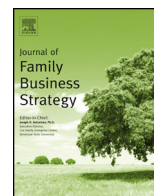


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# Journal of Family Business Strategy

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## Special Issue: “Parenthood and Entrepreneurship” Call for papers

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The field of Family Entrepreneurship, at the intersection of family, family business and entrepreneurship (Randerson et al., 2015) is rapidly developing (Bettinelli et al., 2014). This field is bringing together researchers who had previously trudged their paths separately to build new and interesting knowledge (Sharma, 2016) and to pose bolder research questions rather than incremental ones (Fayolle, 2016). This over-arching framework (see Randerson et al., 2015; Bettinelli et al., 2014) was devised to prompt research which considers different approaches to the entrepreneurial phenomenon, the contextualized and evolving influence of family, and the heterogeneity of family businesses (Randerson et al., 2016), with the aim of integrating and expanding on Pieper's (2010) call for a wider theoretical base to inform family business research and the call from Astrachan (2010) for a multidimensional research agenda. The present call is rooted in Family Entrepreneurship. One aspect of family entrepreneurship is parenthood, but although a critical dimension of family it is rarely explored in the entrepreneurship literature.

We include in the present call a wide definition of parenthood: (1) the act of becoming/being a parent biologically (participating in the procreation of an individual) in the wide sense: mother, father, surrogate, (2) embracing the role of a parent (to, for example, the children of a new partner) and (3) becoming legally recognized as parent, which may correspond or not to being a biological parent or embracing the role of parent (e.g. recognition of paternity/maternity, adoption). We also admit multiple possible definitions of entrepreneurship: the identification and exploitation of opportunities (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000), entrepreneurial behaviors (Gartner et al., 1992) entrepreneurial processes (Gartner, 1985) and entrepreneurship as problem solving method (effectuation) (Sarvasathy, 2001; Sarvasathy and Venkataraman, 2011). Moreover, entrepreneurship and its perceived desirability differ according to culture (Dodd et al., 2013; Mauer et al., 2009). We recognize multiple epistemologies and welcome a wide variety of research methods (e.g. Hair and Sarstedt, 2014; Fletcher et al., 2015).

There is a dynamic relationship between parenthood and entrepreneurship (Aldrich and Cliff, 2003). First, parenthood influences entrepreneurship: these authors see parenthood as a critical incident which can influence entrepreneurship and note that becoming a parent can trigger opportunity identification (e.g. a need perceived during his or her own experience as parent). Parenthood can also hinder opportunity exploitation because the household may prefer dedicating resources to the home and education of children rather than to an entrepreneurial venture. Identifying this relationship was important, but much is yet to be known. For example, Aldrich and Cliff (2003) adopted the definition of entrepreneurship as the identification and exploitation of opportunities. How does parenthood affect entrepreneurial behaviors? How does parenthood affect entrepreneurial processes? How does parenthood affect entrepreneurship defined as problem solving method (effectuation)? Moreover, the different ways of being/becoming parent may have different consequences on the entrepreneurial outcomes. The circular relationship needs also to be explored. For example, how do identification and exploitation of opportunities, entrepreneurial behaviors, processes, and effectuation in the context of families affect the dynamics of parenthood and relationships between parents?

The concept of parenthood is also multiple and evolving. Parenthood, like family, can be seen as an objective state, but also as a socially constructed one. This is reflected, for example in the structural versus transactional view of the family for family entrepreneurship (Brannon et al., 2013; Koerner and Fitzpatrick, 2004). The perceived roles of parents are culturally embedded: in national legal systems (Barrédy, 2016), in national cultures and in religions (Astrachan, 2010). The perceived roles of parents have been evolving quickly and profoundly triggered by changes in laws ruling family institutions (e.g. same sex marriages), changes in societal trends (multiple partners over a lifetime, with or without a legal bind) but also evolves according to life cycle stage of both the parent and the offspring (Hoy and Sharma, 2010). This brings up an exciting array of research questions such as how does contextualized parenthood (according to legal system, culture and/or religion) affect entrepreneurial behaviors and processes? In religions where polygamy is practiced, how do the roles of the different sets of parents induce or hinder entrepreneurship? With the population aging globally, what are the implications and consequences of three or even four generations to be active professionally and their respective roles as parents and offspring on entrepreneurship?

Children are influenced by their parents. There is a robust body of knowledge exploring the influence parents have as role models which induce or deter entrepreneurial intentions and behaviors (Bettinelli et al., 2014), but this literature tends to consider both the independent variable (the behavior of the role model) and the dependent variable (entrepreneurial intentions and behaviors of the children) as static and tends to overlook the role of context. The time is ripe to explore the variety of questions which arise from admitting that both of these factors can evolve over time (e.g. the life cycle of both the parent and the child) and according to context (e.g. which behaviors are considered entrepreneurial according to culture, career intentions evolve over the life of an individual). In addition, what are the consequences when the parent ceases to occupy the role of parent (death, estrangement), or the way they parent (separation, divorce,

entering a new committed relationship) on the entrepreneurial behaviors and intentions of the child? And, vice versa, what are the consequences when the parent ceases to occupy the role of *entrepreneur* on the entrepreneurial behaviors and intentions of the child? Also in this case, the circular effects of children entrepreneurial behaviors and intentions on parenthood dynamics (e.g., the way they play their roles and the decisions they make as family and business leaders) seem particularly promising in order to fill the existing gap.

Finally, the dynamic relationship between parenthood and entrepreneurship has effects on different levels and can be studied through a variety of theories. For example, how does work-family interface-WFI (Jennings and McDougald, 2007) influence entrepreneurship, considering that WFI experiences and strategies are contextualized and evolve over time? Work-life balance may be nurtured by family to business enrichment (Eddleston and Powell, 2012; Powell and Eddleston, 2013), but the “dark side”, i.e., the conflict perspective (competing time demands, behavioral expectations and spill-over stress from one role to another) (Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985) has been relatively understudied. Interesting questions remain unaddressed, such as: Can the interface work-family, change in nature (synergizing/conflictual) over time? According to which influences (for example, individual, family or firm life cycle (Lubberink et al., 2015)? And with what outcomes at the family, individual and firm level?

This list of questions is illustrative and not exhaustive in identifying topics that are relevant for the special issue. Research questions addressed in this special issue could be:

- How does parenthood affect entrepreneurship as behaviors, processes, or problem solving methods? How does the way the individual becomes parent influence these behaviors, processes and methods? How does the evolution of the parental role over time (e.g. according to life cycle stage) influence these behaviors, processes and methods?
- How does contextualized parenthood (according to legal system, culture and/or religion) affect entrepreneurial behaviors and processes? In religions where polygamy is practiced, how do the roles of the different sets of parents influence entrepreneurship? What are the implications and consequences of multiple generations of age to be active professionally and their respective roles as parents and offspring on entrepreneurship?
- How does the evolution over time of the behavior of the parent as role model and the entrepreneurial behaviors and/or intentions of the children influence each other? Which behaviors are considered entrepreneurial according to culture? How and why do entrepreneurial, career intentions evolve over the life of an individual? What are the consequences when the parent ceases to occupy the role of parent (death, estrangement)? And vice versa, what are the consequences when the parent ceases to occupy the role of *entrepreneur* on the entrepreneurial behaviors and intentions of the child?
- What are the effects of children entrepreneurial behaviors and intentions on parenthood dynamics (e.g., the way they play their roles and the decisions they make as family and business leaders)
- What are the consequences of the dynamic relationships on the family and the venture? Which strategies do parents adopt to manage competing time demands, behavioral expectations and stress spill-over? Are the manifestations of work family enrichment culturally bound? Can the interface change in nature (synergizing/conflictual) over time? According to which influences? With what outcomes at the family, firm, and individual level of analysis?
- How do identification and exploitation of opportunities, entrepreneurial behaviors, processes, and effectuation in the context of families affect the dynamics of parenthood (e.g., the way parents play their roles as family and firm leaders) and relationships between parents (e.g., in terms of emotional attachment to the family, in terms of couple cohesion, or of roles played by each parent)?

## Timeline and submissions

Submissions are due by **May 1st, 2017**. **Manuscripts submitted for consideration for the special issue will immediately enter the review process, so authors are encouraged to submit their work prior to the deadline as much as possible.** Contributors should follow the directions for manuscript preparation and submission available at <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jfbs>. Manuscripts may be submitted online at <https://www.evise.com/evise/jrnl/jfbs>. Authors should clearly indicate in their cover letter that the manuscript is for the Special Issue “Parenthood and Entrepreneurship” and choose ‘SI: Parenthood and Entrepreneurship’ as issue type upon submission. All articles will be subject to the standard JFBS double-blind review process. For questions regarding this special issue, please contact any of the guest editors: Kathleen Randerson ([kathleenranderson@yahoo.fr](mailto:kathleenranderson@yahoo.fr)), Cristina Bettinelli ([cristina.bettinelli@unibg.it](mailto:cristina.bettinelli@unibg.it)), Alain Fayolle ([fayolle@em-lyon.com](mailto:fayolle@em-lyon.com)), or Alistair Anderson ([a.r.anderson@rgu.ac.uk](mailto:a.r.anderson@rgu.ac.uk)). For general questions or inquiries about JFBS, please contact the Co-Editor-in-Chief, Torsten Pieper ([tpieper@kennesaw.edu](mailto:tpieper@kennesaw.edu)).

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