# Gender and Entrepreneurship: An Annotated Bibliography

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### **Abstract:**

Entrepreneurship, from a gender perspective, is not only an academic topic of growing interest but also a topic of policy importance across many nations. In an effort to describe the scope of scholarly inquiry into this topic, we have constructed an annotated bibliography of 563 scholarly contributions covering the period 1979 to the present. These contributions were selected systematically, and they represent 16 different categories of research.

**Keywords:** economics of gender | gender and entrepreneurship

## **Article:**

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship, from a gender perspective, is not only an academic topic of growing interest but also a topic of policy importance across many nations. Regarding the policy importance of the topic first, consider the following European initiatives and policy directives.

From the perspective of the European Union (EU) countries, the European Commission (EC) noted:<sup>1</sup>

Gender equality has been a key principle of the EU ever since the Treaty of Rome introduced the principle of equal pay for men and women in 1957. Using the legal basis provided by the Treaties, the Union has adopted thirteen directives on gender equality since the 1970s. These have ensured, among other things, equal treatment concerning access to work, training, promotions and working conditions, including equal pay and social security benefits, as well as guaranteed rights to parental leave.

Attention to gender issues might be dated as far back as the EC's equal pay directive in 1975. Gender issues, especially with regard to women entrepreneurs, have remained a centerpiece in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-07-426 en.htm

European dialogues. For example, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) noted [2004, p. 6]:

[It is critically important to] improve the factual and analytical underpinnings of the role of women entrepreneurs in the [EU] economy . . .women entrepreneurs play an important role in the entrepreneurial economy, both in their ability to create jobs for themselves and to create jobs for others.

The World Bank recently echoed the sentiments of the OECD in this regard (Sattar, 2012, p. 63):

Entrepreneurship . . . is important from the perspective of job creation, private sector development, and wealth creation [in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia]. Women's participation in entrepreneurship can enhance the expansion of these economic goods and simultaneously lead to less inequality in the two largest subgroups in the population: men and women.

In addition, the OECD recently offered the following policy perspective about women entrepreneurs (Adema et al., 2014, p. 21):

Policy makers wishing to strengthen the economic impact of women entrepreneurs need a better understanding of the factors contributing to the growth and success of female-owned firms . . . Policies that foster female entrepreneurship often come under the umbrella of programmes for small enterprises. However, they are likely to impact relatively strongly on women entrepreneurs, since most run small businesses. A mix of general policies for SMEs and instruments explicitly targeting women can be effective in prompting interest and entry into entrepreneurship.

From the perspective of the United States, President Barack Obama recently acknowledged, in *A Strategy for American Innovation* (The White House, 2015), the importance for the federal government to invest in the building blocks of innovation, to fuel the engine of private-sector innovation, and to empower a nation of innovators. Therein, he to ensure opportunities for underrepresented minorities and women in the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

In this monograph we attempt to contribute to scholarly thought about the nexus between gender and entrepreneurship by offering in the following table, Annotated Bibliography on Gender and Entrepreneurship. In an effort to be systematic with respect to the contents of this table, we employed the following search criteria to identify the relevant literature. We first began with two of the oldest and most complete literature reviews in the literature — Birley (1989) and Brush (1992) — and then we considered those scholarly efforts in those reviews based on the criterion that each have 25 or more citations to date in Google Scholar. Second, we searched for all publications that referenced Birley (1989) and Brush (1992), and we also identified the journals listed in these two reviews. Regarding the former, we included in our bibliography table each of those articles; regarding the latter, we searched each journal and included each relevant article in print to date. To supplement this search process, we imposed two additional "checks"

in an effort for completeness.<sup>2</sup> We searched both the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) websites for reports on the topic of gender and entrepreneurship, and we included in our bibliography any references that had not previously been identified.<sup>3</sup> Our bibliography summarizes 563 scholarly contributions.

There have been a number of excellent literature reviews in recent years published in various academic outlets — 52 by our count — and we note each of these reviews in our literature table.<sup>4</sup> We believe that our review is more complete than other efforts, and as well, our review places each contribution to the literature into one of 16 descriptive categories. Our categorical taxonomy of the literature is subjective. We formulated it based on key phrases published in either the abstract of a journal article, the article's statement of its purpose, or the article's summary.

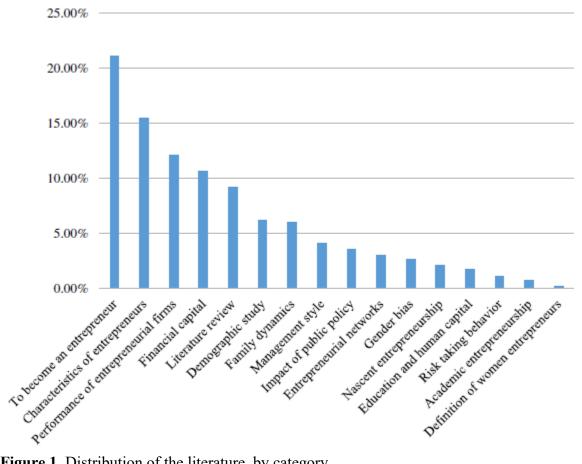


Figure 1. Distribution of the literature, by category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> We sincerely apologize for any contributions to the literature that are missing from our review. Such voids were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> All identified SBA reports we later published as journal articles.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Of course, most contributions to this body of thought include, as introductory material, a literature review.

Given our categorization scheme, Figure 1 shows the distribution of the literature, in percentages, by our self-defined categories. Clearly, scholars have focused on some broadly defined topics more than others. The largest number of entries (21%) in the table deals with the topic that we call: *To become an entrepreneur*. Entries in this category are followed by what we call: *Characteristics of entrepreneurs* (15%) and *Performance of entrepreneurial firms* (12%). Of course, any given contribution to the literature will likely address several topics, but we have imposed our judgment as to the broadest categorical fit.

We refrain from interpreting the relative topic emphasis in Figure 1 to mean that some topics are more important than others; on the contrary, the distribution might simply reflect the fact that data are more readily available on some topics than other. The distribution might also reflect the tastes and preferences of journal editors.

Regarding the growing interest in the topic of gender and entrepreneurship, which we alluded to above, consider Figure 2. In that figure we illustrate how the volume of this body of literature has increased over time. We show the percentage of the literature reviewed herein by year of publication. Statistical analysis aside, the trend is visually positive. Keeping in mind that only a portion of publications in 2016 are shown in the figure, one might generalize that this body of literature has approximately doubled during this decade.

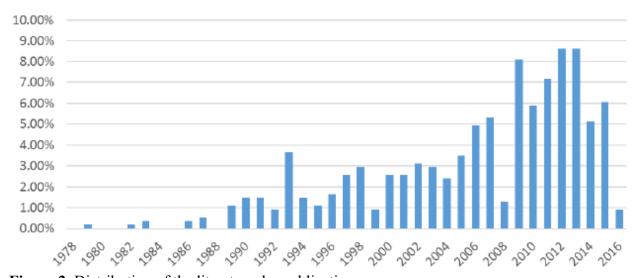


Figure 2. Distribution of the literature, by publication year.

There are a number of possibilities why this increasing trend in the volume of publications on gender and entrepreneurship might exist. The possibilities include, but are not limited to, the establishments of new journals focused on the intersection of gender and entrepreneurship<sup>5</sup> to the growth of special issues of existing journals on this topic. Regardless of the reason, the growth of the literature on gender and entrepreneurship is a phenomenon of this decade.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> To the extent to which this trend does reflect the establishment of new journals, and to the extent that a portion of the new journals have not yet gained the full attention of scholars in this field, our selection criteria might have caused us to miss what could become foundation articles in this body of thought. Again, our apology.

Certainly our attempt to review broadly and adequately the gender and entrepreneurship literature will not be the last. Hopefully our effort, as reflected in this monograph, will become a building block toward future research endeavors. Such future research endeavors might address the following three issues, among others.

First, some may disagree with our literature categories, and if so, we hope that others will offer competing taxonomies to better characterize the current and future literatures.

Second, our reading of the literature emphasized that there is a paucity of research related to the minority status of entrepreneurs. This is likely due to limited data, but because a number of the studies in our bibliography table were based on survey data future surveys might address minority status in greater detail. If this is done, minority status should go beyond a minority/non-minority or white/nonwhite dichotomy of entrepreneurs. To the extent possible it should also include, as Smith-Hunter and Boyd (2004a) did, Asian, Hispanic, and Native American entrepreneurs. Native American entrepreneurs is the least studied area.

And third, it was also clear from our reading of the literature, specifically the literature on the performance of entrepreneurial firms, that most scholars could systematically identify gender differences in performance but were limited in their ability to explain why those differences existed. Those scholars who attempted to offer explanations (e.g., Coleman, 2005) based their arguments on differences in dimensions of human capital (e.g., education or experience). More research is clearly needed in this regard. Researchers might ask, for example, if there are particular categories of education or types of experiences that drive performance.

Our final comment regarding future research on gender and entrepreneurship is with reference to Figure 1. We wonder how such a figure might look as a next decade of research is published. As we discussed at the beginning of this introduction, gender issues related to entrepreneurship are becoming the focus of public policies. Thus, it would not be surprising to see a greater percentage of future research fitting in the category of *Impact of public policy*.

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- The White House. A Strategy for American Innovation. National Research Council and the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Washington, DC, 2015.

Annotated Bibliography on Gender and Entrepreneurship<sup>6</sup>

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Abbasian and Yazdanfar (2013)	How does ethnicity impact external capital acquisition among women-owned businesses at start-up?	Financial capital	Immigrant women-owned firms are more likely to rely on loans from family members than banks and have fewer financial resources.	Interview data from Sweden
Abreu and Grinevich (2013)	What role does gender play in academic entrepreneurship?	Academic entrepreneurship	Female academics are less likely to engage in all types of entrepreneurial activities compared to males.	Survey data from the UK
Abreu and Grinevich (2014)	What role does gender play in academic entrepreneurship in the creative arts?	Academic entrepreneurship	Female academics are 8% less likely to engage in consultancy activities compared to males.	Survey data from the UK
Achtenhagen and Tillmar (2013)	What is the state of research on women's entrepreneurship?	Literature review	Calls for new directions in research on women's entrepreneurship are being followed.	Systematic literature review
Achtenhagen and Welter (2011)	How does media representation affect the propensity of women to become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	The portrayal of women's entrepreneurship in newspapers reinforces tradiational gender stereotypes and role models, which can inhibit interest by women in entrepreneurship.	Newspaper text data from Germany
Ademokun and Ajayi (2012)	What factors determine women's participation in entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Need for independence is the primary motivator, and most women use their personal funds to start their businesses.	Survey data from Nigeria
Adkins et al. (2013)	What is the relationship between owner characteristics, company size, and workfamily culture and policies of womenowned businesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Full-time manager status, marital status, and motivation are related to work-family culture. Business size and parental status predict family-friendly policies.	Survey data from the Southern United States
Ahl (2006)	Does research on women's entrepreneurship reproduce women's subordination?	Literature review	Yes, but different research designs and practices can overcome this.	Argument paper (discourse analysis)
Ahl and Nelson (2015)	How does policy position women entrepreneurs?	Impact of public policy	State discourse subordinates women's entrepreneurship to other goals and positions women as "other,"	Case studies from Sweden and the United States
Ahmad (2011)	What are the characteristics of women entrepreneurs in Arab countries?	Demographic study	Saudi women entrepreneurs engage in service sector businesses with little startup capital. Their motivations are primarily autonomy and flexible working times.	Interview data from Saudi Arabia
Al-Dajani and Marlow (2010)	How does women's home-based enterprise affect family dynamics?	Family dynamics	Women's entrepreneurship is often based around the traditional family form, so that women's empowerment is limited.	Survey data from Amman, Jordan

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This table is organized alphabetically by last name(s) of the author(s), and then by year.

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Al-Harrasi et al. (2014)	What are the key factors that affect entrepreneurial intentions?	To become an entrepreneur	Key factors include personality traits, context, motivation, and personal background, with gender having an ambiguous effect.	Systematic literature review (2003–2013)
Aldrich et al. (2002)	How does gender impact the composition of nascent entrepreneurs' startup teams?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Homophily with respect to sex significantly influences entrepreneurial team composition.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics
Aldrich et al. (1997)	Do gender-based differences in networking behavior affect access to entrepreneurial resources?	Entrepreneurial networks	No, women entrepreneurs are as active and successful as men entrepreneurs.	Survey data from Research Triangle Area of North Carolina
Aldrich et al. (1989)	Do men and women entrepreneurs have different personal networks?	Entrepreneurial networks	Few differences in the networks of men and women, within and between countries. Women have few men in their networks.	Survey data from the United States and Italy
Alecchi and Radović-Marković (2013)	What are the traits of, motivations of, and obstacles faced by female entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	This book is primarily theoretical and also summarizes and synthesizes some of the literature on the topic.	Case studies from Lima, Peru
Alesina et al. (2013)	Do women pay more for credit?	Financial capital	Yes, women pay more for credit than men, although women borrowers are no more riskier than men.	Loan files from Italy
Allen and Curington (2014)	Do men and women have different motivations for entering self-employment?	To become an entrepreneur	Men are influenced principally by pecuniary concerns and women are influenced principally by family and social concerns.	Wisconsin Entrepreneurial Climate Study
Alsos and Ljunggren (1998)	Does the business start-up process differ by gender?	Nascent entrepreneurship	There are some gender differences but they do not lead to lower start-up probabilities for women.	Interview data from Norway
Alsos and Ljunggren (2013)	How does gender affect entrepreneur- investor relationships?	Financial capital	Gender plays a role in the signals that are communicated in an investor-entrepreneur relationship prior to funding, which may influence investment decisions.	Case study from Norway
Alsos et al. (2006)	Is there a funding gap between women- owned and men-owned new businesses?	Financial capital	Women obtain significantly less financial capital than men, but there are no discernible gender differences between perceptions and behaviors.	Survey data from Norway
Alvarez et al. (2011)	How do environmental conditions affect entrepreneurship and are the effects different by gender?	To become an entrepreneur	Informal factors are more determinant than formal factors. Female entrepreneurship is significantly associated with women's support to start-up.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Amatucci and Crawley (2011)	Are there gender differences in attitudes towards financial management?	Financial capital	Lack of confidence and anxiety only partially explain financial self-efficacy. Age and race are significantly related to financial self-efficacy.	Survey data from the United States
Amatucci and Swartz (2011)	Are there gender differences in negotiation styles of entrepreneurs seeking finance?	Financial capital	Gender-related effects should be examined within the social context of the negotiation event and should focus on real rather than apparent challenges.	Survey and interview data from the United States
Amine and Staub (2009)	How do environmental barriers impact women entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Women face numerous challenges from the cultural, economic, legal, political, and technological environment that they live in, which can be overcome in part by social marketing.	Afrobarometer
Anna et al. (2000)	Do women's entrepreneurial intentions differ between traditional and non-traditional businesses?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, traditional business owners have greater opportunity recognition and higher expectations of life balance and security whereas non-traditional business owners had greater planning skills and higher expectations for wealth.	Survey data from Utah and Illinois
Ardrey, IV et al. (2006)	How do history, culture, policy, and marketing affect entrepreneurial women?	To become an entrepreneur	These factors interact, and marketing of financial services to women is needed.	Interview data from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam
Arenius and Kovalainen (2006)	What factors influence women's preference to become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Perception of self-employment skills is the primary factor influencing women's preference.	Nordic data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Armstrong (2011)	Does gender influence new venture planning?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Men have higher levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, but women have a higher sense of ownership stemming from higher levels of involvement with business planning.	Survey data from the Northeastern United States
Aterido and Hallward- Driemeier (2011)	Does gender account for productivity gaps across enterprises?	Firm performance	Results are sensitive to classification of enterprises.  Men and women do differ in entrepreneurial characteristics, but this is not enough to explain the gender gap.	Enterprise Surveys
Avolio (2011)	How should we define a women entrepreneur?	Definition of women entrepreneurs	Women entrepreneurs are women who own 50% or more of a formal business, are actively involved in their operation, and generate employment for themselves and others.	Methodology paper

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Ayadurai and Sohail (2006)	What are the characteristics of women entrepreneurs in war-torn areas?	Demographic study	A primary motivation is to achieve a higher standard of living and be self-reliant, and self-fulfillment and work-family balance is viewed as success.	Survey data from Sri Lanka
Bagheri and Pihie (2014)	What is the relationship between gender and entrepreneurial intentions?	To become an entrepreneur	Gender moderates the relationship between entrepreneurial intentions and its antecedents.	Survey data from Malaysia
Baines and Wheelock (1998)	How do gender and family impact microbusiness survival and growth?	Family dynamics	A woman's husband and his labor, though not the co- owner of a business, can be very important in firm survival and growth. Owners planning growth will seek out networks external to the family.	Survey and in-depth interview data from England
Baker et al. (2003)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurial opportunity evaluation?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, there are significant gender differences with respect to opportunity evaluation among young, well-educated yet inexperienced students.	Survey data from the Midwestern United States
Baker et al. (1997)	Why has press coverage of women's business declined despite their growth?	Gender bias	Androcentrism, taking the male-owned business as standard, is the major explanation.	Theoretical paper
Balachandra et al. (2013)	Does gender affect entrepreneur pitch success?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Sex alone does not prevent pitch success. However, gendered expectations are important because women who display masculine behaviors are more likely to succeed than those who do not.	Elevator pitch competition video data from the United States
Bamiatzi et al. (2015)	How are personal competencies and leadership styles related among female entrepreneurs?	Management style	Transformational leadership styles are favored and associated with perceived personal competencies and entrepreneurial competencies.	Survey data from the UK
Bardasi et al. (2011)	Are there gender differences in firm performance?	Firm performance	Yes, women tend to have smaller firms due to concentrating in sectors with smaller, less efficient firms. There is no evidence of gender discrimination in access to credit.	World Bank Enterprise Survey
Barnir (2014)	Are there gender differences in the effects of entrepreneurial impetus and human capital on habitual entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Human capital has a greater effect for women than men. Men and women have different impetus factors related to new repeat ventures.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics II (US)
Baron and Henry (2011)	What is the process by which entrepreneurs create and operate viable new companies?	Literature review	This process is described in four stages: (1) motivation to become an entrepreneur, (2) opportunity recognition, (3) acquisition of entrepreneurial resources, and (4) entrepreneurial success/performance.	Literature review (Book chapter)
Bates (1995)	Are there gender differences in self- employment entry across industries?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, primarily due to differing industry concentrations among men and women. Women are more likely to enter into a skilled services field.	Survey of Income and Program Participation (US)

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Baughn et al. (2006)	Do norms supporting women's entrepreneurship differ across countries?		Countries with higher levels of entrepreneurial activity also tend to have higher proportions of female participation.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Becker-Blease and Sohl (2007)	Do women-owned businesses have equal access to angel capital?	Financial capital	Women are less likely to seek angel capital than men, but are equally likely to receive investment.	Survey data from the United States
Becker-Blease and Sohl (2011)	How does gender diversity influence angel group investment?		The proportion of women in an angel group has a negative, nonlinear effect on investment likelihood. A greater number of women angel investors can support women entrepreneurship through access to early-stage capital.	Survey data from the United States
Belcourt (1990)	What are the motivations for women to become entrepreneurs?		Motivations are diverse, but one commonality is the positive influence of occupational role models and rejection experiences.	In-depth interview data from Canada
Bellu (1993)	What are the predictors of female entrepreneurial performance?	-	Task motivation and attributional style, such as attitudes toward failure, are predictors of success. Individual variables are just as an important as environmental variables.	Interview data from the Greater New York Area.
Bengtsson et al. (2012)	Can psychological factors explain the gender gap in entrepreneurship?	entrepreneur	Measured psychological characteristics, such as risk- aversion, explain a third of the gender gap in entrepreneurship, but only a tenth of the gender gap in self-employment.	Survey data from Sweden
Bennett and Dann (2000)	Does the experience of Australian female entrepreneurs match previous research?	entrepreneur	Yes, Australian female entrepreneurs have similar experiences, but they are moving into traditionally male fields of industry	Survey data from Australia
Bertaux and Crable (2007)	How do economic development initiatives help women entrepreneurs?	Impact of public policy	Technology, training, and other resources help women become entrepreneurs.	Case study from India
Billore (2011)	How are entrepreneurial opportunities used by female immigrants?	-	Female immigrants move from housewives to more diverse roles like entrepreneurs over time by using their talents. Barriers include cultural influences and lack of government initiatives and support facilities.	Case studies from Japan
Billore et al. (2010)	What is the state of female immigrant entrepreneurs in Japan?		Female immigrant entrepreneurs are able to make strategic decisions, confident and ready to accept challenges, flexible and able to learn, dedicated, and intelligent.	Survey data from Japan
Bird and Brush (2002)	How does gender impact organizational creation in start-ups?	To become an entrepreneur	Sex and gender are distinct concepts.	Theoretical paper

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Birley (1989)	Are female entrepreneurs different from male entrepreneurs?	Literature review	The motivations for becoming an entrepreneur are different between men and women.	Literature review
Birley et al. (1987)	Do women entrepreneurs need different training?	To become an entrepreneur	No, women entrepreneurs are significantly different than men entrepreneurs in some ways, but there is not enough evidence to support independent training programs.	Survey data from London, England
Bliss and Garratt (2001)	How should support organizations support women entrepreneurs in a transitioning economy?	To become an entrepreneur	Support organizations should have a clearly defined mission statement, a "best practices" approach, appropriate benchmarks, training in general business skills, and an initial focus on membership growth and fundraising.	Survey data from around the World
Boden, Jr. (1996)	Are there gender differences in the factors that explain the decision to be self-employed?	To become an entrepreneur	Fertility has a strong, positive relationship with women entering self-employment.	Current Population Survey (US)
Boden, Jr. and Nucci (2000)	What is the relationship between gender, business characteristics, and business survival?	Firm performance	Survival is greater for owners with 10 or more years of work experience and 4 of more years of higher education, which women are less likely to have.	US Census Bureau's Characteristics of Business Owners
Bönte and Piegeler (2013)	What explains the gender gap in latent and nascent entrepreneurship?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Men are more likely to be competitive and therefore become self-employed.	Flash Eurobarometer Entrepreneurship
Boohene (2010)	Do personal value systems differ between men and women entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, men and women emphasize distinct sets of values, likely stemming from socialization practices.	Survey data from Ghana
Botha et al. (2006)	What is the impact of an entrepreneurship training program for women?	Impact of public policy	Those women who attend the program gain new skills and knowledge, increased their confidence, and started new ventures.	Experimental data from South Africa
Bourne (2010)	How do societal factors impact the experience and practices of women small business owners?	Firm performance	Experiences of entrepreneurship can be at the nexus of many social forces, thus creating contradictions and paradoxes. Gender equality strategies can actually reinforce gender asymmetries.	Case study from Sweden
Braidford et al. (2013)	What is the role of women's business centers in supporting women's entrepreneurship?	Impact of public policy	Business centres have different goals such as supporting the unemployed and low-income groups or increasing the start-up rate among women.	In-depth interview data from England, Canada, Sweden, and the United States
Brana (2013)	Dose microcredit close the gender gap in financing?	Financial capital	No, microfinance institutions seem to reinforce the gender gap.	Microcredit application data from France

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Braun (2010)	Are women entrepreneurs more likely to be engaged with green issues than men entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women have stronger environmental attitudes and commitments to green entrepreneurship than men.	Survey data from Australia
Brindley (2005)	What is the relationship between risk and women entrepreneurs?	Risk taking behavior	There may be differences between preparedness, propensity, and perception with regard to risk. Women should not be treated as a homogeneous group, and context matters.	Systematic literature review
Bruce (1999)	Do husbands influence women's self- employment?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, having a husband with self-employment experience doubles the likelihood that a woman will become self-employed.	Panel Study of Income Dynamics
Bruhn and Love (2011)	Are there gender differences in the impact of banking services for low-income individuals?	Financial capital	Yes, increasing bank services led to an increase in owning informal businesses for men and an increase in wage-earning opportunities for women.	Bank data from Mexico
Bruni et al. (2004a)	How does gender affect entrepreneurship and how does entrepreneurship affect gender?	Gender bias	Entrepreneurship is perceived as and can lead to masculine behavior, and there are different forms of entrepreneurship just as there are different forms of gender.	Ethnographic study of small firms in Italy
Bruni et al. (2004b)	How is female entrepreneurship shaped by the entrepreneurship mentality?	To become an entrepreneur	Most studies use an androcentric entrepreneur mentality that hides masculine hegemony and portrays women as "the other".	Theoretical paper
Bruni et al. (2005)	How are gender and entrepreneurship related?	Gender bias	Entrepreneurship is a cultural phenomenon, and gender and entrepreneurship are co-produced.	Various ethnographic studies
Brush (1992)	What are the trends in research on women-owned businesses?	Literature review	Mostly empirical research, which can be categorized into various themes. Future research should improve theoretical foundations.	Systematic literature review
Brush et al. (2009)	Do entrepreneurship studies need a gender-aware framework?	Gender bias	Yes, the 3M framework of entrepreneurship should be extended to include "motherhood" and "meso/macro environment," Entrepreneurship is socially embedded.	Conceptual paper
Brush et al. (2002)	Are women being left out of the wealth creation process?	Entrepreneurial networks	Yes, a social capital perspective can be used to develop a conceptual framework of this issue.	NVCA survey data
Brush et al. (2007)	What are the financing strategies of women entrepreneurs?	Financial capital	88% of women entrepreneurs use personal savings, 58% use personal credit cards, and 51% use business credit cards.	Interview data from the United States

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Budig (2006)	How do gender, family, and class change the impact of self-employment on earnings?	Family dynamics	Self-employment positively benefits men's earnings, but the same is not true for all women. Self-employment in nonprofessional positions negatively impacts women's earnings.	National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (US)
Burke et al. (2002)	What factors influence the propensity to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	Autonomy is a similar motivation for men and women, but it has different effects for men and women on firm performance. Education and training positively impact male entrepreneurship but have no effect on female	National Child Development Study (Britain)
Buttner (2001)	What is the management style of female entrepreneurs?	Management style	Relational theory, emphasizing mutual empowerment and creating teams, is useful in explaining the management style of female entrepreneurs.	Survey data and focus group interviews from across the United States
Buttner and Moore (1997)	Why do women leave large organizations to become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	The most important motivations are a desire for challenge and self-determination and a desire to balance work and family.	Survey data from across the United States
Buttner and Rosen (1988)	Do bank loan officers discriminate against women?	Financial capital	Yes, traits of successful entrepreneurs are more commonly associated with men than women.	Survey data from Southeastern United States
Buttner and Rosen (1989)	Do bank loan officers discriminate against women?	Financial capital	Gender, presentation format, and participation status interact to influence the decisions of loan officers.	Experimental data from the Southeastern United States
Buttner and Rosen (1992)	Are there gender differences in the perceptions and intentions of entrepreneurs with respect to rejection in the loan application process?	Financial capital	No, there are no significant gender differences. However, women are more likely than men to pursue venture capital and put their entrepreneurial plans on hold after a loan rejection.	Survey data from the Eastern United States
Cadieux et al. (2002)	Are there gender differences in the succession of family-owned businesses?	Family dynamics	No, there are no significant differences.	Case studies from Quebec
Caliendo et al. (2015)	Why do entrepreneurship rates differ by gender?	Gender bias	A higher risk aversion among women explains most of the gender gap.	German Socio Economic Panel
Cantzler and Leijon (2007)	How do women entrepreneurs build good internal and external relations?	Entrepreneurial networks	Team-oriented entrepreneurs build networks, stability, flexibility, openness, and innovation.	Interview and case study data from Sweden

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Caputo and Dolinsky (1998)	How does the financial and human capital of household members influence the decision for a woman to become an entrepreneur?	Financial capital	Higher levels of husbands' earnings from self- employment and husbands' knowledge of business positively influence the likelihood of a woman becoming an entrepreneur.	National Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience
Carland and Carland (1991)	Do men and women entrepreneurs differ in their personality traits?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	No, men and women do not have significantly different personality traits.	Survey data from the United States
Carter (1993)	What is the current state of research on female entrepreneurship?	Literature review	Understudied topic. Research concentrated in North America. Small sample sizes stymie knowledge, and theoretical approaches are lacking.	Literature review
Carter (2002)	Does gender affect nascent entrepreneurs' risk orientation with respect to debt financing?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Non-financial resources mediate the effect of sex on risk propensity but not risk perception. Women have lower expectations of debt financing.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics
Carter and Allen (1997)	What determines the size of women- owned businesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Access to financial resources is the major determinant of size, not personal lifestyle intentions.	NAWBO survey data
Carter and Marlow (2007)	What are the main themes in the literature on female entrepreneurship?	Literature review	Mostly empirical studies, little theory. Several research themes such as motivations, management styles, and finance issues.	Systematic literature review
Carter and Rosa (1998)	Are female entrepreneurs disadvantaged in financing their businesses?	Financial capital	There are clear gender differences in some areas of financing, but this may not be attributable to discrimination.	Survey data from Britain
Carter and Shaw (2006)	How does gender impact the experience of business ownership?	Firm performance	Female-owned businesses take longer at the gestation stage, tend to perform at a lower level, and decline at a faster rate than male-owned businesses.	Report/Literature review (2001–2006)
Carter et al. (1992)	Are rural home-based businesses different?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Yes, these businesses are primarily owned by women, are primarily sole proprietorships, and primarily engage in craft production, but there are no gender differences in these businesses.	Survey data from the rural Midwestern United States
Carter et al. (1997)	Does gender influence discontinuance of new firms in retail?	Firm performance	Yes, women-owned firms have higher odds of discontinuing than men-owned firms. Women appear to use strategic choice as opposed to prior work experience and human capital to affect the survival status of the businesses.	Survey data from the Midwestern United States
Carter et al. (2003)	Are there gender differences in the career reasons of nascent entrepreneurs?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Yes, men rate financial success and innovation higher than do women.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Carter et al. (2007)	What is the role of gender in bank lending decisions?	Financial capital	Similar criteria to assess men and women entrepreneurs, but male and female lending officers use different processes.	Interview data from the UK
Carter et al. (2015)	What are the barriers to ethnic minority and women's enterprise?	Literature review	There is a market failure that justifies specialist business support for ethnic minorities and women.	Literature review
Catley and Hamilton (1998)	What is the state of research on women entrepreneurs in small business?	Literature review	Few fundamental differences between male and female entrepreneurs.	Literature review
Cetindamar et al. (2012)	How does gender and its relationship to different types of capital affect the propensity to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	Human capital has a greater impact for women than men and very large families influence women to become entrepreneurs.	Turkey data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Chaganti (1986)	What are the management styles of women entrepreneurs?	Management style	Women entrepreneurs have management styles consistent with a successful entrepreneur model, albeit more feminine.	Interview data from Pennsylvania
Chaganti and Parasuraman (1996)	How does gender impact business performance and management style?	Firm performance	Women-owned businesses have significantly smaller annual sales and non-financial goals are relatively more important.	Survey data from the Northeastern United States
Chell and Baines (1998)	Does gender affect business performance?	Firm performance	No significant differences. Spouse-owned businesses underperform.	Interview and survey data from the UK
Choi et al. (2012)	What factors influence the gender gap in entrepreneurship degrees and certificates?		More female students pursue business education degrees but more male students obtain entrepreneurship degrees, stemming from women's lower expectations of entrepreneurship and perceived lower acceptance.	IPEDS data from the United States
Chrisman et al. (1990)	Are there gender differences in the assistance needs of pre-venture entrepreneurs?	Impact of public policy	No, there are no differences, and both genders are equally satisfied with the assistance received.	Survey data from the United States
Clain (2000)	Are there gender differences in those who are self-employed full-time?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women who are self-employed have personal characteristics that are not as valued in the labor market, while the opposite is true for men.	US Census
Cliff (1998)	Do men and women differ in their attitudes toward growth?	Family dynamics	Women are more likely to establish business size thresholds as a means to balance work and life.	Interview data from Vancouver, Canada
Cliff et al. (2005)	Do business leaders establish gender- stereotypic organizational characteristics?	Management style	Gender has no effect on the extent of bureaucracy and femininity of management style. There is a discrepancy between talk and action.	Interview data from Vancouver, Canada

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Cohoon (2011)	Which gender differences matter for high-tech entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Both men and women entrepreneurs are motivated by pecuniary rewards. Barriers to women's entrepreneurship likely stems from the unequal distribution of successful traits and not discrimination.	Survey data from the United States
Cole and Mehran (2009)	What is the role of gender in access to credit for privately held firms?	Financial capital	Gender differences are insignificant when controlling for firm and owner characteristics.	Surveys of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2000)	Are there gender differences in the access to capital for small businesses?	Financial capital	Women-owned firms are less likely to use external financing, but there is no evidence that lenders discriminate against women.	National Survey of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2002a)	What are the constraints faced by women business owners?	Financial capital	Characteristics of women-owned businesses, as opposed to gender bias, explain the reduced likelihood of obtaining debt capital.	National Survey of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2002b)	What are the borrowing behaviors of small, women-owned businesses?	Financial capital	Women-owned firms are less likely to apply for a loan, but if they do then they are no less likely to receive a loan than men.	Survey of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2004)	How do educational attainment, gender, and race impact access to debt capital?	Financial capital	Controlling for educational attainment, many gender differences go away, but black men are significantly less likely to be approved for loans.	Survey of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2005)	How does human capital impact the performance of women-owned small firms?	Education and human capital	Women-owned firms are smaller than men-owned firms controlling for human capital, but they are more profitable and have a higher growth rate in sales.	Survey of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2007a)	What is the relationship between human and financial capital and firm performance for small firms in the service and retail sectors? Are there gender differences?	Firm performance	Human capital positively impacts the profitability of women-owned firms whereas financial capital positively impacts the profitability of men-owned firms.	Survey of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2007b)	How do women-owned growth firms compare to women-owned non-growth firms?	Firm performance	Variables associated with growth, such as limited liability entities, are the same for both women- and men-owned firms.	Survey of Small Business Finances (US)
Coleman (2016)	What do recent studies say about the relationship between gender and firm performance?	Literature review	Recent studies reveal that male and female entrepreneurs do not differ in firm survival or profitability when industry, firm size, and firm age are controlled.	Literature review (Book chapter)

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Coleman and Carsky (1996)	What are the banking relationships of women-owned businesses?	Firm performance	Women are more likely to use one bank than men. The majority of women switch banks, primarily due to poor customer service and a condescending attitude.	Survey data from Connecticut
Coleman and Kariv (2013)	How do gender and financial strategy interact to affect firm performance?	Firm performance	Female and male entrepreneurs use different financial strategies, which do impact firm performance.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics
Coleman and Robb (2009)	Are there gender differences in new firm financing?	Financial capital	Women start businesses with lower capital than men and subsequently raise lower amounts of debt and equity in the next years than men.	Kauffman Firm Survey
Coleman and Robb (2012a)	What roles do financial capital and motivations play in gender-based firm performance in the US?	Financial capital	Female entrepreneurs are less likely to use external sources of financing, leading to underperformance after four years of operation. This underperformance does not impact their satisfaction level given female owners prefer marginal growth.	Survey data from the United States
Coleman and Robb (2012b)	Are there gender differences in the innovativeness of firms?	Firm performance	Women are less likely to have advanced degrees and to have targeted networking activities. Women have less confidence in their ability to identify and develop innovative ideas.	Survey data from the United States
Collerette and Aubry (1990)	What is the state of female entrepreneurship in Quebec?	Demographic study	Quebec female entrepreneurs are cautious and reluctant to use credit and take risks. However, this portrait is changing.	Survey data from Quebec
Collins and Low (2010)	What is the impact of ethnic diversity and gender on entrepreneurship?	Demographic study	Female immigrant entrepreneurs display similar traits to female entrepreneurs in general but are also influenced by attitudes towards immigrant groups.	Theoretical paper, interview and survey data from Sydney, Australia
Collins-Dodd et al. (2004)	Does gender impact the financial performance of small firms?	Firm performance	No, controlling for other variables results in no significant impact of gender on financial performance.	Survey data from British Columbia, Canada
Conroy and Weiler (2015)	What are the determinants of growth for male and female business ownership?	Education and human capital	Educational differences are the key determinants.	US Census data at the county level.
Cook and Kongcharoen (2010)	Do gender differences exist in the commercialization of inventions?	Firm performance	Gender differences exist but are not as significant as previously thought, despite significantly lower patenting by women.	USPTO data (1975– 2008)
	What role does gender play in microenterprise business plan development?	To become an entrepreneur	Men and women have similar completion rates and business plan scores, but women score higher on presentation. Formal education only matters for women.	Training program data from the US

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Cooper and Artz (1995)	What are the determinants of satisfaction for female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Female entrepreneurs with higher expectations were later more satisfied, which could stem from having fewer attractive alternatives.	Survey data from the US
Coughlin (2002)	What are the issues facing women entrepreneurs?	Impact of public policy	Discusses policy for supporting women entrepreneurs.	Cases studies from around the world
Cowling and Taylor (2001)	Are men and women entrepreneurs different in different labor market states?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women entrepreneurs are better educated than men. Flows into self-employment are higher for men than women.	British Household Panel Survey
Cromie (1987a)	Are there gender differences in the choice to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, women are motivated by balancing work and family roles and men are motivated by money.	Interview data
Cromie (1987b)	Are there gender differences in the motivations of aspiring entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Motivations are diverse, and men and women have a common motivation for autonomy and achievement. Women are less concerned with money.	Interview data from the UK
Cromie and Birley (1992)	Are there gender differences in the networking of business owners?	Entrepreneurial networks	No, no significant differences. Women rely heavily on a male colleague as their prime contact.	Survey data from Northern Ireland
Cromie and Hayes (1988)	Are there different types of female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, a typology can be constructed based on attachment to gender roles and entrepreneurial ideals.	Theoretical paper
Cuba et al. (1983)	What is the relationship between management style and successful female entrepreneurship?		Successful female entrepreneurs delegate specific key tasks to employees. They are also have more education and prior work experience.	Survey data from the Eastern United States
Dabic et al. (2012)	Why are there gender differences in entrepreneurial intentions?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Females are less self-confident, more tense, reluctant, and concerned about entrepreneurship, although they feel more supported by their families.	Survey data from around the world
Dahlstrand and Politis (2013)	What is the impact of university incubators on women's academic entrepreneurship?	Academic entrepreneurship	University incubators have not decreased the gender gap in academic entrepreneurship.	Fokus Analys (Sweden)
Dalborg et al. (2015)	Do nascent women entrepreneurs perceive more risk than men?		Yes, nascent women entrepreneurs perceive more risks than men, risk perception influences start-up decisions, and risk preferences partial out passion on start-up decisions.	Survey data from Sweden
Dallalfar (1994)	How do gender and immigrant status affect entrepreneurship?	Demographic study	Ethnic resources are gender specific, and access to these resources is differential in the ethnic economy.	Case studies from Los Angeles, California

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Dant et al. (1996)	What are the participation patterns of women in franchising?	To become an entrepreneur	Women participate significantly less in franchising than men, yet franchising represents a relatively easy route to resource availability.	Franchise database from North America
Datta and Gailey (2012)	Can entrepreneurship empower women?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, through business models and through personal perceptions. Cooperatives empower through economic security, development of entrepreneurial behavior, and increased family contributions.	Case study from India
Dautzenberg (2012)	Are there gender differences in the business ownership of technology-based firms?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	A gender gap exists. Women are strongly underrepresented among high-tech firms. Women single entrepreneurs and female entrepreneurial teams play a minor role in technology-based industries.	Data from Germany
Davis and Shaver (2012)	Are there differences in the growth intentions of men and women entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, young men are more likely to express high growth intentions, and mothers are more likely to express high growth intentions than other women.	US Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics
Davis et al. (2010)	Does CEO gender affect market orientation and performance in service SMEs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Yes, female-led firms perform significantly better due to their stronger market orientation.	Survey data from the Midwestern United States
Dawson and Henley (2015)	How do gender and risk impact venture creation intention?	Risk taking behavior	The level of venture creation intent is higher among men than women, and women view risk less positively.	Survey data from across Europe
de Bruin and Flint- Hartle (2005)	What are the finance-related issues of women entrepreneurs?	Financial capital	Absence of gender discrimination in the venture capital market. Desire for independence stymies acceptance of venture capital funding.	In-depth interview data from New Zealand
de Bruin et al. (2007)	What is the current state of research on women's entrepreneurship?	Literature review	Different themes exist, and research design issues exist. A theoretical framework is needed that considers different cultural and institutional contexts.	Literature review
de la Cruz Sánchez-Escobedo et al. (2014)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurial intentions?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, though less so for more developed countries.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
de la Cruz Sánchez-Escobedo et al. (2011)	Do gender differences exist in the perceptions and attitudes towards entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, women have a lesser intention to start a business and face possible difficulties.	Survey data from Spain
de los Dolores González and Husted (2011)	How does gender affect the number and innovativeness of business opportunities identified by future entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Gender differences are not significant. People with greater prior knowledge of customer needs tend to identify more opportunities.	Survey data from Northeastern Mexico

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DeCarlo and Lyons (1979)	Are there differences between minority and non-minority female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs can be identified through objective tests, and female entrepreneurs are significantly different from females as a whole. There are no significant differences between minority and non-minority female entrepreneurs.	Survey data from the Mid-Atlantic United States
Dechant and Al Lamky (2005)	What is the state of Arab women entrepreneurship?	Demographic study	Arab women entrepreneurs are similar to women entrepreneurs from other countries, with some differences. Culture plays a large role in shaping the entrepreneurial experiences of women.	Interview data from Bahrain and Oman
Della-Giusta and Phillips (2006)	What are the challenges facing women entrepreneurs in developing countries?	Demographic study	Women entrepreneurs operate in low-productivity sectors, face difficulty in accessing capital for expansion, and must integrate business with domestic activities.	Case study from Gambia
del Mar Fuentes- Fuentes et al. (2015)	How do entrepreneurial orientation and knowledge acquisition influence firm performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Entrepreneurial orientation is positively related to operational and financial performance. Knowledge acquisition only affects performance through orientation.	Survey data from Spain
DeMartino and Barbato (2003)	Do male and female entrepreneurs have different career motivations?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, women value flexibility whereas men value wealth creation.	Survey data from the United States
DeMartino et al. (2006)	Are the career and personal life orientations of entrepreneurs different from nonentrepreneurs? Do they differ by sex?	entrepreneurs	There are no differences for women, but male entrepreneurs have greater career ambitions than male nonentrepreneurs.	Survey data from the United States
Dempsey and Jennings (2014)	Can the four major factors contributing to self-efficacy in general account for the observed gender differences in entrepreneurial self-efficacy?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Young women have a lower level of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, attributable to lack of prior entrepreneurial experience and higher likelihood of receiving failure feedback.	Survey data from Canada
deTienne and Chandler (2007)	Are there gender differences in opportunity identification?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, men and women use different processes to identify entrepreneurial opportunities, but neither one is superior.	Survey data from the United States
Dhaliwal (1998)	What is the status of Asian female entrepreneurship in Britain?	Demographic study	Asian female entrepreneurs face distinct issues and their families can either help or hinder their success.	In-depth interview data from Britain
Dhaliwal (2009)	Do women entrepreneurs get the help they need?	Impact of public policy	Business support providers are target-driven, which leads to a "one size fits all" strategy that can disadvantage women.	Survey data from Southwestern England

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Díaz García and Brush (2012)	What are the effects of gender on small business performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	The gender of the business owner does not have an effect on performance when the following variables are controlled: industry, type of business, firm size, and firm age.	In-depth interview data and survey data from Spain
Díaz García and Carter (2009)	How does gender interact with resource mobilization in business owners' networks?	Entrepreneurial networks	A small group of key individuals provides a diverse range of mainly intangible support to an entrepreneur. Little gender differences exist.	Survey data from Spain
Díaz García and Jiménez-Moreno (2010)	How does gender affect entrepreneurial intentions?	To become an entrepreneur	Men are more likely to think about starting a new firm than being determined to do it. Men and women with a firm entrepreneurial intention perceive successful entrepreneurs to have feminine traits.	Survey data from Southern Spain
Díaz García and Welter (2013)	How does gender identity affect entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women construct their identities differently, which leads to different perspectives about entrepreneurship and gendered practices.	In-depth interview data from Spain
Dodescu et al. (2011)	What is the state of women entrepreneurship in Western Romania?	Demographic study	A gender gap exists, though women entrepreneurs do not perceive discrimination.	Survey and interview data from Western Romania
Dolinsky and Caputo (2003)	What is the relationship between health and female self-employment?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Female wage earners have the best health, followed by the self-employed and unemployed.	National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience
Dolinsky et al. (1994)	Are there differences between black and white women's entrepreneurship patterns over time?	To become an entrepreneur	Black women are far less likely to become entrepreneurs than white women, but if they do then they have the same likelihood of staying.	National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience
Dolinsky et al. (1993)	What is the effect of education on female business ownership?	Education and human capital	Greater levels of education leads to increased likelihoods of becoming a female entrepreneur and staying one.	National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience
Domboka (2013)	What are the experiences of first generation African female entrepreneurs in Britain?	Demographic study	Women are motivated to become entrepreneurs by various pull factors such as limited access to finance and high levels of irrelevant human capital.	Interview data from West Midlands County, Britain
Driga et al. (2005)	Can informal institutional factors explain differences between male and female entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	A lack of entrepreneurial role models negatively affects the propensity of females to start businesses.	Spanish data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

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Driga et al. (2009)	How do institutional factors affect the entrepreneurial activity of men and women in rural areas?	To become an entrepreneur	Being a rural woman negatively impacts the likelihood of becoming a nascent entrepreneur and rural women are less optimistic about their entrepreneurial abilities, related to rural culture.	Spanish data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Du Rietz and Henrekson (2000)	Do female entrepreneurs underperform compared to male entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, with appropriate control variables there is no gender difference. The only gender difference is in sales.	Survey data from Sweden
Eddleston and Powell (2008)	How does gender affect business owners' career satisfier preferences?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Masculinity mediates the relationship between sex and preferences for status-based satisfiers. Femininity mediates the relationship between sex and preferences for employee relationship and society satisfiers.	Survey data from the United States
Eddleston and Powell (2012)	How do the family and gender nurture entrepreneurship?	Family dynamics	Women are more satisfied with work-family balance through family-to-business enrichment whereas men are more satisfied through family-to-business support.	Survey data from the Northeast United States
Elam (2008)	What can explain the differences between male and female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	From a multilevel theoretical perspective, the structure of economic, cultural, social, and symbolic capital explains most of the variation in entrepreneurship by gender.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Elam and Terjesen (2010)	How are gendered entrepreneurship rates affected by soft and hard measures of culture?	To become an entrepreneur	Gendered institutions influence the decision to become an entrepreneur indirectly through perceptions and gender.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Elmuti et al. (1993)	Are there gender differences in occupation stress profiles?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, there are significant differences on all stress dimensions and women experience higher stress than men.	Survey data from Illinois
Envick and Langford (1998)	Are there gender differences in the behaviors of entrepreneurs?	Management style	Yes, women engage in controlling, internal communication, human resource management, and work-related tasks, significantly more often than men.	Observational data from the Midwestern United States
Epstein (1993)	What factors motivate petty entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Insufficient land and lack of employment opportunities motivate petty entrepreneurship. Women fulfill multiple roles including being responsible for domestic chores and child care, which can impede entrepreneurship.	Case studies of rural women from developing nations
Eriksson et al. (2009)	Does gender impact the sources of finance for SMEs?	Financial capital	Women-owned SMEs are more likely to use equity investments, but there are no gender differences in firm size or profitability.	Survey data from Eastern Finland

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Essers and Benschop (2007)	How do female ethnic minority entrepreneurs construct their identity?	Demographic study	They construct their identity from multiple sources and are able to bridge two cultures. They refute the white, male, heroic entrepreneur stereotype.	In-depth interview data from the Netherlands
Estrin and Mickiewicz (2011)	Are there gender differences in the impact of institutions on the decision to startup?	To become an entrepreneur	Women are less likely to become entrepreneurs in countries with a large public sector. Institutional discrimination against women makes it less likely for them to have entrepreneurial aspirations.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Ettl and Welter (2010)	How do gender and context impact entrepreneurial learning?	To become an entrepreneur	The micro and macro contexts are strong influences on women entrepreneurs, particularly for opportunity recognition, and the meso context is only indirectly influential.	Interview data from Germany
Fabowale et al. (1995)	Do terms of bank credit differ between men and women business owners?	1	No, there are no differences if the differences in men and women businesses are taken into account, although women perceive that they are treated disrespectfully.	Survey data from Canada
Fagbohungbe and Jayeoba (2012)	Do locus of control or gender affect entrepreneurial abilities?	Management style	No, neither locus of control nor gender have a significant impact on entrepreneurial abilities.	Survey data from Nigeria
Fagenson (1993)	Do men and women entrepreneurs and managers have different personal value systems?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs want to achieve their potential and managers want to enjoy life. Men and women entrepreneurs are more similar to one another than their same sex in managerial positions.	Survey data from the Northeast United States
Fagenson and Marcus (1991)	What are women's perceptions of the characteristics of a successful entrepreneur?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Men and women place more weight on masculine traits, although women in female-headed firms place greater weight on feminine traits compared to women in maleheaded firms.	Survey data from the Northeastern United States
	What effect do affirmative action programs have on self-employment by women and minorities?	Impact of public policy	Elimination of affirmative action programs increased self-employment modestly, likely through lowering the cost of starting a business.	US Current Population Survey
Fairlie and Robb (2009)	Are there gender differences in business performance? Why?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Yes, female-owned businesses have less startup capital and less human capital than male-owned businesses.	Characteristics of Business Owners Survey (US)
Fapohunda (2013)	Do human capital or personality traits affect the success of entrepreneurs, and does this differ by gender?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Gender differences exist and are due to both nature and nurture. The business environment and personality traits account for the gender gap.	Survey data from Nigeria
Farr-Wharton and Brunetto (2007)	How does the relational dimension of business networks affect the networking activities of female entrepreneurs?	Entrepreneurial networks	Women entrepreneurs' experience of trusting significantly affects their perception of the benefits of networking.	Survey and interview data from Australia

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Farr-Wharton and Brunetto (2009)	How do female entrepreneurs manage interactions with employees?	Management style	Female entrepreneurs use a relational approach to management, but most do not learn about new venture opportunities from their employees.	Interview data from Australia
Fasci and Valdez (1998)	Are there gender differences in the performance of small accounting practices?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Yes, male-owned accounting practices earn more than women-owned practices.	Survey data from the United States
Fay and Williams (1993)	Are women unfairly discriminated against when seeking loans?	Financial capital	Yes, there is discrimination based on the interaction between gender and educational attainment.	Experimental data from New Zealand
Fielden and Hunt (2011)	How do women seek social support for venture creation?	To become an entrepreneur	Women seek support from family, networking, and business support agencies. Support from other female entrepreneurs is viewed as invaluable, which can be facilitated through online coaching.	Interview data from Northern England
Fielden et al. (2003)	What factors inhibit the growth of female-owned small businesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Business owner stereotypes, cultural differences, a shortage of premises, and lack of childcare are the main barriers to growth.	In-depth interview and focus group data from Northwest England
Figueroa-Armijos and Johnson (2013)	How does rurality and gender affect nascent entrepreneurship?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Men and women living in rural areas increases the likelihood of engaging in opportunity entrepreneurship. Low-income among women and part-time employment among men increase the likelihood of necessity entrepreneurship.	US data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Fischer et al. (1993)	What theoretical approaches are useful for research on sex, gender, and entrepreneurship?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Little theory exists. Liberal and social feminist theory are useful approaches but receive mixed empirical support.	Theoretical paper, survey data from the UK
Forsberg et al. (2012)	What is the relationship between gender and entrepreneurship in the horse-related industries?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	The industry is portrayed as female gendered but it is dominated by men. However, women dominated among younger entrepreneurs.	Survey data from Sweden
Foss et al. (2013)	Are there gender differences in the generation and implementation of innovative ideas?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women's ideas are not implemented to the same extent as men's.	Case study from a Norwegian energy firm.
Gatewood et al. (2009)	Describes the Diana Project and its findings.	Literature review	Update on the Diana Project	Literature review
Gerrard et al. (2003)	What are the cultural values of female entrepreneurs in Vietnam?	Demographic study	Cultural values include human virtues, work-related values, and work-related management skills, related to Confucian dynamism.	Survey data from Vietnam

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Gibbs (2014)	What variables are central to entrepreneurial success and do they differ by gender?		Black male and black female entrepreneurs are similar in demographic characteristics, but black males have better firm performance, task-specific efficacy, and opportunity recognition.	Survey data from the South Central United States
Gicheva and Link (2013)	Are female-owned firms less likely to attract private investment to fund the development of new technology?	Financial capital	Yes, female-owned firms are on average 16 percentage points less likely to attract private investment compared to male-owned firms.	US SBIR-funded project data
Gicheva and Link (2015)	Are female-owned firms less likely to attract private investment to fund the development of new technology?	Financial capital	Yes, female-owned firms are disadvantaged in their access to private investment, although the extent varies by region	US SBIR-funded project data
Gicheva and Link (2016)	How do nascent firms compared to established firms differ in the probability that they will commercialize from their research?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Nascent firms that do not fail in their research efforts are more likely to commercialize	US SBIR-funded project data
Godwin et al. (2006)	Do mixed-sex founding teams benefit women entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Partnering with a man gives women legitimacy in maledominated contexts.	Theoretical paper
Goel et al. (2015)	Are there gender differences in the propensity of academics to become entrepreneurs?	Academic entrepreneurship	Yes, prior patenting and leadership are important factors for males but not females.	Survey data from Germany
Goffee and Scase (1983)	What are the motives of and consequences for female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Various motives, often out of necessity. Entrepreneurship does not lead to equal treatment.	Interview data from Britain
Goktan and Gupta (2015)	How are sex and gender identity related to entrepreneurial orientation?	To become an entrepreneur	Entrepreneurial orientation is higher among men, although an androgynous identity contributes more than other identities.	Survey data from the United States, Hong Kong, India, and Turkey
Goltz et al. (2015)	Is women's political empowerment associated with entry into entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Entry into entrepreneurship is moderated by rule of law. Higher levels of women's political power have greater effects in countries with higher levels of rule of law.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Gray and Finley- Hervey (2005)	What are the motivations and strategies of women entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Motives are diverse, including push and pull factors, and many women wish to expand their businesses.	Interview data from Morocco
Green and Cohen (1995)	What are the motivations of women entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Self-employment offers work-family flexibility. Heterogeneity exists, but as a group women face structural inequalities.	Literature review, indepth interview data from the UK

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Greene et al. (2001)	Are there gender differences in the pattern of venture capital funding?	Financial capital	Yes, a gender gap exists, which may stem from structural barriers, human capital, and/or strategic choices.	NVCA survey data
Greene et al. (2011)	Do entrepreneurial mothers influence the propensity of women's entrepreneurship?	Family dynamics	Yes, maternal self-employment has a counter stereotypical effect and positively influences the propensity of daughters to become entrepreneurs.	British Cohort Study
Gundry and Ben- Yoseph (1998)	What is the impact of culture and family on the strategies, opportunities, and barriers to growth for women entrepreneurs?	Family dynamics	Some differences across cultures, mostly in education, experience, and skills. The US is less family-oriented. Family and business viewed as integrated.	Interview data from Romania, Poland, and the United States
Gundry and Welsch (1994)	What is the impact of familial influence on female entrepreneurs?	Family dynamics	Family intensity plays a significant role in strategic planning of and involvement in the business.	Survey data from the United States
Gundry and Welsch (2001)	What are the different growth strategies of women entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	High-growth entrepreneurs are distinct from low-growth entrepreneurs. The former are more likely to focus on market expansion and new technologies and have greater devotion to their business.	Survey data from Illinois
Gundry et al. (2014)	How does family influence the behavior of entrepreneurial women?	Family dynamics	Female entrepreneurs within family firms are risk-taking, which is mediated by opportunity recognition and innovation to influence firm sustainability.	Survey data from Russia
Gunnerud (1997)	What can feminist geography contribute to studies of entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Studying entrepreneurs requires studying gendered individuals in gendered places.	Theoretical paper
Gupta and Bhawe (2007)	What is the role of a proactive personality in the intention to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	Women with a proactive personality are less likely to become an entrepreneur after experiencing masculine entrepreneurial stereotypes.	Experimental data from the United States
Gupta et al. (2014a)	Are there gender differences in the evaluation of new business opportunities?	To become an entrepreneur	No, there are no significant differences when entrepreneurship is framed in gender-neutral ways, but there are otherwise.	Experimental data from Turkey and the United States
Gupta et al. (2014b)	Does management style impact the performance of new recruits? Does this differ by gender?	Management style	Women entrepreneurs with a direct management style are considered more effective, but management styles by men do not matter.	Experimental data from Iran
Gupta et al. (2013)	Are there gender differences in opportunity evaluation?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Stereotype activation influences men's and women's opportunity evaluation, which can either impede or boost evaluation depending on content and presentation.	Experimental data from India

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Gupta et al. (2009)	What is the role of socially constructed gender stereotypes in entrepreneurial intentions?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Men and women perceive entrepreneurs as having masculine characteristics. Results are consistent across countries.	Survey data from the United States, India, and Turkey
Gurley-Calvez et al. (2009)	What are the time-use patterns of women entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Self-employed women spend the least amount of time working and the most amount of time on child care.	American Time Use Survey
Gutiérrez et al. (2014)	What influences competitive advantage and survival in women-owned businesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Entrepreneurial orientation reinforces the effects of market and learning orientations on firm performance, which can lead to firm differentiation.	Survey data from Mexico
Hahn and Nayir (2013)	What factors influence women not to become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	One group of women want to be entrepreneurs, but perceive it to be infeasible, and another group does not want to be entrepreneurs, stemming from perceived undesirability and risk aversion.	Interview data from Istanbul, Turkey
Haines, Jr. et al. (1999)	What is the impact of gender on bank lenders and small business borrowers?	Financial capital	No support for gender bias in bank loan decision process.	Bank loan data from Canada
Halkias et al. (2011)	What are the challenges facing women entrepreneurs in Nigeria?	Demographic study	No significant differences between male and female entrepreneurs. Female entrepreneurship in Nigeria is driven by microfinance and supportive families.	Survey data from Nigeria
Hamilton (2006)	What is the role of women in founding family businesses?	Family dynamics	Contrary to previous accounts, patriarchy is challenged by women in family businesses.	Interview data from Northwestern England
Hamilton (2013)	Why is entrepreneurship portrayed as a masculine endeavor?	Literature review	Academic studies perpetuate the male stereotype and underrepresent women entrepreneurs.	Literature review
Hampton et al. (2009)	What are the networking activities of female entrepreneurs?	Entrepreneurial networks	For women entrepreneurs networking is important for sharing information, validating decision making, and seeking support, and networking activity may change over the business lifecycle.	In-depth interview data from Northern Ireland
Handy et al. (2007)	How do women entrepreneurs in the for- profit and nonprofit sectors compare?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Women entrepreneurs in the nonprofit sector are unified by a high payoff from promoting social causes whereas women in the for-profit sector do not have a single, unifying payoff.	In-depth interview data from India
Hanson (2009)	Do female entrepreneurs change the place/community they are situated in?	Literature review	Yes, women view place differently from men and identity is wrapped up in place.	Literature review (case studies)
Hanson and Blake (2009)	How are gender and entrepreneurial networks related?	Literature review	Little is known on this relationship. Gender identity is important to network formation and networks are embedded in places.	Systematic literature review

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Harrison and Mason (2007)	Do women investors in the business angel market behave or perform differently from men?		No, very little differences. Women investors are marginally more likely to invest in female-owned firms.	UK sample of business angels identified through business angel networks
Harrison et al. (2015)	How can research on entrepreneurial leadership include gender?		Future research should include micro, meso, and macro themes. Examples include social construction, diversity, and global perspectives, respectively.	Literature review
Harvey (2005)	How do race, class, and gender interact to shape entrepreneurship?	entrepreneur	Gender motivates entrepreneurship through work-life balance. Gender and race impact the type of business pursued.	Interview data from the United States
Haus et al. (2013)	Is the relationship between gender and entrepreneurial intention mediated by motivational constructs?	To become an entrepreneur	Men have a higher average entrepreneurial intention than women. The gender differences in entrepreneurial intention and motivational constructs are small.	Meta-analytical study
Haynes and Haynes (1999)	What is the debt structure of small businesses owned by women?		Women-owned businesses are more likely to borrow from family friends, but over time have gained similar access as men to credit from commercial banks.	National Survey of Small Business Finance
Hazlett et al. (2007)	Are there gender differences in attitudes toward entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, women are less likely to take risks, less self-confident, and more likely to fear failure.	Survey data from Belfast, Northern Ireland
Henry et al. (2016)	What are the main methodological approaches to studying gender and entrepreneurship?		Trend toward quantitative studies, with a focus on issues related to growth and finance and covering a wide geographical area.	Systematic literature review (1983–2012)
Hisrich and Brush (1991)	What are the management skills and business problems of women entrepreneurs?	Management style	Access to credit and lack of business skills are the major business problems faced by women entrepreneurs.	Survey data from across the United States
Hisrich and Fülöp (1997)	What is the role of women in family business?		Differences in social structures affect the role of women in entrepreneurship and family businesses.	Case studies from Hungary
Hisrich and Öztürk (1999)	Do women entrepreneurs in developing countries differ from those in developed countries?		Female entrepreneurs differ in motivations and barriers across countries, likely reflecting differences in social structure between developed and developing countries.	Survey data from Turkey
Holmén et al. (2011)	What are the motivations and challenges of female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Income generation and autonomy are key motivators.  Main challenges include financial problems during startup, lack of contacts, and lack of social acceptance.	Interview data from Kabul, Afghanistan

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Holmquist and Carter (2009)	Describes the Diana Project.	Literature review	Overviews the Diana Project	Literature review
Holmquist and Sundin (1990)	Are highly educated women entrepreneurs different?	Education and human capital	Highly educated women entrepreneurs are a tiny minority of women entrepreneurs. Some are single and career-oriented and some are family-oriented.	Survey data from Sweden
Hood and Thompson (1994)	Are there gender differences in corporate social performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, there are no differences in charitable donations, but there are differences in the reasons for giving.	Survey and interview data from the Southwestern United States
Huarng et al. (2012)	What is the relationship between the skills of women entrepreneurs and their motivations, barriers, and performance?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Lack of education and managerial skills are the two most important variables determining success.	Survey data from Valencia, Spain
Hughes (2003)	Have women been pushed or pulled into self-employment?	To become an entrepreneur	Pull factors are more important than push factors, although the level of satisfaction with self-employment between those pulled and pushed is high.	In-depth interview data from Canada
Hughes (2006)	Why do women start businesses and what is the relationship between motivations and success?	To become an entrepreneur	There is significant diversity in motivations and success. Autonomy is a key motivator along with flexibility.	Survey of Self- Employment (Canada)
Hughes et al. (2012)	What are the new directions that research on women's entrepreneurship can take?	Literature review	Constructionist and individualist approaches to research are rare, and they can answer the criticisms of previous research.	Literature review
Humbert and Brindley (2015)	Is risk a gendered concept?	Risk taking behavior	Yes, risk is a gendered concept that should be expanded to include the experiences of women entrepreneurs and the influences of the gendered expectations of care.	Interview data from Ireland
Humbert and Drew (2010)	How does gender influence the motivational factors of entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Gender influences some motivations, but gender interacts with other social factors like marital status, being a parent, and age, which have greater explanatory power.	Survey data from Ireland
Hundley (2001)	Why do women earn less than men in self-employment?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	The earnings differential can be explained primarily from different industry concentrations and differential effects of housework and family responsibilities.	Panel Study of Income Dynamics (US)
Hussain et al. (2010)	Are there gender differences in the impact of financial capital on firms' growth?	Financial capital	Women are no more disadvantaged than men in obtaining finance. Firms are stronger after having access to finance than at start-up. Most entrepreneurs use networks to access finance.	Survey data from China

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Huq (2012)	What factors, such as the gender labeling of certain occupations, affect the entrepreneurial aspirations of women?	To become an entrepreneur	Various institutional and cultural factors significantly influence the decision to become entrepreneurs.	In-depth interview data from educated, urban women in Bangladesh
Iakovidou et al. (2009)	What are the characteristics and motives of women entrepreneurs in rural areas?	To become an entrepreneur	Entrepreneurship in rural areas is very different. Family issues are a major motivator and not necessarily personal goals and ideals.	Interview data from Northern Greece
Iakovleva et al. (2013)	What is the environment for women entrepreneurs in post-Soviet countries?	Demographic study	Bureaucratic barriers exist in supporting entrepreneurs, but no gender bias seems to exist.	Interview data from Russia and Ukraine
Idowu (2012)	What are the impacts of changes in perspective on male entrepreneurs in traditionally female sectors?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Male entrepreneurs go into traditionally female sectors to be gainfully employed, earn income, and increase their standard of living. They compete favorably with women entrepreneurs.	Observational and survey data from Nigeria
Inmyxai and Takahashi (2011)	Is feminist theory applicable to studies of gender and entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Not all feminist-related factors mediate the relationship between gender and non-economic performance. Gender moderates personal, network, and skills factors and non-economic performance.	Survey data from Lao
Izyumov and Razumnova (2000)	What is the status of women entrepreneurs in Russia?	Demographic study	Women become entrepreneurs out of necessity. Training programs should be geared toward women.	Case study from Moscow
Jännäri and Kovalainen (2015)	What are the main methods used in research related to gender and working life/organizations?	Literature review	Interviews are the most common method, which can limit interpretation and analysis. Historical materials are the least used.	Literature review
Jean and Forbes (2012)	What are the motivations and expectation gaps experienced by mompreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Mompreneurs are motivated by intrinsic factors like having something to call their own, and they underestimate the financial resources they need.	In-depth interview data from southern Ontario, Canada
Jennings and Brush (2013)	What is the state of research on women entrepreneurship?	Literature review	30-year history. This research can help expand the broader study of entrepreneurship in different ways.	Systematic literature review
Jiang et al. (2012)	What is the relationship between intangible resources and the growth of women-owned firms?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Social, human, and reputational capital are related to business growth, all of which are moderated by social competence.	Case studies from the Mid-Atlantic United States
Johansen (2013)	Does entrepreneurship education in upper secondary school promote male and female start-up activity?	Education and human capital	Participation in entrepreneurship education programs is positively related with start-up activity, more so for men than women.	Interview data from Norway

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Johnsen and McMahon (2005)	Does owner-manager gender affect the financial performance and business growth of SMEs?	Firm performance	No, there are no significant gender differences.	Business Longitudinal Survey (Australia)
Johnson and Storey (1993)	Do female-owned firms differ from male-owned firms?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Differences are small. Women tend to be older, less well qualified, and less likely to access credit, and their businesses are smaller on average in terms of employees.	Survey data from the UK
Jones (2000)	Do men and women entrepreneurs differ in psychodynamic dimensions?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, men seek self-importance and esteem whereas women seek achievement and independence.	Survey data from São Paulo, Brazil
Jones (1993)	What are the issues faced by rural women in relation to entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Socialization, education, business skills, lack of networking, and family life impact the decision to be an entrepreneur, and heterogeneity exists in these traits and influences.	Interview data from South Shropshire, UK
Jones and Tullous (2002)	Are there gender and ethnic differences in the assistance and training needs of pre-venture entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, women feel they need more assistance than men, but consultants have the reverse opinion.	Small Business Development Center files
Justo et al. (2015)	Is voluntary exit an alternative explanation to the female underperformance hypothesis?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Female entrepreneurs are more likely than male entrepreneurs to exit voluntarily.	Spanish data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Kalleberg and Leicht (1991)	Are there gender differences in the survival of small businesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, women-owned firms are no more likely to fail and are no less successful than men-owned firms.	Survey data from South Central Indiana
Kalnins and Williams (2014)	Do gender differences in the survival rates of businesses depend on setting?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Yes, survival rates depend on industry and geographic area more than gender.	Sales tax data from Texas
Kantor (2002)	How do gender and culture relate to microenterprise success?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Power issues and culture affect why women start microenterprises and their performance, which can differ from men.	Case study from South Asia
Kariv (2013)	How do women approach entrepreneurship and what are their constraints?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Develops a theoretical framework for the venture creation process for women.	Case studies from around the world
Katz and Williams (1997)	What does weak-tie networking look like in formal organizations?	Entrepreneurial networks	Female entrepreneurs engage in less weak-tie networking efforts than male managers.	General Social Survey

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Kaur and Hayden (1993)	Is specialist business advice needed for start-ups?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, women entrepreneurs often lack knowledge and skills related to finance, marketing, technical information, and networking related to their specific products or services.	Case study of clothing businesses from the West Midlands, UK
Kaushal et al. (2014)	Why does the gender gap in entrepreneurship exist and what policies close this gap?	Literature review	Promotion of women's entrepreneurship is beneficial, but as long as a culture of gender bias exists it will not have significant macroeconomic impacts.	Literature review
Kenney and Patton (2015)	What role does gender play in emerging growth firms with IPOs?	Management style	Women are underrepresented onboards of directors, although Silicon Valley firms are above average. Gender ratios differ by position and industry.	SEC IPO registration data (1990–2010)
Kickul et al. (2007)	What is the impact of social capital and training of women entrepreneurs on accessing financial resources for growth?	Financial capital	Women entrepreneurs with high growth resources are more likely to have formal social networks and need training in strategic planning.	Survey data from New Hampshire
Kickul et al. (2008)	What are the reasons for the gender gap in entrepreneurial intentions among adolescents?	To become an entrepreneur	Work experience is a more powerful motivator for boys and self-efficacy and having an entrepreneurial parent have a greater impact for girls.	Survey data from the US
Kirkwood (2009a)	Is a lack of self-confidence hindering women entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Women are less self-confident in their entrepreneurial abilities compared to men. For some women this acts as constant constraint while for other women their self-confidence grows over time.	Interview data from New Zealand
Kirkwood (2009b)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurial motivation?	To become an entrepreneur	Men and women are similarly motivated by a combination of push and pull factors. Women are more influenced more by autonomy and children whereas men are influenced more by job dissatisfaction.	Interview data from New Zealand
Klapper and Parker (2011)	What explains the gender gap in new firm creation?	Literature review	Business environment factors, such as access to finance, negatively affect women's decisions to create new firms.	Systematic literature review
Klyver (2011)	Does including an alternative perspective explain gender differences in entrepreneurial networks?	Family dynamics	Female focal entrepreneurs are more likely to involve female and family members who are not partners.  Female focal entrepreneurs are more likely to involve female family members whereas male focal entrepreneurs are more likely to involve male family members.	Danish data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

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Klyver and Grant (2010)	How does knowing an entrepreneur influence one's participation in entrepreneurial activities?	To become an entrepreneur	Individuals who know an entrepreneur are more likely to participate in entrepreneurial activity at any venture stage. Female entrepreneurs are less likely to be acquainted with an entrepreneur.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Klyver and Terjesen (2007)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurs' network composition and does it depend on venture stage?	Entrepreneurial networks	Female entrepreneurs have significantly lower numbers of males in their networks at earlier stages, but similar levels at later stages.	Danish data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Klyver et al. (2013)	Does gender equality disintegrate women's self-employment choice?	To become an entrepreneur	Gender equality is associated with the gender gap in self-employment choices, but it depends upon a country's development stage and industries.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor and Global Gender Gap
Knorr et al. (2011)	Are there gender differences in balancing professional and personal life?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	There are no significant gender differences in motivations, but women and men perceive motivations and challenges differently.	Interview and survey data from Spain
Knotts et al. (2004)	Does owner's gender affect venture quality evaluation?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, male and female-owned businesses are of comparable quality. Product quality is more important for female-owned ventures whereas product quality and management practices are more important for male-owned ventures.	Survey data from the United States
Kobeissi (2010)	Are there common factors affecting female entrepreneurship across countries?		Education, economic activity, earnings ratio, and fertility are common, significant factors.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Koellinger et al. (2013)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurial propensity?	To become an entrepreneur	The lower rate of female business ownership is primarily due to a lower propensity to start businesses as opposed to differences in failure rates.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Kolvereid et al. (1993)	Are there gender differences in the environmental conditions faced by entrepreneurs? Do they differ across different countries?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, in Western countries men and women do not face different business environments.	Survey data from Great Britain, Norway, and New Zealand
Koper (1993)	How are women entrepreneurs treated by banks?	Financial capital	Women have more obstacles than men in accessing credit, which stems in part from the types of businesses pursued. Perceptions of bank treatment depend on outcome.	Survey data from the Netherlands

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Kourilsky and Walstad (1998)	What do young women think about entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Young men and women both possess little entrepreneurship knowledge, but women are more aware of this than men. Women are less likely to want to start a business.	Survey data from the United States
Kremel and Yazdanfar (2015)	Are there gender differences in the demand for business advisory services?	To become an entrepreneur	Women owners of start-ups use more and diverse business advisory services compared to men owners. These services help reduce the risk associated with start- ups for women.	Interview data from Sweden
Krueger (2000)	What behavioral patterns are associated with female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Women who are more assertive, creative, restless, and risk-taking are more likely to become entrepreneurs.	Survey data from Kansas City, Missouri
Kwong et al. (2012)	Does being female increase the probability that an individual perceives barriers to accessing finance?	Financial capital	Women are more likely to be constrained by financial barriers than men.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Kyrgidou and Petridou (2013)	What is the impact of e-mentoring support on women entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Mentees' knowledge and skills are positively influenced, but mentors do not gain many benefits.	Survey data from Greece
Langan-Fox and Roth (1995)	What motivates women to become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	There are three psychological types of female entrepreneurs: those who need high achievement, power and influence, and moderates who need both.	Survey and interview data from Australia
Langowitz and Minniti (2007)	What factors affect the entrepreneurial propensity of women?	To become an entrepreneur	Subjective perceptual variables, such as self-confidence, explain most of the variation in entrepreneurial activity for women as well as the differences with men. Consistent across countries.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Lassithiotaki (2011)	What are the beliefs and attitudes of rural women entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Traditional domestic roles, low levels of education, lack of business skills, and risk aversion influence the types of businesses and strategies pursued.	Case study from Greece
Lee (1996)	What motivates women to become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Women entrepreneurs have high needs for achievement and dominance and moderate needs for affiliation and autonomy.	Survey data from Singapore
Lee and Marvel (2014)	How are gender and firm performance related?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Firms started by male entrepreneurs are more likely to have greater assets, compete in high-tech manufacturing, and locate in clustered regions. Firm context fully mediates the gender-performance relationship.	Survey data from Korea
Lee et al. (2011)	How effective is government support for Korean women entrepreneurs in SMEs?	Impact of public policy	Government support significantly improves the satisfaction of women entrepreneurs.	Survey data from Korea

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Lee et al. (2009)	Do the critical success factors of women- owned business differ across countries?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Some differences exist, but may depend on government support. Business performance is positively related to the success of women-owned business.	Survey data from Korea and the United States
Leoni and Falk (2010)	Are there gender differences among university graduates in self-employment?	Education and human capital	Age and field of study can explain two-thirds of the gender gap in self-employment.	Population census from Austria
Lerner and Malach-Pines (2011)	What role does culture and gender play in family business?	Family dynamics	There are significant cross-cultural differences in the owners of family businesses but little difference between male and female owners of family businesses.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Lerner et al. (1997)	What factors affect the performance of Israeli women entrepreneurs?	Demographic study	Motivations strongly influence performance. Network affiliation with strong ties is positively related to profitability whereas multiple weak ties is negatively related.	Survey data from Israel
Leung (2011)	Is gender role identity an informal institution that shapes female entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	A strong identification with family roles, especially motherhood, drives women to become entrepreneurs. A strong gender role identity is also reflected in the types of businesses pursued, the products and services offered, and organizational structure and culture.	Case studies from Japan
Leung (2006)	Does inequality in wage earnings lead women to self-employment?	To become an entrepreneur	No, women are more likely to become self-employed due to childcare reasons.	Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics
Levent et al. (2003)	What is the behavior of ethnic female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Ethnic female entrepreneurs are a special type of female entrepreneur that combine their ethnicity and personal characteristics to serve their own ethnic groups as well as other groups.	Case study from Amsterdam, Holland
Levie and Hart (2011)	What sort of people become social entrepreneurs and how do they differ from business entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	The odds of an early-stage entrepreneur being a social rather than a business entrepreneur are reduced if they are from an ethnic minority, work more than ten hours a week on the venture, and have a family business background. Women are more likely to be social entrepreneurs than men, stemming from time commitment issues.	UK data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Lewellyn and Muller-Kahle (2015)	Why are there gender differences in entrepreneurial activity?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Micro and macro factors interact to influence entrepreneurial activity among men and women.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

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Lewis (2015)	How is entrepreneurial leadership enacted over time by female entrepreneurs?	Management style	As a business matures more time can be devoted to entrepreneurial leadership. Gender is important in moderating behavior, but is not active in identity creation.	Case study from New Zealand
Lewis (2006)	Are there differences between female entrepreneurs who are silent on gender and those who are not?	To become an entrepreneur	Some women approach entrepreneurship with a gender- neutral lens and try to avoid being identified as different from the masculine norm.	Interview data
Lim and Envick (2013)	What is the role of culture and gender in entrepreneurial orientation?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	There are significant differences in entrepreneurial orientation between genders and among countries. Cultural context is important.	Survey data from the United States, Korea, Fiji, and Malaysia
Link and Ruhm (2009)	Are there differences in the probability of commercialization between male and female owned firms?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Women-owned firms are less successful in commercializing from their research funded by the U.S. National Institutes of Health's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program.	US SBIR survey data from the National Institutes of Health
Ljunggren and Alsos (2007)	How are perceptions of men and women entrepreneurs formed?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Male entrepreneurs representing "big business" obtain the most media exposure, which forms perceptions of entrepreneurs. Perceptions are socially constructed.	Newspaper text analysis from Norway
Ljunggren and Kolvereid (1996)	Is gender a factor in new business formation?	To become an entrepreneur	Women entrepreneurs emphasize independence and perceive strong social support, distinct from men, but also perceive their entrepreneurial abilities as better than men's.	Survey data from Norway
Lockyer and George (2012)	What are the barriers to female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Financial risk and the experience of seeing a friend or family member start a business are deterrents to female entrepreneurship.	Survey data from the Midlands, UK
Lofstrom and Bates (2009)	What is the state of Latina entrepreneurship?	Demographic study	Latina entrepreneurs have lower mean earnings than white female entrepreneurs and Latina employees. However, Latina entrepreneurs do well when controlling for such things as education.	Survey of Income and Program Participation
Longstreth et al. (1987)	What are the time-use patterns of self- employed women?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	The desire to combine paid work and family responsibilities results in women spending more time in household work than men, which may account for the part-time status and low profitability of female entrepreneurship.	Survey data from across the United States
Loscocco (1997)	Are there gender differences in the work-family connections of the self-employed?	Family dynamics	Yes, family intrudes more on work for women whereas the reverse is true for men.	In-depth interview data from upstate New York

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Loscocco and Leicht (1993)	Are there gender differences in the impact of work-family connections on small business success?	Family dynamics	Some gender differences exist, primarily stemming from stereotypical gender roles such as childcare that disadvantage women.	Panel Study of Small Business in Indiana
Loscocco and Robinson (1991)	What are the barriers to the success of women's small business?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Lack of access to capital and government contracts. Similar institutional barriers to women employees.	Literature review, US Treasury data
Loscocco et al. (2009)	Do women and men have different types of business networks?	Entrepreneurial networks	Structural position is central to explaining differences in networks, yet the same structural position can mean different things for men and women.	Upstate New York Small Business Study
Loscocco et al. (1991)	Why are women-owned small businesses relatively disadvantaged?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Characteristics of the owner and business explain the gender difference, with the smaller size of women's businesses being the primary explanation.	Survey data from New England
Lupinacci (1998)	What are the traits and motivations of women entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women want more enjoyment from their work, not just independence. Success is more than economic. Learning is vital. Barriers exist doing business, not at start up.	In-depth interviews from Dallas County, Texas.
Maas et al. (2014)	How do networks facilitate female entrepreneurship?	Entrepreneurial networks	Certain network strategies such as modifying and building on existing bonding networks lead to entrepreneurial success.	Interview data from Bangladesh
MacNabb et al. (1993)	Do women's values and beliefs change as a result of becoming an entrepreneur?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women entrepreneurs reject risk-taking and profit motivation as core values.	Case studies from Northern Ireland
Mahmood et al. (2014)	Is there an optimal microfinance loan size for female entrepreneurs and poverty reduction?	Financial capital		Interview data from Pakistan
Mankelow and Merrilees (2001)	How do women entrepreneurs approach marketing?	Management style	Women use local groundedness and a grassroots approach to marketing through informal social networks.	Case studies from Australia
Manolova et al. (2008)	Are there gender differences in the motivation to start a new business?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, men want financial gain, self-realization, and autonomy whereas women also want status.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics (US)
Manolova et al. (2012)	Why are there gender differences in the growth rates of nascent entrepreneurs?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Men grow their businesses for financial success whereas women have other non-economic goals.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics (US)

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Manolova et al. (2007)	What role do human capital and networking have on the growth expectancies of entrepreneurs? Are there differences by gender?	Entrepreneurial networks	Significant difference between men and women. Women experience socialization differently, resulting in a different perspective of new venture growth.	Survey data from Bulgaria
	What skills and abilities are commonly attributed to female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women have more determination, empathy, and social sensitivity. They also interact well with others and have strong communication skills. These skills and abilities help facilitate their development as entrepreneurs.	Interview data from Spain (Region of Murcia)
Marlow (1997)	Do women experience self-employment differently than men?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	While there are some similarities, women tend to have a greater level of integration of home and business than men.	Interview data from the UK
Marlow and Carter (2004)	What is the role of gender and professional qualification in self-employment?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	There is considerable heterogeneity among women entrepreneurs. Female entrepreneurs are still disadvantaged despite professional qualifications.	Survey data from the UK
Marlow and McAdam (2012)	Does gender influence high-technology venturing?	To become an entrepreneur	Stereotypical gendered expectations in business incubation reproduce masculine norms of entrepreneurship.	Case study
Marlow and McAdam (2013)	Do female entrepreneurs "underperform" compared to their male counterparts?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Female entrepreneurs choose to keep their firms small and marginal within the market. This approach leads to constrained performance, but not underperformance.	Conceptual paper
Marlow and Patton (2005)	How does gender affect access to credit?	Financial capital	Gender, and associated negative stereotypes, shapes the experiences of entrepreneurship.	Theoretical paper
Marlow and Swail (2014)	Is research on female entrepreneurship perpetuating bias?	Gender bias	Yes, it generates ontological biases and associated epistemological limitations.	Theoretical paper
(2014)	What is the relationship between marriage and women's self-employment earnings?	Family dynamics	Marriage and children have a negative association with earnings, likely due to childcare.	American Community Survey
Martin and Wright (2005)	Do ICTs and the Internet offer women more entrepreneurial opportunities?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, ICT and the Internet offer new entrepreneurial opportunities to women through balancing home and work needs and networking.	Case studies from the Midlands, UK
Marvel and Lee (2011)	How is gender related to the innovation activity of entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Male founders are more likely to complete engineering and natural science degrees and locate firms in clustered regions, which are positively associated with innovation activity.	Survey data from Korea

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Masters and Meier (1988)	Do men and women entrepreneurs differ in their risk-taking propensity?	Risk taking behavior	No, there are no significant gender differences in risk-taking propensity.	Survey data from the Midwestern United States
Mathew (2010)	What are the barriers to women's entrepreneurship in the Middle East?	Literature review	Barriers like socio-cultural norms restrict women's entrepreneurship. ICT enables women to participate in and contribute to economic growth.	Literature review
Matthews and Moser (1995)	How does family, sex, and work experience impact interest in small firm ownership?	To become an entrepreneur	Males and those with small firm work experience are more interested in owning small firms.	Survey data from the Midwestern United States
Matthews and Moser (1996)	How do family backgrounds and gender influence the propensity to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	A family background in small business and being male increases the likelihood of becoming an entrepreneur, although this may change over time.	Survey data from the Midwestern United States
Mattis (2000)	What is the state of women entrepreneurs in the United States?	Demographic study	Large corporations lose high-potential women to self- employment due to a lack of flexibility and a "glass ceiling".	Survey data from the United States
Mayo et al. (1998)	What are the motives of women moving into entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Women managers and entrepreneurs have a strong internal locus of control and are motivated by independence and work-related issues.	Survey data from the Southeastern United States
McClelland et al. (2005)	Do traits of female entrepreneurs differ across countries?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, traits of female entrepreneurs, such as motivation or growth strategies, differ across countries, although there are some commonalities. They can also differ within countries.	Cross-national case study data from Singapore, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Ireland.
McGowan and Hampton (2007)	What are the networking practices of female entrepreneurs?	Entrepreneurial networks	Networking leads to promotion, new customers, as well as support. Networking is largely informal and changes through the business life course.	Interview data from Northern Ireland
McGowan et al. (2015)	How do social and human capital influence young women as entrepreneurial leaders?	To become an entrepreneur	Attitudes of family members and those already in leadership roles reflect traditional views, which can impede young women in becoming entrepreneurs. Education is viewed as having failed to prepare young women for business venturing.	In-depth interview data
McGowan et al. (2012)	What are the motivations, expectations, and realities of female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women expect to have a better work-life balance by becoming entrepreneurs but the reality is often different.	In-depth interview data from Northern Ireland

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McGraw (1998)	Are there gender differences in the owners of small businesses?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Some differences exist, such as male entrepreneurs having a higher level of post-secondary education and women entrepreneurs seeking non-economic goals.	Survey data from Ontario, Canada
Menzies et al. (2004)	What are the venture-related myths of entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Many myths are unsubstantiated, but women may not have the right education to start large businesses and may be starting businesses unattractive to venture capitalists.	Interview data from Canada
Menzies et al. (2006)	Are there gender differences among nascent entrepreneurs?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Women who are members of a start-up team are six times more likely to achieve an operating business.	Survey data from Canada
Minniti (2009)	How does entrepreneurial activity vary by gender ownership of firms?	Literature review	The literature is mixed, but most studies find that woman-owned firms are disadvantaged.	Literature review
Minniti (2010)	What factors explain the gender differences in entrepreneurial behavior?	To become an entrepreneur	Country context and perceptual variables explain most of the gender difference in the propensity to start a business.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Minniti and Nardone (2007)	What explains the gender gap in entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Perceptual variables play a crucial role in explaining the gender gap, which are universal and not dependent on context.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Mirchandani (1999)	How does feminist theory relate to research on female entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurship is a gendered activity. The links between social stratification, business ownership, organizational structure, and industry focus can prove useful in future research.	Theoretical paper
Mitchelmore and Rowley (2013)	What are the entrepreneurial competencies of growth-oriented women entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Personal and relationship and human relations competencies are unique to women entrepreneurs, although they share other competencies with men entrepreneurs.	Survey data from England and Wales
Mitchelmore et al. (2014)	What are the competencies that women owners of SMEs view as important?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Personal and relational competencies are perceived to be most important, but high-growth firms are distinguished from low-growth firms based on other sets of competencies.	Survey data from England and Wales
Mitra (2002)	What factors influence the growth of women-run firms?	Family dynamics	Most women choose not to grow their businesses. Those that do ensure that growth will not strain their work-life balance. There are different types of women entrepreneurs.	
Moore (2012)	What factors influence successful women entrepreneurship?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Descriptive.	Case studies from across the United States

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Moore and Buttner (1997)	What factors enhance and limit female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Descriptive.	Survey data and focus group interviews from across the United States
Morris et al. (2006)	How do women entrepreneurs choose venture size?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Growth is a deliberate choice influenced by various factors such as wealth and women's identity.	Survey data and in- depth interview data from Central New York
Mroczkowski (1997)	What is the experience of women in the changing Polish labor market?	Impact of public policy	The promotion of women's entrepreneurship can enhance women's employment opportunities.	Descriptive paper
Mueller (2004)	Do gender differences in entrepreneurial traits vary across cultures?	Characteristics of entrepreneur	The gender gap in internal locus of control is negatively related with Hofstede's masculinity dimension of culture. Gender gaps are greatest among advanced countries.	Survey data from around the world
Mueller and Datoon (2013)	How do sex, gender, and culture influence the motivation to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	A new entrepreneur stereotype is emerging that balances masculine and feminine characteristics in America but not in Spain.	Survey data from the United States and Spain
Mukhtar (2002)	Are there gender differences in the management styles of small business owners?	Management style	Yes, female managers are more inflexible and less likely to "let go", which can negatively impact firm performance.	Survey data from the UK
Mulholland (2003)	This is a book covering a variety of themes, which contains one chapter on women entrepreneurs. Do women behave differently than men in terms of business type and managerial strategy?	Management style	No, women are more similar to men than different in terms of business type and managerial strategy.	Ethnographic study of women entrepreneurs in the Midlands, UK
Muntean (2013)	What factors stimulate women's engagement in highly productive entrepreneurial activity?	To become an entrepreneur	Legal and social status, institutional presence, and economic empowerment influence women's decisions to become entrepreneurs.	Various data sources
Naguib and Jamali (2015)	Can a multilevel research framework capture the multitude of factors affecting female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, a complex set of entangled factors lies at multiple levels of analysis, and institutional and social contexts shape the opportunities and constraints that affect female entrepreneurs.	Interview data from the UAE

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Nählinder et al. (2015)	Does gender bias exist in innovation studies?	Gender bias	No significant gender difference is found in innovativeness when using a gender-aware operationalisation of innovation. Gender-labeling in the research methods, sector under study, and participants are all factors.	Survey data from Sweden
Naser et al. (2012)	What are the personal and external factors that motivate women to become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	A belief that self-employment will enhance social position as well as interests, hobbies, religion, and family motivate women to become entrepreneurs.	Survey data from Kuwait
Ndubisi (2005)	Are there gender differences in the use of strategic-level systems?	Management style	No, although gender moderates the relationship between perceived efficacy and usage.	Survey data from Malaysia
Neeley and van Auken (2010)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurs' use of bootstrap financing?	Financial capital	Some differences exist. Women have a greater number of factors than men that influence their decision to use bootstrap financing.	Survey data from Illinois
Neergaard and Thrane (2011)	How does the Nordic welfare model impact women's entrepreneurship?	Impact of public policy	The Nordic welfare model is biased toward employment over entrepreneurship. Sole proprietors are not allowed to work while on maternity leave or else maternity allowance is reduced.	Survey data from Denmark
Nelson (1987)	What are the information needs of female entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Female entrepreneurs do not have unique start-up information needs. All kinds of information are equally important. Advice of a significant other is important.	Survey data from Dallas, Texas
Nelson (1989)	What is the relevance of significant others for female business owners?		Significant others can provide practical, specific business needs.	Survey data from Dallas, TX
Nelson et al. (2009)	Why do women entrepreneurs access only a small percentage of venture capital?	Financial capital	Women vary in the degree to which they identify the gendered landscape they navigate as well as the level of attention and care needed to manage this landscape.	Interview data from the United States
Nikina et al. (2015)	How do husbands impact the success of women's entrepreneurship?	Family dynamics	A husband's support is determined by the pattern of dominance, gender role ideology, their interaction, and marital harmony.	Interview data from Scandinavia
Nmadu (2011)	What effect does entrepreneurship literacy have on women's participation in the formal sector?		Women have low entrepreneurship literacy, which is correlated with concentration in micro and small enterprises.	Survey data from Jos, Nigeria
Noguera et al. (2013)	What socio-cultural factors influence women entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Fear of failure and perceived capabilities are the most important factors.	Catalonian data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

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Noseleit (2014)	What is the causal relationship between female self-employment and children?	Family dynamics	Self-employment does not cause higher fertility for women.	European Social Survey
Obschonka et al. (2014)	What role does personality play in the gender gap in entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Men are more likely to have entrepreneurship-prone personality traits.	Longitudinal datasets from the United States, Germany, UK, and Australia
O'Connor et al. (2006)	What is the nature of co-entrepreneurs?	Family dynamics	Family business and spouse/partner structure represent a majority of mixed gender co-entrepreneurs, and these firms tend to be small with highly educated and experienced founders.	Survey data from Ireland
Olaniyi et al. (2012)	How do gender and informal institutional factors affect the skills acquired by entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Parental education, socio-economic status, and religion significantly impact the entrepreneurial skills of children, and gender does not impact the value placed on certain skills.	Survey data from Lagos State, Nigeria
Olson and Currie (1992)	Are there gender differences in the personal value systems and business strategies of entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women in male-dominated industries may feel pressure to adopt business strategies not aligned with their personal value systems.	Survey data from the United States
On (2011)	What is the state of female entrepreneurship in Romania?	Demographic study	Women are similar to men entrepreneurs but face different barriers, such as professional stereotypes and child care.	Survey data from Romania
Orhan (2001)	How do French women entrepreneurs manage financing?	Financial capital	Women begin and run small businesses, so banks do not express great interest in them. Women are demanded a higher collateral requirement than men.	Survey data from France
Orhan and Scott (2001)	Why do women enter into entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Women become entrepreneurs for various reasons, and these reasons form a complex system of interacting motivations.	Case studies from France
Orser and Foster (1994)	Are there gender differences in lending practices?	Financial capital	Traditional lending is biased against small business, and female entrepreneurs predominantly run small businesses.	Case study from Canada
Orser and Hogarth- Scott (2002)	How does gender of owner affect the growth objectives of small businesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Little differences, but female owners put more weight on having a supportive managerial and spousal setting in achieving growth objectives.	In-depth interview and survey data from Canada

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Orser et al. (2006)	Are there gender differences in SMEs seeking external financing?	Financial capital	No, there is not much difference. Women entrepreneurs are less likely to seek external equity capital.	Survey of Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (Statistics Canada)
Orser et al. (2010)	Does gender influence the propensity to export?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Female-owned firms are significantly less likely to export than male-owned firms.	Survey data from Canada
Otoo et al. (2011)	Is the street food sector important for women entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, women can earn much higher incomes in this sector. Lack of financial resources, stable business locations, and religious beliefs contribute to success.	Interview data from Niger and Ghana
Özcan (2011)	How do spouses impact the transition to self-employment?	Family dynamics	Marital status supports self-employment, especially for men, and cohabitation is a less supportive context.	Panel Study of Income Dynamics
Pablo-Martí et al. (2014)	Are there gender differences in Spanish entrepreneurial activities?	Demographic study	Male and female reasons for success and survival are the same, but significant differences exist in personal characteristics and motivations.	Survey data from Spain
Pardo-del-Val (2010)	What types of services support female entrepreneurs?	Literature review	Female entrepreneurs are a heterogeneous group and support services should reflect this.	Literature review, survey data from Spain
Patterson and Mavin (2009)	Why do women leave corporate careers for self-employment?	To become an entrepreneur	Sexism, personal/domestic circumstances, and autonomy are primary motivators.	Case studies from Northeastern England
Pellegrino and Reece (1982)	What are the perceived formative and operational problems faced by female entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	Female entrepreneurs do not face special problems compared to male entrepreneurs, though they may lack business skills.	Interview data from Roanoke, Virginia
Peris-Ortiz et al. (2012)	What theoretical approaches to entrepreneurship benefit women?	Literature review	Approaches that view gender and entrepreneurship as mutually constituent benefit women.	Literature review
Peris-Ortiz et al. (2014)	Do women differ from men in terms of entrepreneurial capacity?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	No, there are no differences with respect to business experience or human capital.	Spanish data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Pernilla (1997)	Does separate business support for female entrepreneurs create legitimacy issues?	Gender bias	Yes, with male entrepreneurs viewed as the standard, the creation of "the other" leads to legitimacy dilemmas.	Case study from Sweden

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Perry (2002)	How does gender impact small business failure?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	There is no apparent relationship between gender and small business failure.	Interview data from the United States
Petridou et al. (2009)	Are there gender differences in participation and attitudes of entrepreneurship education programs?	Education and human capital	Males have higher enrollment rates than females. Females have a stronger interest in acquiring knowledge, developing skills, and networking compared to males.	Survey data from Greece
Piperopoulos (2012)	Do ethnic female entrepreneurs behave more ethnic or more female?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Ethnic female entrepreneurs share many traits with their ethnic male counterparts, but their feminine traits, backgrounds, and business views distinguish them.	Interview data from Greece
Poggesi et al. (2015)	What's new in female entrepreneurship research?	Literature review	Managerial and sociological research perspectives have increased, responding to a call for interdisciplinary research.	Systematic literature review
Pointer et al. (2004)	What factors have contributed to the success of women and ethnic entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Success is related to the ability to attract capital, establish networks, and pursue the appropriate markets/products.	Systematic literature review
Poon et al. (2012)	What is the role of social capital on female entrepreneurship in a distressed region?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Family social capital increases the likelihood of a woman becoming an entrepreneur but institutional social capital decreases the likelihood. Distance to markets and access to credit are also factors.	Survey data from Vietnam
Powell and Eddleston (2008)	What is the relationship between sex and perceptions of business success?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Although male-owned businesses are more successful, there are no sex-based differences in perceptions of business success.	Survey data from the United States
Powell and Eddleston (2013)	Are there gender differences in the impact of family on firm performance?	Family dynamics	Yes, female entrepreneurs benefit from the linkages of family-to-business enrichment and support to entrepreneurial success whereas male entrepreneurs do not.	Survey data from the Northeastern United States
Prytherch et al. (2012)	Are there gender differences in early group formation among entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Early engagement with group members, team bonding, and group dynamics are formed sooner in single-gender groups.	Experimental data from Ireland
Puechner and Diegelmann (2007)	What are good practices in the promotion of female entrepreneurship?	Impact of public policy	Good practices include raising awareness of barriers and problems unique to women, support centers geared toward women, regional networks of female entrepreneurs, and mentoring projects.	Survey data from the ProWomEn project

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Reed (2001)	What factors influence female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Heterogeneity in traits of female entrepreneurs. Self- image shapes behavior.	In-depth interview data from Middlesex County, NJ
Rehman and Roomi (2012)	How does gender impact work-life balance?	Family dynamics	Achieving work-life balance is a primary motivation for women to become entrepreneurs. Some challenges include lack of time, gender bias, and cultural norms.	Interview data from Pakistan
Reichborn- Kjennerud and Svare (2014)	Do men and women entrepreneurs have different growth strategies?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Men and women have similar traits as entrepreneurs, but tend to differ in their values and growth strategies. Women are more interested in "staying small" while men are more interested in growing their business.	Case studies from Norway
Renzulli et al. (2000)	How do social capital and gender interact to impact start-ups?	Entrepreneurial networks	A high proportion of kin and homogeneity in business networks, as opposed to women or being female, disadvantage start-ups.	Survey and interview data from the Research Triangle Area of North Carolina
Reynolds et al. (2004)	What is the state of nascent entrepreneurship in the United States?	Nascent entrepreneurship	Introduces and describes the PSED. Some gender and ethnic differences exist in comparing nascent entrepreneurs with non-entrepreneurs.	Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics
Richardson and Hartshorn (1993)	What obstacles do women face in starting up their own business?	To become an entrepreneur	Main obstacles include the non-traditional role of being a business owner as well as the dual role of domestic work. Start-up training programs should reflect these differences from men.	Argument paper
Richardson and Hynes (2007)	What initiatives can overcome the barriers for women in technological entrepreneurship?	Impact of public policy	Educational initiatives that integrate technical inputs and entrepreneurial content and teaching can facilitate female entrepreneurship.	Examination of educational initiatives from around the world
Riding and Swift (1990)	Are there gender differences in accessing credit?	Financial capital	Financing conditions are less favorable to women, but this stems from the nature of the businesses pursued by women and not necessarily gender bias.	Survey data from Canada
Rijkers and Costa (2012)	Are there gender differences in rural, non-farm entrepreneurship?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women are less likely to be non-farm entrepreneurs than men in rural areas. Female firms are smaller and less productive.	Rural Investment Climate Pilot Survey
Robb (2002)	Are there gender and race differences in the survival of businesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Yes, and they interact. Women-owned businesses fare worse than men-owned businesses in general, but the reverse is true for black-owned businesses.	Survey of Minority- and Women-owned Business Enterprises (US)

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Robb (2012)	Does the capital structure of woman- owned firms differ from male-owned firms? Minority-owned firms from non- minority owned firms?	Financial capital	Yes, woman and minority owned firms rely more on owner-equity	Kauffman Firm Survey
Robb and Coleman (2009)	Are there gender differences in the characteristics of new firms?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Women-owned firms underperform compared to men, even after controlling for amount of startup capital.	Kauffman Firm Survey
Robb and Coleman (2010)	Are there gender differences in the financing strategies of new technology-based firms?	Financial capital	Yes, women raise significantly less financial capital in the startup year and subsequent years. Women use a higher level of external debt and a lower level of external equity during the startup year.	Kauffman Firm Survey
Robb and Watson (2010)	Are there gender differences in firm performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, after controlling for demographic variables there are no gender differences in firm performance either in terms of survival rates, return on assets, or in risk- adjusted terms.	Databases from the United States and Australia
Robb and Watson (2012)	Are there gender differences in firm performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, there is no difference if performance is measured appropriately.	Kauffman Firm Survey
Robb and Wolken (2002)	Are there gender differences in the financing patterns of small business owners?	Financial capital	Yes, gender differences in firm characteristics lead to different financing patterns.	Survey of Small Business Finances
Robichaud et al. (2007)	Are there gender differences in stages of business development?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	The greater propensity of men to pursue business growth can be attributed to marital status and the expected depth of the ownership team. Factors of firm performance vary for both genders along the nascent-new-established continuum.	Canadian data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Roche (2013)	What explains gender differences in the returns to education in self-employment?	Education and human capital	Men benefit from a complementary relationship between education and earnings, which is not necessarily the case for women.	Current Population Survey (US)
Rodríguez and Santos (2009)	Are there gender differences in the process of firm creation?	Nascent entreprneurship	Males have more developed promoter behaviors than females, and motivations for female entrepreneurs are primarily discriminatory practices in the labor market. Females receive less social support than males.	Survey data from Seville, Spain

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Roomi and Harrison (2010)	What is the impact of training programs on women's enterprise?	Impact of public policy	Barriers perceived by women entrepreneurs can be overcome through women-only training programs, which allow women to develop capital and competences.	Survey data from Pakistan
Roomi et al. (2009)	What factors influence the growth of women-owned SMEs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Most women opt to not develop growth-oriented businesses. Women who do are blocked by access to various resources like capital, production inputs, and childcare.	Survey data from England
Roper and Scott (2009)	How does the perception of financial barriers affect the decision to start-up for potential women entrepreneurs?	Financial capital	Women are 7.4% more likely to perceive financial barriers than men, and perceived financial barriers make it less likely to start-up.	UK data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Rosa and Dawson (2006)	How does gender affect academic spinoffs?	Academic entrepreneurship	Few women lead spinoffs because few women have senior research positions in leading science departments.	Survey data from the UK
Rosa and Hamilton (1994)	How are gender and business ownership related?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Most female entrepreneurs have business partners, often men. Co-ownership raises further research questions.	Interview data from the UK
Rosa et al. (1996)	How is gender related to small business performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	The relationship between gender and performance is complex, but gender is a significant determinant of performance. Female owners are less likely to own multiple businesses and plan expansion.	Survey data from the UK
Rosenbusch et al. (2009)	Do gender differences in human capital and entrepreneurship depend on cultural context?	Education and human capital	Gender differences exist in human capital as well as the impact of human capital on entrepreneurship, which can be explained by role expectations that differ across cultures.	Sample of Chinese and German business owners
Rosti and Chelli (2005)	Are women less likely to survive self- employment than men?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, women are less likely to survive because they enter self-employment without the necessary skills and knowledge gained from previous employment.	ISTAT data from Italy
Rouse and Sappleton (2009)	What types of business support are required for managing pregnancy and maternity?	Family dynamics	Support services should be integrated and offered through multiple media.	Audit data from Northwestern England
Runyan et al. (2006)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurial orientation and social capital?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women report higher levels of entrepreneurial orientation and social capital, but there are no gender differences in how these are utilized to achieve firm performance.	Focus group interview data from Michigan and Oklahoma

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Rybczynski (2015)	What factors determine self-employment survival for women and men?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Number of children negatively impacts the survival of self-employment for women, but positively impacts survival for men. Non-participation in the labor force prior to self-employment increases the probability of failure for women but not men.	Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics
Sánchez Cañizares and García (2010)	Do entrepreneurial attitudes differ by gender?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, women are less likely to be entrepreneurial due to a fear of failure.	Survey data of students from one university in Spain
Sandberg (2003)	Are there gender differences in microenterprise?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Few differences, although women tend to be more reflective and future-oriented. Women describe the need for government support of networking.	Survey data from Sweden
Sandhu et al. (2012)	What are the financial barriers faced by women entrepreneurs?	Financial capital	Gender prejudice exists in the male-dominated banking sector. Loan rejection rates for female entrepreneurs are significantly greater than those for male entrepreneurs.	Survey data from Punjab, India
Saparito et al. (2012)	Are there gender differences in the perceptions of bank-firm relationships?	Financial capital	Male-male pairs of owners and lenders have the highest levels of satisfaction whereas female-female pairs have the lowest levels of satisfaction.	Survey data from the United States
Sappleton (2009)	What is the relationship between entrepreneurial segregation and social capital?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women entrepreneurs in traditionally female sectors have the highest levels of social capital, and both men and women entrepreneurs in traditionally male sectors have the lowest levels of social capital.	European Social Survey
Saridakis et al. (2014)	Do different factors explain male and female self-employment rates?	To become an entrepreneur	No, gender-based explanations exaggerate the importance of social factors in self-employment choices.	Bank data from the UK
Sauer and Wilson (2016)	What role do liquidity constraints play in female entrepreneurship?	Financial capital	A £1,000 increase in liquidity for single women increases the probability of starting a new business by 8.5% compared to the sample mean.	UK Wealth and Assets Survey
Scherer et al. (1990)	How is gender related to entrepreneur career selection?	To become an entrepreneur	Males have a higher preference for entrepreneurship than females, stemming from expectations. Social learning plays a role in forming these preferences.	Survey data from the Southern United States
Scherer et al. (1991)	Do parents and gender influence the preference for entrepreneurship?	Family dynamics	Yes, a parent entrepreneur positively influences the preference to become an entrepreneur, and men have a higher preference than women. No interactive effect was found.	Survey data from the Southeastern United States

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Schindebutte et al. (2003)	How does the entrepreneur status of mothers affect their children?	Family dynamics	The overall impact of entrepreneurial mothers on their children is positive. Children generally accept moderate disruption of family life and see their mother as a role model.	Survey data from South Africa and the United States
Scott (1986)	Why do women become entrepreneurs?	To become an entrepreneur	New opportunities and challenges related to career choice and work-family balance motivate women to become entrepreneurs.	Survey data from Georgia
Scott et al. (2012)	How are women's entrepreneurship and inequality related?	To become an entrepreneur	Entrepreneurship can empower women, leading to less inequality.	Case study from South Africa
Sena et al. (2012)	Are there gender differences in the borrowing patterns of the self-employed?	Financial capital	Women are less likely than men to seek external finance, and these gender differences are adversely affecting the transition to self-employment.	English Household Survey of Entrepreneurship
Sevä and Öun (2015)	Does self-employment lead to better work-family balance?	Family dynamics	No, but self-employment is more likely to help women with family/lifestyle motivations for pursuing self-employment.	Survey data from Sweden
Sexton and Bowman-Upton (1990)	Are there gender differences in the psychological traits of growth-oriented entrepreneurs?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Some differences. Women are less likely to have high energy levels and be risk-taking and are more likely to favor autonomy and change.	Survey data from Columbus, Ohio
Shabbir and di Gregorio (1996)	How do women's personal goals interact with structural factors in start-ups?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	The impact of structural factors depends on dominant personal goals, which influence the decision to start a business.	In-depth interview data from Pakistan
Shane et al. (1991)	Do the reasons for new firm formation differ across country and gender?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, reasons such as independence, status, and learning differ across countries. Women are more likely to want recognition as opposed to status compared to men.	Survey data from Great Britain, Norway, and New Zealand
Shaw et al. (2009)	How do gender and entrepreneurial capital interact to impact firm performance?	Firm performance	Gender is socially constructed, which poses challenges to women entrepreneurs that are reflected in levels of entrepreneurial capital and firm performance.	Survey and interview data from the UK
Shelton (2006)	What methods work to reduce the work-family conflict of female entrepreneurs?	Family dynamics	Delegating through participative management and team building are effective strategies.	Theoretical paper
Shinnar et al. (2012)	Do men and women perceive barriers to entrepreneurship differently?	Gender bias	Yes, significant differences exist but are not consistent across cultures. Women, relative to men, view lack of support as a major barrier.	Survey data from China, the United States, and Belgium
Shneor et al. (2013)	What is the impact of culture and sex on entrepreneurial intentions?	Demographic study	The extent to which gender differences exist depends on the cultural context.	Survey data from Norway and Turkey

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Simon and Way (2015)	Are there gender differences in self- employment for US millennials?	To become an entrepreneur	Working from home is highly negatively correlated with earning for women but not for men.	National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997
Singh (2012)	What is the entrepreneurship development process among women?	To become an entrepreneur	Motivations are important and should be enhanced. Lack of resources, awareness, and family support inhibit female entrepreneurship.	Survey data from Delhi, India
Singh et al. (2001)	Are there gender differences in firm performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Female entrepreneurs are concentrated in low-growth, informal sectors. Policies may need to be differentiated by gender.	Interview data from Java, Indonesia
Sköld and Tillmar (2015)	How resilient is the gender order in entrepreneurship?	Gender bias	The gender order is very resilient in entrepreneurship, despite efforts to close the gender gap. Women's entrepreneurship increases only in specific sectors.	Statistics Sweden
Smeltzer and Fann (1989)	Are there gender differences in the external networks of small business owners?	Entrepreneurial networks	Yes, women business owners do not participate in male- dominated formal networks. Instead they primarily seek out other women for social support.	Interview data from the US
Smith-Hunter (2003)	How do white and minority women business owners compare?	Demographic study	White women business owners are younger, more educated, more likely to be married, and more likely to be in business longer than minority women.	Interview data from upstate New York
Smith-Hunter and Boyd (2004a)	What variables are related to employment in minority, women-owned businesses?	Demographic study	Employment is positively related to sales volume and net worth, which is stronger for Asian and Hispanic women than for black women.	Dun and Bradstreet database
Smith-Hunter and Boyd (2004b)	Why do racial differences in women's business ownership exist?	Demographic study	Minority women become entrepreneurs for achievement-oriented reasons and draw on social capital to overcome significant lack of other resources, notably finance.	Interview data from New York
Solomon and Fernald (1988)	Can male and female entrepreneurs be differentiated by their value profiles?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, differences in value profiles exist.	Survey data from Florida
Sonfield et al. (2001)	Are there gender differences in strategic decision-making?	Management style	No, there are no significant gender differences in venture innovation/risk situation and strategy.	Survey data from the United States
Spilling and Berg (2000)	What is the role of men and women as managers of SMEs?	Management style		Population Census (Norway)
Still and Timms (2000)	What is the heterogeneous nature of women in small business?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Gender-specific barriers to growth exist. Women entrepreneurs are more heterogeneous than previous research suggests.	Interview data from Australia

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Stoner et al. (1990)	What is the extent of work-home conflict for female small business owners?	Family dynamics	Female small business owners feel that their business pursuits subtract from their home life in terms of energy, time, and other personal interests.	Survey data from the United States
Storey (2004)	Does gender discrimination exist in the microfirms credit market?	Financial capital	No, when appropriate controls are accounted for gender differences disappear.	Bank loan data from Trinidad and Tobago
Strier (2010)	Have microenterprise development programmes succeeded in reducing poverty and promoting gender equality?	Impact of public policy	Although microenterprise provides autonomy and self- expression, it does not significantly impact poverty and gender equality.	In-depth interview data from Jerusalem
Sullivan and Meek (2012)	Can a process model be used for research on gender and entrepreneurship?	Literature review	Organizes literature based on the process model.	Literature review
Sweida and Reichard (2013)	How do gender stereotypes affect high- growth entrepreneurial intentions?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Women's intention to engage in high-growth ventures can be boosted by reducing masculine stereotype-based barriers and increasing women's self-efficacy.	Conceptual paper
Swinney et al. (2006)	Are there gender differences in firm performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Male entrepreneurs with a high school education have the highest firm performance overall, and female entrepreneurs with a college education have the highest firm performance among female entrepreneurs.	Survey data from the Midwestern United States
Terjesen and Amorós (2010)	What quality of institutions is associated with female entrepreneurial activity?	To become an entrepreneur	Both formal and informal institutions play an important role play an important role in both the quality and quantity of female entrepreneurs.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Terrell and Troilo (2010)	Do different types of values influence a woman's decision to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	Women who believe that men should have scarce jobs first are less likely to be in the labor force and thus become an entrepreneur. Work values of initiative, achievement, and success are positively related to entrepreneurship.	World Values Survey
Thébaud (2010)	Do self-assessments of ability impact the choice to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	The gender gap in entrepreneurship can be explained largely by women perceiving themselves as less able.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Thompson et al. (2009)	What are the characteristics of home-based women entrepreneurs?	Family dynamics	Women with poor entrepreneurial resources are more likely to operate home-based businesses, which are often part-time.	UK data from Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Tigges and Green (1994)	How does gender of ownership affect small business success in rural areas?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Owner's gender is less important than firm size, corporate status, and industry. Women are more likely to operate smaller, newer businesses.	Interview data from Georgia

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Tinkler et al. (2015)	What role does gender play in venture capital decision-making?	Financial capital	Gender matters most when the person, and not the venture, is the target of evaluation. Technical qualifications moderate the influence of gender.	Experimental data
Tomine and Rebernik (2007)	Are there gender differences in early- stage entrepreneurship in post-socialist countries?	Demographic study	Men are more likely to perceive and exploit business opportunities than women, who are less likely to start businesses. Women who do start businesses have similar growth aspirations as their male counterparts.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Tonoyan et al. (2005)	Are there gender differences in the perceived difficulty of becoming self-employed?	To become an entrepreneur	Women employees perceive self-employment as more difficult than do men, which is a stable finding across countries.	European Social Survey
Treanor and Henry (2010)	Can campus incubators support women entrepreneurs by overcoming gender-related barriers?	Academic entrepreneurship	There is an underrepresentation of women-owned businesses in campus incubation centers. Opportunities exist for female-friendly practices.	Survey data from Ireland
Trentini and Koparanova (2013)	Does gender matter in corrupt behavior? Can corruption explain gender gaps in firm growth?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Women entrepreneurs have a significantly lower propensity to bribe compared to men entrepreneurs. Administrative corruption positively impacts women entrepreneurs in micro enterprises.	Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey
Truman (1993)	What are good practices in small business support agencies with regard to women?	Impact of public policy	Good practices recognize the position of women in labor markets and society and their unique obstacles in entrepreneurship.	Case studies from Britain
Turner (1993)	How effective are European initiatives in support of women entrepreneurs?	Impact of public policy	Initiatives should be geared toward the specific needs of women and should counteract the male vision of enterprise.	Argument paper
Ufuk and Özlen. Özgen (2001)	What is the state of women's entrepreneurship in Turkey?	Demographic study	Meeting family needs and self-fulfillment are primary motivators. Improved access to credit is needed.	Interview data from Turkey
van Auken et al. (1994)	How do women entrepreneurs engage in advertising?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Referrals are perceived to be the most utilized and effective advertising medium, and community events, direct mail, and telephone directories are also commonly used.	Survey data from across the United States
van der Zwan et al. (2012)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurial engagement?	Demographic study	Cross-country gender differences are largest in the first and final transitions of the entrepreneurial process.	Flash Eurobarometer Survey on Entrepreneurship
van Hulten (2012)	Are there gender differences in the growth aspirations and access to finance of SME entrepreneurs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Female entrepreneurs have lower growth aspirations than males, but there are no gender differences in demand for business finance, probability of financial constraint, and types of finance used.	Survey data from Australia

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Verduijn and Essers (2013)	How do women question dominant assumptions about entrepreneurship?	Gender bias	Dominant, positive attitudes about entrepreneurship do not hold, particularly with ethnic female entrepreneurs.	Interview data from Holland
Verheul and Thurik (2001)	Does gender affect the size and composition of start-up capital?	Financial capital	Women have a smaller amount of start-up capital compared to men, but men and women have similar types of start-up capital.	Survey data from Holland
Verheul et al. (2009)	Are there gender differences in time allocation in new ventures?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	On average women invest less time in business than men, owing to a lower preference for work time and lower productivity.	Survey data from Holland
Verheul et al. (2006)	What factors impact male and female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Male and female entrepreneurs are influenced by mostly the same factors in the same directions. Factors influencing the number of female entrepreneurs may be different from those influencing the share.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Verheul et al. (2002)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurial strategy and human resource management?	Management style	Yes, gender differences exist with respect to the path to entrepreneurship, growth-levels, degree of diversification, and type of leadership.	In-depth interview data from Holland
Verheul et al. (2012)	Why do women consistently have lower self-employment rates than men?	To become an entrepreneur	Women are less likely to prefer self-employment and therefore to be self-employed, stemming from a lack of willingness and gender-specific obstacles.	Flash Eurobarometer
Verheul et al. (2005)	Does gender affect entrepreneurial self-image?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Gender indirectly affects entrepreneurial self-image by way of business accomplishments, and gender also has a direct effect.	Survey data from the United States and around the world
Vokins (1993)	What are the management styles of women entrepreneurs?	Management style	No knowledge of management theory. Management style develops out of personal qualities and strengths, such as imagination, humor, and sensitivity to others.	Interview data from Bristol, UK
Wagner (2007)	Are there gender differences in the decision to become an entrepreneur?	To become an entrepreneur	Yes, the gender gap can be explained primarily by the extent and effect of having a fear of failure, which is more likely for women.	Regional Entrepreneurship Monitor Germany
Walker (2009)	Why do women earn less than men in self-employment?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Housework effort of self-employed women contributes to lower earnings but not housework hours, which supports the view that women seek out flexible work.	Survey data from Wisconsin data
Walker and Webster (2006)	Do women have better business management skills than men?	Management style	Women rate themselves as more competent in various business skills than men at the startup phase, but both women and men pursue no further skills development once operating their business.	Survey data from Western Australia

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Watson (2002)	Are there gender differences in business performance?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, there is no difference if one controls for input measurements, such as total income to total assets.	Business Growth and Performance Surveys (Australia)
Watson (2003)	Are there gender differences in failure rates?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, there are no significant differences if there are controls for industry.	Survey data from Australia
Watson and Newby (2005)	How do biological sex and stereotypical sex-roles relate to SME owner characteristics?	Gender bias	Feminine traits are higher for women, but women display the same masculine traits as men. Men have a higher risk-taking propensity.	Survey data from Western Australia
Watson and Newby (2007)	Are there gender differences in the goals of owner-operated SMEs?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Yes, women and men differ in the importance they attach to non-financial goals. Biological sex is distinct from masculine and feminine traits.	Survey data from Western Australia
Watson and Robinson (2003)	How does risk affect the performance of male- and female-owned SMEs?	Risk taking behavior	There are no gender differences in business performance after adjusting for risk.	Business Longitudinal Survey from Australia
Watson et al. (2009)	What explains the gender gap in SME finance?	Financial capital	There is no evidence that a supply-side finance gap exists or that women are discourage to apply for loans. Demand-side factors like a desire to maintain control play a more important role in finance decisions.	Survey data from Australia
Weber and Geneste (2014)	Do men and women SME entrepreneurs perceive success differently?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Female SME owners are more satisfied with the success of their business and their lifestyle than their male counterparts.	Survey data from Australia
Wech et al. (2009)	What are the business training attitudes of African American and Caucasian female small business owners?	Demographic study	African American female business owners place greater emphasis on business training than Caucasian women.	Survey, focus group, and interview data from the US
Wells (1998)	What are the management and leadership styles of women entrepreneurs and their learning abilities?	Management style	Learning and the ability to learn is important, primarily about self-image and business skills. Learning often comes from personal and professional relationships.	In-depth interviews of women CEOs and Presidents from Central Texas
Wells et al. (2003)	What are the characteristics of Russian women business owners?	Demographic study	Women business owners choose growth as an important business goal, engage in innovative strategic practices, and face shortages of capital.	Survey data from Russia
Welsh et al. (2013)	What is the state of female entrepreneurship in North Sudan?	Demographic study	Personal issues, management skills, and access to finance are challenges, and sources of support include schooling, previous work experience, and moral and institutional support.	Survey data from North Sudan

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Welter (2004)	What policies support female entrepreneurship?	Impact of public policy	The most important policies focus on securing access to credit.	Case study from Germany
Welter and Smallbone (2008)	How do institutions affect women's entrepreneurship in a transitioning country?	Impact of public policy	Informal institutions, such as codes of behavior and cultural influences, shape the nature of women's entrepreneurship.	Survey and case study data from Uzbekistan
Westhead (2003)	What is the quality of empirical research on female entrepreneurship?	Literature review	The six specification decisions can be used to provide more rigorous empirical evidence and to more easily compare different studies.	Literature review
Wicker and King (1989)	Are there gender differences in the employment, ownership, and survival of microbusinesses?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Microbusinesses are significantly more likely to be owned by men. One third of microbusiness are owned by partners, very often a man and a woman.	Survey data from California
Williams (2009)	Are there gender differences in the motives of informal entrepreneurs?	Gender bias	75% of entrepreneurs operate in the informal economy, with women entrepreneurs in particular driven by necessity.	Interview data from England
Williams (2004)	Are there gender differences in the effects of childcare on the duration of self-employment?	Family dynamics	No, caring for children significantly reduces the duration of self-employment for both males and females.	European Community Household Panel
Williams (2012)	How does gender-based earnings discrimination affect self-employment?	Gender bias	Women with lower than expected wage-earnings are more likely to enter self-employment in the next year, but it is not clear if discrimination exists.	European Community Household Panel
Williams and Gurtoo (2011a)	Why do women become entrepreneurs in the informal economy?	To become an entrepreneur	Entrepreneurship is largely a rational choice as opposed to a necessary choice due to lack of alternative means of livelihood.	Interview data from India
Williams and Gurtoo (2011b)	Do structuralist or neoliberal perspectives explain female entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	A structuralist perspective is appropriate for women working as waged informal employees, but not as valid for women informal entrepreneurs.	Survey data from India
Williams and Ramsey (1993)	What is the impact of a disadvantaged business enterprise program?	Impact of public policy	Awarded contracts have shifted significantly from minority to white women business owners over time.	Municipal contract data from Houston, Texas
Williams and Round (2009)	Are there gender differences in off-the-books entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	Women are more often reluctant entrepreneurs whereas men are more often willing entrepreneurs, although both traits exist simultaneously and can change over time.	Interview data from Ukraine
Williams and Youseff (2013)	Are there gender variations in informal sector entrepreneurship?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Women are more commonly necessity-driven entrepreneurs and receive less income than men despite being better educated.	Survey data from Brazil

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Wilson and Tagg (2010)	How do male and female business owners construe each other?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	There are few differences between the way in which male and female business owners construe each other, but research methods can reify supposed differences between men and women.	Survey data from Britain
Wilson et al. (2007)	What is the relationship between gender, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial intentions?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Young women are less confident in their entrepreneurial abilities than young men, but entrepreneurial education can reduce this gap.	Survey data from the United States
Wilson et al. (2009)	How do gender and self-efficacy influence entrepreneurial interest and behavior?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is a key component in understanding entrepreneurial interest and actual career choice.	Survey data from the United States
Winn (2005)	What are the barriers to women's entrepreneurship?	Literature review	Policy changes are needed to erode gender-biased attitudes and practices so that women can pursue entrepreneurship without great personal cost.	Literature review
Woldie and Adersua (2004)	What are the roles of female entrepreneurs in a transitional economy?	Demographic study	Women's economic contributions are underestimated. Women are not taken seriously enough by their male counterparts.	Survey and interview data from Nigeria
Wu and Chua (2012)	Are there second-order gender effects in small business borrowing?	Financial capital	Yes, women entrepreneurs are charged an average of 73 basis points more than men.	National Survey of Small Business Finances
Yang and Aldrich (2014)	How does gender inequality emerge in mixed-sex entrepreneurial teams?	Management style	Gender stereotypes of leadership prevent women from obtaining positions of power. Women are less likely to be in charge if founding a company with their husband.	Survey data from the United States
Yazdanfar and Abbasian (2015)	Are there gender differences in entrepreneurs' use of business consultation during start-up?	Entrepreneurial networks	Yes, female owners are more eager than male owners to use external business advice and do so to a higher extent.	Interview data from Sweden
Yetim (2008)	What factors affect the social capital of female entrepreneurs?	Demographic study	Migrant entrepreneurs have greater social capital. Age, professional training, and work experience are also positively related to greater social capital.	Survey data from Mersin, Turkey
Yordanova (2011)	What factors can explain gender differences in entrepreneurship?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Differences in firm size, legal form, personnel, and sector explain gender differences.	Interview data from Bulgaria
Yordanova and Alexandrova- Boshnakova (2011)	Are there gender differences in the risk-taking behavior of entrepreneurs?	Risk taking behavior	Female and male entrepreneurs have similar risk perceptions, but females have a lower risk propensity.	Survey data from Bulgaria

Author(s)	Research Question	Category	Finding(s)	Data Description
Yordanova and Davidkov (2009)	Do female and male entrepreneurs differ in certain characteristics?	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Yes, female entrepreneurs are more likely to be younger, have a participative management style, and have smaller businesses.	Survey data from Bulgaria
Yordanova and Tarrazon (2010)	What is the relationship between gender and entrepreneurial intentions?	To become an entrepreneur	Women have lower entrepreneurial intentions than men, stemming from perceived behavioral control and subjective norms and attitudes.	Survey data from Bulgaria
Young and Brenner (2000)	Are there gender differences in the assistance needs of small business owners?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	Women use small business centers more than men, and men use equipment vendors for information more than women.	Survey data from Texas
Yousafzai et al. (2015)	How do different institutional arrangements interact to create the environment for women's entrepreneurship?	To become an entrepreneur	The vision for women's entrepreneurship, composed of and influenced by institutional factors, has both direct and indirect effects on women's entrepreneurial leadership.	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
Yusuff (2013)	What are the dynamics of entry and motivations for female entrepreneurs in the informal economy?	Family dynamics	Family and friends have great influence on strategic entry. Economic and cultural values are also primary motivators.	Focus group and interview data from Lagos State, Nigeria
Zhang et al. (2009)	Does gender play a role in the genetic influence on entrepreneurship?	Gender bias	Women have a strong genetic influence on the decision to be an entrepreneur whereas men have a strong environmental influence.	Swedish Twin Registry (2006)
Zhu et al. (2015)	What are the motivations and success factors of Vietnamese women entrepreneurs?	Demographic study	Autonomy and income are two primary motivating factors and friendliness to customers and good location are two primary success factors.	Survey data from Vietnam
Zimmerman and Brouthers (2012)	What is the relationship among ownership and management team gender heterogeneity, entrepreneurial orientation, and firm international diversity?	Management style	Ownership gender composition is not significantly related to international diversity.	Survey data from the United States
Zolin et al. (2013)	Do female-owned firms underperform compared to male-owned firms?	Performance of entrepreneurial firms	No, there is no evidence for significant underperformance.	Comprehensive Australian Study of Entrepreneurial Emergence

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