

How to operationalize and study the Citizen Entrepreneurship phenomenon

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Citizen Entrepreneurship

- Has roots in a broad view of entrepreneurship (not only enterprises)
- Concentrates on collective benefits (common good) and efforts (hybrid organizational solutions)
- Based on enterprising and innovative **people and communities**, who are purpose- or idea-driven and direct their interest towards collective needs through new activities
- Based very often of modest improvements
- Emerges from the crisis of the classical public and private sector



Bjerke B., Karlsson M. (2013). *Social Entrepreneurship. To Act as if and Make a Difference*. Cheltenham-Northampton: Edward Elgar;

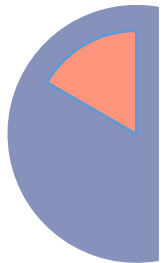
Mitra, J., Sokołowicz, M. E., Weisenfeld, U., Kurczewska, A., & Tegtmeier, S. (2020). Citizen Entrepreneurship: A Conceptual Picture of the Inclusion, Integration and Engagement of Citizens in the Entrepreneurial Process. *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Emerging Economies*, 6(2), 242-260

Decomposing of our understanding of CE

1. Citizen engagement (sense of common good within a community – trust, reciprocity, cognitive proximity, social capital)
2. Collective efficacy (as an element of *territorially embedded* norms and rules within a community)
3. Citizen capabilities as a desired effect (as at least one of perceived benefits)
4. Hybridity perceived as an added value (sense of value derived from combinatorial approach)

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Our understanding of CE – criteria / questions to ask



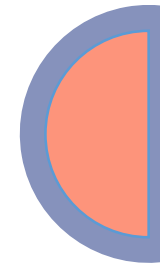
1. Citizen engagement

- 1.1.:** physical concentration - people begin to gather around a common challenge/challenges
- 1.2:** emerging community - people sometimes express it explicitly
- 1.3:** strong established community - there is a common sense of belonging



2. Collective efficacy

- 2.1:** there are clear agreements on how and by whom the resource is used
- 2.2:** 2.1. + these agreements are made collectively
- 2.3:** 2.1.+ 2.2. + the group itself manages and maintains the common good

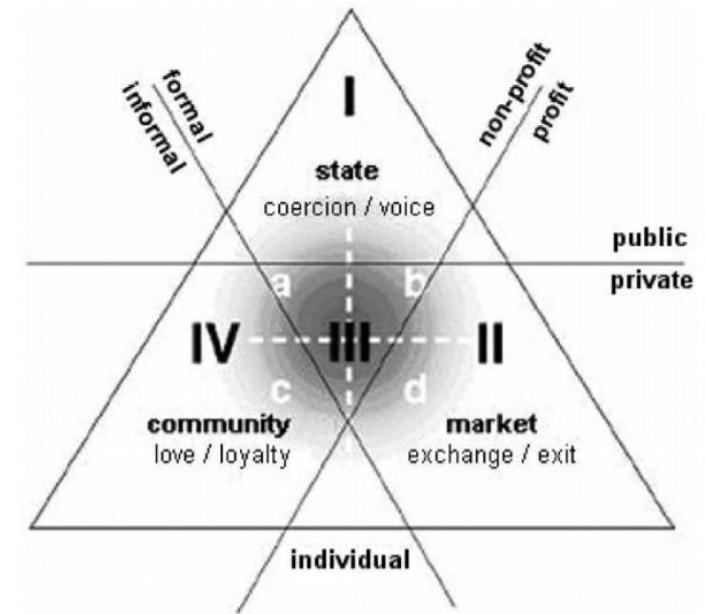


3. Citizen capabilities

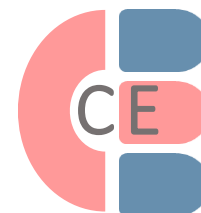
- 3.1:** first movers emerge and begin advocating for urban commons
- 3.2:** 3.1 + commitment attracts new citizens who were not initiators but see „it might work“
- 3.3:** 3.1. + 3.2. + the regular members of the community are capable to take actions; ideas for new activities come not only from the leaders; some of the activities bring measurable benefits in the form of new employment, products or services

4. Hybridity

- **4.1:** the action is „mono-sectoral” – dominated by either the public or non-governmental sector
- **4.2:** cooperation between two or three sectors (according to the triple helix model) is the norm
- **4.3:** cooperation between three or more sectors (according to the quadruple / quintuple helix model) is the norm; the involvement of entrepreneurs is clearly noticeable



Brandsen T., van de Donk W., Putters K. (2005). Griffins or Chameleons? Hybridity as a Permanent and Inevitable Characteristic of the Third Sector. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 28(9-10), p. 752;



	Private sector	Public sector	Third sector
Institutional pillars	Normative	Regulative	Cognitive/Cultural
Time perspective	Short-term	Long-term	Short- and long-term
Focal form of capital	Financial	Human	Social
Interaction rationale	Calculative	Ideational/Calculative	Ideational/Genuine
Commitment	Voice/exit	Loyalty	Involvement
Control	Output	Process	Culture
Innovation	Advancing technologies	Ongoing reforming	Mobilizing human capacities
Outlook	Global	Local	Glocal

Berglund K., Johannisson B. & Schwartz B. (2012). *Societal Entrepreneurship. Positioning, Penetrating, Promoting*. Cheltenham-Northampton: Edward Elgar, p. 11;

Ouchi, W.G. (1980). Markets, bureaucracies and clans *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 25, 129-141.

How to find a research method?

We need to choose the procedure that is most suitable with respect to the research question.

Methodological choices concern:

- A research strategy
- A method to suit theory and objectives
- Informants and cases
- A technique of collecting data

Qualitative research

Aim: develop concepts that enhance the understanding of social phenomena in natural settings, with emphasis on the meanings, experiences and views of all participants

Qualitative research methods:

- Ethnographic methods
- Grounded theory
- Phenomenology
- Discourse analysis
- Case study

Data collection – tools

- Case study
- Personal experience and life stories
- Surveys
- Diaries
- In-depth interviews
- Observational, historical, interactional and visual texts
- Videos
- Studies of archival (secondary) data
- Interactive workshops

Why we ask YOU?

New trend of **Participatory action research (PAR)** – as an approach that values **participation** and **action** by members of communities affected by that research.

- Addressing research questions and problems that are important for those who participate (practitioners as co-researchers)
- Collaborative research and collective inquiry (research results as commons)
- Based on experiences
- Focused on social change