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The Positive Side of Feminist Theory in Entrepreneurial Finance: Feminist Themes and Tropes in Crowdfunding for Social Change

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ABSTRACT

Following literature that already reframes entrepreneurship as a social change activity, I consider the societal change potential of entrepreneurial narratives in crowdfunding pitches of predominantly female-run ventures. I understand the community-driven phenomenon crowdfunding therefore as a vehicle to transcend and change the predominantly masculine entrepreneurial discourse of innovation and business success. Following an idiographic methodology, I analyse the discourse in crowdfunding video-representations of female-run ventures and explore structure, linguistic usage, visual artefacts and the implied intentions towards social change from a feminist perspective. From the sampling set of 42 crowdfunding campaigns, I use the resulting discursive elements and tropes to identify feminist themes that drive the success of these campaigns through connecting with immanent societal values. With this I contribute to the social change perspective in entrepreneurship research by addressing epistemological issues within prevailing paradigms.

Introduction

The sustainability discourse in the field of entrepreneurship is often associated with hybrid organisational forms (Battilana and Lee, 2014; Lehner and Weber, 2016) and looked at from an environmental (Meek et al., 2010) or internal social innovation perspective (Gerber and Hui, 2013; Youssef et al.; Munoz and Cohen, 2017) only. When it comes to analysing, for example performance such endeavours often seem to follow a functionalist paradigm that does not fully capture the social discourse underlying funding processes. Thus, existing research on entrepreneurship may limit potential constructivist inquiries towards the much needed conceptualisation of the social movement-entrepreneurship nexus from a social change perspective (Nielsen and Reisch, 2016). Despite this limitation, it has become clear that research on entrepreneurship needs to include sustainability and social criteria from a constructivist point of view in order to depict the socio-economic context in its discourse (Haugh, 2005; Haugh and Talwar, 2016; Lehner, 2012). This is especially true if ventures with a social mission seek funding from the crowd (Brown et al., 2018; Landström et al., 2019; Lehner, 2013).

Subsequently, there is an evident need for new research perspectives to include social change as an underlying current that comprises elements of both, radical innovation and financial performance. In doing so, due to its critical epistemological positioning (Calas et al., 2007; Calas et al., 2009; Adkins, 2004; Stanley, 2013) feminist theory seems to provide an encouraging avenue to better understand socially constructed phenomena. More importantly, it provides the potential to incorporate the radical change character in the understanding of entrepreneurial motivation (Dey, 2007; Dey and Steyaert, 2012).

Looking at predominant entrepreneurship theory from a feminist perspective, scholars such as Marlow and Swail (2014); Marlow and McAdam (2013); Ahl and Marlow (2012); and Marlow and Patton (2005) have demonstrated

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that, so far, feminist critique often falls into the “gender-only”-trap. The concept of gender is reduced to sex and ultimately research is devoted only to a situational analysis from a narrow perspective. It therefore furthers a certain discourse in which masculinity is seen as the ultimate norm that entails all power issues within this narrow perspective. Existing critique thus often fails to adequately address overarching and dynamic power issues in a socially constructed system and hence does not incorporate real (social) change perspectives – instead, in its current epistemological state it cements gender inequalities by constant repetition of findings based on a false precondition.

In order to meet both social and entrepreneurial underpinnings, I borrow from Calas and Smircich (1999); Calas et al. (2009) and apply feminist theory as an apt lens for looking at the change potential of crowdfunding campaigns. From the many important faces of feminist theory (Pettersson et al., 2017), two mainstream approaches - liberal and social feminism - can be recognised. First, critique stemming from a feminist perspective offers avenues into a more fine-grained understanding of the growing change intention of entrepreneurs, for example in social entrepreneurship. Furthermore, in order to facilitate a more holistic concept of gender in entrepreneurship literature, Marxist or even stronger radical approaches are seen as proponents that can potentially enhance prevailing epistemological assumptions helping to overcome shortfalls (Calas et al., 2007; Calas et al., 2009).

A phenomenon in entrepreneurship that is especially exposed to the often-contradictory investment and opportunity logics in entrepreneurship is crowdfunding (Lehner and Nicholls, 2014). For example Lehner (2013) highlights that research avenues in crowdfunding for social ventures must cover both, rational financial logic, but also need to include socially constructed motivations and intentions. Still, crowdfunding is often linked to the promised innovation and the respective market potential in the fund-seeking ventures and thus is evaluated by functionalist, reductionist metrics rather than by looking at the proposed theory of societal change. (Parhankangas and Renko, 2017; Mollick, 2014; Belleflamme et al., 2014)

In the light of this, I use research on crowdfunding from a feminist theory perspective as an innovative avenue to enhance the understanding of entrepreneurial intentions, and ultimately strengthen the argument for a better inclusion of discursively created social change aspects in entrepreneurship. With respect to the many feminist approaches, this paper sticks to the mainstream liberal and social approaches as I aim to connect to existing entrepreneurship literature on social change intentions in entrepreneurial narratives. In particular, by looking at female run crowdfunding ventures, I want to find out whether the prevalent positivist epistemological thinking can fully comprehend the “whatness” of crowdfunding as a socio-economic phenomenon and how a feminist perspective can enhance both, theory and practice of crowdfunding by including discursive social change aspects.

Thus, the following research questions have been established to guide my field work:

RQ1: From a feminist perspective, what are the rhetorical strategies employed by female entrepreneurs in their narratives in crowdfunding campaign videos?

RQ2: Which themes based on socially constructed values are the most common in crowdfunding campaigns initiated by female entrepreneurs and how do these connect to existing feminist theory?

The paper proceeds as follows. In the first section, I revisit contemporary literature on prevailing entrepreneurial assumptions and highlight the importance of acknowledging both functionalist and constructivist research avenues. To further elaborate on this in the changing rationale of entrepreneurship towards a social change perspective, I revisit the concept of entrepreneurial narratives, which act as a sort of transmitter of values and hence entrepreneurial intentions. Ultimately, these narratives provide the theoretical base for the empirical examination.

In the second part, I conduct a Foucauldian discourse analysis (Foucault, 1982) built upon the aforementioned socio-constructivist approaches. I select representative reward based crowdfunding campaigns, primarily from the platforms Indiegogo.com and Kickstarter.com, analyse their pitch videos and extract information including content, discourse and visual artifacts to ascertain how feminist themes are used in the crowdfunding discourse to drive social change through entrepreneurship. Some of the findings include female empowerment, self-determination and -realization, reflective body and self-image, women’s and family health, the sharing economy and community orientation. The research model on entrepreneurial (crowd)funding pitches, which includes the triad of: discursive elements as tropes, artifacts as tangible symbolic expressions, and finally feminist themes as entrepreneurial intentions, provides an early indication of how a pragmatist epistemology can look like, which respects traditional functionalist perspectives but acknowledges the constructivist and critical view on entrepreneurial intentions.

Social change perspectives in entrepreneurship literature

Entrepreneurship as a field of research has often been looked at from a functionalist perspective and hence been determined as driven by mechanisms such as opportunity recognition (Busenitz et al., 2003). Consequently, entrepreneurship can be explained as “the nexus of opportunities, enterprising individuals and teams, and mode of organizing” (297). This prevalent focus on economics or finance logics centres the role of entrepreneurs and their potential for exploration and exploitation of innovative ideas. The overall focus is hence set on entrepreneurial behaviours but leaves out necessary indications on how the underlying discourse of the organisation influences its performance internally as well as externally.

Research scholars often aim to explain what makes ventures more successful from an internal side, but still do not deliver clarity to entrepreneurial success from a grounded, yet more collective societal perspective. Continuing the perspective of a successful venture, not only is the internal recognition of opportunities crucial but also the creation of external entrepreneurial legitimacy (Tost, 2011; Suchman, 1995). The latter concept can only be understood by taking into account the contextual value systems and thus aims to understand the prior-stated grounded societal constitutions of success. Such contextual value systems strongly rely on societal values and hence ask for a broader perspective rather than a purely functionalist one. Thus, acknowledging the lack of clarity in conceptualisations of socio-economic phenomena such as crowdfunding, it seems apt to scrutinize the social counterpart in entrepreneurship theory.

Contributing to the critique on mostly functionalist notions in entrepreneurship, Steyaert (2007); Haugh (2005) already state that taking into account broader contextual dynamics in the prevalent economic logics may depict a fundamental change in contemporary thinking. Such notions contribute to a critique stemming from a social change perspective and may address the earlier findings of Shane and Venkataraman (2000) that the field of entrepreneurship is still trapped in a dilution of the explanation of many phenomena within. Offering a more critical perspective on prevalent assumptions in entrepreneurship, Calas et al. (2009) also take issue with the singularity of the perspectives on entrepreneurship. In their work they come up with the definition of entrepreneurship as “a social change activity with a variety of possible outcomes” (553) and find it difficult to bring research forward because of the difficult ontological status of the combination of social change and entrepreneurship. These works already highlight that entrepreneurship research can only move forward by fully advancing current (often somewhat static) phenomena-driven research into a theory-driven agenda.

Traditional approaches towards the examination of the position of women in entrepreneurship often only stem from a realist rationale (Burrell and Morgan, 1979) and thus seem to ignore more constructivist factors which deal with the question why and how such intentions of value-creation are shaped. Calas et al. (2009) distinguish between three perspectives on entrepreneurship. First, they state that entrepreneurship as positioned in a functionalist paradigm mostly describes the nexus of opportunities, growth and value creation. Second, they see liberal, psychoanalytic and radical feminist perspectives as a critical avenue towards entrepreneurship as a social change activity that may benefit women. Such approaches especially highlight the different values of women, based on which they argue for potential opportunities in an entrepreneurial context. Last and third, the authors state that a socialist, poststructuralist and transnational feminist perspective offers a critical yet explanatory avenue towards a gendered social change view regarding entrepreneurship. Building on the above perspectives on entrepreneurship it becomes obvious that the often-remarked position of gender in feminist theories leaves room for interpretation. It further highlights that feminist theory might offer promising insights into the constitutional elements of an entrepreneurial discourse.

Feminist theory as apt critical perspective

Taking on the idea of a critique on entrepreneurship research based in feminist theory, Radford (2013) adds that men are more likely to receive funding than their female counterparts. Earlier, Marlow and Patton (2005) already see a disadvantage of women in accessing business funding. Combining this critique with prior-mentioned functionalist approaches in entrepreneurship, a performance and success measurement mostly taking into account financial metrics makes it valid to assume that men also outperform women (Marlow and McAdam, 2013). Such an idea however leaves one asking whether this really marks the difference between male and female entrepreneurs (Jennings and Brush, 2013) and their juxtaposed evaluation (Neergaard et al., 2011; Ahl, 2006). What has become obvious is that women intend to create and signal different values than men, which ultimately shapes the overall value of their ventures. This makes the position of women even more difficult in a male run world and, at the same time, the fact

that there is a strong relationship between women and social change movements is pertinent for further research (Thon, 2017).

This becomes clear when Marlow and Swail (2014); Marlow and McAdam (2013); and Ahl and Marlow (2012) point out that critique in traditional and often functionalist entrepreneurship was originally designed to explain gender-differences within entrepreneurship research. Highlighting the socio-economic context in which conceptual assumptions and thus women's subordinations are justified, the aim of critique thus drifted towards offering insights into behavioural differences between men and women, ultimately attempting to explain the often-prevalent underperformance of female entrepreneurs. However, reflexive assumptions concerning the hierarchical positioning of women in the concept of gender also limit the underlying discourse. These assumptions even predefine a certain discourse in which masculinity is seen as an ultimate norm and entails all power issues within this narrow perspective, therefore limiting the potential of poststructuralist feminist approaches as proposed in Calas et al. (2009). Based on this, it seems necessary to focus on an underlying societal discourse within entrepreneurship literature in order to explain a venture's success.

Acknowledging the potential of feminist theory as a critical perspective towards entrepreneurship as social change process and tracing assumed (gender-) differences back to social values, I am able to position the thoughts within a feminist agenda. This is not only because gender notions reflect inherent differences between men and women, but also because from a more radical perspective, feminist theory aims to induce social change by addressing relevant societal issues and thus offers critical avenues for explaining the prior mentioned issues via the conceptualization of phenomena such as social finance. Thus, following Pettersson et al. (2017); Calas et al. (2007), the main streams of feminism that are essential in entrepreneurship research are described in Table 1. This table also incorporates their main implications for society and their theoretical backgrounds.

Table 1. Feminist Approaches in Entrepreneurship adapted according to Pettersson et al. (2017)

Feminist Approach	Implication	Relevant References
liberal	The difference between men and women arises due to the different access to essential resources.	(Calas et al., 2007) (Cowling and Taylor, 2001) (Calas and Smircich, 1996) (Fischer et al., 1993) (Friedan, 1963)
socialist	The difference is innate due to power relations in a capitalist economic system. Gender topics are often related to entrepreneurship.	(Carter and Williams, 2003) (Calas and Smircich, 1996) (Fischer et al., 1993) (Cliff, 1998) (Black, 1989)
poststructuralist	The difference between men and women is represented by the used language. Texts and languages are used as politics of representation and connect to social reality.	(Calas et al., 2007) (Calas and Smircich, 1999) (Alcoff, 1988) (Fraser and Nicholson, 1988)
postcolonial	The western feminist approaches investigate the function of "the nation". Thereby they often gender and racialize others as well.	(Calas et al., 2007) (Collins, 2002) (Kaplan and Grewal, 1999) (Mohanram, 1998)
radical	Alternative and often separatist arrangements are proposed in order to raise consciousness.	(Calas et al., 2007) (Greer and Greene, 2003) (Tong, 1998) (Ferree and Martin, 1995) (Brown, 1992)
psychoanalytic	The difference between men and women arises due to prevalent patriarchal family and education systems. These cause unequal development of men and women.	(Calas et al., 2007) (Tong, 1998) (Noddings, 1984) (Gilligan, 1982) (Mitchell, 2000)

Besides providing the necessary critical distance, poststructuralist feminist approaches have the potential to soften conceptual boundaries in current research and enhance paradigmatic assumptions (Ahl and Marlow, 2012). For example, by borrowing from liberal feminism in a poststructuralist agenda, existing inequalities can be traced back not only to gender but to a broader system of power imbalances. Thus, critique stemming from a feminist perspective can be used to fully explain the dynamics of the underlying discourse in a social system and promote change of prevalent norms, which is also necessary for taking into account the social extents of entrepreneurship. The deconstruction of concepts such as gender in an overarching social system can potentially dismantle this narrow and ineffective critique.

Such adaptations can even be fostered by feminist theory as a radical element (Hall, 1980; Morgan, 1980). For this purpose, McRobbie (2009); Agger (2006) highlight in particular the task of illuminating socio-cultural issues. For example, Adkins (2004) earlier sees that social theories have often neglected feminist theory because of its critique on a broader context, which is not limited to the concept of gender. Based on this, Adkins (ibid) describes a socio-cultural context as promising for adopting feminism in social theory. She borrows from humanities and social science disciplines to critically analyse contemporary (societal) issues using so-called constructivist structuralism (Fowler, 2000). This may further indicate that social theory can offer a critical, albeit markedly different deployment of feminist theory in terms of epistemological positioning (Butler and Elliot, 1993; Fraser, 1997).

Entrepreneurial narrations

Noting that external legitimacy and thus venture success is often closely related to a communicated story and history, I see that (entrepreneurial) narratives offer relevant avenues for explaining the intended discourse in a story (Herzenstein et al., 2011). These narratives are strongly dependent on linguistic tools. For example, Labov (1972) already defines narrative as “*one method of recapitulating past experience by matching a verbal sequence of clauses to the sequence of events which (it is inferred) actually occurred*” (pp. 359-360). Considering an entrepreneur’s story, it seems legitimate to assume that each entrepreneur uses a certain set of narratives and by that refers to past events with the linguistic tools used. Hence, by using entrepreneurial narratives in their story, they reference back to a certain culture of the people used to express their stories.

However, in entrepreneurship literature, Venkataraman et al. (2013) already see that narratives are descriptions of human nature and thus shape our cultural representations. More importantly, these narratives construct and explain a social reality to its underlying processes because they are accepted cultural representations. By doing so, they are capable of influencing a venture’s growth strategy and ultimately its performance compared to the market. Thus, in order to increase external legitimization and hence attract investors by creating widely accepted meanings, entrepreneurs are held to create strong entrepreneurial narratives. Putting these meanings into a certain context, they can be depicted as certain themes. Lewis and Carley (2017) for example already find that such themes both co-occur and overlap with the individual narratives in an entrepreneurial context. However, this notion of similarity alone does not explain the important external legitimization of a venture; Lewis (2014) points out that the discourse is created by narratives and themes, which are the crucial aspects of a story and thus a venture’s success.

In social discourse narratives are perceived differently by each recipient of a story. While transmitters (entrepreneurs) use narratives to shape their cultural representation by linguistic toolkits, recipients inevitably make meaning of this by plotting narratives in the shape of artefacts. These artefacts can thus be understood as a physical representation of narratives (Venkataraman et al., 2013). To further create a more legitimized value for such artefacts, based on Venkataraman et al. (ibid) I introduce the concept of tropes. These tropes are described as the value-transporting element in the overall legitimization process of a venture and can induce a transformation into themes by linking them to a certain (social or cultural) context.

Linking these above thoughts of narratives and themes to poststructuralist feminism (Calas et al., 2009), I see the connection in the usage and analysis of linguistic tools. The concept of entrepreneurial narratives and the critique stemming from a feminist perspective manifest their potential to disperse prevalent structures in a discourse while also explaining its descriptive potential. So far, this potential has not yet been fully exploited, because contemporary research scholars in entrepreneurship mostly remain in a functionalist paradigm and have simultaneously failed to make adequate use of the interdisciplinary concept of entrepreneurial narrations for an opening towards a theory of social change. Shiller (2017) takes on this issue and recently called for a further inclusion of narratives (and thus socially constructed themes) in research fields such as finance and entrepreneurship. Based on this, I note that entrepreneurial narratives depict social values and can thus be seen as a crucial in the overall value-creation of ventures.

How it all fits together: entrepreneurial (crowd)funding narrations and feminist theory

Seeing crowdfunding as especially exposed to complex socio-economic discourses because of its dualistic (socio-economic) avenues, feminist approaches can help to explain a necessary shift from a pure functionalist towards a more critical, yet constructive research agenda. Due to their critical epistemological positioning, feminist approaches dig underneath prevalent conceptualizations – for instance gender in entrepreneurship literature – and foster an understanding of the discourse within. This ultimately imposes the need for new, yet multidisciplinary research avenues.

Crowdfunding is characterised by its inherent value proposition of a co-creation of opportunities for the many internal and external actors (Landström et al., 2019; Lehner and Harrer, 2019; Brown et al., 2018). Polzin et al. (2018) for example highlight the many different perceptions between the internal and external actors, indicating the importance of perceived narratives. Yet, such differences can lead to a more powerful process of innovation and hence a better external legitimisation, because the transfer of economic capital is moderated by how actors interact with each other in a social discourse (Lehner, 2013; Lehner, 2014). Hence, based on such transformation processes legitimisation strategies may need to adapt accordingly but are inherently difficult to grasp without the understanding of the underlying discourse (Lehner et al., 2019; Lassen, 2016; Parhankangas and Renko, 2017). In addition, the collective knowledge of the crowd, which is often termed the “wisdom of the crowd” (Lehner, 2014; Brown et al., 2018), is initially dispersed and later bundled through the interplay of many actors and activities (Lehner and Harrer, 2019). These inquiries already show that many tiers of social capital may influence and create the important discourse within a funding process via crowdfunding.

Furthermore, an entrepreneur’s inherent characteristics, such as gender, social class, geographic origin and scope, education and linguistics represent influential signals and can be factors determining the overall success of a crowdfunding campaign (Shane and Khurana, 2001). This corroborates the findings of Lehner (2014) and Colombo et al. (2015), who demonstrate that democratic participation between the different tiers of social capital determines whether a crowdfunding campaign will be successful. I could thus postulate that entrepreneurs will inevitably create a strong narrative in order to successfully promote an innovation-induced change. These characteristics make it especially relevant to understand the multi-step discourse in the entrepreneurial and social value creation which makes crowdfunded ventures successful.

Sampling and methodology

In order to identify relevant themes and analyse the social discourse (Hardy and Thomas, 2015) in crowdfunding campaigns I conduct a Foucauldian discourse analysis (Foucault, 1982). This process enables an analysis of the set power issues in themes (Denzin and Lincoln, 2011), which I find are especially relevant in feminist theory. Based on this, I present the findings in the model of “Artefacts in the Triad of Elements, Tropes and Feminist Themes” (see Figure 1) and thereby aim to visualise internal and external value creation in crowdfunding pitches.

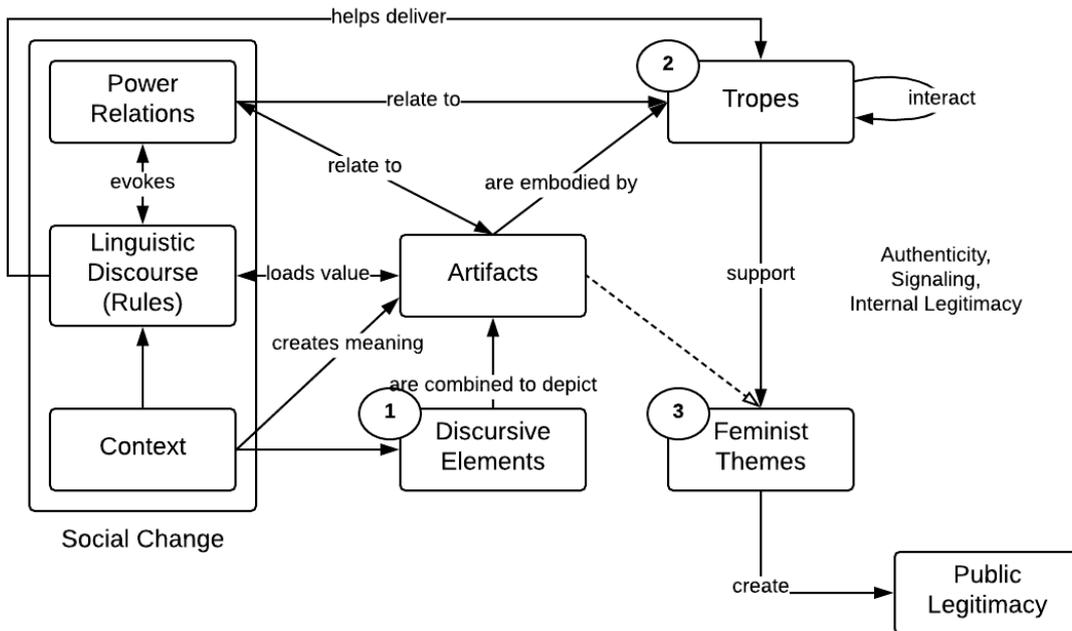


Figure 1. Artefacts in the Triad of Elements, Tropes and Feminist Themes (developed by the Othmar Lehner and Theresia Harrer, 2018)

First, I establish selection criteria for the selection of crowdfunding campaigns. These include for instance general social or environmental relevance of the project (e.g. supporting people in reaching their fitness goals or producing sustainable dolls for disadvantaged communities) or female issues (e.g. tackling the period pain stigma or awareness for breastfeeding). Some unsuccessful campaigns are selected in order to come up with the themes for successful crowdfunding inquiries. Campaigns are primarily collected from the crowdfunding platforms Indiegogo.com and Kickstarter.com. By following the thoughts that (radically) innovative ideas are often induced by societal values and hence are socially constructed, my campaigns primarily cover ideas with an innovation-induced change character. In addition, in line with the primarily addressed issues of female entrepreneurs being exposed to difficulties in performing on par with their male counterparts due to a different subjective set of values, I choose campaigns which have been initiated by women and thus have a strong connection with social change issues.

In the *second step*, a close analysis of the selected crowdfunding campaigns is conducted. True to my idiographic methodology, the campaign videos are analysed first in terms of their overall (societal) impact score, second the feminist score and third the constitution of the entrepreneurial teams (see Appendix B). In addition, I assess the respective pitch-video according to the intended discourse, depicted artefacts by their rhetorical strategies and also the overall content of the story. Particularly, in order to describe artefacts of each video, I analyse rhetorical means as discursive elements which indicate and intend a certain outcome in the form of artefacts (Venkataraman et al., 2013). Based on these artefacts certain tropes are produced, which actively support the external legitimisation process of a campaign in order to attract investors. Corroborating these steps, for each campaign video I come up with numerous discursive elements, which provide the basis for three feminist tropes (see Table 2).

Table 2. Exemplary Evaluation as of Tropes

Exemplary Evaluation Case She Started It Documentary Phase [0110]				
Fem. Score	Impact Score	Team Constitution*	Discursive Elements (combine for Artifacts)*	Tropes (3)*
4	3-4	1	Anaphor Community Sense Clumsy Music	Innovative Incubator Strong Woman Tech Woman
*(1=f, 2=m, 3=mixed)			*from video evaluation	*from video evaluation



In the *third step*, in a recursive and iterative process I analyse the context of each pitch-video and by doing so I am able to inductively arrive at distinct themes. Following feminist literature, I see relevant feminist themes such as the position and perception of women in professional, administrative and domestic spheres (Coppock et al., 2014; Harding, 2004). Themes such as equal opportunities, oppression, family, sexuality are thus explored in the leverage of institutional power issues, albeit often with the focus on pre-defined and repeated gender differences. In addition to this, Haugh and Talwar (2016) see the theme of empowerment as strongly linked to social change and thereby highlight the relevance of social and liberal feminist approaches for societal change issues. Acknowledging these a-priori identified feminist themes, I further add relevant themes which I extract from the selected crowdfunding campaigns (see table 3). Furthermore, acknowledging tropes as visualization of entrepreneurial narrations (which already signal strong internal legitimacy), I oppose them to a collective societal discourse and corroborate tropes as themes. This ultimately allows for an assessment of the explanatory potential of feminist theory with a socially constructed discourse in crowdfunding campaigns.

Table 3. Exemplary Evaluation as of Feminist Themes

Exemplary Evaluation She Started It Documentary Phase [0110]		
	Tropes (3)*	Feminist Themes (2)**
	Entrepreneurship	Women's Empowerment
	Strong Woman	Deconstruction of Gender
	Tech Woman	
	*from video evaluation	**from video evaluation & literature

Following this methodology, I select 42 campaigns on (primarily) reward based crowdfunding platforms such as *Kickstarter.com* [0300000], *Indiegogo.com* [0100000], *Indiegogo-Generosity.com* [0200000] and *Patreon.com* [0400000]. In total, 50 discursive elements, 30 tropes and 26 themes are identified. A detailed list can be found in Appendix C. The crowdfunding platforms are selected because they provide sufficient crowdfunding campaigns in order to be able to draw reasonable conclusions. Table 4 provides relevant statistics on the selected cases. A detailed list of these can be found in Appendix A.

Table 4. Statistics of Selected Cases

	Platform				Total
	<i>Indiegogo</i>	<i>Kickstarter</i>	<i>Indiegogo Generosity</i>	<i>Patreon</i>	
Number of Cases	20	18	2	2	42
Number of Documents	109	126	8	9	257
Total Funding Sum Platform	\$800,000,000.00	\$2,973,461,408.00	n/a	\$8,991,874.00 ¹	\$3,782,453,282.00
Total Funding Sum of Cases	\$6,467,542.86	\$4,662,127.50	\$9,743.00	\$41,368.42 ²	\$11,180,781.78

With a total of 18 projects on Kickstarter (total investment sum \$2,973,461,408), 20 on Indiegogo (total investment sum \$800,000,000), two on Indiegogo-Generosity and three representative cases on Patreon (total monthly pay-outs \$8,991,874), the research results in 257 documents and 38 campaign videos. The projects have an

¹ Of payouts on a monthly basis

² Of payouts on a monthly basis

overall funding value of approximately \$11,180,800. Cases which do not primarily offer a video on the crowdfunding platform are analysed using various collected documents with the aim of identifying their discursive elements and hence the stream of their respective feminist theme and external legitimacy.

Empirical findings

In the a-posteriori data collection and knowledge creation I conceptualise the inquiries as shown in figure 1. In the following sections, I describe the most obvious and frequently used tropes and themes. The number in brackets shows how often each is used in the selected cases. Furthermore, I note that discursive elements are at the very bottom of the creation of a social discourse and thus these are not restricted to a certain number.

Tropes

Seeing tropes and rhetorical artefacts as empirical building blocks as described in the methodology, the following section refers to the five most frequent tropes. Discursive elements as a base of entrepreneurial narratives and artefacts are used as indicators for the overall depiction of these tropes. Although they only allow for a vague generalisation as a story is perceived differently by every recipient and are thus more relevant for internal legitimacy, these indicators can also be seen as indicators with regards to external legitimacy. Table 5 describes the five most frequent tropes and is related to the above-mentioned activity system approach. This approach allows me to show the exemplary cases, which are indicated by the number in square brackets.

Table 5. Identified Tropes

Most Frequent Tropes	Innovative Incubator (12)	Sense of Community (11)	Strong Woman (11)	Natural Woman (8)	Uncommitted Sexuality (7)
Related Subject in Video	governmental restriction, rationality, different cultures, demanded innovations in a saturated market, new generation, heritage, societal economy	doing-good, NGOs, aboriginal culture, nature	societal doing-good, modern lifestyle, activeness, theatre/film culture, heroes, showing character	stressful motherhood, innocent women, alternative food - superfood, doing-good	openness/talking about taboos, distance relationship, cultural heritage, showing character
Related Object in Video	environment, a movement, desktop hive for insects, art, bike locker, technological devices, cookbook, documentary	(kids') cookbook, baby carriers, ice cream shop, clothing, touches, music album, art	social work, menstrual pain, clothing, documentaries, training, comics, play production, tech necklace	dried veggie blend, music video, bra, book, touches, desktop hive for insects	menstruation, art, photo book, documentary, touches, comics

Most Frequent Tropes	Innovative Incubator (12)	Sense of Community (11)	Strong Woman (11)	Natural Woman (8)	Uncommitted Sexuality (7)
Salient Examples	[0101; 0104; 0110; 0111; 0214; 0120; 0328; 0330; 0331; 0336; 0337; 0441]	[0115; 0117; 0118; 0323; 0328; 0331; 0333; 0335; 0336; 0339; 0340; 0441]	[0108; 0109; 0110; 0112; 0122; 0214; 0323; 0329; 0333; 0334; 0442]	[0102; 0104; 0107; 0119; 0120; 0326; 0327; 0339]	[0108; 0122; 0326; 0327; 0334; 0339; 0441]

Feminist themes

Having identified the tropes based on discursive elements and connected them with the social context and power relations, it is possible to establish more generalised themes. Following the same structure as above, table 6 displays the five most frequently used themes in the identified campaigns and highlights their connection with the relevant characteristics of an activity system. The numbers in square brackets again represent the exemplary cases:

Table 6. Identified Feminist Themes

Most Frequent Feminist Themes	Related Subject in Video	Related Object in Video	Relating Feminist Approach	Relating a-priori Feminist Themes	Salient Examples
I) Women's Empowerment (15)	societal open-mindedness, societal and political restrictions, cultural heritage, new generation, women in male dominated branches, communication styles	poverty, breastfeeding mothers, play production, Morse code sending bracelet, kids' cookbook, bike locker	social & liberal	empowerment, equal opportunities, intact environment	[0101; 0103; 0106; 0109; 0110; 0112; 0213; 0214; 0214; 0117; 0119; 0122; 0324; 0328; 0329; 0330; 0331]
II) Self Determination and -realisation (11)	societal taboos, modern lifestyle, demanded innovations in a saturated market, cultural heritage, freedom	menstruation, tech necklace, sleeping mask, innovative pillow, clothing	liberal	equal opportunities, intact environment, oppression	[0108; 0109; 0112; 0116; 0117; 0118; 0121; 0326; 0330; 0333; 0337; 0338; 0339]
III) Reflective Body and Self-Image (7)	pressure to appear equal, modern lifestyle, showing character, cultural heritage, freedom	bra, menstruation, training, photobook, clothing	social	sexuality, oppression	[0106; 0107; 0108; 0109; 0323; 0327; 0333]

Most Frequent Feminist Themes	Related Subject in Video	Related Object in Video	Relating Feminist Approach	Relating a-priori Feminist Themes	Salient Examples
IV) Women's and Family Health (6)	modern lifestyle, environment issues, pressure to appear equal, cultural heritage	vegetable blends, organic tea, sleeping mask, training,	social & liberal	family; physical and psychological health; intact environment	[0101; 0102; 0104; 0116; 0323; 0338]
V) Sharing Economy and Community (5)	societal doing-good, women in men dominated branches, modern lifestyle, capturing moments	group against poverty, dolls, powerbank, camera	social & liberal	equal opportunities, intact environment, empowerment	[0103; 0104; 0111; 0325; 0329]

As table 6 provides an overview of the most frequent feminist themes, in the following paragraphs I elaborate on how these are derived and communicated.

I. Women's Empowerment (15)

In many women-initiated campaigns the feminist theme *empowerment* is aligned with women gaining higher social status. By referring to this, entrepreneurs aim to shed light on and address prevalent social issues, such as women fighting poverty [0103], women being unsuccessful in mostly male-dominated industries such as technology [0118, 0329], as well as gendered perspectives on activities such as sending Morse code messages [0324] and engineering [0120, 0330]. By presuming that women receive equal access to branch specific education, many of the prevailing assumptions are examined. Furthermore, they address contemporary social issues such as refugee employment [0115] and the often-diluted body image of women due to social specifications [0109]. The feminist theme is often linked to tropes such as *natural woman* [0102, 0119, 0327] and *innovative incubator* [0115, 0118, 0441, 0323] and hence the intentions of inducing societal change by addressing legal as well as sex-related power issues. By exploring these issues, campaigns strongly address the social status of women. Furthermore, the feminist theme empowerment provides a robust embodiment of discursive elements such as metaphors, symbols, emotional elements and the depiction of a certain (natural) living style. These campaigns are mostly depicting self-conscious women and by that primarily address social feminism. In addition, they aim to change the contemporary social status of women and empower them to aim to be on a par with their male counterparts. Thus, issues relating to liberal feminism are also at the forefront.

II. Self-Determination and -Realisation (11)

By addressing the feminist theme *self-determination and -realisation* in a crowdfunding campaign video, an (often female) entrepreneur aims to reposition herself within a certain entrepreneurial setting. Such settings often demand a strong and inner balanced woman in order to fulfil a certain task. Therefore, campaigns taking up such thoughts refer to topics such as reducing the menstrual pain experienced by women [0108] in which potential short-lasting weaknesses can be overcome. Additionally, they refer to being able to successfully train for a certain body image by adopting training schedule flexibly and ultimately retrieving control and own will [0109]. Furthermore, such campaigns also refer to security issues, and thus offer a solution for women to protect themselves easily [0121] while simultaneously fostering a self-reliant and independent habitus. Fundamentally, these depictions follow tropes such as *strong woman* [0109, 0112, 0333, 0442] or *community* [0120, 0331, 0110, 0336, 0214]. These ties show that the feminist theme *self-determination* is built upon values that foster a great sense of self-appreciation and self-confidence – demanded and supported by a strong community and supporters. Following this idea, female entrepreneurs can flexibly schedule their work-days independently of what others do. In such campaigns these topics are mostly highlighted by relying on discursive elements such as warm colors, metaphors and the depiction of a certain living

style. Generally, and borrowing from general principles of the *empowerment* theme, the usage of the theme *self-determination* leads and symbolises advocational guidelines in the context of liberal feminism. Campaigns depicting these avenues do not aim to radically change prevalent socially constructed frameworks, but rather support better communication of its values and norms. Eventually, by using this style entrepreneurs intend to propose future changes in corporate structures, from which a typical picture of successful entrepreneurs might stem.

III. Reflective Body- and Self-Image (7)

Continuing the thought of community and social groups, women are often rationalised by the shape and appearance of their bodies. However, in general perceptions the feminist theme *body- and self-image* often solely depicts societal values which are transported via and created by cultural differences. Instead, body image as such can often be combined with the feminist theme *self-determination* because women tend to underestimate and pejoratively evaluate themselves when they are not fulfilling certain societal norms. Therefore, campaigns undertaking the theme *body- and self-image* cover topics such as creating a calendar with woman showing their natural body [0327] or enhancing the value of women by demonstrating strength via their clothing [0106, 0107, 0333]. In order to reflect such a theme in a campaign, the trope *sexuality* [0122, 0108, 0334, 0441] as well as *natural woman* [0102, 0119, 0327] have been used. Referring to and criticizing the contemporary body image of women in society, campaigns strongly address restrictions imposed by power issues and self-imposed values. In doing so the theme “body image” embraces a softer concept of gender through the use of discursive elements such as bright colors, cleanliness, anaphors and also the depiction of a certain living style. Thus, the stream of a social feminist value proposition is applied in these campaigns. By doing so, entrepreneurs mostly act as radical facilitators as they aim to reduce social pressure on women. In campaigns covering this theme, entrepreneurs propose a natural depiction of women’s bodies and thus a critical social judgement towards the skills brought by women.

IV. Women’s and Family Health (6)

Taking into account the thoughts of the prior feminist theme *body- and self-image*, entrepreneurs who address the feminist theme *women’s and family health* in their campaigns often aim to target socially like-minded people. Thinking of multiple families, and especially multiple mothers as a community, a child’s health is an always a pressing undertaking. Related issues in such campaigns thus often offer healthy supplements for children or provide organic and environmentally friendly nutrients in drinks and food [0102, 0104], or alternatively provide supports for a healthy positioning of the body and thus contribute to a society’s overall health [0116]. At its conceptual base this feminist theme comprises the trope of *motherhood* and *family life*, however tropes such as *community* [0120, 0331, 0110, 0336, 0214] as well as *natural woman* [0102, 0119, 0327] are also used. In doing so these campaigns aim to address the prevalent challenges women and especially mothers are facing in a fast-moving and at the same time versatile environment of social change. In being strongly socially rooted, power-imposed straits seem more bearable and, in this context, societal inclusion can be seen as a backstop – which ultimately facilitates the external legitimacy of a campaign. To achieve this legitimacy, entrepreneurs following this feminist theme often use discursive elements such as everyday people, anaphors and emotional elements for the depiction of this feminist theme. On the one hand, campaigns following this theme intend to foster an easy, yet rational understanding of what constitutes doing-good for a healthy living style. They do address social issues such as overconsumption, overprotectiveness or the rising number of physically damaged people, but they do not actively seek confrontation with prevalent norms; rather a suggestion of what else can be done is offered. Thus, these campaigns mostly follow a social feminist stream. On the other hand, these campaigns also follow a liberal feminist stream, which addresses the topic of underrepresentation of women in many positions and the reduction of their skills and goals to their overall appearance. In general, in campaigns depicting the feminist theme “health” their social and environmental value is addressed most frequently.

V. Sharing Economy and Community (5)

The last feminist theme *sharing economy and community* differs from the others as it not only addresses women themselves, but also the way they act and interact in a certain social system. Therefore, campaigns referring to this theme are strongly related to others, such as *empowerment*, *poverty or diversity*. The focus of the theme however remains on the overall economic, environmental and social doing-good [0103, 0104, 0111, 0325]. Such findings are supported by tropes such as *innovate incubators* [0115, 0118, 0441], or *community* [0120, 0331, 0110, 0336, 0214] at the conceptual base. As referred to in prior themes, economic, societal as well as personal challenges seem to be

less of a burden when shared in a community. An example of practical relevance can be a social venture, which is initially funded and supported by crowdfunding and thus a certain community fosters social inclusion. These ventures and projects aim to support a certain societal group and at the same time help building a sustainable business model. This ultimately leads to greater wealth and less social exclusion due to factors such as restricted access to resources. The feminist theme *sharing economy* is mostly supported and induced by discursive elements such as rhetorical questions, emotional elements and testimonials during videos. Following this, I see that campaigns entailing such a theme mostly promote an interconnected global community. As mentioned previously, the feminist trope *entrepreneurship* can be a relevant predecessor to this theme. This is because entrepreneurs often enter collaborations not only to promote their own success, but also to enable a partner to positively participate – and thus create an entrepreneurial win-win situation. The value propositions depicted by such campaigns usually follow a social stream only. The problems solicited by the venture and following its partners are often related to power, poverty and environmental impact, provoked by certain social norms and habits. Based on these findings, I might argue that this feminist theme mostly refers to a social feminist stream; however, by incorporating a multi-national character which further sets new social standards, it also makes strong reference to a liberal feminist stream.

Discussion and epistemological implications

In order to understand the discourse via entrepreneurial narrations, I follow Venkataraman et al. (2013) in their explanation of artefacts and narrations. Individual narratives within the crowd in particular can thus be seen as being positioned in replicative and formative parts of a social change discourse (Foucault, 1982). Following these assumptions, crowdfunding as a socio-constructivist phenomenon brought to life by the fruitful interplay between the entrepreneurial and societal discourses often acts as the catalyst for social change. At the same time, this dynamic interplay provides an excellent opportunity to gain insights into the necessary distinction between (static) discursive assumptions relating to for example gender and the discursive co-creation of feminist themes within a feminist agenda – an agenda that is often at the root of social change processes.

Following these thoughts, the first research question asks what the rhetorical strategies female entrepreneurs in their narratives in crowdfunding campaign videos are and how they are employed. In the empirical analysis, I find that rhetorical strategies used by women often include a strong emotional language, with the use of metaphors, anaphors, climaxes, and testimonials throughout. Doing so often evokes a strong community sense and directly addresses the emotional base more explicitly than the rational base of the crowd as an audience. This aligns well with a more constructivist understanding of entrepreneurial success factors and related measurements in entrepreneurship literature because these rhetorical strategies strongly address the societal part in the co-creation process of crowdfunding. In the literature I see this also when Parhankangas and Renko (2017) indicate that success is not only affected by linguistic styles but also by the total combination of adequate styles. Their argument is that for newly emerging ventures an adequate linguistic corpus is even more significant than for established companies, indicating that the lack of company history (Stinchcombe, 1965) of start-ups is covered up by an even stronger depiction of entrepreneurial history. As a potential explanatory answer, this difference in rhetorical strategies might also explain the outcome of a PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) study, conducted in collaboration with The Crowdfunding Center (2017), scrutinising 450,000 CF campaigns. This study demonstrates early evidence that contrary to many traditional entrepreneurship studies female entrepreneurs often create more successful crowdfunding campaigns than men. Corroboration from literature can also be found in Marlow and Patton (2005), who provide evidence that women perform differently due to a different inherent value-set as men and later in Marlow and McAdam (2013), who state that female entrepreneurs are especially exposed to the static gender-assumptions in entrepreneurship literature whereas their inherent value-set would be strongly rooted in societal issues.

From a feminist perspective, which sees social change as the basis of its agenda, the findings on rhetorical strategies promote a more radical rationale on the understanding of entrepreneurship as social change process. The second research question thus asks what the most common themes in female initiated crowdfunding campaigns are and how these themes can be connected to feminist theory. I find that the a-posteriori themes, as depicted in the crowdfunding videos are indeed well aligned with the a-priori feminist themes from the literature. Examples for this would be a strong focus on female empowerment in a male society, or on overcoming a distorted body image induced by overpowering elements of a social system. The research highlights that female entrepreneurs often combine their entrepreneurial fund-seeking activities with advocacy on societal issues - and hence influence the greater societal discourse and drive a feminist social change agenda.

Given the successful application of feminist theory as a critical lens on crowdfunding campaigns and hence on parts of the contemporary entrepreneurship literature, the third research question asks whether the existing

epistemological thinking in this field can fully comprehend the “whatness” of crowdfunding. The model (see figure 1) therefore acts as an early epistemological guide for analysing and assessing discursive intentions of entrepreneurs in an environment characterised by social change. With the early application of this model in this study guided by feminist literature, I am able to demonstrate its aptness in combining tangible artefacts within a positivist approach with a socially constructed context and an advocacy (radical change) agenda (Sweetman et al., 2010). Furthermore, in the contribution to entrepreneurship research I show that feminist theory indeed offers plenty of explanatory potential for crowdfunding, for instance by providing a novel lens on how entrepreneurial intents may lead to a successful outcome of a campaign.

In the findings I also support the thoughts of Steyaert (2005) and Venkataraman et al. (2013), who argue that entrepreneurial narratives take up and influence the prevalent social discourse and hence the analysis of these micro narrations allows values to be depicted on a societal level. Acknowledging this, I see that social change intentions can be transported accordingly by using feminist themes in crowdfunding campaigns. Even further, I have been able to point out that static gender-presumptions in contemporary entrepreneurship literature limit an adequate inclusion of societal issues and hence, the discourse within an often-radical social (entrepreneurial) change agenda needs to be explored by the ample toolbox of humanist rhetorical analyses. By doing so, I was able to explore the inherent change processes in institutionalised funding strategies.

In terms of implications, I *first* suggest that crowdfunding success can only be fully understood by exposing (social) entrepreneurship research to more timely research paradigms, embracing a socially constructed ontology of the context while acknowledging eminent structural elements and a potential change agenda as the core of the entrepreneurial intentions. Consequently, a more pragmatic epistemological framework as proposed in this study seems apt. Feminist theory can act as the transcending element between traditional positivist and constructivist notions. *Second*, and relying on the various entrepreneurial intentions depicted in mostly female initiated crowdfunding videos, I see research on discourse as a fruitful niche and more importantly as a timely way to explore the antecedents of entrepreneurial behaviour (Fauchart and Gruber, 2011). Based on my study and methodological approach, it seems safe to say that further exploration of the true implications of such discourse on the entrepreneurial behaviour and ultimately on the (adapted) performance will provide fruitful future research avenues. As I deliberately and specifically do not look at male-led crowdfunding campaigns a subsequent comparative study of females and males in discursively facilitating social change seems promising for analysing emergent tropes and themes.

Third, from a practitioner's perspective it becomes evident that success in crowdfunding campaigns can be determined by the match between the values proposed in the individual entrepreneurial narrations and the societal values as embedded in the predominant discourse of the target audiences. The nexus between the entrepreneur, the venture and the crowd can be found in the connecting social change motives and needs to be carefully evoked through the means of rhetorical devices and artefacts.

Conclusion

This paper has set out to examine the themes and rhetoric elements of female run crowdfunding campaigns. Following an idiographic methodology, I have analysed discourse in representations of such campaigns by examining the structure, linguistic usage, visual artefacts and the implied legitimisation strategies for social change. The characteristics identified comprise specific storytelling tools such as displaying every-day-life situations, the featuring of authentic individuals and professionals, and addressing the emotional base via colours, music and language. By doing so, they almost always evoke a doing-good objective and focus more on sustainability and equality with the intention of initiating social change. Due to the emergence of crowdfunding, there has already been a major shift towards more democratic and fair funding of entrepreneurship with co-creation and a distinct shift away from the highly competitive individual-opportunity nexus, towards a more collaborative and sharing economy.

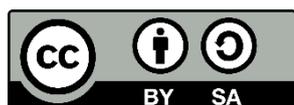
This research has also demonstrated that current paradigmatic frameworks in traditionally functionalist entrepreneurship research might not fully cover the embedded social change perspectives. Therefore, the approach, which studies contextualised discourse while at the same time using pragmatic assumptions in interpreting these perspectives as more generalisable, meaningful factors, may provide a novel way forward. What has become clear is that crowdfunding can indeed be seen as a tool for bringing about a social change perspective into more traditional finance understandings (Lehner & Harrer, 2019). Not only because of the obvious social aspect of the crowd with its democratic approach to choosing but also because of its embeddedness and interrelatedness to societal values of everyday people and the huge potential for instigating social change.

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Appendices

Appendix A – A Detailed List and Overview of the Selected Cases and Statistics

Number	Name	Funding Sum USD	Funding Goal USD	Category on Platform	Type of CF	Context
0101	Healthy Habit Challenge	\$ -	\$ 1,378.81	Health & Fitness	Reward	Slovakia / Europe
0301	<i>also Kickstarter</i>	\$ 46.67	\$ 1,378.81	<i>Events</i>	<i>Reward</i>	
0102	EasyPeasie Veggie Blends	\$ 72.,00	\$ 38,500.00	Food & Beverages	Reward	America
0103	Women Participation in Fighting Poverty	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	Food & Beverages	Reward	Uganda / global
0104	Good Earth: World's First Organic Tea Club	\$ 40.00	\$ 50,000.00	Health & Fitness	Reward	Canada / global
0105	New Nail Art Jewelry	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	Fashion & Clothing	Reward	America
0106	Kojo - Activewear	\$ 672.00	\$ 27,500.00	Fashion & Clothing	Reward	Slovakia / mothers
0107	Evolution Bra	\$1,607,107.00	\$ 43,000.00	In Demand	Reward	America / global
0307	<i>also Kickstarter</i>	<i>\$1,105,177.00</i>	<i>\$ 30,000.00</i>		<i>Reward</i>	
0108	Livia - The Offswitch for Menstrual Pain	\$1,694,104.00	\$ 126,000.00	In Demand	In Demand	global
0109	BodyBoss 2.0	\$ 972,534.00	\$ 26,000.00	Health & Fitness	Reward	America
0110	She Started it Documentary Phase 2	\$ 32,715.00	\$ 32,000.00	In Demand	In Demand	San Francisco / America
0111	Cuddle and Kind	\$ 446,081.00	\$ 31,000.00	In Demand	In Demand	Canada / global
0112	Dipper Audio Necklace	\$ 54,900.00	\$ 50,000.00	In Demand	In Demand	America / global
0213	Daniel & Sherei Are Adopting	\$ 8,346.00	\$ 28,429.00	Celebration Fundraising	Donation	America
0214	Women's Plays	\$ 672.00	\$ 8,000.00	Community Fundraising	Donation	America
0115	Help Refugees with Baby Carriers	\$ 177,456.00	\$ 11,000.00	In Demand	In Demand	global
0116	Illumy	\$ 46,975.00	\$ 31,000.00	Health & Fitness	Reward	America / global
0117	AllBe1	\$ 181,110.00	\$ 66,500.00	Telephone & Accessory	Reward	global
0118	Flexound HUMU	\$ 29,410.00	\$ 35,000.00	Audio	Reward	Finland / global
0119	Mette Damiri's Debut Album	\$ 668.19	\$ 5,833.41	Audio	Reward	Rome / Italy
0120	LIVIN Hive for Insects	\$ 145,459.00	\$ 00,000.00	Regional Ventures	Reward	global
0121	SkyBell	\$ 606,814.00	\$100,000.00	In Demand	In Demand	America
0122	Hullabaloo	\$ 470,726.00	\$ 80,000.00	Film	Reward	Los Angeles

Number	Name	Funding Sum USD	Funding Goal USD	Category on Platform	Type of CF	Context
0323	Apocalypse Survival Training	\$ 19,023.10	\$ 12,494.65	Apps	Reward	London
0324	JewelBots	\$ 166,945.00	\$ 30,000.00	Wearables	Reward	New York / global
0325	Foxshot	\$ 58,886.00	\$,500.00	Gadgets	Reward	global
0326	Daydream	\$ 5,268.00	\$,000.00	Music / Country & Folk	Reward	Denver / global
0327	Average Girl	\$ 2,585.27	\$ 5,628.31	Art Book	Reward	global
0328	Eat Offbeat	\$ 39,327.00	\$ 50,000.00	Cook Book	Reward	New York / America
0329	DoubleUp	\$ 5,268.76	\$ 52,470.25	Gadgets	Reward	Australia / global
0330	Tex-Lock	\$ 266,582.59	\$ 53,031.00	Product design	Reward	Europe / global / many bikes
0331	The Lemonade Stand Cookbook	\$ 9,828.00	\$ 10,000.00	Kid's Book	Reward	America
0332	Magpie Goose	\$ 51,448.58	\$ 14,991.50	Clothing	Reward	Australia / social cause / global
0333	Lorica Clothing	\$ 52,318.00	\$ 10,000.00	Clothing	Reward	America / global
0334	Lydia Lunch Documentary	\$ 9,535.00	\$ 50,000.00	Film/Documentary	Reward	America / global
0335	Doubleclicks' Album	\$ 65,689.00	\$ 35,000.00	Music	Reward	America / global
0336	SugarHill Creamery	\$ 11,654.00	\$ 12,000.00	Restaurants	Reward	NY / Harlem
0337	Kancy	\$ 10,358.34	\$ 22,513.23	Gadgets	Reward	America
0338	Purple Pillow	\$2,640,852.00	\$ 25,000.00	Technology	Reward	global
0339	Hey - Touching Bracelet	\$ 137,551.81	\$ 32,577.50	Wearables	Reward	global
0340	Space Captain Issue 4	\$ 3,783.38	\$ 624.73	Comics	Reward	global
0441	Amanda Palmer	\$ 38,461.26	\$ -	Art	Reward	America
0442	Monica Byrne	\$ 2,907.16	\$ -	Art	Reward	America
42 Crowdfunding Cases						
Total Sum		\$ 11,180,781.78	\$ 1,450,851.19			
Total Investment Sum Platforms		\$ 3,782,453,282.00				

Appendix B – Collected Scores per Project

Number	Name	Feminist Score	Impact Score	Team (1=f, 2=m, 3=mix)
0101	Healthy Habit Challenge	3	2	3
0301	<i>also Kickstarter</i>			
0102	EasyPeasie Veggie Blends	3	3	1
0103	Women Participation in Fighting Poverty	4	5	1
0104	Good Earth: World's First Organic Tea Club	2	4	3
0105	New Nail Art Jewelry	5	0	1
0106	Kojo - Activewear	3	2-3	1
0107	Evolution Bra	3	2	1
0307	<i>also Kickstarter</i>			
0108	Livia - The Offswitch for Menstrual Pain	3	1	3
0109	BodyBoss 2.0	2	0	2
0110	She Started it Documentary Phase 2	4	3-4	1
0111	Cuddle and Kind	2	4	3
0112	Dipper Audio Necklace	2-3	1	1
0213	Daniel & Sherei Are Adopting	2	2-3	3
0214	Women's Plays	5	3	1
0115	Help Refugees with Baby Carriers	4	5	1
0116	Illumy	2	2	2
0117	AllBel	2	2	2
0118	Flexound HUMU	3	2	3
0119	Mette Damiri's Debut Album	4	1	1
0120	LIVIN Hive for Insects	4	1	1
0121	SkyBell	2	0	2
0122	Hullabaloo	3	1	2
0323	Apocalypse Survival Training	5	1	1
0324	JewelBots	3	3	1
0325	Foxshot	2	1	1
0326	Daydream	3	1	1
0327	Average Girl	5	4	1
0328	Eat Offbeat	3	5	3

Number	Name	Feminist Score	Impact Score	Team (1=f, 2=m, 3=mix)
0329	DoubleUp	2	1	1
0330	Tex-Lock	2	1	1
0331	The Lemonade Stand Cookbook	4	4	1
0332	Magpie Goose	5	4	1
0333	Lorica Clothing	4	0	1
0334	Lydia Lunch Documentary	4	1	1
0335	Doubleclicks' Album	4	1	1
0336	SugarHill Creamery	3	2	3
0337	Kancy	1	1	2
0338	Purple Pillow	2	3	2
0339	Hey - Touching Bracelet	2	2	2
0340	Space Captain Issue 4	1	1	2
0441	Amanda Palmer	4	2	1
0442	Monica Byrne	4	1	1

Appendix C – A Detailed List of Discursive Elements, Tropes and Feminist Themes

1) Discursive Elements	2) Tropes	3) Feminist Themes
Action	Alternative Clothing	Anti-Violence
Anaphors	Babies/ Nursing	Body Image
Augmented Reality	Bee Queen	Climate
Best-Of Scenes	Coincidences / Luck	Critique
Bird Perspective	Community	Democracy
Bright	Comparison	Diversity
Citations in the Beginning/End	Critique on Beauty Stereotypes	Empowerment
Cleanliness	Cultural heritage	Equality
Cleanliness	Discrimination	Freedom/Independency
Climax	Dominant men	Gender
Clothes comfortable	Family life	Health
Colourful	Healthy Environment	Humanity
Colours	Innovative Incubator	Illusion
Community sense	Love Story	Inclusion
Dark	Motherhood	Justice
Depiction of Countryside	Natural Woman	LGBT
Depiction of Living Style	Objectification (bare skin etc.)	Marxist
Emotional elements	Resistance	Migration
Every day people	Role Change (vs. Tradition/ Stereotype)	Nudity
Formal	Security	Nutrition
Frog perspective	Sexuality (self-determined)	Patriarchal Structures
Humor	Sisterhood	Poverty
Informal	Strong Woman	Self Determination
Internationality	Submission/Dominance	Sharing Economy
Irony	Tech Women	Sustainability
Language (informal/formal)	Third World Social Problems	Transformation
Legitimacy	Weak Men	
Lifestyle product	Well-being	

Male/Female Narrator	Wise Woman	
Metaphors		
Music (dramatic, silent etc.)		
Number of Pan Shots		
Parody		
Personification		
Pictures		
Postmodern Aspects (intertextuality, fragmented voice, repetition)		
Presentation Support (ppt, visualization, etc.)		
Professional stepping in		
Rhetorical Questions		
Rhymes		
Satire		
Sharing		
Smiling		
Sound Background and Foreground		
Statements		
Surrealism		
Symbols/Brands		
Testimonial		