Editorial

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In this issue, there are two papers proposing and/or using phenomenology and one proposing effectuation as methods to study entrepreneurship; two gender related papers, one of them the one using effectuation; three case studies, one of residents of Arctic Canada, another on taxi cab operators in Montreal and a third on immigrants in Sweden; and a book review about entrepreneurship in the Balkans.

While diverse in an obvious way, there is a strong and important similarity among the papers. All stress the importance of people in the processes of entrepreneurship. All the authors make it clear in one way or another that people give form and substance to entrepreneurship. It is people who identify opportunities, innovate, assemble resources, create organisations and deliver need-fulfilling outputs. And how they do so is shaped by who they are: What are their worldviews, their values, and their learned practices? What is their history? What are their current circumstances: refugees from or residents of areas of conflict or poverty, indigenous people and other victims of colonialism and oppression? People facing obstacles and challenges because of gender, race, and other criteria? What are their aspirations and goals? What resources do they possess or lack? What do they understand entrepreneurship to be? What do they expect of it? How have they undertaken to do it? All these and other questions are explored by the authors in this issue. The papers also illustrate some effective methods for addressing these questions including, but not limited to, phenomenological and effectuation-based studies and case studies.

I commend the issue to you for your consideration. Entrepreneurship is much more than the heroic individual setting out to seize an opportunity identified and build a successful venture.

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