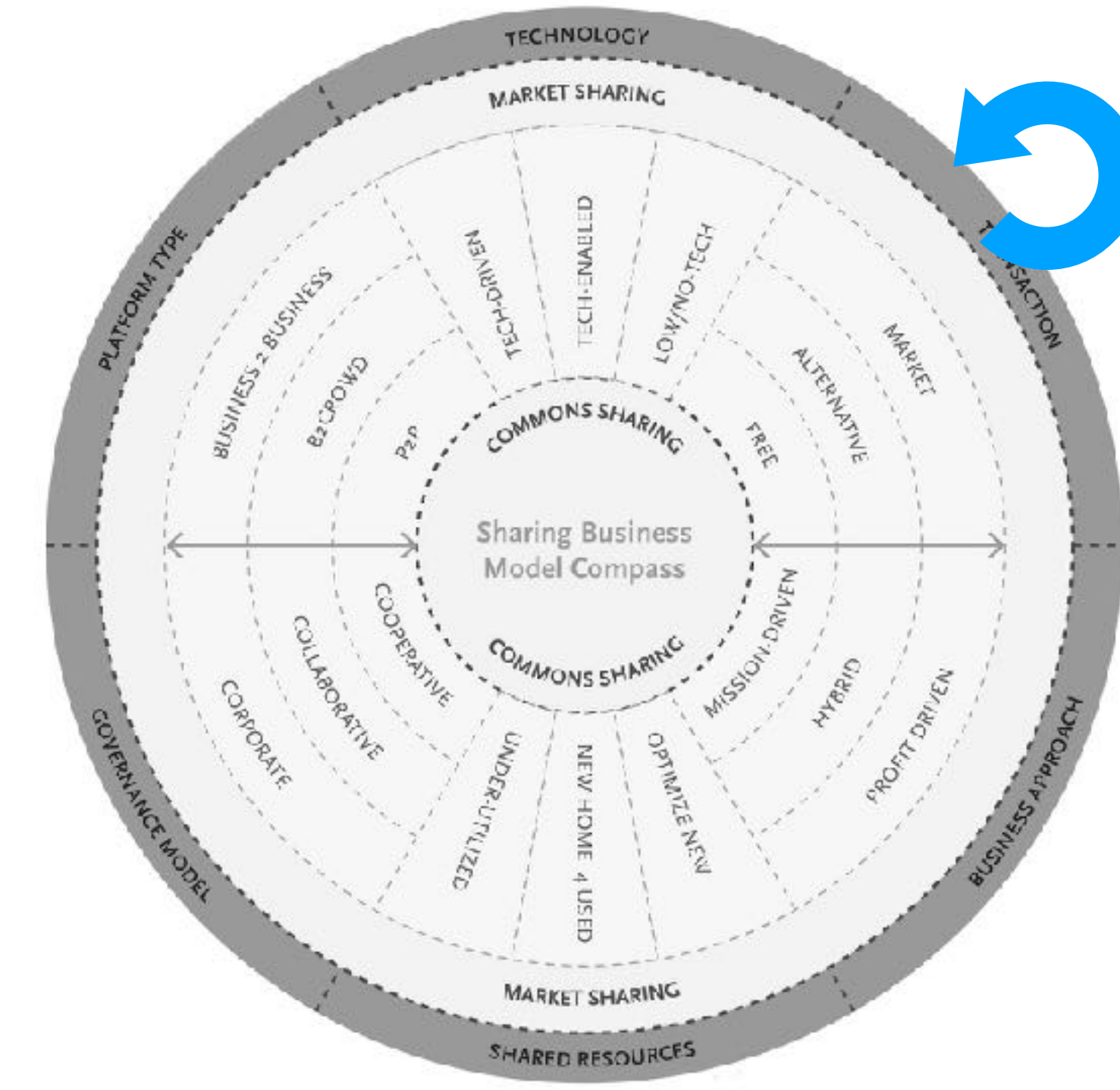
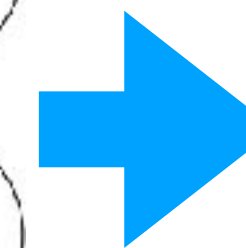
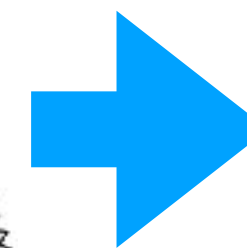
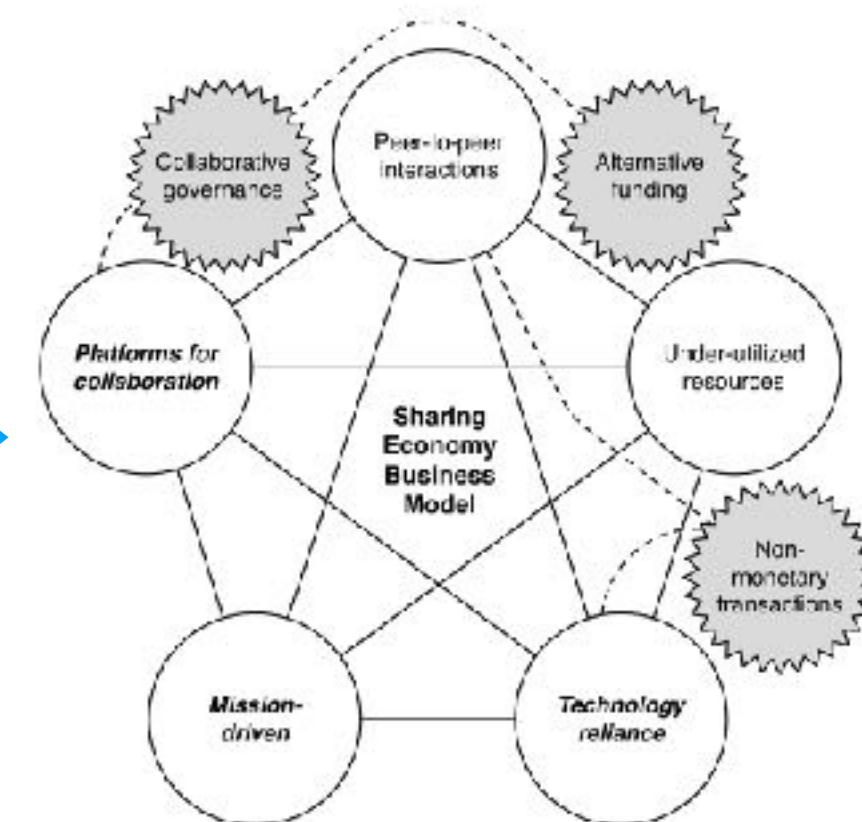
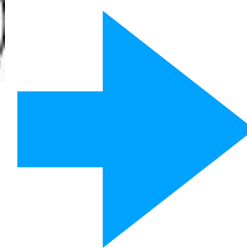
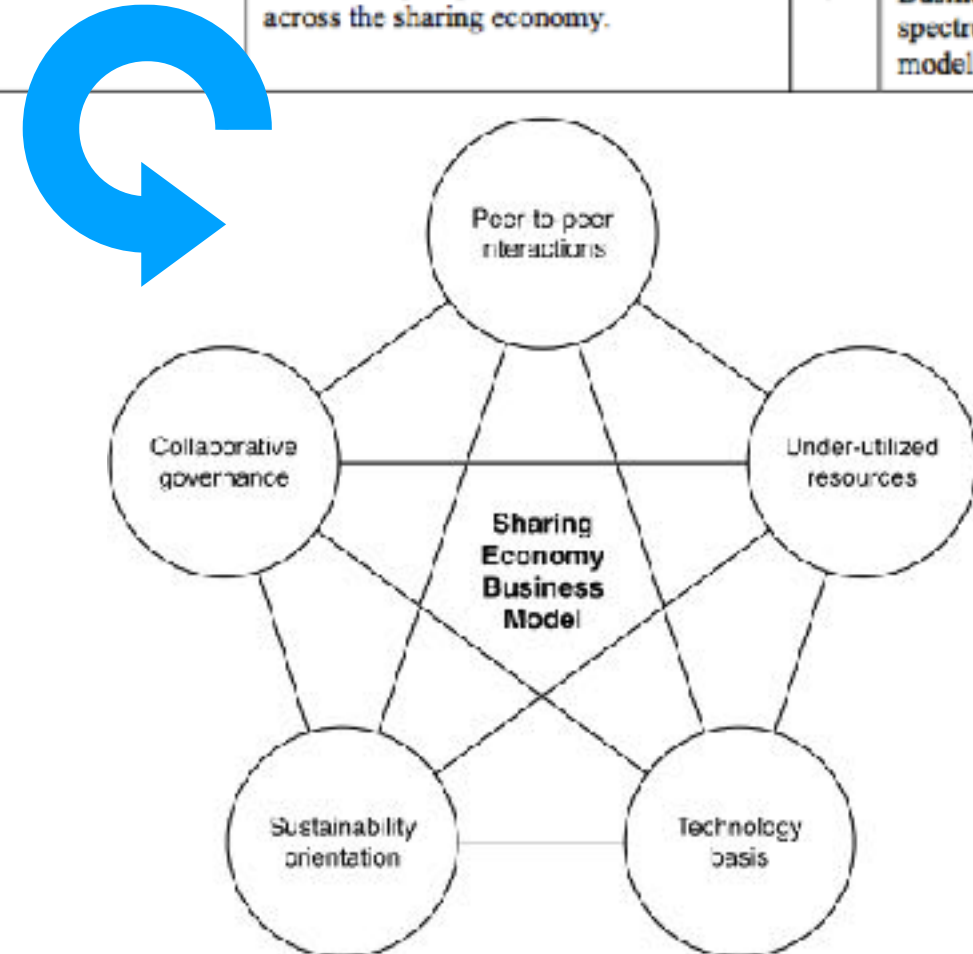
Table 5
Solution table: sharing economy business.

Configurations	Solutions				
	1	2	3	4	5
Collaborative Governance	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	●
Mission-driven	-	●	⊗	⊗	●
Under-utilized resources	-	●	●	⊗	⊗
Alternative funding	⊗	-	⊗	⊗	●
Peer-to-peer interaction	●	●	-	-	●
Leverage on technology	●	●	●	⊗	●
Consistency	0.91	0.99	0.92	0.89	0.88
Raw coverage (RC)	0.69	0.35	0.23	0.06	0.03
Unique coverage (UC)	0.3	0.021	0.103	0.055	0.016
Overall solution consistency	0.91				
Overall solution coverage	0.89				

Model: sharing business = f(technology, interaction, funding, resources, mission, governance) N=36; consistency cutoff: 0.855; frequency threshold=1

Design science

Study	Findings and Contribution	Design insights
Mobility Business Models for the Sharing Economy ⁱ	Identifies shared mobility business models in an effort to unveil the optimal relationship between service providers and the local governments to achieve the common objective of sustainable mobility.	Business models in the sharing space should address market failures in the private and public spheres, and thus seek to combine private/corporate and public/cooperative logics.
Purpose-Driven Urban Entrepreneurship ⁱⁱ	Identifies a particular type of purpose-driven entrepreneur, embedded in different urban contexts. It derives models around three complex civic and geographic layers.	Sharing business models need to emerge as a natural response to sustainability challenges. An effective way of organizing in response to challenges should be around collaborative business models. Sharing business activity should heavily rely on information ubiquity and communication technologies in highly dense contexts.
The Making of the Urban Entrepreneur ⁱⁱⁱ	Identifies alternative forms of private-public-people partnerships and unique collaborative business strategies used by urban-based entrepreneurs to solve social and environmental problems.	Sharing business models should enable multi-level collaborations and interactions within and across different social, institutional and geographical spaces.
Entrepreneurship in the Civil Society ^{iv}	Explains how new civil society ventures operate distinctively using mixtures of informal and formal mechanisms, unbounded labor, non-economic transactions, purpose-driven profit, collaborative governance and ownership, territorial attachment, and non-scalability.	Sharing businesses tend to be rooted in civil society organizations. Sharing business models should accommodate into their structure the possibility of non-economic transactions, purpose-driven profit, collaborative governance and collective ownership.
Alternative Currencies and Post-Capitalism ^v	Explains several fundamental problems with the way our market economies are operating and not leading to inclusive prosperity, which has given rise to cooperative models using alternative currencies to create, capture and distribute (economic and non-economic) value.	Sharing business models should enable the co-existence of cooperative-based venturing, alternative currency modes and alternative funding sources.
Sharing cities and SCP ^{vi}	Provides a comprehensive view of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) systems in cities by integrating and examining sharing economy activities in the context of two continuums.	When viewed through the lens of value creation/delivery and private/public orientation, sharing businesses need to vary in terms of their business approach, and their business models can fall under many different categories.
Configurational approach to sharing business modeling ^{vii}	Identifies business models' dimensions and derives a typology comprising five ideal types that collectively account for the diversity of possible business models across the sharing economy.	Sharing business models need to be distinct and should contain a diversity of dimensions reflecting such distinctiveness. Business models need be represented in a spectrum ranging from corporate profit-driven models to cooperative mission-driven models.





To begin to get under the hood of the business models of sharing-economy players, my colleague, Pablo Muñoz and I analyzed hundreds of sources of data on 36 different sharing business startups representative of [Jeremiah Owyang's Honeycomb model](#), a graphical depiction of the different sectors where sharing startups have gained traction. While the Honeycomb model has been of great use in framing the diversity of sectors being impacted or disrupted by the sharing economy, it does not provide any insights on the underlying business models across the 12 different sharing-economy sectors that Owyang identifies. So we identified six key dimensions of sharing-economy business models, each of them with three distinct decisions that can be made by sharing startups. We converted this into what we hope is a useful tool, the Sharing Business Model Compass.



How to Use the Compass?

That depends on who you are and what role you play in the sharing economy.

For Sharing Economy Stakeholders:

One way to use it is to leverage it as a way to explain the pros, cons, and implications of existing sharing startups. This could be an exercise in university classes. We will be using it at EADA Business School and University of Leeds, for instance. The media and local government could also use this framework, in a similar way, to understand the nuances of the business models and then, in the case of regulatory agencies, improve their specificity regarding what type of sharing activity they wish to encourage or discourage.

la diaria

Fort Wayne

OUISHARE

CITYLAB

COMMUTE WORK HOUSING WEATHER

Rise of the 'Urbanpreneur'

How the internet ushered in a new era for entrepreneurs in the urban ecosystem.

RICHARD FLORIDA | Oct 20, 2016 | 4 Comments

Airbnb, Kiva, cooperativas?

想创立一个共享商业，看看你符不符合这些条件...

Practice

Design narratives

In Ecuador, a leading local entrepreneur used the Compass to discuss what the collaborative economy is at the *Economia Colaborativa & Ouishare Quito* meeting.

In Australia, an innovation consultant is using the Compass for value mapping within Melbourne-based sharing networks.

Policy Debates

In Germany, *Ouishare's Connector* in Berlin is using the Compass to discuss the definitional challenge in the sharing economy.

In Spain, the founder of *Consumo Colaborativo* used the Compass to discuss Opportunities in the Sharing Economy at an event organized by *La Coruña City Council*.

E·S·R·C ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Think Ahead ACCA

Business models of the future: emerging value creation

Günther H. Oettinger @GOettingerLU

Weekend reading: great post about #collaborativeeconomy by @boydcohen & @pablmunozroman bit.ly/1VzoMVD

Pilar Conesa @PilarConesa

The entrepreneur spiral: Urbanized, Collaborative, Democratized @boydcohen at #CasaSmartCity #SmartCities

Share Revolution @ShareRevolution

@boydcohen @pablmunozr Great analysis & visual! These guiding our #p2p directory.

Consequential validity

In Australia, *Innovation Tactics* is using the Compass to deliver sharing economy consulting.

In Brazil, the business accelerator *Bizcool* is using the Compass as part of its entrepreneurship program.

Reproduction

In Europe, the EU Digital Single Market Strategy recommended the Compass as a tool to guide business growth in the region.

In Indonesia, the Compass was transformed into an analytical tool with the aim of improving the creative industry in the city of Bandung

In the United States, a graduate design student at the *New School Parsons* transformed the Compass into an actual 3D generative tool for the sharing economy. Further interactivity required an adaptation of the original model.

Sharing Economy Business Model Compass

Navigating the many business models of today's sharing economy startups

CroacFire @CroacFire

How to grow your business in #shareconomy? Great overview by @boydcohen+@pablmunozroman bit.ly/1VzoMVD

A Compass for Navigating Sharing Economy Business Models

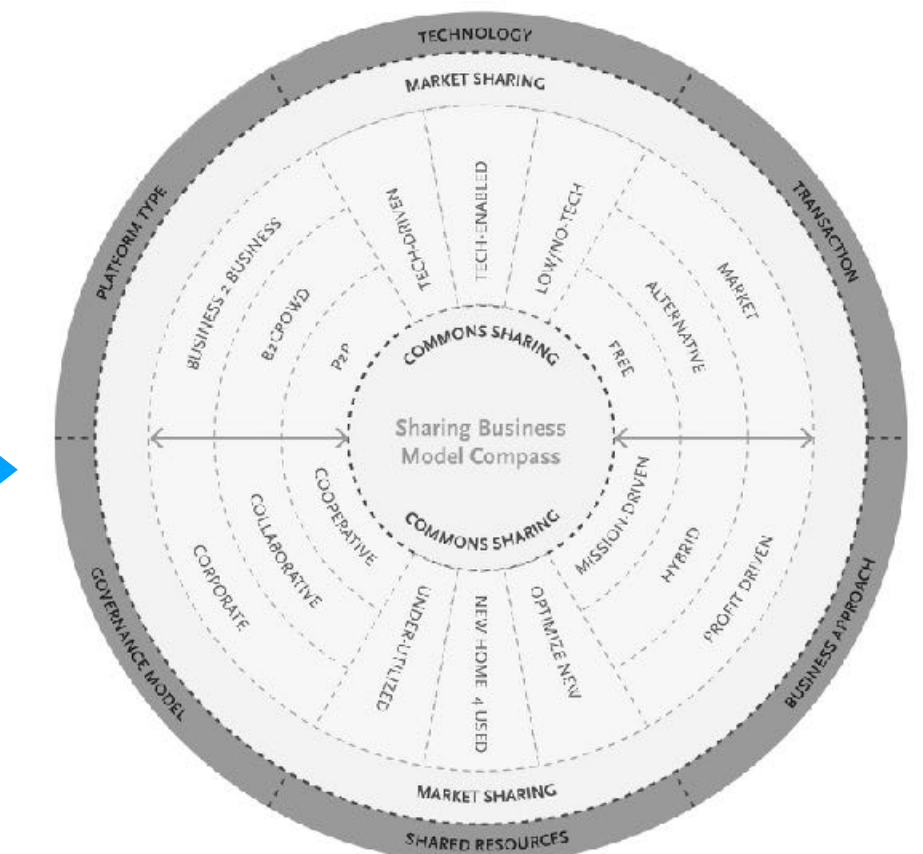
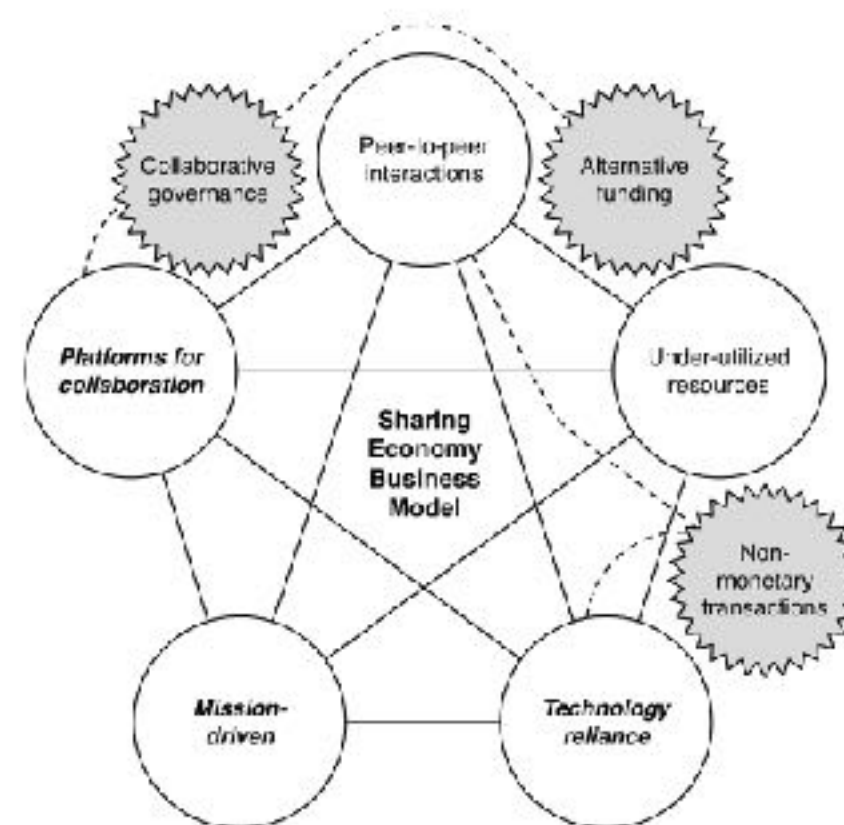
Pablo Muñoz^{1,2} and Boyd Cohen³

SUMMARY

The sharing economy has emerged in recent years as a disruptive approach to traditional business models. Drawing on a multi-year research program and a design-based methodology, this article introduces a framework and generative tool called the Sharing Business Model Compass. As an actionable framework, the Compass helps elucidate the multiple, innovative forms sharing economy businesses are adopting. As a generative tool, it enables entrepreneurs, investors, incubators, and incumbents interested in entering the sharing economy to create, present, and evolve a compelling sharing business model as well as evaluate its extent of robustness.

KEYWORDS: sharing economy, business models, business model generation,

Study	Findings and Contribution	Design insights
Mobility Business Models for the Sharing Economy ⁱ	Identifies shared mobility business models in an effort to unveil the optimal relationship between service providers and the local governments to achieve the common objective of sustainable mobility.	Business models in the sharing space should address market failures in the private and public spheres, and thus seek to combine private/corporate and public/cooperative logics.
Purpose-Driven Urban Entrepreneurship ⁱⁱ	Identifies a particular type of purpose-driven entrepreneur, embedded in different urban contexts. It derives models around three complex civic and geographic layers.	Sharing business models need to emerge as a natural response to sustainability challenges. An effective way of organizing in response to challenges should be around collaborative business models. Sharing business activity should heavily rely on information ubiquity and communication technologies in highly dense contexts.
The Making of the Urban Entrepreneur ⁱⁱⁱ	Identifies alternative forms of private-public-people partnerships and unique collaborative business strategies used by urban-based entrepreneurs to solve social and environmental problems.	Sharing business models should enable multi-level collaborations and interactions within and across different social, institutional and geographical spaces.
Entrepreneurship in the Civil Society ^{iv}	Explains how new civil society ventures operate distinctively using mixtures of informal and formal mechanisms, unbounded labor, non-economic transactions, purpose-driven profit, collaborative governance and ownership, territorial attachment, and non-scalability.	Sharing businesses tend to be rooted in civil society organizations. Sharing business models should accommodate into their structure the possibility of non-economic transactions, purpose-driven profit, collaborative governance and collective ownership.
Alternative Currencies and Post-Capitalism ^v	Explains several fundamental problems with the way our market economies are operating and not leading to inclusive prosperity, which has given rise to cooperative models using alternative currencies to create, capture and distribute (economic and non-economic) value.	Sharing business models should enable the co-existence of cooperative-based venturing, alternative currency modes and alternative funding sources.
Sharing cities and SCP ^{vi}	Provides a comprehensive view of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) systems in cities by integrating and examining sharing economy activities in the context of two continuums.	When viewed through the lens of value creation/delivery and private/public orientation, sharing businesses need to vary in terms of their business approach, and their business models can fall under many different categories.
Configurational approach to sharing business modeling ^{vii}	Identifies business models' dimensions and derives a typology comprising five ideal types that account for the diversity of sharing business models across the sharing economy.	Sharing business models need to be distinct and should contain a diversity of dimensions reflecting such distinctiveness. Business models need be represented in a spectrum ranging from corporate profit-driven models to cooperative mission-driven models.



Collective mapping

ENTREPRENEURING AND EMANCIPATION IN AT-RISK SOCIAL GROUPS: CHALLENGES AND WAYS FORWARD

CENTRE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP



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Whitechapel Homeless ^

ORGANISATION

Micah
Sector: Reemployment
The Basement Advisory Centre
Sector: Homelessness
Young Addaction Liverpool
Sector: Addiction Support
Inside Connections Support CIC
Sector: Ex-Offender Support
Young Persons Advisory Service
Sector: Mental Health and Wellbeing support
Sector: Youth Engagement and Inclusion
Sector: Refugee Support
Sector: Asylum Seeker Support
Sector: Mental Health
Sector: Anti-Knife Crime
Sector: Homelessness



START Framework

		INDIVIDUALS IN THE PROCESS OF STEPPING-FORWARD	PROCESS OF STEPPING-FORWARD	FACILITATION OF STEPPING-FORWARD PROCESS	CONTEXT OF STEPPING-FORWARD
S	STIGMATISING	SELF-STIGMATISATION C: Break the self-stigmatisation cycle Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to breaking the self-stigmatisation cycle?	DEHUMANISATION C: Re-humanisation of the stepping forward process Q: How can entrepreneuring facilitate a re-humanisation of this process?	LABELLING IN REHABILITATION C: Negative labelling in rehabilitation Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to relabelling the transition out of at-risk circumstances?	PARADOX OF PUBLIC STIGMATISATION C: Break the dual effect of visibility Q: How can entrepreneuring break the dual effect of bringing the process of stepping forward to the public?
T	TANGIBLE KNOWLEDGE	AT-RISK INVISIBILITY C: Early acknowledgment of the at-risk situation Q: How can entrepreneuring enable an earlier visualisation of the at-risk situation?	AT-RISK OWNERSHIP C: Sense of ownership over the at-risk situation Q: How can entrepreneuring increase the sense of ownership over the at-risk situation?	PROACTIVE KNOWLEDGE C: Proactive awareness of an issue requiring support Q: How can entrepreneuring expand the scope of action of service providers?	PARADOX OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE C: Decouple public awareness and support for stepping forward Q: How can entrepreneuring break the counterproductive effect of public awareness?
A	RESOURCE ALIGNMENT	MISALIGNMENT IN QUALIA OF INDIVIDUAL CHANGE C: Reconcile nature of individual change with resource allocation cycles and logic Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling the nature of individual change with resource allocation cycles and logic?	MISALIGNMENT IN ORIENTATION OF THE PROCESS C: Reconcile stepping forward process orientation with resource allocation cycles and logic Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling operational requirements with resource allocation cycles and logic?	MISALIGNMENT IN OUTCOME OF FACILITATION C: Reconcile operational requirements and intended outcomes with resource allocation cycles and logic Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling operational requirements with resource allocation cycles and logic?	TENSIONS IN PRIORITISING C: Reconcile policy priorities with service provision priority outcomes Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling policy agendas and service provision outcomes?
R	RECOGNITION	"WE ARE THE OTHERS" C: Minimise self-marginalisation Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to counteracting self-marginalisation?	SPIRAL DOWN BY AFFILIATION C: Avoid deviant thinking Q: How can entrepreneuring counteract a spiralling down into deviant thinking?	RECOGNITION OF REPLACEMENT SELF C: Construct direction, purpose and replacement self Q: How can entrepreneuring contribute to constructing new sense purpose and replacement self?	SOCIETAL INCONGRUENCE C: Construct legitimate replacement self in situation of societal incongruence Q: How can entrepreneuring construct a legitimate path forward facing situation of societal incongruence?
T	MORAL TREATMENT	"I AM WRONG" C: Change self-punitive mindset and habits Q: How can entrepreneuring facilitate a change away from self-punitive mindset?	PARADOX OF RIGHTING A WRONG C: Decouple recognition of at-risk from sense of moral wrongness Q: How can entrepreneuring bring at-risk to light whilst minimising the sense of moral wrongness?	VALIDATION OF SENSE OF WRONGNESS C: Legitimate restorative stepping forward in the absence of moral judgement Q: How can entrepreneuring restore at-risk situation whilst minimising moral judgement?	MORAL EXCLUSION C: Inclusive recognition of vulnerability Q: How can entrepreneuring enable a more inclusive recognition of vulnerability, against societal moral exclusion?

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Restorative entrepreneuring: A new cross- disciplinary agenda to support at-risk social groups

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A cross-disciplinary agenda for Restorative Entrepreneuring research and practice.

	Individuals	Process	Facilitation	Context
Dehumanizing self-labelling	Priority: Self-stigmatization <i>Challenge: Self-stigmatization cycle</i> <i>Question: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to breaking the self-stigmatization cycle?</i>	P: Dehumanization <i>C: Dehumanization in rehabilitation</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring facilitate a re-humanization of the rehabilitation process?</i>	P: Labelling in rehabilitation <i>C: Negative labelling in rehabilitation</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to relabeling the transition out of at-risk circumstances?</i>	P: Paradox of public stigmatization <i>C: The higher the visibility of at-risk, the higher the stigmatization</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring decouple the counterproductive effect of bringing rehabilitation closer to the public?</i>
At-risk awareness	P: At-risk invisibility <i>C: Unawareness of the at-risk situation</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring enable an earlier visualization of the at-risk situation?</i>	P: At-risk ownership <i>C: Lack of ownership over the at-risk situation</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring increase the sense of ownership over the at-risk situation?</i>	P: Knowledge timing <i>C: Late awareness of an issue requiring support</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring expand the scope of awareness of service providers?</i>	P: Paradox of public knowledge <i>C: The higher the public awareness, the lower the rehabilitation support</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring decouple the counterproductive effect of public awareness?</i>
Barricaded rehabilitation	P: Misalignment in qualia of individual change <i>C: Misaligned nature of individual change with resource allocation cycles and logic</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling the nature of individual change with resource allocation cycles and logic?</i>	P: Misalignment in orientation of the process <i>C: Misaligned rehabilitation orientation with resource allocation cycles and logic</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling operational requirements with resource allocation cycles and logic?</i>	P: Misalignment in outcome of facilitation <i>C: Misaligned operational requirements and intended outcomes with resource allocation cycles and logic</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling operational requirements with resource allocation cycles and logic?</i>	P: Tensions in prioritizing <i>C: Misaligned policy priorities with service provision priority outcomes</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to reconciling policy agendas and service provision outcomes?</i>
Forming a replacement self	P: "We are the others" <i>C: Othering and self-marginalization</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to counteracting self-marginalization?</i>	P: Spiraling down by affiliation <i>C: Deviant thinking by affiliation</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring counteract a spiraling down into deviant thinking?</i>	P: Recognition of replacement self <i>C: No direction, purpose and replacement self</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring contribute to constructing new sense purpose and replacement self?</i>	P: Societal incongruence <i>C: Illegitimate replacement self in situation of societal incongruence</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring construct a legitimate path forward facing situation of societal incongruence?</i>
Moral exclusion	P: "I am wrong" <i>C: Self-punitive mindset and habits</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring facilitate a change away from self-punitive mindset?</i>	P: Paradox of righting a wrong <i>C: The higher the recognition of at-risk, the higher the sense of moral wrongness</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring bring at-risk to light whilst minimizing the sense of moral wrongness?</i>	P: Validation of sense of wrongness <i>C: Illegitimate rehabilitation in the absence of moral judgement</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring tackle at-risk situations whilst minimizing moral judgement?</i>	P: Moral exclusion <i>C: Recognition of vulnerability excludes at-risks groups</i> <i>Q: How can restorative entrepreneuring enable a more inclusive recognition of vulnerability, against societal moral exclusion?</i>

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"It's often the strangest and most out there ideas that provide the greatest rewards and none more so than James's maverick approach to recruitment. Working closely with the prison service, Timpson's are able to identify potential candidates within prisons who have the right kind of personality to make it on release working within the business. It's a closely managed process from selection, training and mentoring up to release, with the opportunity to secure employment with the Company from walking out the gates. 10% of Timpson colleagues were recruited directly from prison.

James previously Chaired the Employers Forum for Reducing Reoffending (to which Timpson's remains a member), which is a group of likeminded employers who offer a second chance to people with a criminal conviction. EFFRR members actively encourage other employers to be more willing to recruit ex-offenders and are on hand to help guide businesses along the way to help maximize the success of any placements."

[<https://www.timpson.co.uk/about/meet-the-timpsons>]

"To thrive businesses need the best people it can find. For prison leavers to thrive they need a home, someone to look out for them, and a job. I do the job bit.

Recruiting people from prison has been one of the best decisions, both ethically and commercially, that we have ever made.

I just wish more companies would act and recruit ex offenders. This report brings to light the central challenges facing services who work with at-risk individuals"

JAMES TIMPSON OBE DL
TIMPSON, CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRISON REFORM TRUST, CHAIR



Living Lab Research



PA4ALL

BioSense Institute is a public research and development institution which cross-fertilizes two most promising sectors in Serbia but also globally: ICT and agriculture. Multidisciplinary research is performed in the fields of micro and nano-electronics, communications, signal processing, remote sensing, big data and artificial intelligence, robotics and biosystems, with a common goal to support the development of sustainable agriculture. The Institute founded and hosts one of the first European Living Lab focused on Precision Agriculture – PA4ALL, an open innovation ecosystem that promotes the development of user-driven precision agriculture.

Challenge

TO DISCOVER NEW WAYS OF SUPPORTING AND INCREASING THE USE OF IT IN THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD

Researchers worked on new solutions based on input generated by farmers, making scientific discoveries and enhancing actionable knowledge collaboratively. Through researchers-users collaboration, 43 new ventures developed market-ready food-tech applications. 675 users tested and validated the solutions and 20 sub-projects conducted real-life testing and validation inside a multi-country Living Lab.

A participatory study of mental health experiences of entrepreneurs in Durham

Entrepreneurs in general exhibit higher rates of depression, anxiety, burnout and suicide. People with certain mental disorders are likely to engage in entrepreneurship.

We know little about how mental health problems are triggered during business development and the extent to which it affects the experience, performance and mental well-being of entrepreneurs.

Addressing the issue head-on.

Co-create a refined understanding of the mental health experiences of entrepreneurs engaged in support programmes and co-develop a pilot intervention aimed at mitigating the negative effects of engaging in entrepreneurial activities.

The output consists of a challenges report with community map and a delineation of areas of concern and research protocol for stage 2 + dissemination / learning seminar, where we will reflect on research outcomes and methodological innovations for future participatory entrepreneurship and management research.

Why Participatory Action Research?

Understanding the world by trying to change it, together

Empowerment and knowledge symmetry

Training and researching together

12 researchers (4 FT, 2 ECRs, 6 entrepreneurs) + Durham City Incubator

- **Phase 1 (March-July): Community mapping and recruitment + identification knowledge/practical problems + research protocol**
- Phase 2: Knowledge co-creation
- Phase 3: Intervention and learning

Phase 1

Workshops

2 x community mapping and recruitment (done)

Workshop 1 Opening the conversation (28th April) + speakers

Interim 1: Reading (catch up zoom meeting TBD)

Workshop 2 Socialising knowledge (27th May)

Interim 2: Rapid data collection (catch up zoom meeting TBD)

Workshop 3 Data sense making and identification of practical problems (17th June)

Interim 3: Reflection at the intersection of 1 and 2 (catch up zoom meeting TBD)

Workshop 4 Research gap(s) and research protocol (mid-July)

Report and dissemination workshop (September)

How to evaluate the impact of translational research

A key question: do the solutions co-developed work?

In biomedical sciences, outcomes research entails the study of the end results of health services. It assesses the end results of the structure and processes of the healthcare system, and systematic research efforts that allow for its continued development, on population health.

A different set of principles: Instead of framing, experimenting and interacting, outcomes research seeks to evaluate, corroborate and learn.

Outcomes research should seek to understand:

- whether a change has occurred as a result of an intervention
- the mechanisms that enable change through translation
- the conditions under which the knowledge translated create positive or negative change.

2 levels of assessment, cutting across T1, T2, T3 > can be distinguished by the type of outcome being evaluated and the magnitude of the change in condition.

How to make it work

Three issues requiring attention (and action)

1. The language of translation
2. The value of theory
3. Institutional boundaries and incentive systems

How to make it work

1. The language of translation

Unlike biomedical sciences (biochemistry and molecular biology) we do not have a unifying set of basic components of social life - i.e., the social equivalent of genes, proteins, molecules, cells in biomedical sciences - nor a common language to talk about them across sub-disciplines and research practices

> A focus on the translation of social science knowledge requires adding contextualization and perspectivism to the translational mix.

How to make it work

2 The (over-rated) value of theory

The value we attribute to theory as the gold standard within our research community sets narrow boundaries around what constitutes valuable and impactful research.

- artificially divides research from outreach
- constrains our careers, research groups, and institutions
- downgrades the efforts of people simply interested in producing atheoretical but otherwise practically useful knowledge products.

But... How can we raise these activities to the esteem of core research practices?

Valuing translational work would require expanded notions of originality, significance and rigor.

These WILL have different meanings across the spectrum of research modes

> A move from the sole “so what?” To include/consider “what for?” and “then what?”

How to make it work

2. The (over-rated) value of theory

Temporal repositioning: Unlike basic research that looks into the past to describe, explain, and predict, translational work requires anchoring our research in the future, centring our attention on phenomena that do not yet exist and the co-production of knowledge that will be a constitutive part of that future under emergence.

Challenge > **requires an expansion in understanding** of what research outputs and outcomes are under this broader conception of social science translational research.

- Our conception of knowledge products in management / entrepreneurship research
- Our modes of knowledge (co)production

Instead > It calls for:

- Actionable outputs focused on intervening and changing practices and norms
- An assessment of meaningful change resulting from the intervention
- Reflective practice, deep engagement, solution orientation, problem-framing, co-creation, prototyping, intervention, testing, and learning.

How to make it work

3. Institutional boundaries and incentive systems: a huge, missed opportunity.

We can dissolve the boundaries between research and outreach and use their respective motivations and research capabilities for bridge-building research. We can leverage:

- impact agendas
- Alignment with external stakeholders as part of funding requirements
- calls to increase the weight given to practical impact when assessing scholarly contributions
- commitment to responsible research and responsible management education
- calls for solutions to support entrepreneurs / managers / workers.

We also can expand the scope of opportunities and actions for management researchers

- revisit the basic questions, motivations, and responsibilities that come with being a researcher
- reconsider how we educate ECRs
- Methods training as bridge building

How to make it work

Neither risky, nor problematic. Beyond our domain > e.g. The Oxford Vaccine team
“The biggest misconception is the work on the vaccine started when the pandemic began [...] all the scientific knowledge they needed was already available.”

Yet, still seen as risky and problematic... and moreover, not needed, not possible.

- Promotion and progression
- Institutional barriers
- Immediate translation from biomedical sciences
- Theory, scholarly contributions and the world of journals
- Downplays the generative potential of social sciences

Further examination of the research - practice gap

Persistent nature of this challenge reflects two interrelated issues.

1. The depiction of the research-practice problem as a gap to be bridged imposes a dualism of theory and practice that constrains the search for solutions. *A gap is an artifact of drawing boundaries – an empty space between delineated objects or regions, a break in continuity.*

Image turns the challenge into a problem of communication:

emphasis on changing lexicon and outlets we use to “reach out” and

transport academic theories (through bridge building) to the elusive audiences of external practitioners.

Further examination of the research - practice gap

Persistent nature of this challenge reflects two interrelated issues.

2. Separating theory and practice means that the gap-contribution language of theory is at odds with the problem-solution language of practice.

Facts and relationships are not easily matched with means and ends ..

As things stand, practical problems can be too idiosyncratic to be theoretically interesting, and theoretical solutions can be too generic to be practically meaningful.

Actioning the gap

Rather than portraying the space in between research and practice as a no man's land – a void to be crossed over – we propose seeing it instead as a common research space that constitutes a meeting point of conceptual rigour and practical impact in a joint quest for solving real-life problems

A blueprint - Leverage insights from co-creation, reflective practice and prospective theorizing to elaborate a novel **prospective practical inquiry** framework for entrepreneurship.

Me-search

They-search

We-search

The world of co-creation

“Researchers and the practitioners set out to research a problem where their interests intersect”

Goal-oriented form of dynamic interaction aiming at mutual benefit of all parties.

Challenges:

- Competing interests and agendas and different temporal spaces and knowledge systems
- Episodic interaction between domains
- It make virtually impossible to co-create knowledge that is both rigorous and relevant

The world of co-creation

Research

(Relationships - effects)
Describe, explain, predict

Co-Creation

Negotiate, Commission, Evaluate

Finding shared meaning within a space of inquiry

Episodic interactions for mutual benefit
Momentary alignment of agendas and goals
Actors retrieve to their realms

Practice

(Means - ends)
Inform, prescribe, control

Yet, there is a difference between finding shared meaning within a space of inquiry, and doing inquiry within a space of shared meaning.

The world of co-creation

How can co-creation be used to solve real-life problems AND make a theoretical contribution?

How does co-creation work?, what is meaningful for both parties? and what is the generative role of theory?

What is the generative potential of co-creation?

Prospection and prospective theorising

- Prospection refers to the mental representation and evaluation of possible futures
- Future cannot act on the present, yet we can engage in present, evaluative representations of possible future states.
- The mental simulation of future (desired) possibilities involves relationships and effects (“if–then” possibilities)
- Information about possible futures (“if–then” possibilities) influence behaviour, turning evaluative representations into generative theories (catalytic theorising).
- As we imagine the future, generative theories have the capacity to turn something ideal into real (we can create the world we later discover)
- Unique to social life and social science > an explanation of the trajectory of the moon will not change its course (social theory can be used as both an interpretative and creative element)

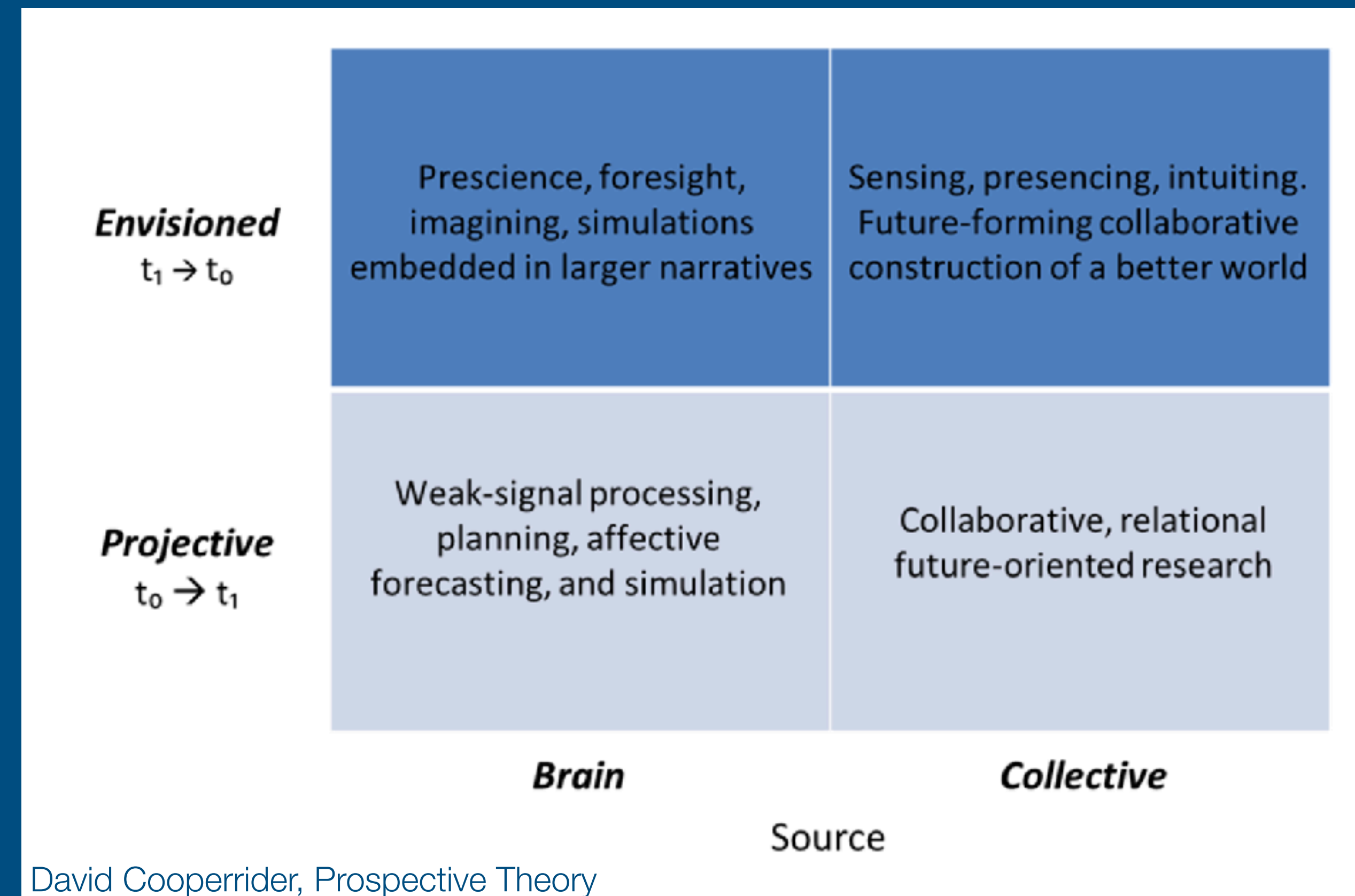
Prospection and prospective theorising

Opportunity to refashion a social science of vital significance to society. To do this, we need a bold shift in attention whereby theoretical accounts need no longer to be judged in terms of their predictive capacity, but instead judged in terms of their generative capacity: the ability to foster dialogue about that which is taken for granted and the capacity for generating fresh alternatives for social action. Instead of asking “Does this theory correspond with observable facts?”, the question for evaluating good theory becomes “To what extent does this theory present provocative possibilities for social action?”, and “to what extent does it stimulate normative dialogue about how we can and should organise ourselves.

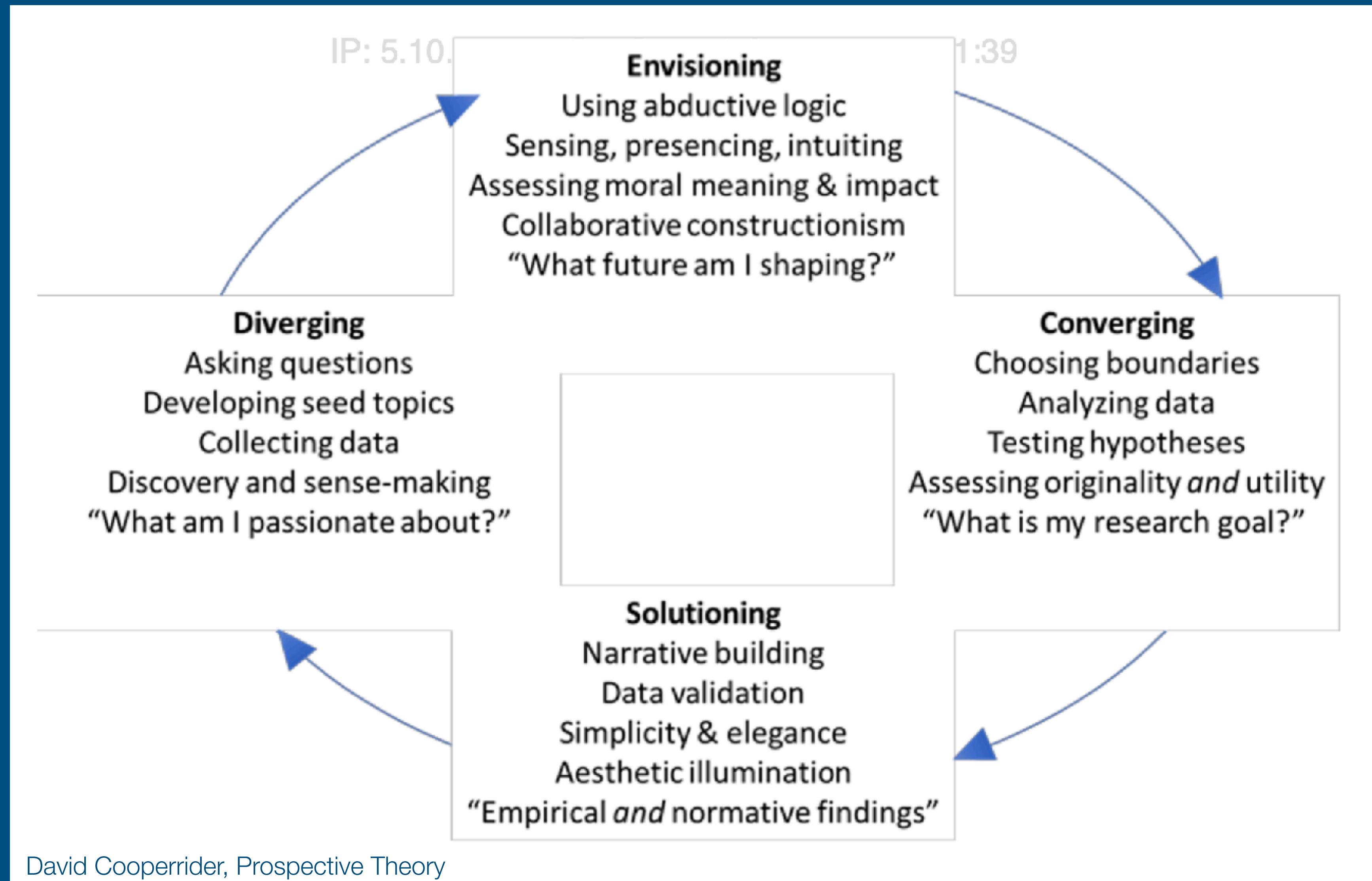
David Cooperrider, Prospective Theory

Prospection and prospective theorising

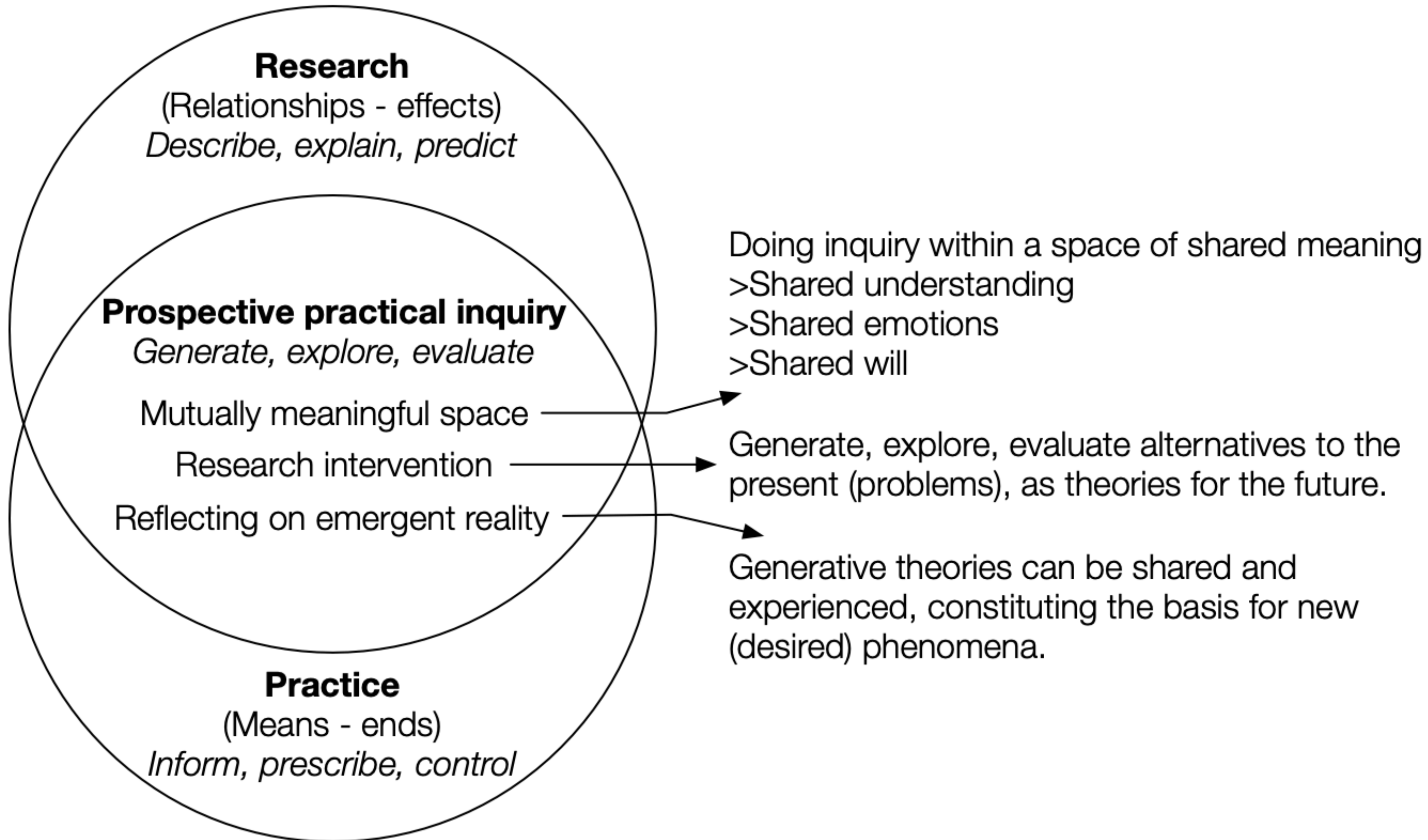
- “We know [future events] not because they’ve happened to us in the past, but because we can close our eyes, imagine these events, and pre-experience [them] in the here and now”
- Prospection pulls the future into the present and reverses the direction of causality



Prospection and prospective theorising



A prospective practical inquiry framework



A prospective practical inquiry framework

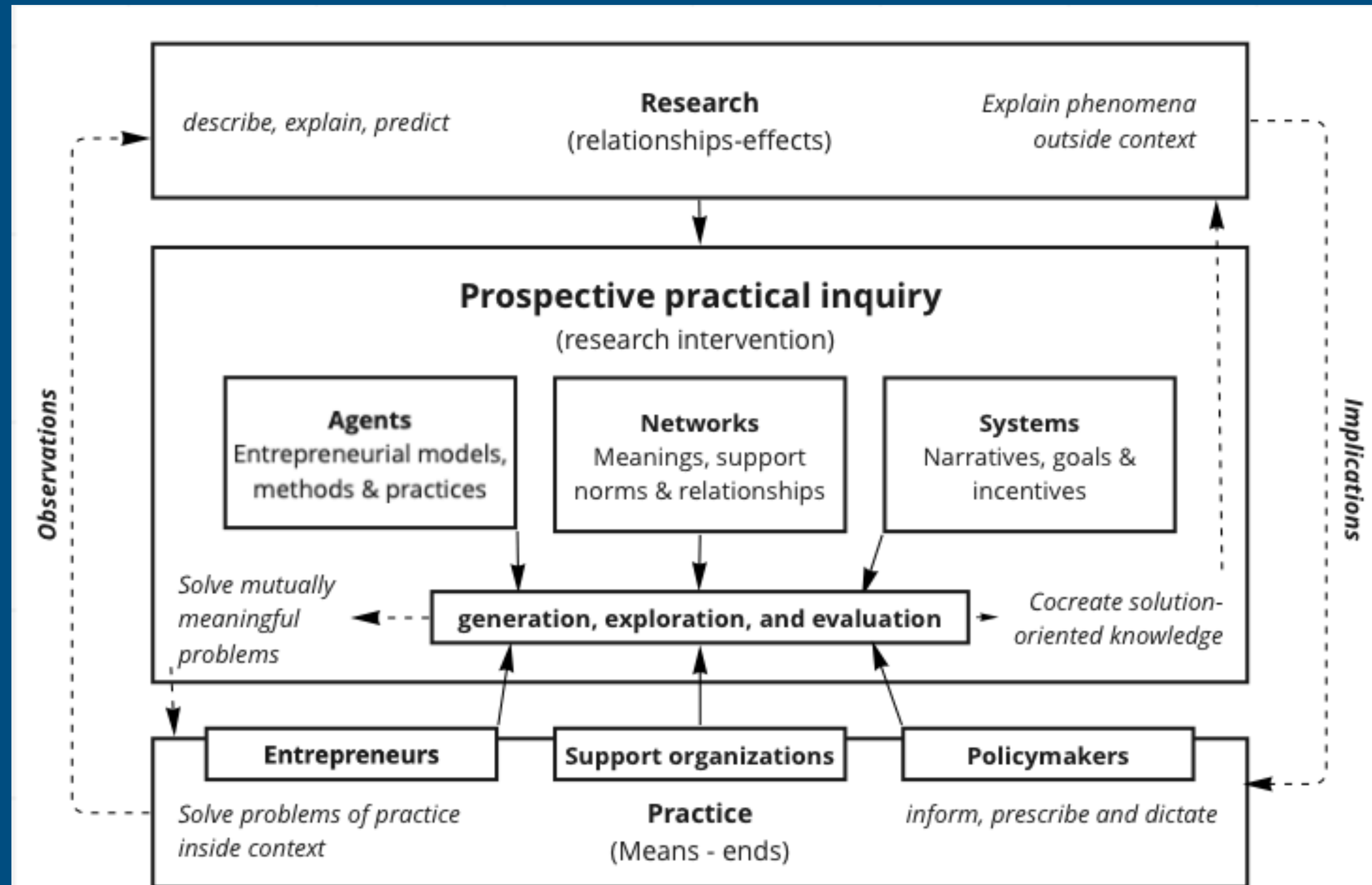
It comprises three distinct research elements

- defining mutually meaningful space
- devising requisite interventions
- reflecting on emergent outcomes / phenomena

It operates in between and connects the tasks of theory-driven research (i.e., describe, explain, and predict) and the tasks of practice (i.e., inform, prescribe, and control).

What happens within a mutually meaningful space is prospective theorising and intervention: which involve the collective generation, exploration, and evaluation of alternatives to the present (problems), as theories for the future. Theories can be envisioned, shared and experienced as the future unfolds, constituting the basis for new phenomena.

A prospective practical inquiry framework



In his seminal work, Schon talks to his fellow practitioners, those for whom “research functions not as a distraction from practice but as a development of it”.

We want to talk to our fellow scholars, for whom “practice functions not a distraction from research but as a development of it.”

**“Research impact is the good that
researchers can do in the world”**
Prof. Mark Reed

(If)

“Research impact is the good that
researchers can do in the world”

Prof. Mark Reed

(Why don't we just change things to make it happen)

Journal of Business Venturing Insights

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Journal of Business Venturing Insights

JBVI aims to enhance the conversation among scholars and practitioners by offering a forum for rapid dissemination of new research related to entrepreneurial phenomena.

Uniqueness

- Supercharged in terms of speed and accessibility (3 months to pub)
- Open to different disciplines, perspectives, and methods.
- Highlight important ideas that cannot yet meet the threshold for completeness, robustness or theoretical explication required of JBV, but will otherwise stimulate further research.
- Multi-discipline voice on entrepreneurship
- Across fields, yet submitted articles highlight and stimulate conversation about entrepreneurial phenomena.
- Initial submission: Articles should not exceed 12 pages of text (double-spaced).

2014-2022 Submissions

- Empirical submissions:
 - unusual findings
 - atheoretical descriptions
 - non-findings
 - replication of established relationships
 - single experiments
- Theoretical submissions:
 - thought-provoking examples
 - juxtapositions
- Other submissions:
 - simulations and scale
 - other methodological developments

Review process

- One reviewer, involved in only one review round
- review normally 1-2 pages long > outlining up to five points that the authors need to address in order to improve their work
- For revisions, AE or EiC will make a final decision on the revised manuscript on the basis of the authors' response to the editor and reviewer's concerns



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JBVI on its 5th birthday: Reflections on place and journey

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Impact

ABSTRACT

In this editorial, we take stock of the *Journal of Business Venturing Insights (JBVI)* as it turns five years old. We reflect on the unique niche that *JBVI* fills in the realm of journals focused on research in entrepreneurship and highlight the papers that have gained the most traction within this short period. We reflect on the role that *JBVI* can play in the landscape of the entrepreneurship research and outline the types of papers that can drive the journal forward.

1. Introduction

In the summer of 2001, Murray Low made two observations on the adolescent (at the time) stage of the field of entrepreneurship as a distinct academic discipline. First, he noted, "... we need to focus and to improve the quality of our leading entrepreneurship journals such that they achieve top-tier status" (Low, 2011, p. 23). Second, "... we must not become so exclusionary and paradigm driven that we kill the energy that has made the field so exciting" (p. 23).

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Almost 5 years ago, *Journal of Business Venturing Insights (JBVI)* was launched as a forum for rapid dissemination of new research related to entrepreneurial phenomena. As we approach its 5th birthday, it seems appropriate to reflect on the role and performance of the journal in the context of the broader development of the field. This also presents an opportunity to consider how our community of authors are shaping the future of the journal as we begin to imagine the next five years.

Regarding Low's first sentiment, about improving the quality of the journals in entrepreneurship and achieving top-tier status, Jeff McMullen (2019) makes a persuasive case that this has been achieved in principle, although not always in practice. To this point, the legitimacy of the field of entrepreneurship in academia is largely due to the inclusion of rigorous empirical methods as well as effective, sometimes insightful, theorizing. And, it is clear that to publish our work in the Financial Times 50 (FT50) Journals, where three premier entrepreneurship journals are on the list—*Journal of Business Venturing (JBV)*, *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*—manuscripts must have rigorous empirical methods and/or effective theorizing. So, in this sense, the field has moved beyond academic adolescence, embracing an ethos of theoretical and empirical rigor, fueled by the tireless efforts of editors, reviewers, and champions of scholarly development.

Regarding Low's second comment, the answer is not as clear. Have we, as a field, "become so exclusionary and paradigm driven that we kill the energy that has made the field so exciting"? This question will, naturally, invite a variety of opinions. Nevertheless, there is a sense – when looking at the top entrepreneurship journals – that there are indeed specific expectations that manuscripts submitted to those journals must fulfill. Recent editorials have outlined these expectations. On the empirical side, Anderson et al. (2019) specify that the most effective type of study to test causal inference is a "replicated, pre-registered, randomized controlled experiment that asks a

Most relevant papers

- Practical, atheoretical and descriptive research.
- Challenging the obvious, the old and the new.
- Seeing novelty and exploring the other side of the equation.

For those who like numbers

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Submissions	140 (450 exp)	426	341	190	153	91
Desk rejections	113	335	259	120	74	56
Rejections after review	5	17	18	26	46	2
Papers accepted	17 (12.5% OAR)	74 (17% OAR)	64 (19% OAR)	44 (23% OAR)	33 (22% OAR)	33 (36% OAR)
Cite score	-	5.3	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.03

For those who like numbers

Journal Turnaround Time

This section includes submissions received by the journal office during the specified time period. The statistics are an indication of how long key activities are taking in the process.

Submission to Editor Assignment <i>Average number of days between the date the manuscript was received and the first Editor was assigned.</i>	4.1
Submission to Reviewer Invitation <i>Average number of days between the date the manuscript was received and the first Reviewer was invited.</i>	5.6
Submission to First Decision <i>Average number of days between the date the manuscript was received and the first decision.</i>	18.4

Virtual special issues and initiatives

keep our work entrepreneurial and create continuity around some distinct, promising conversations.

- VSI on bringing design alongside theory and practice in entrepreneurship research
- VSI on a large scale replication initiative in entrepreneurship
- VSI on alternative investment and entrepreneurship: powering the social economy

Growing editorial team

- Pablo Muñoz, Editor-in-Chief
- Andreas Kuckertz, Associate Editor
- Rachida Justo, Associate Editor
- Yanto Chandra, Associate Editor
- Robert Pidduck, Section Editor (Meaningful heterodoxies)
- Reg Tucker, Section Editor (Meaningful heterodoxies)
- Suwen Chen, Media Editor
- Dimo Dimov, Founding Editor 2014-2021



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JBVI on its 5th birthday: Reflections on place and journey

ARTICLE INFO

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Theory
Entrepreneurship
Practitioner
Impact

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It is tempting to envision the future of entrepreneurship research as assured in both recognition and prominence.

This is what, and how, organizations think.

But entrepreneurs have other ideas.

Moving with them is a vibrant community of scholars, disclosing, reflecting, speculating, questioning, challenging.

Our goal, at JBVI, is simply to let their insights breathe.

Prof Pablo Muñoz



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The 5th anniversary

"... we neglect really important issues in favour of bite sized chunks of research that are more likely to find quick publication in leading journals. Given that such journals insist on the primacy of theory development, we also increasingly resort to convoluted, pretentious and long-winded prose to at least create the illusion of 'theory development'"

Tourish, D. 2020: The Triumph of Nonsense in Management Studies. *AMLE*, 19, 99–109,

An uncomfortable problem

- Social sciences seem less scientific -> more theory, more data, more sophisticated methods.
- Our ability to propose theories has for so long out-stripped our ability to test them.
- Theories in the natural sciences are testable in a way that social-science theories are not.
- Too much of a good thing (devotion to theory and nonsense)

Turn to solution-oriented social science: solving practical problems of the sort that outsiders would recognise.

Academics with knowledge of and ideas about possible solutions

What makes an idea good?

A lot of conceptual elegance, little sense of what can be done with it.

Some of the answers to these problems are already out there. However, in the face of specific contexts and demands, those answers may seem unintelligible, inadequate or insufficiently curated collections of insights, findings or constructions.

Two questions

What if research had to make practical contribution with theoretical implications, rather than theoretical contribution with practical implications?

How can we ensure that our research conversations remain relevant, timely and responsive to current challenges?

A few issues and risks

Although our work is ostensibly motivated by a desire to understand, explain and possibly intervene in real-world social phenomena, neither the training nor the structure of incentives in academia are specifically designed for this purpose. Watts, 2017

- Academic incentives
- Engagement with (non-theoretical) problems
- Detrimental effect of the review process
- Problem-method fit
- Rapidness vs rigour
- No time to collect data
- Look like / taken as consultancy work
- Thematic convergence

This calls for a new research format, capable of accommodating relevance, timeliness and responsiveness.

An experimental initiative

Inspiration

- Rapid response funding (problem-driven effort)
- Translational research (stages where no primary research is needed)
- Problem-owner part of the team (continuous reality check)
- Reviewers as co-authors (constructive calibration, multiple points of view)



The entrepreneurship research rapid response research (ER3)

- Scholarly contributions that are deployed quickly to inform those facing crises or pressing issues that affect, can be affected by or otherwise relate to entrepreneurial phenomena.
- R3 is not new, but surprisingly absent in management research.
- Requires a nuanced understanding of contexts and causes, mechanisms and potential implications (unlike consultancy)

The entrepreneurship research rapid response research (ER3)

2 possible formats

- ER3 papers: lead + problem owner + 3 experts
- ER3 collections: rapid VSI with action editor + problem owner + call for translational papers

The entrepreneurship research rapid response research (ER3)

ER3 proposal and paper

- Research context: where the problem is situated (P)
- The entrepreneurship problem (P)
- Unanswered Questions Needing Rapid Response (P)
- Angles and experts (extant knowledge applied to problem)
- Solution (condensing experts' views)
- Zooming in and zooming out
- All in 12 pages

What if research had to make practical contribution with theoretical implications, rather than theoretical contribution with practical implications?

JBVI is launching a new initiative: ER3 - Entrepreneurship Rapid Response Research

Home > Journals > Journal of Business Venturing Insights > Call for papers > Entrepreneurship Rapid Response Research Initiative

Submit Your Paper

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Guide for Authors

Track Your Paper

Order Journal

Sample Issue

Journal Metrics

> CiteScore: **2.67** ⓘ

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP): **0.824** ⓘ

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR): **1.322** ⓘ

> View More on Journal Insights

Entrepreneurship Rapid Response Research Initiative

What if research had to make practical contribution with theoretical implications, rather than theoretical contribution with practical implications?

Closing the science-practice gap is central to the development of our field. In offering the entrepreneurship community a forum for rapid dissemination of new ideas, JBVI has enhanced the conversation among scholars and practitioners. But what makes an idea good? Aside from conceptual elegance, there is also the sense of what can be done with it. Kurt Lewin intuited this long time ago through his famous maxim, “there is nothing as practical as a good theory.”

How can we ensure that our research conversations remain relevant, timely and responsive to current challenges? There needs to be thematic convergence between scholars and practitioners in terms of what they consider interesting, important, and urgent. It can arise through continuous dialogue around the issues in our world today that require urgent attention. Those issues also tend to require immediate action. This is challenging for scholars in their efforts to produce original research, because while action might be taken as a result of it, it may not be responsive enough.

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New types and special issues

Paper types

- Regular submission
- Rapid response
- Design science
- Meaningful heterodoxies

New special issues

- Entrepreneurial problems, scholarly impact and the pursuit of solution-oriented research
- Advancing Entrepreneurship Science with Meta-Analysis
- Non fungible tokens