



Tourism and Entrepreneurship: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the possible relationship between tourism and entrepreneurship. This paper, therefore, tried to investigate the research articles which were published in the journals indexed by SSCI, SCI and SCI-E between 1994 and 2018. Bibliometric methods were employed in the analysis of the articles. After analysing the available articles chosen in line with the criterion set for this study, the authors obtained 142 articles concerning tourism and entrepreneurship. The results of this study reveal that the articles compassing tourism and entrepreneurship are grouped under three themes; a) small and medium tourism enterprises; b) types of entrepreneurship and c) the studies about entrepreneurship in tourism industry. The investigated articles were found to focus on different large scale topics in terms of quantity and quality. It was also found in the study that knowledge production of tourism and entrepreneurship has increased since the 2010s. This study is expected to contribute to the relevant literature by offering a wider perspective regarding the field of tourism and entrepreneurship in terms of the number of the studies, journals where articles were published, the countries where the researches were conducted, research methods and themes.

1. Introduction

The concept of entrepreneurship derived from the French word "entreprendre" which means "undertake" (Carton, Hofer and Meeks, 1998). Entrepreneurship is efficiently used by different disciplines such as economics, sociology, finance, history, psychology and anthropology, each of which works in its own terms and uses the relevant concept (Low and MacMillan, 1988). Shane and Venkataraman (2000) define entrepreneurship as the use of opportunities for the discovery, evaluation and promotion of goods and services provided, forms of organization, markets, processes and raw materials that were not available before.

Previous literature shows that there are various approaches to entrepreneurship, and these approaches share a common legacy and language but point at different directions in the functions of entrepreneurs (Nooteboom, 1993). Parker (2004) grouped these views on entrepreneurship in a chronological order. Initially, entrepreneurship comes up with arbitrage and uncertainty. Using the concept of entrepreneurship for the first time in 1755, Richard Cantillon in 1755, put entrepreneurship term to use by gathering landowners, entrepreneurs and employees among three different classes (Hébert and Link, 1989). During the following period, while Kirzner emphasized entrepreneurs as arbitrators; Knight emphasized that entrepreneurs should face uncertainty (Parker, 2004). By the 18th century, the French economist J. B. Say emphasized that entrepreneurs were at the centre of the economic system as they manage the factors of production and making a profit and identified entrepreneurs with a key role in shifting economic resources into high-efficiency areas (Dees, 1998; Drucker, 2002: 21).

In the 20th century, Joseph Schumpeter mentioned that entrepreneurship requires innovation and that entrepreneurs are responsible for doing new things or doing things in a new way. After that, Leibenstein has raised the issue of defining characteristics of entrepreneurs by mentioning that entrepreneurs have fulfilled changes with their abilities such as leadership, motivation, solving crises and taking risks (Parker, 2004). As the last of the views on entrepreneurship, McClelland touched on personal and psychological characteristics, emphasizing that individuals exhibit some behaviours depending on their needs such as establishing close relationships, obtaining power and achieving success (Iraz, 2010).

As a result of the spread of the globalization worldwide, the formation of a competitive environment has increased the importance and function of entrepreneurship in different fields (Küçükaltan, 2009); especially after the 1980s, the revival of small enterprises and the revival of entrepreneurship has attracted attention (Wennekers and Thurik, 1999).

Entrepreneurship, which has a characteristic in practice, plays an important role in the analysis and solution of both macro and micro problems (Baumol, 1968). Entrepreneurship also has a very important place in many sectors as it has contributed to economic stability, growth and prosperity (Özdevecioğlu and Karaca, 2015); to the creation of macroeconomic parameters that are important in national economies such as national income and employment (Küçükaltan, 2009) and to personal development and solution of social problems (Ball, 2005). Entrepreneurship has an increasing importance in the tourism sector as in all other sectors (Çalkın and Işık, 2017). The tourism sector is highly dependent on entrepreneurship because its survival is closely linked to entrepreneurial activities and sustainability (Crnogaj, Rebernik, Hojnik and Omerzel Gomezelj, 2014). The ongoing research for responsible and sustainable practices in the tourism sector opens out alternative approaches contributing to the development of tourism; local communities' prioritization for innovative tourism entrepreneurship and development strategies (Aquino, Lück and Schanzel, 2018).

While the attention to entrepreneurship as a new topic in the tourism industry is rising, the relevant literature still remains limited. The main scope of this study is to review the tourism and entrepreneurship researches in the literature, to explore the main aspects of the studies and to assess the current state of the available studies.

Because the entrepreneurship as a theme has variations, the number of studies on these themes remain limited and this consequently blocks the production of the necessary knowledge (Solvoll, Alsos and Bulanova, 2015). This study not only reviews the literature but also aims to explore the emerging entrepreneurship themes within the tourism context. By revealing the remaining concepts and themes and by offering suggestions for uncommon themes, the study intends to give a clue for potential researchers and promote them to get the highlights of into consideration in their future researches. To gain a deeper insight into the related, relevant literature

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would definitely provide a guideline for future researches. The results of this study summarize what has been done so far and what needs to be done in the research fields of tourism and entrepreneurship.

In the study, the themes covered were found to have mainly been embedded in small and medium enterprises in tourism industry; types of entrepreneurship and the studies about entrepreneurship in tourism industry such as entrepreneurial behavior, entrepreneurship in sustainable tourism, economic aspects of entrepreneurship in tourism industry, entrepreneurship education in tourism etc. The results of the bibliometric analysis have been collated based on year, the country where the research was conducted, the method, theme, the journal and the index of the publishing journal.

Solvoll et al., (2015) emphasize that the literature directing entrepreneurship in tourism sector remains dispersed although the existing literature underlines the important role of entrepreneurship in creating value in the tourism sector. In this context, based on the literature reviews three basic studies appear on tourism and entrepreneurship. The first bibliometric analysis in the literature on tourism and entrepreneurship was conducted by Li (2008). The other studies in the literature were the studies of Solvoll et al. (2015) and Fu, Okumus Wu and Köseoglu (2019). Detailed information is provided under the section of the literature review.

Despite the growing amount of published research on tourism and entrepreneurship, little is known and has been done about the bibliometric process employed in these studies. Since the pioneering study by Li (2008), there have been only two different researches focusing on tourism and entrepreneurship. Thus this study aims to fill the gap in the relevant literature by focusing on the concepts of tourism and entrepreneurship and reviewing Web of Science database. Journals with SSCI, SCI, SCIE and A&HCI indexes were investigated for this purpose. The main differences of this study are laid out in three processes; a) the methodological approach which included the database, b) the studies which have been conducted between 1994 to 2018 and all of the countries where the studies were conducted or locations were counted in, c) the theoretical basis.

This study is a compilation of the studies covering tourism and entrepreneurship. It offers a summary including the number of studies, the countries where such studies were commonly conducted, the research methods, journals commonly publishing the articles, number of the studies per index and total index. This study has six parts consecutively; introduction,

2. Literature regarding tourism and entrepreneurship

Tourism is one of the world's most rapidly growing sector and it leads to a lot of economic effects. Both developed and developing countries try to increase their income via tourism for their economic growth (Hye and Khan, 2012; Kreishan, 2010; Lee and Chang, 2008). There are certainly some ways for countries to achieve this. But one of the most important of them is closely related to the concept of entrepreneurship.

Ateljevic and Li (2009) emphasize that the concept of tourism entrepreneurship is not well understood even though tourism seems to be an attractive sector for investors and entrepreneurs. The hospitality and tourism sector has been an efficient area for entrepreneurial attempts (e.g. Thomas Cook's tour packages, Ray Kroc's McDonald's, Walt Disney's theme parks, J. W. Marriott and Conrad Hilton's hotels). It is certain that tourism and hospitality have a strong need for innovation and enterprises need to respond to the increasing and changing tourism demand in an innovative manner. This also explains the necessity and importance of entrepreneurship in tourism (Crnogaj et al., 2014). Entrepreneurship in tourism has increasingly been described as a strategy for economic development in underdeveloped regions (Jóhannesson and Huijbens, 2010), and several countries support new business start-ups within tourism, particularly in underdeveloped areas (Solvoll et al., 2015).

Examples of entrepreneurship that emerged as small-sized family companies and SMEs in the past, such as rural tourism (Beeton, 2002) agri-tourism (McGehee and Kim, 2004), homestay (Zamani-Farahani, 2011) and social entrepreneurship, have been continuing their existence in different genres. Sociological studies such as gender, age and education are also included in the entrepreneurship literature and this leads to the awareness regarding entrepreneurship education (Pirnar, 2015).

Changing tourists' lifestyles and their holiday patterns (Crnogaj et al.,

2014) requires diversification of tourism products and services in order to meet the needs of new types of tourists in the sector (Lordkipanidze, Brezet and Backman, 2005). Thus, the continuous change in tourist motivations and preferences, the ongoing development in tourism trends, the increase in the demand for new tourism products and services, the increases in the number of new tourists and the increase in the severe industrial competition make the issue of tourism entrepreneurship a survival necessity for tourism and hospitality companies (Pirnar, 2015). Hospitality and Tourism (H & T) entrepreneurship focused on e-entrepreneurship (Oumlil and Juiz, 2018), ICT (Gössling and Hall, 2018) sustainable or green tourism with emerging technologies and innovations.

In the initial review of literature between 1986 and 2006, in Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly (CHRAQ), International Journal of Hospitality Management (IJHM), International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management (IJCHM), Annals of Tourism Research (ATR), and Tourism Management (TM) journals, the articles related to tourism and entrepreneurship are classified according to the number, type and topic of the researches. Li (2008) states that the theoretical studies on tourism entrepreneurship remain limited as found out in the literature review. Li (2008) also states that the theoretical foundations of the studies are poor, many of them suffer from poor methodological designs, poor data quality and methodological complexity.

Solvoll et al. (2015) discusses how the literature on tourism entrepreneurship is related to the mainstream entrepreneurship literature in terms of research questions, theoretical perspectives and the research methods in the articles published between 2000 and 2012. The articles on tourism entrepreneurship are examined under three categories (as part of another phenomenon, divergent approach and convergent approach) according to their relationship with the main literature on entrepreneurship by taking the advantage of Hjalager (2010) and Alsos, Eide and Madsen (2014)'s perspective. Solvoll et al. (2015) detects that the studies were mostly published in tourism journals despite the increase in the number of articles published in recent years. One of the main reasons is that the issues investigated were not accepted as an area of interest other than tourism. Other result drive out the increase in the number of studies in the field of tourism entrepreneurship the strength of theoretical infrastructures and the improvement of methodological designs.

Fu et al. (2019) reviews 108 SSCI publications published in three main databases in the last 22 years (1995-2016) which are ought to have contributions to the development of entrepreneurship in the field of H & T. Research results show that the research topics on entrepreneurship in H & T have been expanding from the developed countries to the developing countries. The research in the field of H & T starts at the meso level (firms) and gradually develops towards the micro level (individual entrepreneurs) and macro level (environment).

3. Methodology

Bibliometric analysis is a process of evaluating academic knowledge using some statistical analyses (Ruhanen, Weiler, Moyle and McLennan, 2015). This process is based on some parameters like the number of articles, journals, countries and authors. The basic idea behind the bibliometric studies is to gather and evaluate the quality and quantity of the available academic knowledge. Therefore, it is possible to see what has been done and what could be done. In other words, bibliometric studies reveal some key factors of academic knowledge production in a research field over time and give ideas about academic knowledge creation (Van Raan, 2005).

Although bibliometric studies in tourism field significantly have increased since 2008, there was also some studies using bibliometric analysis method prior to this period (Koseoglu, Rahimi, Okumus and Liu, 2016). For example, there were discipline-based studies such as sustainable tourism (Ruhanen et al., 2015), host perceptions (Sharpley, 2014), tourism planning and policy (Dredge and Jamal, 2015). There were also some studies carried out with multidisciplinary perspectives on tourism field such as tourism and its economic impact (Comerio and Strozzi, 2018) and tourism and marketing (Mulet-Forteza, Martorell-Cunill, Merigó, Genovart-Balaguer and Mauleon-Mendez, 2018). As previously mentioned, Li (2008), Solvoll et al. (2015) and Fu et al. (2019) reviewed the studies in the field of tourism and entrepreneurship from different perspectives.

The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the general state of tourism and the studies on entrepreneurship that has been conducted between 1994 and 2018. Thus the sample data is based on a 24-years period. The reason starting by 1994 as the cutting edge is that the first studies in the Web of Science database available for authors were first published in 1994. The sub-purposes of this study are two-fold: 1) to investigate the quantity of the studies according to the number of studies, location, publishing journal, research methodology 2) to create a framework of the themes and reveal a theoretical relationship.

To analyze the obtained data, the following steps were applied. In the first section, two authors searched the WoS (Web of Science) database between January and February 2019. The authors looked for the keywords of "tourism" and "entrepreneurship", "entrepreneurship in tourism" in the titles of the researches. To ensure that all studies were gathered, they also searched for the terms "entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship". Only the research articles were included in this search. In the second step, four authors reviewed the articles' abstracts to ensure that all studies were relevant to the field of tourism and entrepreneurship. Some articles were found to have lacked the keywords looked for in their titles while some of them could be about tourism and entrepreneurship. The search was conducted by topic, and authors wanted to find out only the relevant articles. Therefore, the abstracts, literature sections and the findings of the articles were read, and finally, all studies were entered in the Excel by the four authors with the parameters, such as author'/authors' name(s), title of the article, publication date, location, research method, results, theme, journal title and index. As a number of studies were available in Web of Science database, the repeating studies were identified in the main table. The finalised data set included 142 research articles which focused on tourism and entrepreneurship. All statistical analyses were made in Excel program calculating their frequencies. The aim of the later step was to clarify the number of researches according to the number of studies, the countries where studies were commonly conducted, the research methods, journals commonly publishing the articles. In the last step, the most studied themes were created.

4. Results and Discussion

As seen in Figure 1, the number of studies per year began to increase from the year of 2010. After 2007, the upward trend continued with binary numbers and with the year, 2010 the increase gained momentum, the number of studies published was found to be more than five per year. After 2016, the number of studies has reached 10 or more. As the research period of this study ended in November 2018, the studies which were published in 2019, were not included.

Distribution of the studies by years reveals that the number of tourism and entrepreneurship studies have significantly increased especially in recent years. This result could be related to the fact that the number of academic studies in the field is also increasing.

Study Number per Year

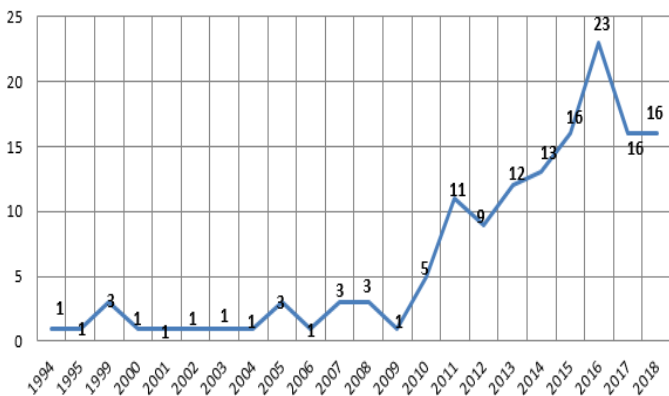


Fig. 1.Number of Studies Per Year

Commonly Applied Countries

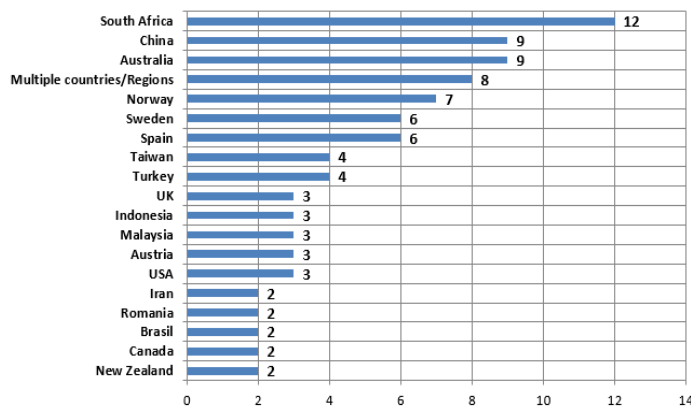


Figure 2. The Countries Where Studies were Commonly Conducted

Figure 2 covers the countries where the researches were most commonly conducted. In this bibliometric analysis, the total of 142 studies were examined in terms of where they were conducted and the research areas. After examining the 8 studies, which were conceptual studies or the area/country information was not given in the study, totally 134 studies were examined in detail. South Africa, China and Australia were found to be the popular research areas in the examined studies. On the other hand the figure shows that the least studies countries are New Zealand, Canada, Brasil, Romania and Iran.

Methods

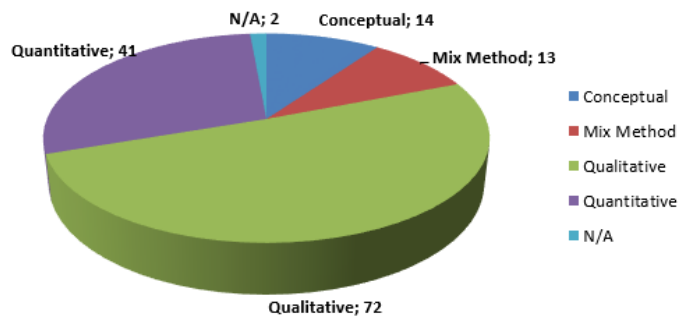


Figure 3.Research Methods

In Figure 3, the results of the analysis of the methodological approaches of academic studies are provided. The qualitative studies were found to be 72 and the quantitative studies were found to be 41. In the rest of the examined studies, mixed method and conceptual method were found to have been preferred.

Journal	Number of Studies
Tourism Management Perspectives	3
Journal of Sustainable Tourism	5
Sustainability	4
Tourism Geographies	4
Current Issues in Tourism	5
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	5
Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism	7
Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research	9
Annals of Tourism Reserarch	14
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	15
Tourism Management	19

Figure 4. Journals Commonly Published in

In the bibliometric analysis, 142 studies were obtained in the field of tourism and entrepreneurship and indexed in WOS database. These studies were found to have been published in 52 different journals. Figure 4 summarizes the journals that the studies were most commonly published. Tourism Management was found to be the most publishing journal. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality, Annals of Tourism Research and Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research were found to be the other leading journals.

Another important finding of the study was about the themes of articles. After analyzing 142 studies, the authors of this study divided the obtained themes under groups. Although it was difficult to analyze the themes according to the number of the article, as the articles were commonly placed in multiple themes, the authors preferred to group the most studied and repeating themes. According to this, the most studied theme was small and medium tourism enterprises. Articles were found to generally focus on the following themes as; a) small and medium sized enterprises in tourism; b) types of entrepreneurship such as tourism/social/lifestyle/cultural/agri-tourism entrepreneurship etc. c) the studies about entrepreneurship in tourism industry such as entrepreneurial behaviour, entrepreneurship in sustainable tourism, entrepreneurship and economic geography, entrepreneurship education in tourism etc.

5. Conclusions

Bibliometric studies can provide helpful and timely information for researchers and managers. Therefore, scholars, managers, government officials and consultants in the tourism field can benefit from the outcomes of such bibliometric studies (Koseoglu et al., 2016). This review has particularly focused on the relationship between tourism and entrepreneurship in the related literature. Solvoll et al. (2015) found that the studies were mostly published in tourism journals despite the increase in the number of articles published in recent years. As one reason for this situation, the fact that the issues investigated were not accepted as an area of interest other than tourism could be given here. One of the results of the research is the increase in the number of the studies in the field of tourism entrepreneurship which has been developing rapidly, and in some studies, the theoretical infrastructures were founded on a more powerful base and the methodological designs were improved.

In addition, it was emphasized that although many studies adopted a practical approach to responding to the questions faced by tourism entrepreneurs and organizations seeking to improve the tourism sector, a synthesized and practical knowledge for researchers and policymakers have lacked despite the increasing number of the studies examining entrepreneurship in the tourism sector.

In addition to being the mostly interregional comparison, it is evident that researches have been conducted widely in the developed countries such as China, Australia, Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden) and also in the developing countries like South Africa, Malaysia. Tourism Management is the most published journal.

Ireland, Reutzell and Webb (2005) found that the use of the qualitative method was increasing among researchers in the field of entrepreneurship.

Li (2008) suggested that future scholars might combine qualitative methods with quantitative ones, which is hoped to provide particularly rich and robust inquiries in the research in the field of entrepreneurship. Although the number of studies using mixed method increased, more than half of the studies conducted until the end of 2018 were found to be qualitative. In future studies, different methods can be used. The least used method was found to be in the conceptual studies. It is certain that the systematic progress of scientific knowledge depends on the existence and theoretical coherence of empirical research (Koppl, 2007). However, conceptual studies help to develop the quality of the investigated discipline or science (Adom, Hussein and Agyem, 2018). Therefore, further studies are suggested to focus on the concepts or theories of tourism and entrepreneurship, so they can be the focus points for empirical researches.

Entrepreneurship research is pursued within the established disciplines like economics, psychology, sociology and management (Landstrom, 2005). The array of dependent variables that entrepreneurship researches use may reflect that the field lacked a unifying theory or the complexity associated with entrepreneurship as an area of management scholarship (Ireland et al., 2005). Entrepreneurship in tourism studies which initially emerged in the rural tourism areas and contributed to the economy tend to leave their place to the entrepreneurship studies which are considered to be a part of sustainable tourism, SMEs and niche tourism. There is a wide range of literature on entrepreneurship in tourism, particularly in the context of sustainable tourism, including sustainable community development and social entrepreneurship (Aquino et al., 2018), women entrepreneurs (Chipfuva, Nzonzo and Muchenje, 2012) and SMEs (Grant and Perren, 2002; Hallak, Brown and Lindsay, 2013). Initially, the studies on tourism and entrepreneurship mostly focus on the concept of entrepreneurship and its related theories. Tourism appears to be a study field among these studies for researchers. Tourism-based studies are mostly regarded with tourism types.

This study was designed to show the deficiencies of the available literature for future studies, to determine its direction and to reveal some efficient alternatives. It is expected to have an important contribution to the identification of the strengths of the studies and to improve its weaknesses for better. However, entrepreneurship and tourism issues have great potential to be combined with other disciplines.

6. Research gaps and an agenda for future research

As entrepreneurship has attracted greater attention in most countries especially through SMEs in the tourism sector, it is a trending topic in academic studies as well as the field of tourism research. With this regard, an updated review of the available international literature could tell a lot about the current state of the studies on tourism entrepreneurship. With this research, authors aimed to reveal the relationship between tourism and entrepreneurship examining the studies published in the high ranking journals in the field. For this purpose, the Web of Science databases were browsed to reach the related and targeted studies. Although the study covered one large databases, the other databases such as JSTOR, Emerald and Scopus could be explored to reach more studies on tourism and entrepreneurship topic. The search criteria set in the selection of the relevant studies were to the keywords of "tourism" and "entrepreneurship" in the titles, keywords, abstract of the available studies. Although the research was designed to reach all available studies in the field, there still could be more studies relevant to tourism and entrepreneurship which could not be included in the search list in this study.

One of the featured strengths of this study was to analyze the themes of the related researches. By categorizing these themes as tourism based, entrepreneurship-based and other-field-based, an overview of the topic has been gained. These themes are expected to shed some light into the future researchers revealing the most commonly studied fields and the fields that need to get more attention.

Distribution of the studies by years reveals that the number of tourism and entrepreneurship studies have significantly increased especially in recent years. This result could be related to the fact that the number of academic studies in the field is also increasing.

This study included the published articles on the related topic; however, dissertations, conference papers and books can be involved in the future researches. Including all kind of publications may help gain a more holistic view regarding the investigated issue. For future researches, citation and impact factors could also be the other variables considered in the analysis.

APPEX 1

Authors	Title	Country/City	Variables	Method	Results	Journal
Ionnides/ 1994	Strengthening the ties between tourism and economic geography: A theoretical agenda	φ	Tourism production system, economic geography	Conceptual	Identified the structure and organization of the principal agents comprising the tourism production system and the state's pivotal role, two under-researched issues relating to entrepreneurship and labor pools.	The Professional Geographer
Echtner/ 1995	Entrepreneurial training in developing countries	φ	Tourism education	Conceptual	The study has developed a three-pronged approach for tourism education; professional, vocational, and entrepreneurial training and has designed an entrepreneurial development program for tourism students.	Annals of Tourism Research
Dahles & Bras/ 1999	Entrepreneurs in romance tourism in Indonesia	Indonesia / Yogyakarta & Lombok	Romance tourism, small-scale entrepreneurship, resort area cycle, Indonesia	Informal and structured interviews, data analysis	The position in the area life cycle affects the opportunities and restrictions that self-employed young males encounter in their participation in the informal tourism sector and, as a consequence, their expectations regarding relationships with female tourists.	Annals of Tourism Research
Rothman/ 1999	Selling the meaning of place: Entrepreneurship, tourism and community transformation in the twentieth-century American West	American West	φ	Secondary data analysis	φ	Pacific Historical Review
Russell & Faulkner/ 1999	Movers and shakers: Chaos makers in tourism development	Australia	φ	Case study	Entrepreneurs have been found to play a role as initiators of responses to chaos caused by both chaos and external factors.	Tourism Management
Wanhill/ 2000	Small and medium tourism enterprises	UK / Wales	SMEs, tourism, performance, Wales	Secondary data analysis	The findings suggest that the small and medium tourism enterprises in question were either in line with or better than their employment targets.	Annals of Tourism Research
Lerner & Haber/ 2001	Performance factors of small tourism ventures: The interface of tourism, entrepreneurship and the environment	Israel, Negev	Tourism ventures, performance factors, environmental attractiveness components of tourism ventures	Mix method, in-depth interviews, questionnaire, Pearson correlation, stepwise regression analyses, T-test	Three environmental factors revealed; tourist related infrastructure, options for excursions and scenery. Attractiveness of the tourism venture's location, the external financial assistance and advisory support of a government incubator, the entrepreneur's characteristics, and the number of services offered by the venture factors are correlated differentially to the business performance measures.	Journal of Business Venturing
Green/ 2002	Marketing the nation: Carnival and tourism in Trinidad and Tobago	Island of Trinidad and Tobago	Festival, authenticity, commercialism, cultural entrepreneurship	Interview	Investigates if the festival is really authentic or part of a marketing process with the reviews from local people.	Critique of Anthropology
Osirim/ 2003	Carrying the burdens of adjustment and globalization - Women and microenterprise development in urban Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Entrepreneurship, globalization, microenterprises, structural adjustment, women, Zimbabwe	Content analysis	In this study, the effects of globalization and economic results of sub-Saharan African women working in micro enterprises were evaluated.	International Sociology
	The entrepreneurship factor in sustainable tourism development	Sweden	Entrepreneurship, tourism,	SWOT analysis	In this study social pressure has been identified as the reason for the weakness of	Journal of Cleaner Production

Lordkipanidze, Brezet & Backman/ 2005			sustainable Development		entrepreneurial culture in rural tourism areas in the case of "Healthy Pig Farm" which is an innovative and successful entrepreneurial enterprise in farm tourism.	
Matlay & Westhead/ 2005	Virtual teams and the rise of e-entrepreneurship in Europe	Europe	e-business, e-entrepreneurship, Europe, tourism And hospitality	Content analysis	The study documented and discussed advantages and disadvantages of Virtual Teams of e-entrepreneurs.	International Small Business Journal
Reichel & Haber/ 2005	A three-sector comparison of the business performance of small tourism enterprise: An exploratory study	Israel	Small tourism ventures, performance, sites of interests, accomodation, active recreation	One way ANOVA	The findings show that active recreation and sites of interest ventures perform better than accommodation ventures given their relatively high capacity, service variety and flexibility that enables them to cater simultaneously to various market segments and extend the tourist season.	Tourism Management
Russell & Faulkner/ 2005	Entrepreneurship, chaos and the tourism area lifecycle	Australia	Entrepreneurship, chaos, complexity, tourism area lifecycle	ϕ	The study shows that highlighting elements of turbulence, change, and, unpredictability in entrepreneurial activity when Chaos and complexity theory combined with the tourism area lifecycle model.	Annals of Tourism Research
Wilson/ 2006	'I thought horses was the best thing ever'	Ireland / Dublin	Dublin, entrepreneurship, Jarveys, semi-informalized employment, tourism	Interviews	According to this study jarveys who are taking tourists around the city by horse and carriage, are entrepreneurs due to both need (labor market disadvantage) and desire, and have carved out for themselves a photogenic niche in Dublin's tourist economy.	Critique of Anthropology
Haber & Reichel/ 2007	The cumulative nature of the entrepreneurial process: The contribution of human capital, planning and environment resources to small venture performance	Israel	Small tourism ventures, entrepreneur choices, resource accumulation	Pearson correlation, hierarchical regression	The human capital of the entrepreneur, particularly managerial skills are the greatest contributing factor to performance and unique nature of the entrepreneurial process defined as lifestyle businesses.	Journal of Business Venturing
McGehee, Kim & Jennings/ 2007	Gender and motivation for agri-tourism entrepreneurship	Virginia	Agri-Tourism, gender, entrepreneurship, motivation	Confirmatory factor analysis, MANOVA	The findings indicate that women are found to have higher motivation for agri-tourism entrepreneurship but not consistently significant or in ways that necessarily supported the framework.	Tourism Management
Van Zyl & Mathur-Helm/ 2007	Exploring a conceptual model, based on the combined effects of entrepreneurial leadership, market orientation and relationship marketing orientation on South Africa's small tourism business performance	ϕ	unmentioned	Literature review	The findings indicate that there is a relationship between the identified constructs. However, the exact nature and extent of these relationships need to be further investigated.	South African Journal of Business Management
Li/2008	A review of entrepreneurship research published in the hospitality and tourism management journals	ϕ	Entrepreneurship research, hospitality, tourism, journals	Literature review	The article has shown more theoretical work is needed to map a course of study and to develop a framework unique to the entrepreneurship domain of hospitality and tourism research.	Tourism Management

Nieman, Visser & van Wyk/ 2008	Constraints facing tourism entrepreneurs in South Africa: A study in the Gauteng and Mpumalanga provinces, South Africa	South Africa	φ	Principal factor analysis	A three-factor instrument was developed to identify problems in order to manage sustainable tourism and prevent leakage of profits in South Africa.	Development Southern Africa
Yang & Wall/ 2008	Ethnic tourism and entrepreneurship: Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China	China / Yunnan	Entrepreneurship, ethnic tourism, Xishuangbanna, China	Observation, interviews	It is revealed that entrepreneurs play a powerful role in developing ethnic tourism and they are crucial to the commodification and marketing of ethnic culture. However, most entrepreneurs in tourism businesses are not members of ethnic minorities; instead, they exploit minority resources for their own benefits.	Tourism Geographies
Naipaul & Wang/ 2009	Entrepreneurship and leadership in hospitality- Insights and implications for hospitality and tourism education	Central Florida	Entrepreneurship, leadership, hospitality management, hospitality education	Content analysis	The characteristics of entrepreneurs and leaders are emphasized based on the findings of the interviews.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Cederholm & Hultman/ 2010	The value of intimacy – negotiating commercial relationships in lifestyle entrepreneurship	Sweden	Hospitality, lifestyle entrepreneurship, intimacy, value co-creation, Simmel	Simmel's distance model	Tension between intimacy and distance in the interaction between hosts and guests is managed through negotiated boundary work.	Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism
Isaac/ 2010	Alternative tourism: New forms of tourism in Bethlehem for the Palestinian tourism industry	Palestine	Alternative tourism, tourism enterprises, political instability	Conceptual	Tourism will be a major economic factor and have significant policy implications in Palestine and Bethlehem in particular, which lacks tourism facilities.	Current Issues in Tourism
Lovelock, Lovelock & Normann/ 2010	The big catch: Negotiating the transition from commercial fisher to tourism entrepreneur in island environments	New Zealand	Island tourism, peripheral commercial fishing, entrepreneurship	Interviews	This study reports on the transition from a fishing economy to a tourism economy, with a focus on the lived experiences of commercial fishers turned tourism entrepreneurs.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research
Mykletun & Gyimóthy/ 2010	Beyond the renaissance of the traditional Voss sheep's-head meal: Tradition, culinary art, scariness and entrepreneurship	Norway	Food tourism, traditional tourism, scarcity food, food adventure, sheep's-head meal, entrepreneurship	Content analysis	It is emphasized the role of entrepreneurship in the impact of the development of tourism destinations of traditional local foods.	Tourism Management
Tucker/ 2010	Peasant-entrepreneurs A longitudinal ethnography	Turkey / Cappadocia	Entrepreneurship, hybrid economy, Turkey, limited good	Longitudinal ethnography	The article concludes that peasant continuities create contradiction and ambivalence and thereby produce an ongoing hybrid entanglement of a moral and a capitalist economy wherein both cause fissures and tensions in each other. This highlights the usefulness of a critical postcolonial approach when considering tourism destinations in transition.	Annals of Tourism Research
Bosworth & Farrell/ 2011	Tourism entrepreneurs in Northumberland	United Kingdom	Lifestyle businesses, rural development, entrepreneurship, counter urbanisation, embeddedness	Interviews	Through a combination of extra-local networks and local embeddedness business owners are not only succeeding for themselves but they are stimulating other local businesses by increasing local trade, heightening competition and raising standards and aspirations among all small tourism firms.	Annals of Tourism Research

Butler & McDonnell/ 2011	One man and his boat (and hotel and pier ...): Henry Gilbert Smith and the establishment of Manly, Australia	Australia	Resorts, morphology, Manly, entrepreneurs, development	Morphology	Manly Beaches survival and continued relevance of the classic seaside resort morphology recorded in earlier works.	Tourism Geographies
Castrogiovan ni & Peris-Ortiz/2011	Human resource management practices and the importance of managers' perceptions	Spain	Perception, hospitality, strategy, structural equations, SME	Delphi method	Top managers with the most accurate perceptions tended to adopt strategy that was most strongly related to firm performance.	Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences
Dawson, Fountain & Cohen/ 2011	Seasonality and the lifestyle "Conundrum": An analysis of lifestyle entrepreneurship in wine tourism regions	USA and New Zeland	Seasonality, wine tourism, lifestyle entrepreneurship	Semi-structured and in-depth interviews	Both the wine and tourism industries are highly seasonal, and rely on cooperation for regional initiatives to manage seasonality, through events or marketing, particularly when the businesses are small scale and located in peripheral areas.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research
Domenico & Miller/ 2011	Farming and tourism enterprise: Experiential authenticity in the diversification of independent small-scale family farming	UK, Yorkshire and East Anglia	Farming families, experiential authenticity, tourism enterprise	Multiple case study, interview	In conclusion, relating to the intersection of experiential authenticity with the farm family identity has been modelled and takes into account how farmers view their transition to a diversified business and the subsequent pressure to project a staged or even contrived product in order to be financially successful.	Tourism Management
Jaafar, Abdul-Aziz, Maideen & Mohd/ 2011	Entrepreneurship in the tourism industry: Issues in developing countries	Malaysia	Small-medium hotel entrepreneurs, demographic profile, entrepreneurship characteristics	Mix method, interview, observation, questionnaire, frequency analysis, chi-square test	Majority of hotel entrepreneurs were male, middle-aged, aware of information technologies for marketing, have strong self-confidence and independent personality characteristics which are important qualifications for an entrepreneur.	International Journal of Hospitality Management
Jones & Guan/ 2011	Bed and breakfast lodging development in mainland China: Who is the potential customer?	China	B&B households, potential customers	T-test, ANOVA, multiple regression	B&B commercial homes' the most potential customer would be younger males, certainly a difference from the customer in Western culture.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research
Sheng/ 2011	A political economy approach to foreign investment and local welfare	Macao	φ	φ	The author developed a political-economy model to analyze the diverging preferences of foreign investors and the host community with regard to a tourist city's openness in the presence of significant social-environmental side effects accompanying tourism boom.	The Social Science Journal
Thomas, Shawb & Page/ 2011	Understanding small firms in tourism: A perspective on research trends and challenges		Small tourism firms, SMES, tourism policy, tourism development	Literature review	The paper traces progress in this field by reviewing inter-, multi- and disciplinary studies that contribute to current understanding of small firms in tourism and how this understanding articulates with wider debates within tourism studies.	Tourism Management
Zhao, Ritchie & Echtner/ 2011	Social capital and tourism entrepreneurship	China / Guangxi	Social capital, entrepreneurship, business incubation, China, developing countries	Questionnaire-based survey, depth interviews, frequency analysis, logistic regression analysis	The results show that structural social capital is positively related to both an individual's ability to enterprise and the individual's probability of establishing a tourism business. Relational social capital contributes to the ability to enterprise, but does not demonstrate any significant impact on the probability of start-up. Cognitive social capital is marginal in both cases.	Annals of Tourism Research

Williams & Shaw/ 2011	Internationalization and innovation in tourism	φ	Innovation, internationalization, entrepreneurship, labour, tourists	Literature review	According to this article internationalization is a form of innovation, successful internationalization requires innovation, and internationalization requires firms to have superior knowledge. Turning from this generic literature to the specificities of tourism, two aspects of the simultaneity of production and consumption critically shape internationalization: the requirement for co-presence, and consumer mobility.	Annals of Tourism Research
Fonneland/ 2012	Spiritual entrepreneurship in a Northern landscape: Spirituality, tourism and politics	Norway, Polmakmoen	Spiritual entrepreneurship, experience economy, new age	Interview	Spirituality, holism, harmony, closeness to nature themes are used by spiritual entrepreneurs in tourism industry.	Temenos
Furunes & Mykletun/ 2012	Frozen adventure at risk? A 7-year follow-up study of Norwegian glacier tourism	Norway	Glacier tourism, climate change	Interview, participant observation, document analysis	Glacier tourism is not dependent on only glaciers, according to entrepreneurs demand will create its own supply.	Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism
Hall, Matos, Sheehan & Silvestre/ 2012	Entrepreneurship and innovation at the base of the pyramid: A recipe for inclusive growth or social exclusion?	Brazil	Social entrepreneurship, innovation, socially inclusive growth	Grounded theory	Tourism entrepreneurship can provide opportunities to improve social welfare, it can also be the cause of wider social problems.	Journal of Management Studies
Hallak, Brown & Lindsay/ 2012	The place identity – Performance relationship among tourism entrepreneurs: A structural equation modelling analysis	Australia	Place identity, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, support for community, entrepreneurial performance	Confirmatory factor analysis, structural equation modelling	The place identity of tourism entrepreneurs has a significant, positive effect on entrepreneurial self-efficacy and support for the community.	Tourism Management
Johanesson/ 2012	"To get things done": A relational approach to entrepreneurship	Iceland	Entrepreneurial process, actor-network theory, relationalism, tourism project	Interview, document analysis	Four styles of relational ordering identified in the translation process of a particular tourism development project in Iceland: economic development, fellowship, "sparks", "finding one's sea legs".	Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism
Möller/ 2012	Gendered entrepreneurship in rural Latvia: Exploring femininities, work and livelihood within rural tourism	Latvia	Entrepreneurship, Latvia, gender, rurality, livelihood, tourism	Content analysis	The study pointed how women negotiate their 'livelihood action space', which includes a number of paradoxes between the quest for independence while facing both economic and social restrictions.	Journal of Baltic Studies
Sikora & Nybakkk/ 2012	Rural development and forest owner innovativeness in a country in transition: Qualitative and quantitative insights from tourism in Poland	Poland	Entrepreneurship, risk attitude, learning orientation, social responsibility, institutional support, start-ups	Questionnaire, face-to face interviews, correlations and OLS regression	The results showed that, although a forest owner's attitudes towards risk, social responsibility and learning orientation positively impacted the owner's innovativeness, institutional support did not. Also the results imply that private forest owners in Poland require greater institutional support to start tourism businesses related to their forest land.	Forest Policy and Economics
Strobl & Peters/ 2012	Entrepreneurial reputation in destination networks	Austria	Entrepreneurship, destination governance, networks, social capital, reputation	Interviews, case study	Results unveil the importance of entrepreneurial reputation of actors, density of strong ties in the destination network and informal relationships between actors for destination governance.	Annals of Tourism Research

Von der Weppen & Cochrane/ 2012	Social enterprises in tourism: An exploratory study of operational models and success factors	φ	Social enterprise, responsible tourism, market-based approach, organisational culture, leadership; dynamics of change	Case study	The article finds that touristic social enterprises operate similarly to those in other sectors, although with a clear preference for three “Alter” models, depending on the type of activity, namely Service Subsidisation, Employment and the Market Intermediary Model. Success factors appear to be valid across all social enterprises in tourism, irrespective of primary business activity or operational model, and cannot be attributed to a single factor but to combinations of factors in the multiple dimensions of leadership, strategy and organisational culture.	Journal of Sustainable Tourism
Brouder & Eriksson/ 2013	Staying power: What influences micro-firm survival in tourism?	Sweden	Related experience, proximity, service sector, business survival, tourism, entrepreneurship, Sweden	Data analysis, Cox proportional hazards	Entrepreneurs with previous work experience in related sectors are more likely to survive and in this case, entrepreneurs without local experience tend to be less successful.	Tourism Geographies
Brundin & Wigren-Kristoferson / 2013	Where the two logics of institutional theory and entrepreneurship merge: Are family businesses caught in the past or stuck in the future?	South Africa	Family business; wine farms; institutional theory; entrepreneurial activities; legitimacy	Semi-structured interview, web site content analysis	Family businesses in the South African wine industry are subject to a process of institutionalisation in which entrepreneurial activities, which are part of this process, may not be as entrepreneurial as they appear at first.	South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences
Carlisle, Kunc, Jones & Tiffin/ 2013	Supporting innovation for tourism development through multi-stakeholder approaches: Experiences from Africa	Gambia & Tanzania	Innovation, knowledge transfer, entrepreneurship, tourism, SMEs, LEDCs	Document analysis, cross-sectional analysis	Importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration by drawing on two distinct African case studies revealed.	Tourism Management
Chen & Elston/ 2013	Entrepreneurial motives and characteristics: An analysis of small restaurant owners	China	Entrepreneurship, restaurant industry, small businesses in China	Cluster analysis, Chi-square	The entrepreneurial business was the main source of the family's income.	International Journal of Hospitality Management
Ergassen & Cela/2013	Less developed countries, tourism investments and local economic development	Dominican Republic / Punta Cana	Differentiated tourism-related goods and services, over night stays, domestic entrepreneurship	Overnight stays and consumption of tourism related products analysis	Overnight stays are increasing in the number of differentiated tourism-related goods and services.	Review of Development Economics
Ferdin & Williams/ 2013	International festivals as experience production systems	Island of Trinidad and Tobago	Internationalization, festivals	Case study, review of historical data, interview	TT Carnival can be viewed as an experience production system that provides an infrastructure for the exploitation of indigenous intangible resources by entrepreneurs and cultural practitioners.	Tourism Management
Fonnel/ 2013	Sami tourism and the signposting of spirituality. The case of Sami Tour: A spiritual entrepreneur in the contemporary experience economy	Norway, Sapmi	New age spirituality, religious, experience economy	Document review, observation	Marketing of the Sapmi tourist destination contains Sami religious symbols to attract people by their spiritual values.	Acta Borealia
Galdon, Garrigos & Gil-Pechuan/ 2013	Leakage, entrepreneurship, and satisfaction in hospitality	Spain	Leakage, entrepreneurship	Structural equation model	Entrepreneurial environment directly and positively affects improvements in employee and customer satisfaction and company competitiveness.	The Service Industries Journal

Hallak & Assaker/ 2013	Family vs. non-family business owners' commitment to their town: A multigroup invariance analysis	Australia	Family-owned and non-family-owned small and medium tourism enterprises, commitment to stay in the town	Exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, multigroup invariance analysis	Family business owners have a greater commitment to staying in their town.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research
Maclaren, Young & Lochrie/ 2013	Enterprise in the American west- taverns, inns and settlement development on the frontier during the 1800s	Fanthorp Inn, Texas, USA	Frontier taverns, inns, entrepreneurship, opportunity, settlement development, hospitality services	Multiple sources of evidence	It was emphasized that the public institutions (such as government and social structures) contributing to the assets of the taverns should be evaluated in a context-sensitive manner.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Roxas & Chadee/ 2013	Effects of formal institutions on the performance of the tourism sector in the Philippines: The mediating role of entrepreneurial orientation	Philippines	Tourism, entrepreneurial orientation, institutional environment, firm performance, developing economy, Philippines	Structural equation modelling	There is a strong mediation effect on the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and corporate environment and firm performance. the government has an important role to play in promoting the entrepreneurship of the corporate environment, which enhances the performance of the tourism sector.	Tourism Management
Tejada & Moreno/ 2013	Patterns of innovation in tourism 'Small and medium-size enterprises'	Andalusia	Tourism, innovation, logistic regression	Logistic regressions	Although the results indicate that the diverse categories of innovation – product, process, marketing and organizational – are explained by different sets of variables, it is possible to outline the results related to a number of firm's characteristics, such as dependency on tour-operator, geographic localization or co-operation.	The Service Industries Journal
Alonso, Bressan, O'Shea & Krajsic/ 2014	Educating winery visitors and consumers: An international perspective	Italy & Spain	Wine; winerie, wine tourism, education, initiatives, social learning theory, visitors	Web site content analysis, independent samples t-test, one-way ANOVA	Given the important role wineries have as product and service providers in many rural areas and tourist destinations, the study's findings have several important implications for winery entrepreneurship and for wine tourism.	Current Issues in Tourism
Badulescu, Badulescu, Bac & Sipos-Gug/ 2014	Attitudes and intentions of business master students towards sustainable tourism and entrepreneurship	φ	Attitudes toward sustainable tourism and entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial intentions, business master students, U Mann-Whitney test, factorial analysis	U-Mann-Whitney test	Students are both in their current quality of tourists, as well as in their possible future as entrepreneurs, are evidenced by the agreement with statements representing dimensions of sustainable behaviour.	Amfiteatru Economic Journal
Badulescu & Badulescu/ 2014	Medical tourism: between entrepreneurship opportunities and bioethics boundaries: narrative review article	φ	Medical tourism, entrepreneurship, market, ethics	OECD documentary research, narrative analysis	Tourism comes to provide an organized and comfortable framework for all these choices, but many issues still re-main controversial and may worsen if national health systems and national and international regulations would not identify their problems and would continue to leave medical tourism to market mechanisms. Market will efficiently allocate the resources, but not always in an ethical manner.	Iranian Journal of Public Health

Cederholm & Sjöholm/ 2014	Living and selling a dream: Lifestyle entrepreneurship in the intersection between family, market and political rhetoric	Sweden	Lifestyle entrepreneurship, personal lifestyle motives, economic motives, rural entrepreneurship, tourism and hospitality firms	Interview	Balancing work between personal identities and economic practices is a practice of valuation, offering new insights into working conditions and markets situated in the intersection between markets and personal life spheres.	Sociologisk Forskning
Crnogaj, Rebernik & Hojnik/ 2014	Building a model of researching the sustainable entrepreneurship in the tourism sector	φ	Tourism, social responsibility, requisite variety, sustainable entrepreneurship, requisite holism	Conceptual	The proposed model provides systemic and systematic views on sustainable entrepreneurship in the tourism sector and contains various levels of analysis.	Kybernetes
Dana, Gurau & Lasch/ 2014	Entrepreneurship, tourism and regional development: A tale of two villages	France	Entrepreneurship, regional development, France, impact of tourism, rural regions	Semi-structured interviews, data analysis	Provides a twofold contribution to the existing literature: first, it enriches the methodological perspective using an interpretative framework based on the specific functions of rural territories; and second, it applies this framework to explain the specific evolution of the investigated villages, as well as the existing tensions and challenges for regional development and management.	Entrepreneurship & Regional Development
Galavas & Mathews/ 2014	How international entrepreneurship characteristics influence Internet capabilities for the international business processes of the firm	Australia	Small and medium sized tourism firms, international entrepreneurship characteristics, use of Internet capabilities, international business processes	Multiple case study	Successful international entrepreneurial firms integrate internet capabilities to a greater degree.	International Business Review
Glavas, Pike & Mathews/ 2014	Internet-enabled tourism entrepreneurs. International entrepreneurial values elicited through repertory test and laddering analysis	Australia & New Zealand & UK	Internet usage, international entrepreneurship	Repertory Test, laddering analysis	Internet-enabled tourism entrepreneurs share similar construct values.	International Journal of Tourism Research
Hallak, Assaker & O'Connor/ 2014	Are family and nonfamily tourism businesses different? An examination of the entrepreneurial self-efficacy-entrepreneurial performance relationship	Australia	Family business; small and medium tourism enterprises, SMTEs, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, business performance, structural equation modeling, multigroup invariance	Confirmatory factor analysis, structural equation modeling, multigroup invariance tests	Entrepreneurial self-efficacy (regardless of whether or not the business is family owned) is an important predictor of business performance.	Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research
Honggang & Shaoyin/ 2014	Regional environment of destination and the entrepreneurship of small tourism businesses: A case study of Dali and Lijiang of Yunnan Province	China, Yunnan	Regional environmental factors, small tourism firms, entrepreneurship	Mix method, interview, questionnaire, factor analysis	Tourism attractiveness, information, communication, market potential and accessibility, regional economics factors, shared values, hobbies, family background, emotional support and experience drives the macro-location of small tourism firms and crucial for entrepreneurs.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research
Komppula/ 2014	The role of individual entrepreneurs in the development of competitiveness for a rural tourism destination - A case study	Finland	Rural tourism, destination competitiveness, tourism entrepreneurs	Case study, semi-structured interview	Collaboration between small tourism enterprises, municipalities and innovative, committed, and risk-taking entrepreneurs have a crucial role for rural destination's entrepreneur environment.	Tourism Management

Lundberg, Fredman & Wall-Reinius/ 2014	Going for the green- The role of money among nature-based tourism entrepreneurs	Swedish	Entrepreneurship, nature-based tourism, politics, tourism	Secondary data analysis	This study results suggest that the relationship between nature-based tourism entrepreneurs and money is complex and not fully understood.	Current Issues in Tourism
Nordbo/ 2014	Beyond the transfer of capital? Second-home owners as competence brokers for rural entrepreneurship and innovation	Norway	φ	Qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis	It was found that the second homeowners were willing to use their knowledge and competencies to contribute to the development of the local economy.	European Planning Studies
Ahmad/ 2015	Entrepreneurship in the small and medium-sized hotel sector	United Arab Emirates	Small- and medium-sized hotel, motivation, problems and challenges, hotel industry, United Arab Emirates	Multi-method, survey and interview	Business challenges highlighted by the owners/managers of SMShs are stiff competition in the hotel industry, increased operating costs, reduced demand and lack of skilled employees.	Current Issues in Tourism
Alonso-Almeida, Bremser & Llach/ 2015	Proactive and reactive strategies deployed by restaurants in times of crisis: Effects on capabilities, organization and competitive advantage	Spain / Madrid	Tourism, financial crisis, restaurants, strategy, competitive advantage, dynamic capabilities	Structural equation modeling	The findings show that both proactive and reactive strategies reduce costs; however, only proactive strategies develop dynamic capabilities that improve competitive advantage.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Dahles & Susilowati/ 2015	Business resilience in times of growth and crisis	Indonesia / Yogyakarta	Small-scale business, crisis, business, resilience, embeddedness, livelihood, Indonesia	Ethnographic analysis	Local tourism businesses show remarkable resilience during the decade of crisis that affected the Indonesian tourism industry.	Annals of Tourism Research
Hallak, Assaker & Lee/ 2015	Tourism entrepreneurship performance: The effects of place identity, self-efficacy and gender	Australia	Entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial performance, place identity, gender	Exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, structural equation modeling, multigroup invariance analysis	Place identity was positively related to entrepreneurial self-efficacy and self-efficacy is a direct driver of performance for both genders.	Journal of Travel Research
Hingtgen, Kline, Fern&es & McGehee/ 2015	Cuba in transition: Tourism industry perceptions of entrepreneurial change	Cuba	Entrepreneurial climate, tourism entrepreneurs	Semi-structured interviews	Entrepreneur's perception of barriers and encouraging factors for tourism industry in Cuba addressed. Some recommendations for planning and policy have been placed.	Tourism Management
Istanbullu Dincer, Dincer & Yilmaz/ 2015	The economic contribution of Turkish tourism entrepreneurship on the development of tourism movements In Islamic countries	Turkey	Tourism economics, tourism entrepreneurship, development of tourism	SWOT analysis	Underlined the socio-economic importance of Turkish tourism on the development of Islamic Countries' tourism movements, and a macro level SWOT analysis is made in order to develop strategic views required for the generation of holistic policies	Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences
Jaafar, Rasoolimane sh & Lonik/ 2015	Tourism growth and entrepreneurship: Empirical analysis of development of rural highlands	Malaysia, Sabah	Small tourism business, rural tourism, demographic profile	Frequency analysis	Most of the entrepreneurs were female, middle-aged or older and poorly educated, used their own savings to establish and maintain their businesses without no financial support or training from government sources.	Tourism Management Perspectives

Lee, Kuo & Muhos/ 2015	Applying interpretive structural modeling to the planning of a sequence of marketing strategies: A case study of the architectural tourism in Taiwan	Taiwan	Marketing strategies, architectural tourism, old houses in Taiwan	Literature review, interpretive structural modeling	The study categorized the 30 most common problems faced by the Taiwanese old houses and their proprietors during transformation. 12 improvement themes took place to create a new strategy for development.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research
Lemelin, Koster & Youroukos/ 2015	Tangible and intangible indicators of successful aboriginal tourism initiatives: A case study of two successful aboriginal tourism lodges in Northern Canada	Canada	Aboriginal tourism, lodges, indicators for success, evaluations of success	Case study	Aboriginal-tourism success lies on not only social and geographical context of peripheral regions, the intangible elements like community and pride are very important too. Context of the community is central to generating appropriate constructs for evaluating success.	Tourism Management
Matilainen, Keskinarkaus & Törmä/ 2015	The economic significance of hunting tourism in East Lapland, Finland	Finland	Computable general equilibrium models, economics, hunting tourism, rural entrepreneurship, small game	Descriptive frequencies, cross-tabulations	In this study, investment of hunting tourism potential was determined for East Lapland sub-region of northern and short and long term economic effects of hunting tourism were discussed.	Human Dimensions of Wildlife
Navickiene Fominienė & Dias/ 2015	Entrepreneurship in the sustainable tourism sector. The case of tour operators in Lithuania	Lithuania	Entrepreneurship, sustainable tourism, tourism sector, Lithuania	Arithmetic mean, Pearson chi-square	The entrepreneurial characteristics (authenticity, inspiration, transformation) and leadership characteristics (community sense, ability to share values, diligence, curiosity, adaptability) of the Lithuanian tourism enterprises managers promote sustainable development of tourism.	Transformations in Business Economics
Pena, Olmo, Jamilena & Molina/ 2015	Market orientation adoption among rural tourism enterprises: The effect of the location and characteristics of the firm	Spain	Market orientation, rural tourism, entrepreneurs, location, spatial econometrics	Spatial econometric model	An explanatory econometric model was formed for the market orientation adopted by the rural tourism enterprises and the use of information and communication technology and the gender of the entrepreneur as the defining factors were determined. It has also been found that the position of the enterprise relative to the competitors may influence the adoption of the market orientation.	International Journal of Tourism Research
Şchiopu, Vasile & Ţuclea/ 2015	Principles and best practices in successful tourism business incubators	φ	Best practices, business incubators, tourism business incubators, emotions, entrepreneurship	Literature review	The article identifies several types of incubators that can be used successfully for the benefit of start-ups in the tourism sector, such as network incubators, incubators in ecotourism or nature-based incubator.	Amfiteatru Economic
Seilov/ 2015	Does the adoption of customer and competitor orientations make small hospitality businesses more entrepreneurial?: Evidence from Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Entrepreneurship, strategy, Kazakhstan, customer and competitor orientations, developing country	Questionnaire, descriptive statistics, regression	The findings of the study showed that hospitality in small businesses needs to embrace a new way of thinking and adopt a more strategic approach to their entrepreneurial activities through proactively responding to constantly changing customer needs and competitors' moves.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Skountridaki /2015	The internationalisation of healthcare and business aspirations of medical professionals	Greece	Internationalisation of healthcare, medical professionals, medical tourism/travel, professional entrepreneurship	Semi-structured interviews	Findings indicate that international patient movement has given an incentive to medical doctors to exhibit an entrepreneurial approach. Their attitudes portray professionals with business aspirations which go well	Sociology

					beyond their role as medics, and stand in contrast to the traditional image of medical professionals.	
Solvoll, Alsos & Bulanova/ 2015	Tourism entrepreneurship – Review and future directions	φ	Tourism, entrepreneurship, literature review, divergent/convergent	Literature review, secondary data analysis	The article found both weaknesses and potential strengths of the current literature. Despite the increase in the number of articles published in recent years, the articles are still largely published in tourism journals, and few are published in other high-ranked journals. This finding indicates either that the quality of this research is lower than the standards for high-impact journals or that the topics explored are not considered to be of interest outside of the tourism field.	Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism
Van Wijk, Van der Duim, Lamers & Sumba/ 2015	The emergence of institutional innovations in tourism: The evolution of the African Wildlife Foundation's tourism conservation enterprises	Kenya	Institutional innovation, institutional entrepreneurship, conservation ngo, conservation tourism, Kenya	Interviews	This paper makes three contributions to the literature; the first contribution is to shed light on the role of conservation organizations at the conservation development tourism nexus, secondly contribute to the emergent literature on institutional innovations in tourism by illuminating how they develop through a process of "layering". The study suggests that incremental innovations become gradually accepted as they are blended with existing frames of reference, practices and social networks through a trial-and-error process. Incremental innovations thus decrease the risks of opposition generally associated with processes of change.	Journal of Sustainable Tourism
Alegre & Berbegal-Mirabent/ 2016	Social innovation success factors: Hospitality and tourism social enterprises	Spain, Barcelona	Social innovation, social enterprises, hospitality and tourism sector, social business models	Semi-structured interviews, interviews, content analysis	Three factors, namely, value proposition, appropriate market research and stakeholder involvement, heavily contributed to firm's success, corroborating previous studies. Social need pressures and managerial trust on employees are additional factors that drive social business model innovation.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Alsos, Clausen, Hytti & Solvoll/ 2016	Entrepreneurs' social identity and the preference of causal and effectual behaviours in start-up processes	Norway	Entrepreneurial identity, social identity theory, causation, effectuation, entrepreneurial behaviour	Mixed-methods	Entrepreneurial identity influences whether the individual predominantly engages in effectual or causal behaviour.	Entrepreneurship & Regional Development
Campopiano, Minola & Sainaghi/ 2016	Students climbing the entrepreneurial ladder family social capital and environment-related motives in hospitality and tourism	GUESSS partners	GUESSS, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial ladder, environmental mission, family embeddedness, family social capital	Regression analysis	It is stated that family acts as a fundamental institution fostering entrepreneurship, both through the provision of bonding and bridging social capital, and the nurturing of attitudes toward the environment	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management

Font, Garay & Jones/ 2016	Sustainability motivations and practices in small tourism enterprises in European protected areas	European protected areas	Motivation for sustainability, small tourism enterprises	Two-step cluster analysis	Small firms are more involved in taking responsibility for being sustainable than previously expected. Business driven, legitimization driven and value driven firmstake place in different clusters for their sustainability motivations.	Journal of Cleaner Production
Kimbu & Ngoasong/ 2016	Women as vectors of social entrepreneurship	Cameroon	Social entrepreneurship, women entrepreneurship, small tourism firms	Questionnaire, frequency analysis, focus group, participant observation	Opportunities for women social entrepreneurship in the tourism sector and the development impacts of women-owned STFs have been identified.	Annals of Tourism Research
Laeis & Lemke/ 2016	Social entrepreneurship in tourism: Applying sustainable livelihoods approaches	South Africa, Western Cape Province,	Social entrepreneurship, sustainable livelihoods approach, non-profit tourism organisation, complex interrelations and interdependencies between social entrepreneurs	Case study, in-depth interviews	Due to competing aims between the profit and non-profit business and the lack of a clear vision and strategy, the agricultural project did not reach its full potential. Additional challenges were dependency on external funding and a lack of reciprocal communication between the stakeholders.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Lobo, Velez & Puerto/ 2016	Leadership, entrepreneurship and collective action: A case study from the Colombian pacific region	Colombia	Collective action, entrepreneurship, environmental enterprises, leadership, sustainability	Thematic analysis	Emphasized that entrepreneurship should be encouraged as a means of promoting sustainable development in rural communities.	International Journal of The Common
Mottiar/ 2016	Exploring the motivations of tourism social entrepreneurs-The role of a national tourism policy as a motivator for social entrepreneurial activity in Ireland	Ireland	Social entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial motivations	Questionnaire, focus group	Social entrepreneurship, which is important for local communities and tourists, also plays a major role in the development of tourism destinations.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Sigala/ 2016	Learning with the market: A Market approach and framework for developing social entrepreneurship in tourism and hospitality	φ	Tourism, market, social value, social entrepreneurship, hospitality, social transformation	Literature review	The paper provides practical implications about the capabilities that social enterprises should develop for engaging with other market actors to identify and exploit (new) market opportunities for social value co-creation, and influence market plasticity for forming new markets and driving social change. Social enterprises can engage with and form markets for co-creating social value and escalating their social impacts through social transformation.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Skokica, Lynchb & Morrison/ 2016	Hotel entrepreneurship in a turbulent environment	Croatia	Hotel entrepreneurs, lifestyle orientation, transition economies, Croatia	Interviews, inductive approach, framework analysis	The findings demonstrate that institutional deficiencies influence market orientationof the entrepreneurs and that the specific social context sets the conditions by which lifestyle-relatedmotives will exist or not. They also underscore that investigation of entrepreneurs needs to take account of a broad range of socio-cultural factors and not solely entrepreneurial agency.	International Journal of Hospitality Management

Strobl & Kronenberg/ 2016	Entrepreneurial networks across the business life cycle: The case of Alpine hospitality entrepreneurs	Austria	Relationship management, entrepreneurship, networks, cooperation, enterprise life cycle	Case Study, windows relation analysis	The findings suggest that networks of hospitality entrepreneurs shift from local ties to industry-specific actor groups to local and non-local ties to actor groups inside and outside the industry. Throughout the enterprise life cycle, entrepreneurs prefer strong ties. The transition from one family generation to the next and changes in the competitive environment are important triggers of network configurations.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Yeh, Ma & Huan/ 2016	Building Social entrepreneurship for the hotel industry by promoting environmental education	Taiwan	Tourism, tourism management	Questionnaire, SEM model	Model estimation shows that a moderating variable effect exists between environmental education and visitors' intentions. The cause is approximately 40 per cent direct and 60 per cent mediated through environmental motivation. That environmental education affects visit intention for green hotels both directly and through creating environmental motivation is evidence that the hotel industry can expect to enhance the use of their socially responsible green services by facilitating environmental education.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Wang, Duan & Yu/ 2016	From nonprofit organization to social enterprise: The paths and future of a Chinese social enterprise in the tourism field	China	China, social enterprise, structuration theory, 1kg.org, nonprofit organization	Semistructured in-depth interviews, secondary data	The article shows that because of the institutional environment, most nonprofit organizations in China do not have resource independence and clear legal identity. Meanwhile, social enterprise has emerged as a new organizational form with the objective of creating social value through profitable business operations. Social enterprise is still in its infancy in China, particularly in the tourism field.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Altınay, Sigala & Waligo/ 2016	Social value creation through tourism enterprise	Mozambique / Pemba	Social entrepreneurship, service dominant logic, social value, co-creation	Semi-structured interview	Stakeholder involvement and collaboration, and networking with and empowering communities are strategies in mobilising resources important for TSE.	Tourism Management
Andries & Daou/ 2016	Teaching case: ViaVia Yogyakarta: Choosing the right strategy to maximize social impact	Indonesia / Yogyakarta	Social entrepreneurship, social performance, economic performance, social impact, sustainable development	Interview	ViaVia café was regarded as a positive contributor to the local community.	Sustainability
Chan, Iankova, Zhang, McDonald & Qi/ 2016	The role of self-gentrification in sustainable tourism: Indigenous entrepreneurship at Honghe Hani Rice Terraces World Heritage Site, China	China / Yunnan	Self-gentrification, indigenous, entrepreneurship, tourism gentrification, sustainability, world heritage site	In-depth interviews	Concept of "self-gentrification" as a way to describe individuals who seek to improve themselves and their own communities, while threatened by gentrification, and offers ways to promote that concept to help conserve both heritage landscapes and Indigenous ways of life.	Journal of Sustainable Tourism

Iversen & Jacobsen/ 2016	Migrant tourism entrepreneurs in rural Norway	Norway	Migration, rural tourism, small tourism enterprises	Case study, semi-structured interview	Lifestyle factors were prevalent for becoming entrepreneurs in the tourism industry. Life stage, migration unit, and previous experience with selfemployment influenced motivations and decision-making.	Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism
Lee, Hallak & Sardeshmukh/ 2016	Innovation, entrepreneurship, and restaurant performance: A higher-order structural model	Australia	Innovation, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, (ESE), human capital, cafe-restaurant performance	PLS-SEM	Restaurant's innovation activities and the owner's ESE positively influence restaurant performance. The six ESE dimensions had varying effects on restaurant performance.	Tourism Management
Ngoasong & Kimbu/ 2016	Informal microfinance institutions and development-led tourism entrepreneurship	Cameroon	Development-led tourism entrepreneurship, informal microfinance institutions, social capital	Empirical analysis	It is stated that social capital shape collective action and support tourism entrepreneurship.	Tourism Management
Nikraftar & Hosseini/ 2016	Factors affecting entrepreneurial opportunities recognition in tourism small and medium sized enterprises	Iran	Entrepreneurship, tourism industry, opportunity recognition, tourism, entrepreneurial opportunities	Factor analysis, correlation analysis, structural equation modelling	It has been determined that entrepreneurial alertness contributes significantly to entrepreneurship opportunities and positively affects the self-efficacy, prior knowledge and social networks.	Tourism Review
Novelli, Morgan Mitchell & Ivanov/ 2016	Travel philanthropy and sustainable development: The case of The Plymouth-Banjul challenge	Sub-Saharan Africa	Social entrepreneurship, social justice, travel philanthropy	Content analysis	Integrating destination-wide travel philanthropy engagements with local businesses or existing community based tourism initiatives provide more sustainability.	Journal of Sustainable Tourism
Adiyia, Rademaeker, Vanneste & Ahebwa/ 2017	Understanding local entrepreneurship and small enterprises in the tourism-development nexus: The case of western Uganda	Western Uganda	Local entrepreneurship small enterprises, Tourism, regional development; Western Uganda	Life-story interviewing	Tourism can act as a catalyst for small enterprise development in the local economy without inducing major skills' leakages.	Development Southern Africa
Buiga, Stegorean, Chiş & Lazăr/ 2017	Pricing of the tourism product: A tool for entrepreneurs to adapt to a flexible market	Romania	Tourism entrepreneurship, pricing strategy, hedonic pricing model, attributes for price setting	Data analysis, regression analysis	Managers have to pay more attention to their internal facilities, goods or amenities (as recreational facilities), and to be committed to increasing the quality of their service delivery process, but there is also an opportunity for higher prices supported by attractive neighbourhoods.	Economics and Management
Çiçek, Zencir & Kozak/ 2017	Women in Turkish tourism	Turkey	Women employees, tourism, oral history, Turkey	Oral history, interview	It has been concluded that tourism has transformed the traditions in the Turkish society and the women, who began to work in their homes firstly, gained strength in both economic, social and individual terms by entering the business and utilizing the opportunities that tourism has provided.	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management
Daniel, Costa, Pita & Costa/ 2017	Tourism education: What about entrepreneurial skills?	Portugal	Tourism education, entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurial skills, soft skills	Frequency analysis	Pertinent to identify best practices and propose guidelines for creating curricular spaces for the development of entrepreneurial skills.	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management

Dedeke/ 2017	Creating sustainable tourism ventures in protected areas: An actor network theory analysis	Brasil	Eco-tourism, sustainable tourism, entrepreneurship, actor-network theory, case study, private reserves	Interview, content analysis	The ability of the principal actor to learn new things, to adapt to change and her acts of creating spaces for global experts played a significant role in her success.	Tourism Management
Drăgoi, Iam, Munteanu, Ciobanu, Tartavulea & Ladaru/ 2017	Incentives for developing resilient agritourism entrepreneurship in rural communities in Romania in a European context	Romania	Agritourism entrepreneurship, economic and social development of regions, tourism development of regions	Ordinary least square regression	Economic indicators like regional GDP and kilometers of national roads have a positive influence on the number of agritourism business units; also, a positive impact on agritourism entrepreneurship was identified for tourism-related factors like number of employees, salaries in tourism, total tourists, preference of tourists for agritourism	Sustainability
Fadda & Sorensen/ 2017	The importance of destination attractiveness and entrepreneurial orientation in explaining firm performance in the Sardinian accommodation sector	Sardinia	Business performance, accommodation firms, entrepreneurial orientation and destination attractiveness	Ordered logit regression	Both EO and destination attractiveness were found to exert independent positive effects on firm performance. EO was found to have a larger effect on firm performance than destination attractiveness.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Hajilo, Masoom, Langroudi, Sabokbar & Pennington-Gray/ 2017	Spatial analysis of the distribution of small businesses in the eastern villages of Gilan Province with emphasis on the tourism sector in mountainous regions	Iran, Gilan	Rural tourism, business sector clustering	Analysis of spatial correlation, clustering, hot and cold spots analysis and buffer zones	The highest support for businesses was in the agricultural and services sectors, while the lowest support was in industry and tourism. The distribution of businesses in all activities was much higher in the plains and valleys as compared to the mountainous and hill areas.	Sustainability
Lado-Sestayoa, Vivel-Bua & Otero-Gonzalez/ 2017	Drivers and barriers to entry for new hotel start-ups	Spain	Hotel industry, start-up, impact of location attributes	Poisson model, negative binomial type i (nbi), type ii negative binomial model (nbii), truncated negative binomial type i (tnbi)	When the efficiency of labour is a driver for a start-up; initial investment and idle capacity is related to barriers to entry.	Tourism Management Perspectives
Lange & Dodds/ 2017	Increasing sustainable tourism through social entrepreneurship	Canada	Social entrepreneurship, sustainable tourism	Case study, literature review, document analysis	There is a lack of hospitality and tourism social entrepreneurship projects-businesses and/or they are not recognized yet.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Lee, K.S. Lee, Chua & Han/ 2017	Independent cafe entrepreneurships in Klang Valley, Malaysia – Challenges and critical factors for success: Does family matter?	Malaysia, Klang Valley	New entry cafes, challenges, actors for success, common practices	Multiple casestudy, interview	Critical success factors for a new entry cafe are; concept vs. strategies, an extended notion of location selection, building foundations, family factors and family life-cycle management.	Journal of Destination Marketing & Management
Liu & Fang/ 2017	Night markets: Entrepreneurship and achieving competitive advantage	Taiwan	Entrepreneurs, competitive advantage, night market	Multiple regression analysis, structural equation models (SEM)	The results indicate that competitive aggressiveness and being proactive are positively related to risk-taking among night market vendors, which, in turn, has a positive effect on innovativeness.	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
Movono & Dahles/ 2017	Female empowerment and tourism: A focus on businesses in a Fijian village	Fiji	Female empowerment, tourism, sustainable tourism, tourism impacts, pacific island tourism,	Case study, the Fiji Vanua Research Framework (FVRF)	The findings have shown that women in Vatuolalai village have become empowered through a process initiated by participation in tourism employment and enforced through entrepreneurial success.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research

			indigenous Fijian Communities			
Power, Domenico & Miller/2017	The nature of ethical entrepreneurship in tourism	φ	Entrepreneurial ethic, tourism entrepreneur, Weber's ideal-type, personal construct theory	Laddering method, qualitative content analysis	Findings show that ethical entrepreneurship in tourism is based on care and relationships, intuitionism, future-orientation, humility and benevolence as key virtues.	Annals of Tourism Research
Swanson & DeVereaux/2017	A theoretical framework for sustaining culture: Culturally sustainable entrepreneurship	USA / Arizona	Culture, sustainability, entrepreneurship, indigenous	Case study	The results show that culturally sustainable entrepreneurship encourages adapting entrepreneurial models that sustain and enhance the values and traditions of a community for its self-defined benefits, rather than imposing economic entrepreneurial models that may change conditions within a community. Entrepreneurial strategies in the mainstream proceed upon values that may diverge sharply from those of non-mainstream cultures.	Annals of Tourism Research
Zhou, Chan & Song/2017	Social capital and entrepreneurial mobility in early-stage tourism development: A case from rural China	China	Social capital, entrepreneurship, mobility, tourism development, integration, early-stage destination	Deductive and inductive analysis	The findings suggest that the inward entrepreneurs had unrealistic perceptions of the tourism industry before they entered; entrepreneurial mobility in tourism development is influenced by social capital	Tourism Management
Yazıcı, Köseoğlu & Okunmuş/2017	Identification of growth factors for small firms: Evidence from hotel companies on an island	North Cyprus	Hotels, growth, entrepreneurship, island	questionnaire, observation, interviews, focus group	The study findings revealed 16 important growth factors for hotels, including active risk taking, education, family history, networks of contacts, other business interests, family investing friends, key employee partners, customer concentration, autonomy, innovativeness, proactiveness, competitive aggressiveness, location, desire to succeed, age of founders, and state support where are strong, weak, and interrelated relationships among these factors.	Journal of Organizational Change Management
Aquino, Lück & Schänzel/2018	A conceptual framework of tourism social entrepreneurship for sustainable community development		Community capitals framework, community development, conceptual framework, social enterprise, social innovation, tourism social entrepreneurship	Conceptual framework, critical analysis	A conceptual framework that incorporates community development concepts, generic social entrepreneurship and tourism social entrepreneurship principles, and community capitals perspectives, is proposed.	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management
Alrawadieh & Alrawadieh/2018	Exploring entrepreneurship in the sharing accommodation sector: Empirical evidence from a developing country	Jordan / Petra	Peer-to-peer accommodation, sharing economy informal economy, entrepreneurship, tourism entrepreneurship, Airbnb	Semi-structured interview	Sharing accommodation entrepreneurs were mainly driven by the desire for economic and cultural benefits.	Tourism Management Perspectives
Aydin & Emeksiz/2018	Sustainable urban tourism success factors and the economic performance of small tourism enterprises	Turkey / Eskişehir	Sustainability, urban tourism, success factors, small tourism enterprises, economic performance	Structural equation modelling	Seven dimensions of urban tourism success factors and two dimensions of the economic performance of STEs have been determined and a significant relation was found between them.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research

Bakas, Duxbury & Castro/2018	Creative tourism: Catalysing artisan entrepreneur networks in rural Portugal	Portugal	Creativity, rural, entrepreneurship, networks	Semi-structured interview	Artisan entrepreneur–mediators in rural areas or small cities take on multiple roles as networking agents who organize and offer creative tourism experiences, providing the missing link between artisans and tourists.	International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research
Battistella, Cagnina, Cicero & Preghenella/ 2018	Sustainable business models of SMEs: Challenges in yacht tourism sector	Italy, Spain, Portugal & Albania	Sustainable business model, triple bottom line, yacht tourism, business model innovation, service industry, SMEs, case study research	Semi-structured interviews, content analysis	Contributes in continuing the discourse on sustainable business models, adopting the perspective of the challenges for SMEs and offers food for thought for managers of SMEs in comparing their own business with the identified business model types.	Sustainability
Biddulph/ 2018	Social enterprise and inclusive tourism. Five cases in Siem Reap, Cambodia	Cambodia / Siem Reap	Inclusive tourism, inclusive development, social enterprise, Cambodia	Interview, web site content analysis	The enterprises have created worthwhile new opportunities for poor and marginalized people and contributed substantially to revitalizing elements of Cambodian culture.	Tourism Geographies
Çakmak, Lie & McCabe/ 2018	Reframing informal tourism entrepreneurial practices: Capital and field relations structuring the informal tourism economy of Chiang Mai	Thailand / Chiang Mai	Informal tourism, economy, entrepreneurship, fields, capitals, Bourdieu, Thailand	Narrative interviews, policy analysis	Importance of collaboration between informal entrepreneurs and other stakeholders, concluding with recommendations for policy makers.	Annals of Tourism Research
Carson, Carson & Eimermann/ 2018	International winter tourism entrepreneurs in northern Sweden: Understanding migration, lifestyle, and business motivations	Sweden	International lifestyle migration, lifestyle tourism entrepreneur, winter tourism, low-amenity rural area, northern Sweden	Semi-structured interviews	Northern winter and the undeveloped low-amenity character of the place were key factors in migration choices.	Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism
Hikido/ 2018	Entrepreneurship in South African township tourism: The impact of interracial social capital	Cape Town	Social capital, capital, interracial, women entrepreneurs	Interview, participant observation	Entrepreneurial black women in Cape Town, who serves their home as bed&breakfast, do not simply cross but work the colour line in order to generate “linking” social capital and channel whites people’s social, economic, cultural, and symbolic capital.	Ethnic and Racial Studies
Hjalager & Kwiatkowski /2018	Entrepreneurial implications, prospects and dilemmas in rural festivals	Denmark	Festival, rural tourism, business development	Mix method, case study, questionnaire, frequency analysis	Local businesses actually participate in rural festivals’ ecosystems and there are numerous mutual interactions among local businesses in festival season.	Journal of Rural Studies
Johannesson & Lund/ 2018	Creative connections? Tourists, entrepreneurs and destination dynamics	Iceland	Creativity, tourism entrepreneurs, rural tourism, connection between tourist and life-style tourism encounters	Conceptual	The creative activities of life-style entrepreneurs are not necessarily a key to commercial success.	Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism
Li, Liu, Zhu & Zhang/ 2018	Business characteristics and efficiency of rural tourism enterprises: An empirical study from China	China	Rural business, rural tourism enterprises	Data envelopment analysis	The findings show that business characteristics of rural tourism enterprises varied with their business strategy, property and rural industrial base.	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research
Mackay, Nelson & Perkins/ 2018	Interpretive walks: Advancing the use of mobile methods in the study of entrepreneurial farm tourism setting	New Zealand	Mobile methods, walking interview, farms, tourism, rural entrepreneurship	The interpretive walk	It has been determined that the interpretive walk method can be applied in socio-spatial settings where new rural tourism initiatives emerged, developed and adopted.	Geographical Research

Peters & Kallmuenzer /2018	Entrepreneurial orientation in family firms: The case of the hospitality industry	Austria	Family business, hospitality, entrepreneurial orientation, entrepreneurial behaviour, qualitative	Qualitative case study research	The results show that there are specific entrepreneurial behaviour patterns in the hospitality family firms.	Current Issues in Tourism
Thompson, Gillen & Friess/ 2018	Challenging the principles of ecotourism: Insights from entrepreneurs on environmental and economic sustainability in Langkawi, Malaysia	Langkawi / Malaysia	Conservation, entrepreneurship, governance, Mangrove, sustainable tourism, tour operators	Semi-structured interviews, content analysis of web sites, participant observation	The article contributes to the ecotourism literature by using a hierarchy of entrepreneurship as a means to better understand the environmental, social, and economic sustainability of an ecotourism operation. Sustainability is primarily considered in economic terms.	Journal of Sustainable Tourism
Yuan, Tsai & Chang/ 2018	Toward an entrepreneurship typology of bed and breakfasts	Taiwan / Miaoli County	Bed and breakfasts, b&bs, typology, entrepreneurship, cultural traits	Narrative analysis, synthesis of in-depth interviews	This research contributes to the literature by providing a framework for exploring B&B entrepreneurship. From the practical perspective, classifying B&Bs is of benefit to practitioners as it identifies their service delivery system and differentiates their B&Bs from competitors who attempt to provide apparently identical products.	Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research

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