**Family dynamics and relationships in female entrepreneurship: An exploratory study**

**Abstract**

***Purpose***

Given the recent emergence of China as a dominant economy and internal changes that have led to the encouragement of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial initiatives, this paper explores whether family dynamics and relationships still play an important role in women’s decision to become entrepreneurs. It aims to understand whether there has been a shift in family dynamics and decision-making that supports female entrepreneurship.

***Design/methodology/approach***

Given that the purpose of the study is to understand the role of relationships and family dynamics in their career choice, this study has taken a qualitative approach and carried out interviews with fifteen Chinese female entrepreneurs to understand the role of relationships and family dynamics in their career choice.

***Findings***

The results note that though there are changes in family dynamics that encourage female entrepreneurship, women still find it difficult to choose entrepreneurship as a career and there are unfair expectations that are placed on them. The expectations create undue stress which directly affects their ability to carry out their professional duties. The research suggests that to foster the development of female entrepreneurship, government agencies and local government bodies should provide further access to family support services that can facilitate women's empowerment and foster entrepreneurial thinking without feeling guilty about family commitments or unfair expectations.

***Originality/value***

Recent studies on women's entrepreneurship have focussed on various facets. The role of family dynamics and relationships has long been studied in the context of female entrepreneurship. In emerging economies like China, family dynamics and relationships determine whether women can choose entrepreneurship as a career choice or not. However, there is very limited research on the topic, in the geographical context of China. Hence, this paper is among pioneer research addressing family dynamics in the female entrepreneurship debate in China.

***Keywords:*** Family Dynamics, Women, Entrepreneurship, China, Decision Making and Relationships

1. **Introduction**

Female entrepreneurship as a global contributor to economic growth has been long recognised, especially in removing poverty, attaining gender equality, job creation, and hastening social progress (Goldman Sachs Report, 2019), and governments continue to encourage women to engage in entrepreneurship (Liñán, Jaén, and Martin 2020 ). Over the years there has been a dramatic increase in women entrepreneurs (De Bruin, Brush and Welter 2006), especially in developing economies. Emerging markets/economies have not only witnessed economic changes over the decades but also have vast opportunities for growth (Mensah, Asamoah & Jafari-Sadeghi 2021). However, there are diverse constraints from the macro and micro-environment (Micelotta et al 2018), as well as family and society, especially when it comes to women entrepreneurs. Since the 1980s China’s economic transition has led to private enterprise development and a rise in entrepreneurship (He, Lu and Qian, 2019). Female entrepreneurship in China has seen a continual increase over the past 30 years with 48% of women establishing their own businesses. A s of 2019, 7.9% of women are involved in early-stage entrepreneurial activity (Texter, 2021). Overall, more women in China are self-employ with 38.7% women compared to 34.9% men, and women owning 30.9% of all businesses in China (NBSC, 2019). The robust and sustainable growth in female entrepreneurship has also been aided by government initiatives. China’s strategy of Mass Entrepreneurship and innovation was crucial in sustaining economic growth and creation of job opportunities (Cooke and Xiao 2021). The strategy first put forward by Li Keqiang in 2014, launched in 2015 by the government, and later upgraded in 2018 places innovation at the top. The promotion of this strategy addressed university graduate unemployment issues and focussed amongst other areas on job creation (Cooke and Xiao 2021) and indeed, there has been an increase in female graduates who are opting to start up their ventures (Hu et al, 2019; Sukumar et al., 2021). Women in China are motivated by work-life balance, with the career being important, especially with the younger generation and some women find the career choice of entrepreneurship attractive. (Zhu, Kara, Zhu 2019). However, s tudies have also found that women believe that being married with or without children negatively impacts their career (Xinhua 2019, Kim et al 2020) although, in 2019 China implemented the workplace protection for women law, deterring employers to ask about marriage and intentions of having children (Kim et al 2020).

Marriage for women is a significant part of their life, not just providing a ‘nomic’ function and sense of belonging (Berger and Kellner, 1964; Curran et al 2010), but a turning point for many women in that it places the woman in a position of not just of a wife but a caregiver within the family (Fine 2007), this element is even stronger in some cultures and societies (Jafari- Sadeghi, 2021). Furthermore, the level of commitments within the family can have both a direct and indirect impact on women’s careers or entrepreneurship (Singh et al 2022). Relationships within the Chinese culture and especially within the family are crucial and traditionally a priority Women often aim to maintain their dutiful roles (Chen and Li, 2007) whilst also sustaining their businesses, however, this is not always the case and frequently family dynamics will playout that can help or hinder entrepreneurship progression (Tomlins et al, 2021; Hosseinzadeh et al., 2022). Despite, much research and scholarly works completed, there are still limitations in terms of areas such as decision processes that may impact men and women differently when pursuing business (this can be the decision not to pursue also) (Verheul 2005), the impact of gender and culture, especially in terms of gender stereotypes in businesses that are found by women (Yadav and Unni 2016). This paper aims to explore that despite facing and overcoming challenges to reach entrepreneurial goals women choose to conform to and remain within cultural boundaries prioritising relationships of familial commitment, traditional culture or societal pressure. The objective of the paper is to explore family dynamics and relationships in the context of female entrepreneurship that still prevents females to choose entrepreneurship as a preferred career in China.

Therefore, the following research questions are framed to explore the relationship dynamics and how they influence and impact women entrepreneurs' career decisions in China.

**RQ1.** What are the key relationship dynamics that influence the success of female entrepreneurs?

**RQ2.** How do relationship dynamics influence the career choices of female entrepreneurs?

**RQ3.** How do cultural and societal stereotypes affect the career choices of female entrepreneurs in China?

The research questions are explored by undertaking a qualitative study with fifteen Chinese female entrepreneurs based in the capital city of China. The rest of the paper is as follows, the second section details the literature about family dynamics and relationships while the third section details the method used to collect primary data. The fourth section discusses the results and implications of the study and the last section highlights the limitations and further areas of study.

**2.0 Literature Review**

Initial studies on female entrepreneurship were found within feminist theories (Hurley 1999), with the following decades witnessing an array of research from investigations into entrepreneurial intentions, motivations, setting up ventures, support systems, contributing to family businesses, facing and addressing barriers and challenges amongst others. More than often, it was evident that the foundation of these studies rested on not just the role of gender but the dynamics of relationships whether they are formal or informal being played out (Jafari-Sadeghi, 2020). Growing studies on gender differences (Reynolds et al, 2004) are multifaceted, and have a wide deal of research on gender differences and their relationship to business creation (Noguera et al 2015), on constraints that stem from family, culture and society and the negative effect of this because of high demands on time and commitments of work-life balance (Hagqvist, and Bernhard-Oettel, 2018). Furthermore, traditional roles consigned to women hinder the idea of entrepreneurship and make it less desirable in comparison to their male counterparts. (Langowitz and Minniti, 2007).

*2.1 Stereotyping Gender*

Gender stereotypes have often been commonplace in one form or another, despite country, race, and religion among others, with women often being associated with communal qualities such as connectedness, kindness, and timidness in comparison to their male counterparts who are often associated with agentic qualities, such as autonomy, independence and courage (Gupta et al 2009). Gender stereotyping has its roots in socialisation during childhood and is often facilitated by the external or internal environment such as school, mass media, parents, family members and peers (Miller and Budd 1999). The stereotype activation theory (SAT) highlights that behaviour is impacted by how the stereotypical information is presented (Wheeler and Petty, 2001). Behaviour can be impacted by ‘stereotypicalism’ perceptions from the environmental interactions, whether these are from the familial environment or non-familial environment. In the context of entrepreneurship, women entrepreneurs appear to be more receptive to gender stereotypes, which often may stem from culture rather than male entrepreneurship (GEM 2015; Sadraei et al., 2018; Pandya et al., 2021). This is similar globally where their positionality in society is framed within class, race and culture and contributes to shaping their roles in society (Anggadwita et al 2017). The social role theory of gender differences highlights that women and men face and conform to dissimilar expectations and therefore, this has an impact on their beliefs, attitudes as well as the development of different skills (Chen and Francesco 2000).

*2.2 Female Entrepreneurship and Gender in China*

Gender is culturally constructed (Ahl 2006) and often reinforced by inequality in society (Baud 2010). It is an ‘institutionalised system’ which consists of social practices and aids in interpreting the masculine and feminine as dissimilar socially (Gupta and Turnban 2012). Family norms and traditional gender roles have seen a change since China transitioned to a market economy, however, the perception of women being irrational, dependable , and sensitive remains in conflict in workplace masculine leadership roles (Cooke and Xiao 2021). China’s collective culture positions interpersonal relations as a priority and aligning with these expectations, women prioritise and place focus on their relationships within the family. The traditional perception which remains strong in China is that men are seen as family income generators and women as care providers of the family, and this has an impact on their social behaviour (Cooke and Xiao 2014). Women in work habitually face and are expected to fulfil dual responsibilities (career development and family care) (Nasir et al, 2016; Cooke and Xiao 2021). Research has made evident challenges women face, with employers often being deterred from investing in women employees, the underlying factors being that they have childbearing and child-rearing responsibilities, and this is seen as impacting career development for women (Cooke and Xiao, 2021).

In terms of entrepreneurship, female entrepreneurs are faced with many stereotypical barriers when setting up and operating their businesses in transitional economies. Gender stereotypes are culturally embedded and hinder female entrepreneurship, with some women continuing to accept stereotypical roles as this leads to social acceptance in their view (Liu and Zhao, 2019). Furthermore, women entrepreneurs also place barriers themselves and accept them, as again this allows them to socially ‘fit in’. The acceptance of these gender roles is blamed for the glass ceiling and career progression, and women must remove these barriers that enhance gender stereotypes (Liu and Zhao, 2019). Overall, women continue to face a range of generic barriers, and gender differences, such as access to finance (Jafari-Sadeghi, et al 2022a) whereby personal savings and friends are used for business finance input (China Association of Women Entrepreneurs (2016). Challenges relating to the lack of family support (Ramadani, Gërguri-Rashiti and Fayolle, 2015) and n etworking barriers stem from traditional beliefs where the honour of oneself and family plays a key role in staying within the boundaries.

*2.3 Women, Marriage, and Family*

The family has historical and cultural importance in China therefore the positionality of marriage becomes central. Family is also significant in gender socialisation and identity-making (Gaetano 2010) and for Chinese women kinship positions and kinship groups provide their identity, role and status (Barlow 1994). Later marriages had been encouraged by the state as it contributes to limiting family size, however, over the years there has been an increase in unmarried singles, giving concern as relationships and marriage issues impact other areas such as work, life and study and bring uncertainty to society (Cao 2007 in Arianne, 2010). As marriage is traditionally and culturally important and with the rise in unmarried women, in 2007 women were warned that they should marry by age 27 or become ‘leftover women’ (shengnü) in other words forever unmarriageable by the Chinese Women official organisation (Chen 2012). In China, the average age of first marriage has seen an increase (Gaetano, 2014). This is more evident in the larger cities, divorces have also increased since the liberalisation of the Marriage Law in 1980, and more and more women are engaged in education and career-building.

*2.4 Familial Relationships and Entrepreneurship*

The past century to the present has seen concepts and definitions of the family in a continual shift because of diversity in the forms of family structures influenced and impacted by social change. The family is recognised as a social institution (Hansson 2006) as well as an ‘organisation that cares for the maintenance of family life’ (Cruz and Basco, 2018). An enhanced understanding is required of the family and scholarly calls to acknowledge families as ‘intimate relationship systems’ and the impact of this on actions and activities by family members (Jennings, Breitkreuz, and James 2014; Jaskiewicz et al. 2017; Cruz and Basco 2018; Rezaei et al., 2022). In the systematic view of the family, three perspectives put forward: structural, psychosocial, and transactional (Koerner and Fitzpatrick 2004), highlight the family composition, roles and tasks (of family members), emotions and family identity. Understanding this in the context of entrepreneurship provides a deeper insight into functional and emotional aspects (Stangej and Basco 2017). The family system theory offers to focus on the relationship within the family and provides a rounded viewpoint of family relationships among the members (Von Schlippe, Schneewind, and Schneewind 2014). Entrepreneurs are often part of a family/family member ‘manoeuvring in concert or disharmony with an array of other family members’ (Heck Trent, 1999). Family relationships and their dynamics cannot be disregarded in women's entrepreneurship as they play a key role and provide an understanding of how families are involved in various and specific activities including those related to entrepreneurship (Cruz and Basco 2018), the actions and influences of the family impact entrepreneurship (the entrepreneur) (Westhead, Wright, and Ucbasaran 2001).

In providing a theoretical underpinning to the study it is evident that family is prime to the relationship, where behaviours are not just learned but reinforced, and people (family) continue to define the nature of the relationships (Ray 2016). This is complicated by gender stereotyping (female) and cultural construction, especially in male dominating societies. Family dynamics and relationships have been core factors in the decision to choose entrepreneurship as a career choice. Theories examining the role of family dynamics have explored behavioural aspects from both familial and non-familial environments (Stereotype activation theory); relationships with family members (Family system theory); perceived differences between men and women (Gender theory); inequality and empowerment (Social theory of gender). While these theories have espoused themes that have an important role in family dynamics in the context of female entrepreneurship, there exist gaps in understanding why women still conform to choose familial commitment in contrast to entrepreneurship goals. In many developing countries, while women are empowered to choose entrepreneurship as a career choice, there still exists a reluctance from women to choose self-employment. In highlighting our research gap, we sought to understand, against the background of rapid economic growth and changes in attitude in Chinese society, whether there has been an influence on family dynamics. Therefore, the aim is to understand whether there has been a shift in family dynamics and decision-making that supports female entrepreneurship, including support mechanisms that either hinder or encourage female entrepreneurship in the county. Figure 1 highlights the theoretical variables associated with this study.

---------------------Please insert Figure 1 here---------------------

**3.0 Research Approach and Method**

To answer the research questions , this paper adopts a qualitative approach. The qualitative element allows capturing of dynamics experienced by the participants, therefore providing a deeper insight not just into the facts, but feelings and opinions experienced. Furthermore, qualitative research allows open-ended questions to be extended especially concerning situations over time and connections to decision making. It aims to identify explanations of behaviour and is extremely useful for acquiring information regarding values, interests, behaviours and opinions, especially in the context of cultural information (Smith and Smith 2018). The level of flexibility in this method allows the researcher to plough deeper into the complexity of the problem and gain more enriched data and therefore understanding of the topic (Seaman 2008).

The main mode of data collection was in-depth semi-structured interviews that were carried out with 15 female entrepreneurs in the city of Beijing in China. Due to data saturation, the researcher did not go beyond 15 interviews. Initial questions were developed from the literature review and further questions were asked to understand the importance of family structure for them, from their emotional and sociological/societal perspective . The researchers used a personal network and snowballing method to establish contact with female entrepreneurs. A set of standards were used in the selection of female entrepreneurs for reliability and validity. The firm of female entrepreneurship should be registered for the past 5 years. Each interview lasted an average of 40 minutes, and the recordings were transcribed to derive data for analysis. A total of 120 pages of transcribed data was available for analysis and data was analysed using NVivo software. The analysis began with open coding from the transcripts (reading through the interview), focusing on the reflection of what the participants were discussing which allowed the brief coding- first order illustrations (Table 2) providing initial themes emerging, in tightening these in second-order category (focus on meaning) and then drawing out the focused theme in the third order. The key themes related to the importance of family, relationship status, gender stereotypes and family orientation were identified (Table 2).

Codes and aggregate themes were developed based on transcribed data and checked for validity by an independent academic.

*3.1. Reliability and Validity of the interviews*

According to Ramadani et.al (2021), the interview approach is one of the widely used methods to obtain first-hand data directly from the respondent. The validity and reliability of the methods need to be built into the process at various stages of the data collection process. Before the interviews, the developed interview questionnaire was blind-tested and translated by native Chinese-speaking academics. The validity of the transcriptions was addressed through back translation by an experienced Chinese academic and a sample of the transcripts was sent to another academic to test its content’s validity. The transcripts of the interviews were also sent to the respondents to confirm that there is no distortion to the information that they shared with the interviewer and to validate the content. No issues were revealed, and the transcribed data was thematically analysed to identify the key emerging themes in the personal journey of the female entrepreneurs. No new information was forthcoming after fifteen interviews and with time constraints, the researchers decided to stop conducting any further interviews. The respondents were anonymised, and a brief profile of the respondents is given in Table 1.

---------------------Please insert Table 1 here---------------------

**4.0 Data Analysis and Results**

Inspired by the systematic approach adopted by Maclean and colleagues (2019), our analysis of interview data has revealed three dominant themes around female entrepreneurship in China, which are explored in the following sections. First, is female entrepreneurs’ marriage perception, including if unmarried, their relationship perception. This entails their attitudes towards the saying ‘marriage is the second birth for women in China as well as the importance they attach to their marriage or relationship compared to career. Second, is the widespread influence of family orientation, a notion permeating a large portion of interview transcripts yet indicating a conflicting stance on the influences of family on females’ experience in their entrepreneurial endeavours. Third, is the perspective on the gender stereotype and its effects on females’ entrepreneurship journey, or career development in general. Table 2 provides illustrative quotations for each theme which are amplified in the following sections. We then briefly consider, reflectively, aspects of the data that point to the revelation of the transitioning feature of the Chinese society, calling for the need to revise the contemporary understanding of female entrepreneurship in a Chinese context.

---------------------Please insert Table 2 here---------------------

*4.1 Marriage/Relationship Perception*

Marriage is perceived as a significant point of life by interviewees. When asked the question: ‘Do you think that marriage is a second birth for women in China? All interviewees agreed. There is a general sense that marriage is not just a commitment involving two individuals, but one that connects two families with the assumption that the wife becomes a new member of the husband’s family.

*I completely agree ... As we literally marry into another family, it is very important to have a good marriage. This could affect the rest of my life. (R12)*

Under this assumption, the quality and happiness of the wife’s life after marriage are strongly influenced, if not completely determined, by her husband and/or his family - suggesting a collectivistic perception of marriage as opposed to an individualistic one. This consequently affects the wife’s career choice and experience including her entrepreneurial journey.

*I think it is true ... Because choosing your partner is like choosing your life after marriage. If you choose someone who doesn’t support your job, you will end up ... destroy(ing) both your career and family. (R1)*

An additional finding is that, in general, interviewees tend to see marriage as a lifelong commitment - there was no mention of the possibility of getting a divorce if things do not work out for them. On the one hand , this indicates a long-term orientation toward marriage by Chinese females. On the other hand , it echoes the disadvantageous social perception toward divorced women bound by traditional Chinese values which could put them in a more difficult situation in establishing a new family or achieving higher career status (Hung et al., 2004).

Despite the agreement on the significant influence marriage can impose on females, some interviewees stated that they would put their career before marriage as it gives them more independence and a sense of security.

*I think a career comes before marriage. I can live without marriage ... once I have my career and financial independence, I feel a sense of security ... As I have just started my business, I have no time to think about marriage ... I need to have financial and thought independence. (R9).*

The growing awareness of and need for freedom and independence is emerging amongst female entrepreneurs in China. To a point that a female entrepreneur would even give up a long-term relationship because the other party in the relationship does not provide enough support for her career.

*I broke up ... in the first year of my business. We were together for seven years and were going to get married ... But since I started my business, we have had*  *more disagreements. He ... wants me to get a stable job ... so that I can have more time for family ...(R11)*

This presents a sharp contradiction in the perceptions of marriage or relationships amongst female entrepreneurs in a Chinese context. Interestingly, those who hold careers dearer than marriage tend to be younger in age than those who see marriage and family as more important. This could suggest an emerging trend of increasing acknowledgement and emphasis on freedom and independence amongst younger generation females in a Chinese context. This being stated, great importance has been attached to the family by all interviewees, particularly on its influence on their career choices and development. The second theme we identified (i.e., family orientation) has attracted the majority of quotes across all interview transcripts.

*4.2 Family Orientation*

Our interview data show that family is the key factor affecting female entrepreneurs in China. This is not surprising given that marriage receives a great premium as mentioned in the previous section. However, sources of family influence and the actual impact tend to vary. In general, the family brings various kinds of pressure on some female entrepreneurs. But others claim that they either benefit from or rely on the support from family members. Following comments on marriage in the previous section, one source of pressure for female entrepreneurs lies in the husband’s family (i.e., the parents-in-law) as it is not uncommon in China for new couples to live with the husband’s parents, reinforcing the saying that females ‘marry into another family’ stated previously.

*We live with my husband’s parents as they can take care of our child and some housework ... But ... we have no private space, and we have different values ... there are conflicts between us. If I devote myself wholly to my business, I ... will be blamed ... But if I try to be a good daughter-in-law and good wife, then I won’t have time for my business ... my husband was very supportive ... but after we had our daughter ... He now often tries to convince me to get a stable job and take good care of family. (R10)*

Under such kind of living arrangement, parents-in-law have easy access to interfere with the young couple’s decision-making and career choice. Elder generations in China prefer stable careers to risky ones such as entrepreneurship. Therefore, many females are pressured to give up existing businesses or ideas to start new ones. From the above quote, another source of pressure is from the husband who would like the wife to spend more time with the family, especially after the children were born. Getting pregnant and taking care of children is a big part of the filial piety tradition in China for females. With this kind of socially accepted expectation on their shoulders, females feel that they have to endure more stress if they would like to start their businesses.

*My parents put*  *me under pressure as they see people around me getting married. I think it would be difficult to balance a good career and family. (R12)*

For unmarried females, the pressure would come from their parents who would ask their daughters to get married first, hence, putting females in a stressful situation when they would like to devote themselves to starting and running their businesses. Due to the socially constructed expectations of females’ roles in families, embarking on an entrepreneurial journey in China would put a significant level of pressure on females as they have to work much harder than males to find a balance between their family and career commitments.

Despite various forms of pressure from different family members, interviewees also acknowledge family as the main source of support in either starting their businesses or helping them to get through difficult times when running their businesses. Amongst other family members, the husband plays a more obvious role in supporting female entrepreneurs.

*My husband started a business ... I worked at his company and got to know more about wedding planning. I then went on to start my own wedding planning company ... Then I started learning business event planning too. Kind of following his footprint. (R8)*

One way a husband could support a female entrepreneur is by leading her into the business world where she is exposed to the knowledge and opportunities available. In this scenario, female entrepreneurs have the chance to learn from their husbands and receive support in starting and developing businesses.

*My husband is very good. He respects me and loves family. He spends a lot of time at home ... He will do housework, take care of the child ... My husband is very supportive of my career. He can be very busy at work, but his time is easier to manage. If he has time, he will help me as well. (R13)*

Another form of support from a husband would be that he contributes more to the family so that she can have more time to concentrate on her business. This is a relatively rare scenario as husbands tend to leave the domestic responsibilities to wives in general. And this also involves a more ‘careful communication with the husband’ according to the interviewee as it is easy for the husband’s masculine self-esteem to get hurt by doing more feminine domestic work. Another main source of support for female entrepreneurs is their parents who are either from a business background or running their businesses.

*Both my parents are doing business. My dad is in the metals business and my mom is in the clothing business, my brother is in the international trade and printing business. I am influenced by my parents when I start my business. (R6)*

Females from this kind of family tend to be very well supported in terms of business knowledge, inspiration, and an encouraging atmosphere. For our interviewee, it is almost her family tradition to set up her own business as all other family members are involved in this field. Our data demonstrate the importance of the role of the family in influencing female entrepreneurship in a Chinese context. Although there are traces of social perceptions and expectations influenced by traditional Chinese ideology where females are primarily and sometimes solely the caretaker of domestic matters in a family, it is worth noting that there is an emerging social norm where females are not as quite limited in the domestic sphere in their lives and particularly career paths.

*4.3 Gender Stereotype*

When asked to reflect on the advantages and disadvantages female entrepreneurs face in a Chinese context, most comments fall into this stream where females think that they are in a disadvantageous position because of their gender.

*We are more easily to be questioned. Traditional thoughts are holding us back. For example, the female should be at home to take care of her husband and child. (R15)*

Affected by the traditional expectations, it is more difficult for females to balance life and work which puts them in a more difficult position. This is closely related to the family pressure in the previous section which can be classified as an internal disadvantage for females when we position the family as the unit of society or a viewpoint of our analysis.

*It is more difficult for a female to start a business in China. We often need to deal with government leaders at higher levels who are often males ... People would assume that we have some special relations with male leaders so that our business is doing so well ... Male entrepreneurs would not have this kind of rumour. I can’t think of any advantages.*

However, external disadvantages also exist. The above suggests that, compared to males, female entrepreneurs tend to be victims of rumours from society as China is a largely male-dominated society where males sit in more powerful positions in government and beyond.

*Our drawbacks lie in physical strength, social skills, and social acknowledgement. For example, when there is a big project, female entrepreneurs are often questioned about whether they can fulfil the tasks. (R2)*

This also leads to questions and doubts about the capabilities of female entrepreneurs when taking up important or demanding projects illustrated by the above quote. Additionally, in the workplace in general, females are also directly or indirectly disadvantaged.

*In China, it is more difficult for females to find jobs than males ... If a company hires an unmarried female, when she gets married and pregnant, according to law, she is entitled to have 1 month paid marriage holiday and 3 months paid pregnancy holiday, while a male is only entitled to a 1 month paid marriage holiday and 15 days pregnancy holiday. (R14)*

It is very interesting how a regulation that leans towards females is perceived by females as creating a disadvantage for them in the workplace. As the above quote suggests, from a company’s perspective, hiring a male employee would mean less hassle and financial burden than hiring a female, particularly for those who are looking to get married and give birth to children. This suggests that regulations need to be improved to consider more thoroughly social equality and justice - a point worth further investigation in future research.

With all the drawbacks stated above, however, some interviewees do acknowledge that being female has brought them certain advantages over male entrepreneurs as females are perceived to be more genuine, patient, and more careful with details.

*It is easier for us to gain trust ... we are seen as more mild, genuine, and careful ... good at dealing with details. People tend to think male entrepreneurs are more cunning. (R8)*

These traits have been deemed very helpful for female entrepreneurs in the communication sphere when they are negotiating with clients and dealing with customer complaints. Another stream of comments on females in China seems to be very neutral. As one interviewee puts it:

*I think males and females are equal. I can’t think of any advantages a female would have in starting her own business. (R1)*

Although data indicate that females are having more equality and independence in a Chinese context, they constitute only a very small portion of our data. In either the drawback or strength streams, gender stereotype is a dominant theme where perceptions of females appear to be very much socially entrenched. However, we do see a descending impact of traditional Chinese ideology on females’ roles in family or society at large. Some of our data do acknowledge that Chinese society is moving in the direction where females enjoy more freedom and independence in the workplace. However, female entrepreneurs in China are not perceived as having many advantages over their male counterparts. Nevertheless, the very last quote above suggests that the awareness of gender equality is emerging and growing in China.

**5.0 Discussion and Implications**

This study aimed toexplore the family dynamics and relationships in the context of female entrepreneurship that still prevents females from choosing entrepreneurship as a preferred career in China. Qualitative data collected from women entrepreneurs in China suggest that though there is considerable progress in society in terms of freedom and opportunities for females, certain gender stereotypes and societal pressure on females still exist and female entrepreneurs are still a disadvantaged gender in a male-dominated society. The research investigated various factors related to marriage, family and its support, gender stereotypes and their influence on female entrepreneurs in their decision-making process. The findings of the research indicate that certain societal expectations which are deep-rooted in traditional and cultural values of Chinese society have a negative influence on female entrepreneurs’ journey.

The study helped to find some key insights into the journey of female entrepreneurs in China and addressed the following research questions.

RQ1. What are the key relationship dynamics that influence the success of female entrepreneurs?

The marriage/relationship perception plays a key role in the career decisions of female entrepreneurs. The data suggest a strong negative influence of marriage/relationship perception in the career-making decision of female entrepreneurs. A key factor, which was explored in the study, is the family orientation of female entrepreneurs and the extent to which it influences their determination to pursue their entrepreneurial careers. The societal expectations on the female gender to take care of traditional family responsibilities are unjustifiably weighted towards them and they are torn between their responsibility towards their family and their career goals. They also lack any support from the family to balance their role as a mother and as a career woman. They also face pressure from their families to abandon their career choice to be an entrepreneur, as it is still considered risky. These unfair expectations that have been placed on female entrepreneurs create undue stress which directly affects their ability to carry out their professional duties efficiently. These observations are directly in line with existing constraints in female entrepreneurship (Jafari-Sadeghi et al, 2022b; Cruz and Basco, 2018), however, there were exceptions and it is emerged that female entrepreneurs from the younger generation were putting their career ambition and goals ahead of their marriage/personal relationship thereby challenging the traditional and cultural stereotypes and norms (Stangej and Basco 2017). This shows that socio-economic development may play an important part in the change in attitudes as well as family dynamics concerning empowerment and entrepreneurship.

RQ2. How do relationship dynamics influence the career choices of female entrepreneurs?

Family support is a key factor for an entrepreneurial journey, and it is evident from the research that female entrepreneurs coming from a business family do get their family support in terms of acquiring business knowledge and encouragement. This is a positive influence, as they are supported in acquiring the key resources that are needed to start a business. Also, there is a new trend emerging in China, which suggests that female entrepreneurs are being supported by their spouses in shouldering domestic duties and they also do provide emotional support, which is a key factor in successfully managing the business. This is in line with earlier observations that spouses can be a support system when it comes to empowering females to become entrepreneurs (Saxon and Gillin, 2003). However, Chinese society is still highly patriarchal and support from their family in managing their domestic duties is still not a norm (Cooke and Xiao, 2021). This indicates that female entrepreneurs still struggle to have work-life balance and there is still a long way to cover in achieving a gender-neutral society.

The question of gender stereotypes also provided some insights into the female strengths and female drawbacks in the entrepreneurial journey. This indicated some of the key perceptions held by society about female entrepreneurs’ capability to run a successful business (Oppedal Berge et al, 2020). They were considered inferior to their male counterparts in their ability to run businesses. It is also to be noted that most of the senior officials who are in the position of power to provide governmental support to female entrepreneurs are male and the negative attitudes of some of these leaders towards the capabilities of female entrepreneurs are not particularly helpful in accessing the resources for their business.

The study also noted that the female entrepreneurs had to face emotional and mental trauma, as, instead of attributing their success to their professional capabilities, it would be attributed to a rumoured unfair advantage accorded to them for being female, which is a pervasive and destructive phenomenon of character assassination. In literature, similar experiences were noted where female entrepreneurs have to fight this misogynistic view of society in their entrepreneurial journey and which can cause extreme stress and mental trauma (Jafari-Sadeghi et al, 2021a). This kind of negative attitude toward female entrepreneurs would discourage them is actively pursuing their dream and there is a need for change in the attitude of society, to encourage more females to choose entrepreneurship as a career.

RQ3. How do cultural and societal stereotypes affect the career choices of female entrepreneurs in China?

In China, while the statistics show an increasing trend in female entrepreneurship, our study notes that there are still embedded issues related to family dynamics that do not allow women to choose entrepreneurship as a career. However, some of the key characteristics of the female gender are acknowledged as strengths by society and they do find themselves in an advantageous position in gaining the trust of the people. Female entrepreneurs are perceived to be genuine, patient and careful with details, which are positive capabilities in running a business. Through the research sheds light on family dynamics and their influence on female entrepreneurs and their entrepreneurial journey in China, it would be presumptuous to draw a conclusion on the conditions of female entrepreneurs in China and make generalised statements, as this study is based on limited variables and participants. However, it is an important building block in understanding the journey of female entrepreneurs in China and additional research with more participants and a wide range of variables will help to widen the research scope for a better understanding of the influence of family dynamics on female entrepreneurs and their journey.

**6.0 Conclusion**

It is very much evident that female entrepreneurship at a global level is an important topic of research (Jafari-Sadeghi, et al 2021b; Xu et al., 2021). However, this visibility is often blurred at a social level, country-specific level and also at gender level. Despite women ‘smashing’ the ‘glass ceiling/s’ within and outside organisations, and being key players in family businesses, as well as setting up and owning their ventures, they have not been without challenges. Barriers remain in existence and can stem from family, society, and culture as well as the underlying constraints from a gender perspective and these all have an impact on relationships within the family. This study in a Chinese context sheds light on the current state of dynamics of female entrepreneurship in the country. China as a country has made a rapid stride in several areas and also enacted institutions that promote entrepreneurship; however, family dynamics and cultural embeddedness still play a crucial role in the decision of women to choose entrepreneurship as a career choice. This study is without its limitations, firstly the sample size examined is very small, and the study was exploratorily leading to the non-generalisability of the results. Secondly, the study focussed on female entrepreneurs in the capital regions, further studies comparing the differences in sub-sets of rural and urban populations may help us to understand the family dynamics, embeddedness and the factors leading to them. Thirdly, the study was qualitative in nature, deductive and quantitative approaches can be used to confirm the factors related to family dynamics and embeddedness and address the roles of moderating and mediating variables in the selection of entrepreneurship as a career choice for women. In future, further variables including economic factors as well as demographic variables can be explored to better understand the role of dynamics in female entrepreneurship.

*6.1 Implications*

There are a number of implications drawn from this study including different aspects of theoretical and practical implications.

Theoretical implications: This study provides a theoretical contribution in terms of placing the institution of marriage and its relational dynamics in the context of entrepreneurship in a country which enhances a ‘collective culture’ and is also evolving at a rapid rate. The influence of this on women's behaviour and on their development indeed draws out factors that are worthy of exploration in female entrepreneurship. Overall, bringing together and contributing to a knowledge-base in terms of theories of Behaviour, Social Theory of Gender, Family System Theory, Stereotype Activation Theory in the context of entrepreneurship theory,

Practical implications -Outcomes of this study will also help the family businesses to provide better informal support systems for their female successors. It is widely acknowledged that family and societal pressure on women entrepreneurs negatively influence their career growth. However, there is a need for a systematic review of the various factors related to family and societal undue expectations. This will help to have a better understanding of these factors and can help future women entrepreneurs prepare themselves to deal with these factors and navigate their entrepreneurial journey better.

The study also provides practical implications in that it focuses on the challenges including the backdrop - emotional, physical, psychological and mental. Such challenges need to be addressed in the support systems; therefore, bringing entrepreneurship support into the field of health and wellbeing for female entrepreneurs. This needs to be recognised by relevant institutions in countries as it contributes to the overall societal health and wellbeing of the country. Furthermore, another aspect of practical implications includes entrepreneurs’ peer-to-peer support (women in similar scenarios supporting each other). Here women identify themselves with other women in business and share best practices and ideas, as well as how to overcome challenges, especially family-related challenges.

Policy implications: China’s Strategy of Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation policy focuses on sustaining economic growth and creation of jobs, it would be beneficial to include women who aim for venture creation and development. Furthermore, the policy can also be targeted toward formal support systems where government and non-government organisations can provide networking and development opportunities, especially focusing on the family unit (in other words training for family members who are aiding informally or formally in business). This study would also help the policymakers to propose policies that can bring societal change at the grassroots level for female entrepreneurs. The research outcome can also help governments to create incentives for female entrepreneurs to navigate the family and societal pressure they face in their entrepreneurial journey.

*6.2 Limitations and Future Scope of the study*

Altho the study has provided insight into understanding the various factors related to family dynamics and cultural embeddedness and their influence on female entrepreneurs, there remain limitations and scope for future research; these include; using a larger sample frame as this would allow better representation of the population; further in-depth questioning individually and via focus groups around support systems within the family and the strength of these ties, as this would provide a deeper understanding not just to the levels of support but business sustainability for the female entrepreneurs. In the context of time, cross-sectional studies as in this case, are indeed good for providing an insight into the subject, however, it would be good to conduct a longitudinal study as partner and family relationships evolve over time, and this can impact female entrepreneurs in terms of decision-making as well as business growth and performance. In terms of geography, the study is limited to one geographical location, therefore conducting this research in other countries with similar demographics and having a comparative study would allow an understanding of cultural differences in family dynamics and cultural embeddedness on the journey of female entrepreneurs in a global context.

**References**

Agarwal, S., Lenka, U., Singh, K., Agrawal, V., & Agrawal, A. M. (2020). A qualitative approach towards crucial factors for sustainable development of women social entrepreneurship: Indian cases. Journal of Cleaner Production, No. 274, 123135.

Agarwal, S., & Lenka, U. (2017). Does the growth of ventures depend on competencies?: selected cases from India. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, Vol. *31 No.* 2, pp. 227-243.

Agarwal, S., & Lenka, U. (2016). An exploratory study on the development of women entrepreneurs: Indian cases. *Journal of Research in Marketing and Entrepreneurship*. Vol. 18 No. 2, pp. 232-247.

Ahl, H. (2006). Why research on women entrepreneurs needs new directions.*Entrepreneurship theory and practice*,*Vol. 30 No.* 5, pp. 595-621.

Anggadwita, G., Ayuningtias, H. G., Alamanda, D. T., & Otapiani, N. (2017). Gender-based characteristics differences: the case of family businesses in Indonesia. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, Vol. *6* No. 402.

Barlow, T. E. (1994). Theorizing woman: funii, Guojia, jiating (Chinese woman, Chinese state, Chinese family). *Body, subject and power in China*, pp. 253-289.

Berger, P., & Kellner, H. (1964). Marriage and the construction of reality: An exercise in the microsociology of knowledge. *Diogenes*, Vol. *12* No. 46, pp. 1-24.

Chen, F. M., & Li, T. S. (2007). Marital enqing: An examination of its relationship to spousal contributions, sacrifices, and family stress in Chinese marriages. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, Vol. *147, No.* 4, pp.393-412.

Chen, X. (2012). *Social protest and contentious authoritarianism in China*. Cambridge University Press.

Chen, Z. X., & Francesco, A. M. (2000). Employee demography, organizational commitment, and turnover intentions in China: do cultural differences matter?. *Human Relations*, Vol. *53 No.* 6, pp. 869-887.

Cooke, F. L., & Xiao, M. (2021). Women entrepreneurship in China: Where are we now and where are we heading. *Human Resource Development International*, Vol. *24 No.* 1, pp. 104-121.

Cruz, A. D., & Basco, R. (2018). Family perspective on entrepreneurship. In *The Palgrave handbook of multidisciplinary perspectives on entrepreneurship* (pp. 147-175). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham

Curran, M. A., Utley, E. A., & Muraco, J. A. (2010). An exploratory study of the meaning of marriage for African Americans. *Marriage & Family Review*, Vol. *46* No. 5, pp.346-365.

De Bruin, A., Brush, C. G., & Welter, F. (2006). Introduction to the special issue: Towards building cumulative knowledge on women's entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and practice*, Vol. *30* No. 5, pp. 585-593.

Fine, M. (2007). The social division of care. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. *42 No.* 2, pp. 137-149.

Gaetano, A. M. (2010). *Single women in urban China and the" Unmarried crisis": gender resilience and gender transformation* (Vol. 31). Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies, Lund University.

Gaetano, A. (2014). “Leftover women”: Postponing marriage and renegotiating womanhood in urban China. *Journal of Research in Gender Studies*, Vol. *4, No.* 2, pp. 124-149.

GEM (2015, October), *GEM 2015 Global Report,* Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Consortium. [GEM Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (gemconsortium.org)](https://www2.gemconsortium.org/report/gem-2015-2016-global-report)

Goldman Sachs Report (2019, October), *2019 Annual report,* Goldman Sachs. <https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/current/annual-reports/2019-annual-report/>

Gupta, V. K., & Turban, D. B. (2012). Evaluation of new business ideas: do gender stereotypes play a role?. *Journal of Managerial Issues*, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 140-156.

Gupta, V. K., Turban, D. B., Wasti, S. A., & Sikdar, A. (2009). The role of gender stereotypes in perceptions of entrepreneurs and intentions to become an entrepreneur. *Entrepreneurship theory and practice*, Vol. *33 No.* 2, pp. 397-417.

Hansson, L. (2006). Towards the definition of the family? *Vol. 1: Structures & Forms*, No. 5.

Hagqvist, E., & Bernhard-Oettel, C. (2018). Gender perspectives on self-employment focusing on work-life balance and working conditions.

He, C., Lu, J., & Qian, H. (2019). Entrepreneurship in China. *Small Business Economics*, Vol. *52 No.* 3, pp. 563-572.

Hosseinzadeh, M., Samadi Foroushani, M., Sadraei, R. (2022) Dynamic Performance Development of Entrepreneurial Ecosystem in the Agricultural Sector. British Food Journal. Vol. 124 No. 7, pp. 2361-2395. https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-08-2021-0909

Hu, M., Su, Y., & Ye, W. (2019). Promoting or inhibiting: The role of housing price in entrepreneurship. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, Vol. *148*, 119732.

Hurley, A. E. (1999). Incorporating feminist theories into sociological theories of entrepreneurship. *Women in management review*. Vol. 14 No. 2, pp. 54-62.

Jafari-Sadeghi, V., Sukumar, A., Dana, L-P., & Anderson, R. (2022a). International Entrepreneurship From Behavioural Perspectives, *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research*, Vol. 28 No. 3. Pp. 569-576. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-04-2022-998

Jafari-Sadeghi, V., Sukumar, A., & Lockyer, J. (2022b). Entrepreneurial practices in agri-food industry: Advancing the research agenda, *British Food Journal*, Vol. 124 No. 7. Pp. 1977-1983. https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-07-2022-036

Jafari-Sadeghi, V., Garcia-Perez, A., Candelo, E., & Couturier, J. (2021a). Exploring the impact of digital transformation on value creation through technology entrepreneurship: Role of technology readiness, exploration and exploitation. *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 124 No. 2021, pp. 100-111. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.11.020

Jafari-Sadeghi, V., Sukumar, A., Pagán-Castaño, E., & Dana, L. P. (2021b). What drives women towards domestic vs international business venturing? An empirical analysis in emerging markets. *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. *134*, pp. 647-660.

Jafari-Sadeghi, V. (2021). Internationalisation, Risk-Taking, and Export Compliance: A Comparative Study Between Economically Advanced and Developing Country. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, Vol. 43 No. 3, pp. 384–408. https://doi.org/10.1504/ijesb.2021.10039076

Jafari-Sadeghi, V. (2020). The motivational factors of business venturing: Opportunity versus necessity? A gendered perspective on European countries. Journal of Business Research. Vol. 113 No. May 2020, pp. 279-289. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.09.058

Jaskiewicz, P., Block, J., Wagner, D., Carney, M., & Hansen, C. (2021). How do cross-country differences in institutional trust and trust in family explain the mixed performance effects of family management? A meta-analysis. *Journal of World Business*, Vol. *56 No.* 5, 101196.

Jennings, J. E., Breitkreuz, R. S., & James, A. E. (2014). Theories from family science: A review and roadmap for family business research. *The SAGE handbook of family business*, pp. 25-46.

Kim, J., Tang, L. R., & Wang, X. (2020). The uniqueness of entrepreneurship in the sharing accommodation sector: Developing a scale of entrepreneurial capital. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. *84* No. 102321.

Koerner, A. F., & Fitzpatrick, M. A. (2006). Family communication patterns theory: A social cognitive approach. *Engaging theories in family communication: Multiple perspectives*, pp. 50-65.

Langowitz, N., & Minniti, M. (2007). The entrepreneurial propensity of women. *Entrepreneurship theory and practice*, Vol. *31 No.* 3, pp. 341-364.

Lenka, U., & Agarwal, S. (2017). Role of women entrepreneurs and NGOs in promoting entrepreneurship: case studies from Uttarakhand, India. *Journal of Asia Business Studies*. Vol. 11 No. 4, pp. 451-465.

Liu, J., & Zhao, X. (2019, June). Is There a Gap on Female Entrepreneurship Research in China and Worldwide?. In *5th International Conference on Economics, Business, Finance and Management, Shenzhen, China*. pp. 6-8.

Liñán, F., Jaén, I., & Martín, D. (2020). Does entrepreneurship fit her? Women entrepreneurs, gender-role orientation, and entrepreneurial culture. *Small Business Economics*, Vol. 58, pp. 1051–1071.

MacLean, S., Geddes, F., Kelly, M., & Della, P. (2019). Video reflection in discharge communication skills training with simulated patients: a qualitative study of nursing students' perceptions. *Clinical Simulation in Nursing*, Vol. *28*, pp. 15-24.

Mensah, E. K., Asamoah, L. A., & Jafari-Sadeghi, V. (2021). Entrepreneurial opportunity decisions under uncertainty: Recognizing the complementing role of personality traits and cognitive skills. *Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management, and Innovation*, Vol. 17 No. 1, pp. 25-55. https://doi.org/10.7341/20211711

Miller, L., & Budd, J. (1999). The development of occupational sex‐role stereotypes, occupational preferences and academic subject preferences in children at ages 8, 12 and 16. *Educational psychology*, Vol. *19 No.* 1, pp. 17-35.

Nasir, Z. A., Jaafar, R. E., Adnan, A. H. M., Mohtar, N. M., & Tambi, A. M. A. (2016). The Entrepreneurs’ Resilience Level: the role of gender and education level. In *Proceeding of the International Conference on Information Science, Technology, Management, Humanities & Business, Penang, Malaysia: ITMAHuB*.

National Bureau of Statistics (2019) Accessed June 2021, <http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/>

Noguera, M., Alvarez, C., Merigo, J. M., & Urbano, D. (2015). Determinants of female entrepreneurship in Spain: an institutional approach. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory*, Vol. *21 No.* 4, pp.341-355.

Oppedal Berge, L. I., & Garcia Pires, A. J. (2020). Gender, formality, and entrepreneurial success. *Small Business Economics*, Vol. *55* No. 4, pp. 881-900.

Pandya, K., Sukumar, A., Jafari-Sadeghi, V., & Tomlins, R. (2021). An Empirical study on the relationship among IT capabilities, business process and firm’s performance. International Journal of Technology Transfer and Commercialisation, Vol. 18 No. 4. Pp. 347-367. https://doi.org/10.1504/IJTTC.2021.120199

Ramadani, V., Gërguri-Rashiti, S., & Fayolle, A. (Eds.). (2015). *Female entrepreneurship in transition economies: Trends and challenges*. Palgrave Macmillan

Reynolds, P. D., Bygrave, W. D., Autio, E., & Arenius, P. (2004). *GEM 2003 global report*. Babson Park, MA: Babson College.

Rezaei, M., Giovando, G., M., Rezaei, Sh., Sadraei, R. (2022) What are the fundamental knowledge-sharing drivers in small family businesses in the restaurant and fast-food industry? British Food Journal. Vol. 124 No. 7, pp. 2149-2178. https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-08-2021-0948

Sadraei, R., Sadeghi, V. J., & Sadraei, M. (2018). Biotechnology revolution from academic entrepreneurship to industrial: chemo-entrepreneurship. Biometrics & Biostatistics International Journal, Vol. 7 No. 6, pp. 546–550. https://doi.org/10.15406/bbij.2018.07.00257

Saraf, P., Rahman, T., Jimenez Gallardo, M. A., Jamison, J. C., & Lor, C. (2018). Improving mental well-being and productivity of small-medium entrepreneurs in fragile, conflict and violence affected areas: can cognitive behavioral therapy trainings help?. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, (8489).

Saxon, R., & Gillin, M. (2003). *Female entrepreneurship in Australia* (Doctoral dissertation, Swinburne University of Technology).

Seaman, C. B. (2008). Qualitative methods. In *Guide to advanced empirical software engineering* (pp. 35-62). Springer, London.

Singh, R., Chandrashekar, D., Hillemane, B. S. M., Sukumar, A., & Jafari-Sadeghi, V. (2022). Network cooperation and economic performance of SMEs: Direct and mediating impacts of innovation and internationalisation. *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. *148*, No. 116-130.

Smith, R., & Smith, L. (2018). Qualitative methods. In *Research methods in human rights* (pp. 70-93). Routledge.

Stangej, O., & Basco, R. (2017). The entrepreneurial role of families in transitional economies: The case of Lithuania. In *Entrepreneurship in transition economies* (pp. 345-365). Springer, Cham.

Sukumar, A., Jafari-Sadeghi, V., & Xu, Z. (2021). The influences of social media on Chinese start-up stage entrepreneurship. *World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*, Vol. 17 No. 5, pp. 559–578. https://doi.org/10.1504/wremsd.2021.10040052

Tomlins, R., Sukumar, A., Malynka, O., & Bartkiv, N. Barriers to Entrepreneurial Internationalisation for Ukrainian Creative and Cultural Industries (CCI). *Empirical International Entrepreneurship: A Handbook of Methods, Approaches, and Applications*, pp. 217-231.

Textor (2021), *Early state entrepreneur share in China 2019, by gender,* Statista, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/883814/china-early-stage-entrepreneur-population-share-by-gender/>

Verheul, I. (2005). *Is there a (fe) male approach? Understanding gender differences in entrepreneurship*.

Von Schlippe, A., Schneewind, K. A., & Schneewind, K. (2014). Theories from family psychology and family therapy. *SAGE handbook of family business*, pp. 47-65.

Westhead, P., Wright, M., & Ucbasaran, D. (2001). The internationalization of new and small firms: A resource-based view. *Journal of business venturing*, Vol. *16* No. 4, pp. 333-358.

Wheeler, S. C., & Petty, R. E. (2001). The effects of stereotype activation on behavior: a review of possible mechanisms. *Psychological bulletin*, Vol. *127* No. 6, pp. 797-819.

Xinhua, W. (2019). A comparative study on talent training models of international economy and trade majors in local undergraduate universities [J]. *Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Monthly*, Vol. *32 No.* 11, pp. 132-134.

Xu, Z., Sukumar, A., Jafari-Sadeghi, V., Li, F., & Tomlins, R. (2021). Local-global design: Entrepreneurial ecosystem approach for the digital gaming industry. International Journal of Technology Transfer and Commercialisation, Vol. 18 No. 4, pp. 418-438. https://doi.org/10.1504/IJTTC.2021.120204

Yadav, V., & Unni, J. (2016). Women entrepreneurship: research review and future directions. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, Vol. *6 No.* 1, pp. 1-18.

Zhu, L., Kara, O., & Zhu, X. (2018). A comparative study of women entrepreneurship in transitional economies: The case of China and Vietnam. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*, Vol. 11 No. 1, pp. 66-80.

**Appendix:**

Interview questionnaire:

1. When did you decide to become an entrepreneur and what are the influencing factors?
2. How important is marriage for you and ‘Do you think that marriage is a second birth for women’ in China?
3. How does your marriage influence your career decisions?
4. Does your career take priority over your marriage at any stage? What are the reasons for choosing one over another?
5. How do family members influence your career? Are there positive and negative influences?
6. How do your household responsibilities affect your career? Does your husband or any other family members share the household responsibilities?
7. Does your family motivate you to pursue your career and excel in it?
8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a female entrepreneur?
9. Do your society/ friends support your entrepreneurial journey? Do they influence your entrepreneurial journey positively or negatively?
10. Are you aware of any government policies and programmes that provide support to female entrepreneurs? If so, to what extent they have helped you in your entrepreneurial journey?

Gender Stereotyping

Marriage and Family

Female Entrepreneurship

Empowerment

Culture

Socio-Economic Development

**Figure 1.** A framework of Family dynamics toward entrepreneurship

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1. Profile of respondents** | | | |
| **Respondent No** | **Age and background** | **Firm characteristics** | **Interview length** |
| R1 | 26, educated up to degree level, Owner | Private firm- specializing in wedding planning | 40 min |
| R2 | 28, law major, owns 50% share in the business | Private firm-café bar | 50 min |
| R3 | 51, early childhood education | Private firm-Operates a Kinder Garden/Playschool for small children | 40 min |
| R4 | 24, university | Private firm- Art Studio | 45 min |
| R5 | 27, school, proprietor | Private firm- Retail shop | 40 min |
| R6 | 28, university | Private firm-Restaurant | 40 min |
| R7 | 34, the secondary school | Private firm- Plumbing | 45 min |
| R8 | 30, technical education | Private firm- Electronics services | 50 min |
| R9 | 36, university | Private firm- Runs a dance school | 30 min |
| R10 | 22, the secondary school | Private firm- Runs a gymnastics studio | 35 min |
| R11 | 36, the primary school | Private firm- Online shop | 40 min |
| R12 | 21, university | Private firm- Jewellery designer | 45 min |
| R13 | 55, the secondary school | Private firm- Successful beautician | 50 min |
| R14 | 35, university | Private firm- convenience shop | 40 min |
| R15 | 43, university | Private firm- online seller | 50 min |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2: Data, categories and aggregate themes** | | |
| **Illustrative first order quotations** | **Second-order**  **categories** | **Aggregate**  **themes** |
| * (I agree) ... it depends on how wealthy your husband's family is and if he treats you well or not ... whether your husband will be helpful for your future career or for your own family (before marriage). * I think it is correct to say that ... We normally get married in our 20s and live in a new home with our husband. If the husband is not treating the wife well ... it will be very frustrating for the wife. | Marriage as  Second Birth | Marriage/  Relationship  Perception |
| * I think single women are facing a lot of pressure ... I believe a career is the foundation of marriage. I don’t want to give up my career for marriage. The best scenario would be that my future husband will understand my career choice and support me. | Marriage  vs Career |
| * I am ... in a stable relationship. My boyfriend is working as a designer in another studio ... I see no conflict between marriage and career. My boyfriend and I both love designing, we are happy together. I think I will definitely work after getting married ... | Relationship  vs Career |
| * I feel a lot of pressure on me, like pregnancy and keeping the family harmonious. Starting a business is already hard enough but there are other difficulties. * When I get married, I may think that getting a stable job is better. Then I wouldn’t be running my own business. * I do all the housework at home before my kids went to university, I also took care of their lives and studies etc., which was very busy but worth it as long as they (the kids) were doing well. | Family  Pressure | Family Orientation |
| * When my kids went to University, I was at home and felt bad and lost my life purpose. My husband then suggested that I go and help with his business and he supports me. He can also give me advice when I have problems. * My mom is very open-minded ... she can give me advice. I will also talk to my grandfather on my mother’s side or my auntie, as he was a headmaster before, and she is a teacher. Both of them can give me guidance. | Family  Support |
| * The disadvantage is that we have more pressure in balancing life and work. * It is very difficult for females to get a job in China. Influenced by feudalism, females’ status is still low in China. Female employees also have very high mobility due to marriage and pregnancy; this would affect their work. | Female Drawbacks | Gender Stereotype |
| * Female entrepreneurs are good at communicating with clients and dealing with customer complaints. * We are very good at details, we have patience, prudence, and clear minds. When we negotiate with male clients, it is less awkward. | Female Strengths |
| * As long as you are willing to do it, you can always get a job. There are no limitations on females anymore. * I think as long as the woman is willing to work hard, it is not difficult to get a job in China. | Female  Neutral |