Designing a Success Model for Entrepreneurs in Sports Businesses

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ABSTRACT

Background. Every entrepreneurial business sees its success factors differ depending on the nature of the products and services, but in any case, the success of entrepreneurship depends on a set of factors. Objectives. The purpose of this study is to design a model of entrepreneur success in sports businesses. Methods. The research method was qualitative and the data-base method was used to analyze participants' responses. It should be noted that data collection was done by reviewing the theoretical bases and interviews. The statistical population of this study consisted of faculty members of Entrepreneurship and Sport Sciences Management Faculties specializing in Entrepreneurship and Business Management at public universities, members and lecturers of the Employment and Entrepreneurship Working Group of the Ministry of Sport and Youth and Elected Entrepreneurs in Iran. Using the data base method, the sampling was done theoretically and after 20 interviews the model framework was formed. Data analysis was performed using three stages of open, axial and selective coding. After open coding, categories including causal conditions, contextual conditions, intervening conditions, strategies and outcomes of entrepreneurs' success in sports businesses were extracted, and then in the axial and selective coding stage, the link between these categories was formulated. The research paradigm model was determined. Results. Based on the results of the study, 12 indicators were identified in causal conditions, 7 in contextual conditions, 11 in interventional conditions, 13 in strategies, and 11 in outcomes. Conclusion. Incorporating breakthrough benchmarks into managing a sports entrepreneurial business is about achieving a stronger and better position in the business environment and competing with competitors, thus keeping track of the success factors in an entrepreneurial business. The sport enables entrepreneurs to gain enough potential in the target market as well as in the field of commercial competition.

KEYWORDS: Entrepreneur, Success, Sports Business, Iran

INTRODUCTION

The entrepreneurs are considered as the backbone of the economy who play an important role in creating wealth and enhancing economic growth (1). In other words, the entrepreneur's activity is a key component of the social and economic environment of a country and hence studies on entrepreneurship in order to develop tools, techniques, procedural mechanisms, and etc. to facilitate the understanding and development of the entrepreneur's approach is very important (2). In the meantime, sport as a growing industry has many entrepreneurial opportunities in itself (3).

While, the failure of sports businesses indicates problems and challenges in the field of sports entrepreneurship, so that failure in sports businesses is abundant and the consequence will be the lack of sports institutionalization for individuals, organizations, institutions and community (4). In this regard, the researchers believe that benefiting from the entrepreneurial approach in sport enables sports businesses to
remain competitive and have stable success (5),
the goals of this interactive program are
promoting sports business performance and
private sector development in the sports industry
that enhances the ability of the industry through
programs, events and the development of
entrepreneurial activities (6). Under such
conditions, the life of sports entrepreneurial
businesses and the institutionalization of their
success can not only lead to the economic
development of countries, but also to the
sustainability of sports businesses, and this will
not be possible unless there is a desired
environment for achieving these goals. It is
important to consider this environment with
regarding the role of organizations and
institutions as facilitators and the core of planning
(4).

In this regard, extensive studies have
explained the model of entrepreneurial
businesses’ sustainability, some of which have
identified institutional factors such as rules,
norms, values, learning and innovation
dimensions, and others have identified capital
factors as affecting the success of entrepreneurial
businesses (7). Other researchers have also
examined the factors affecting the success of
entrepreneurs in entrepreneurial businesses, and
each has its own factors such as having sufficient
capital, utilizing past failures, benefiting from
emotional intelligence, motivation and ability,
use of networking in the form of informal
relationships found effective on understanding
the rules governing business, and etc. in this
regard (8). On the other hand, Park et al. (2017),
in a paper entitled "Investigating the Factors
Affecting the Success or Failure of IT Services
Market in Korea", analyzed the success of IT
services mainly due to the customer needs, low
investment costs, existing competition,
ecosystem support and active marketing activities
and identified the lack of a viable business model
as not having significant success, and introduced
government policies affecting the success or
failure of these services. It should be noted that
the success or failure of IT services businesses has
a significant effect on the national economy and
customer welfare (9). Also, Stanowski (2016), in
a study entitled "Contribution of Business
Experience and Knowledge to Entrepreneurial
Success", concluded that entrepreneurs with high
management experience and unique knowledge
with the benefit of knowledgeable employees had
higher mean scores for the index of
entrepreneurial success (10). As well as Langevin
and DanoverAwitz (2015), in a study entitled
"Factors Affecting Business Model Success in the
Hospitality Services Industry" concluded that
business success in the hospitality services
industry depends on creating value for the
customer, applying innovations in the processes
of service delivery, and establish close
relationships with other partners in the desired
industry sector as well as the customer (11).

In addition, Ayala and Manzano (2014), in a
paper entitled "Entrepreneurial Flexibility and
Influencing Business Success (Longitudinal
Analysis)", concluded that three dimensions of
flexibility (hardness, ability, and optimism)
helped predict entrepreneurial success (12). Chitti
et al. (2011) also in a study entitled "Investigating
the Factors Affecting the Business Success of
Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in
Thailand" concluded that the customer and
supplier relationships, business management and
collaboration, access to financial and non-
financial resources, and finally the external
environment can be critical to the success of an
entrepreneurial business (13). As well as Jasra et
al. (2011), in a study entitled "Determinants of
SME Business Success", considered financial
resources, technological resources, entrepreneurial
skills, government support, marketing strategy, quality of business planning
and access to Information effective on the success
of entrepreneurial businesses (14) and finally
Salome et al. (2013), in a study titled
"Investigating the Factors Affecting Sporting
Businesses' Sustainability" considered factors
such as personal and managerial attitudes and
values, gaining competitive advantage and
promoting credibility as factors that contribute to
sports entrepreneurs' willingness to sustainability
(15).

Studies that to date have been conducted by
various researchers to describe and predict
entrepreneurial success, although using different
levels of analysis have provided a better
understanding of entrepreneurial success, have
yet to come up with a common definition of
entrepreneurial success (2). And in many
published works, the success of entrepreneurial
businesses has only been analyzed externally,
including the support or lack of support of
government, banks, or legal systems and while
the success in entrepreneurial businesses is a set
of internal and external factors related to entrepreneurship that need to be considered together (8). According to the above, identifying the factors that influence entrepreneurs' success in sports businesses is vital to empowering sports entrepreneurs. However, despite this necessity, few studies have been conducted on the success of entrepreneurs in sports businesses. Few existing studies have been conducted using quantitative methods and questionnaire tools and have been surveyed with little validity for describing and predicting the reasons for entrepreneurs' success. So, the researcher in the present study will attempt to design a model of entrepreneurial success in sports business through a qualitative study.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Regarding the nature and objectives of the present study and the lack of comprehensive and complete research on the success of entrepreneurs in sports businesses, a systematic study of data-based theory (a qualitative research method), was conducted according to Strauss and Corbin (1998) to examine real data in order to identify important variables in the context of entrepreneurial success in sports businesses. In this regard, in order to collect data, library studies (document review) and in-depth interviews were used.

The statistical population of the present study consisted of faculty members of the Departments of Entrepreneurship and Sport Sciences with the specialty of Entrepreneurship and Business Management at public universities, members and professors of the Employment and Entrepreneurship Working Group of the Ministry of Sport and Youth and Elected Entrepreneurs in Iran. The sampling method was theoretical and using a judgmental method in which the research team attempted to select samples based on what specific information is needed. In the data-based method, the researcher asks the first participant, usually selected easily, to introduce others with experiences and perspectives in the field of study to participate in the study that is a chain or snowball sampling method. It should be noted that the criterion for judging when to stop sampling was theoretical saturation.

The interview questions were designed based on Strauss and Corbin's (1998) paradigmatic model and systematic approach. The questions were also asked based on the participants' responses to explore specific and deeper aspects of the studied topic, and finally all interviews ended with the open question "Do you think there is something you haven't said?" The interviews lasted between 30 and 90 minutes, all recorded by a digital recorder. Prior to the interview and to maximize the participation of the sample, a letter was sent to the participants by email detailing the objectives of the study and related questions and asking them to meet in person.

An edit approach to data arising theory was used to analyze the interviews. For this purpose, software NVIVO was used. In fact, the edit approach aims at meaningful parts (for analysis in the interview), seeking to increase or reduce words or sentences and eliminate unnecessary words in the text. In this regard, open coding is an analytical process through which the concepts of identification and its features and dimensions are discovered in the data, and the central coding is the process of linking categories and subcategories at the level of features and dimensions (16).

In fact, the concepts and categories derived from the open coding stage are embedded in the coding paradigm, the coding paradigm delineates the relationships between categories such as causal conditions, contextual conditions, axial categories, confounding conditions, strategies, and outcomes, and finally selective coding is a process that leads to integration and improvement of categories.

The causal conditions are a set of conditions that cause the phenomenon to emerge, grow, and expand, the contextual conditions are the conditions within which the phenomenon is located, and the intermediate conditions are the broad context that affects the particular conditions of the phenomenon. The strategies are categories for controlling and dealing with the studied phenomenon, and the consequences are the result of the strategies for controlling and addressing the phenomenon.

This study aimed to increase the internal validity by providing feedback to the interviewees and placing them on the research path so as not to affect their responses. In the meantime, after each interview, information were obtained until that stage was presented and discussed if the interviewee considered the points. This was done after the interview so that the interview was free of any assumptions and orientations. In addition, four other activities were undertaken to increase the internal validity of the results:

1. Using different sources to collect data
2. Check data by an assistant
3. Participation of a specialist familiar with the data-base research method
4. Identify orientations through asking frequently asked questions while analyzing data

Also, for the reliability of the study, independent coding of the results of the interviews of participants was done randomly by a person with no subject background. In this regard, in order to measure the quality of the encodings, the agreement between the two coders based on Kappa coefficient was used. Therefore, it can be claimed that the coding process was sufficiently reliable.

**RESULTS**

The design of the Entrepreneurs' Success Model for Sporting Businesses was based on data from the analysis of 20 semi-structured interviews, and the categories, subcategories, and codes (concepts) are given in Table 2. Table 1 also shows the distribution of individuals in the groups participating in the interview.

| Table 1. Distribution of Individuals in Interview Participant Groups |
|---|---|---|
| **Row** | **Specialty** | **Number** |
| 1 | Member of Faculty of Entrepreneurship Management | 3 |
| 2 | Faculty Member of Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Sciences with speciality of Entrepreneurship and Business Management and Special Lecturer and Elected Working Group on Employment and Entrepreneurship of Ministry of Sport and Youth of the Islamic Republic of Iran | 4 |
| 3 | Sport Entrepreneur and Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Sciences with Entrepreneurship and Business Management Speciality | 1 |
| 4 | Sport Entrepreneur and Special and Selected Teacher of the Employment and Entrepreneurship Working Group of Ministry of Sport and Youth of the Islamic Republic of Iran | 5 |
| 5 | Faculty Member of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Sciences with Entrepreneurship and Business Management Speciality | 2 |
| 6 | National Sports Entrepreneur (Iran) | 5 |
| 7 | Total | 20 |

| Table 2. Second Level Axial Coding Results (Categorization) |
|---|---|---|
| **Best condition** |
| **Inherent characteristics and entrepreneurial work behavior** |
| Entrepreneurial personality traits |
| Possessing perfectionism |
| Being Successful |
| Have self-control |
| Have Sense of independence (independence) |
| Have high internal control |
| Have Enough confidence |
| Have opportunism |
| Have Patternability |
| High Family education |
| Professional Ethics |
| Love and interest in work |
| Endurance at work |
| Perseverance at work |
| Commitment to work |
| Courage at work |
| Tracking and indefatigability at work |
| Having a role model at work |
| Having the power to distinguish between work |
| Behavioral health at work |
| Having the power to take risks at work |
| Enough motivation at work |
| Creativity and innovation |
| Having a creative mind (having creativity) |
| Pay attention to having business innovation |
| Having innovative ideas |
| Having unique thoughts and ideas |
| **Entrepreneurial Strategic Planning** |
| Planning |
| Planning based on a suitable business model |
| Benefit from the right program to enter the market |
| Entrepreneurial strategy |
| Use the right business strategy |
| Pay attention to the benefits of process-oriented thinking in business |
| Having an entrepreneurial approach |
| Holistic |
| Having a broad and comprehensive view of business |
| Having comprehensive information related to business |
| **Ability to science management** |
| Management capabilities |
| Having scientific management in business |
The open, axial, and selective coding was performed according to the systematic approach, the information of which are given in Table 2. In fact, after the interviews were entered software NVIVO, the open coding process was performed by dividing the assembled collection into the smallest conceptual component.

In open coding, the text of the interviews was read over and over and the data became concepts, the codes at this stage were 425 codes. A closer study of the identified codes revealed that many of the codes, although referred to in different terms, have the same meaning based on the research questions raised in this study. Hence, these codes were aggregated and presented as 204 codes as the final product of open coding.

At the next stage, similar concepts were identified and categorized in a category, then subdivided into more abstract sub-categories and finally based on a paradigmatic model of causal and contextual conditions, confounders, strategies, and outcomes were linked with each of the categories and at the selective coding stage the main category was selected and its link to the other categories was identified. As shown in Table 2, among the concepts derived from the interview, 54 categories were identified and, finally, entrepreneurs’ success in sports
businesses is based on the paradigm model illustrated in Figure 1.

CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis of the data obtained from the interviews showed that in the causal conditions section, the indices were effective on entrepreneurs' success such as entrepreneurial personality, professional ethics, creativity and innovation, planning, entrepreneurial strategy, being holistic, managerial abilities, expertise and science, marketing, marketability, ability to analyze environmental conditions and changing needs, and in contextual conditions section indices such as government support policies, government support agencies, legal and regulatory factors, facilitating policies, meta organizational communications, educational and research system and cultural factors were effective on entrepreneurs' success. On the other hand, in the confounding conditions section, indices such as bad government policies, unfair competition, lack of scientific approach, non-compliance with customer needs, lack of investment, lack of companionship, economic problems, socio-cultural problems, managerial weaknesses, financial weaknesses and behavioral weaknesses have been identified as obstacles that make sports entrepreneurs difficult to succeed. Also in the Strategies section indices such as Human Resources, Financial Resources, New Technologies, Knowledge Management, Thinking, Networking, Financial Management, Branding, In-Organization Analysis, Advertising and Marketing, Needs Assessment, Customer Orientation and Qualification are suggested for Achieving Sport Entrepreneurs to Success and finally the results showed that entrepreneurial success in sports businesses had consequences such as satisfying inner sense of entrepreneur's success, entrepreneur's social state growth, brand growth, wealth creation, economic growth of the country, increasing community health rate, increasing willingness to sports, self-sufficiency, sustainable employment, entrepreneurial businesses grow sport and physical education.

In this regard, consistent with the results of the present study - in terms of causal conditions - and according to the results of a series of studies on identifying the factors affecting the success of entrepreneurial businesses, the researchers found that problems related to economic, political, social and cultural environments, governmental monopoly, lack of financial and intellectual support of the government and taxation (8), can be perceived as destructive and intrusive in this regard, and these factors, along with other cases identified in this field (causal conditions), can all significantly influence the success of entrepreneurs in sports businesses.

On the other hand, consistent with the results of the present study - in the contextual conditions section - and according to the results of a series of studies on identifying the factors affecting the success of entrepreneurial businesses, the researchers found that the external business environment (13), Entrepreneurial Culture (17), Institutional Factors such as Laws, Norms and Values (7) and Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Support by Governments and Government Support Policies (9) and (14) are some of the factors that can influence the success of entrepreneurs and these factors along with other cases identified in this field (contextual conditions) can all significantly influence the success of entrepreneurs in sports businesses.

Also, consistent with the results of the present study - in the confounders section - and according to the results of a series of studies on identifying the factors affecting the success of entrepreneurial businesses, the researchers found that problems related to economic, political, social and cultural environments, governmental monopoly, lack of financial and intellectual support of the government and taxation (8), can be perceived as destructive and intrusive in this regard, and these factors, along with other cases identified in this field (the confounders section), all can be major obstacles to the success of entrepreneurs in the sports business.

In addition, consistent with the results of the present study - in the Strategies section - and according to the results of a series of studies on identifying the factors affecting entrepreneurial success, the researchers found that attention to human resources (8) and (10), infrastructure, access to financial resources (17) and (14), Using Networking in the Form of Unofficial Relationships and Building Close Relationships with Other Partners (7) and (11), Needs Assessment and Active Marketing Activities (9) and (14), Customer Orientation and Customer
Relationships and Providers (13) and access to finance and non-financial resources (13) and (14) are some of the factors that can influence the success of entrepreneurs and these factors along with other factors identified in this section (Strategies section) can all be specifically suggested for entrepreneurs to succeed in sports businesses.

Finally, the consequences of entrepreneurial success in sports businesses can be to increase community health and reduce health care costs, increase the tendency for sport, create sustainable employment and self-sufficiency, build and grow entrepreneurial sports businesses, and develop physical education, wealth creation, the economic growth of the country, satisfy the inner sense of entrepreneur's success, the growth of the brand and the social state of the entrepreneur that these results are consistent with the study results of researchers such as Park et al. (2017), Spaje (2009), Damirjian (2009), Rotten (2011) and Gilmore et al. (2011) (18-21).

In conclusion, it should be noted that each entrepreneurial business sees its success factors depending on the nature of the different products and services, but in any case, the success of entrepreneurship depends on a set of factors identified and discussed in the present study. The purpose of considering the indices of success in managing an entrepreneurial business is to achieve a stronger and more appropriate state in the business environment and compete with competitors, so products and services in entrepreneurial businesses should not remain without evolution.

And monitoring success factors enables entrepreneurs to gain enough potential in the target market as well as in the field of business competition. The importance of different types of indices of success is not the same for all entrepreneurial businesses. For example, a key success factor for a successful reseller may be a special sales campaign, but this key success factor may not be appropriate for businesses that are service-oriented or offer products that do not have a margin for discount. Hence, sports entrepreneurs should evaluate each of the indices of success listed in the present study according to their businesses and prioritize them based on the type of product or service they provide to their customers.

But to summarize, it should be noted that efforts are important for entrepreneurs' success in sports entrepreneurial businesses, because the economic development of any country is largely dependent on the success of entrepreneurs in entrepreneurial businesses and open the way for the human progress socially, reform the political dimension, create employment economically, and provide great value to individual and professional development and bright professional horizons. Hence, controlling the critical factors of their success will lead to success in competitive performance. These factors include precisely the fields that need special attention to business growth, because if the results from these fields are not acceptable, the entrepreneur's efforts in that period are less than expected.

APPLICABLE REMARKS
- It is suggested that sports entrepreneurs take advantage of entrepreneurial features (such as risk-taking, innovation, personal motivation, etc.) and gain comparative advantage, increase their competitive edge and increase their successful presence in the bolder market.
- It is suggested to provide the infrastructure and basic facilities needed by entrepreneurs from various government agencies and departments to make sports entrepreneurship more successful. In this context, revising, simplifying, and removing obsolete laws with the financial and moral support of the government can dramatically increase the success of entrepreneurs in sports entrepreneurship businesses.
- It is suggested there be a center for entrepreneurs in the field of sports business to provide knowledge and training on how to succeed in entrepreneurship, introduce successful entrepreneurs and identify creative and innovative initiatives in this field. In this context, it is recommended that different workshops be held for potential entrepreneurs and young entrepreneurs, identifying the roots of entrepreneurial success, learning how to cope with failure, and empirical lessons learned from successes.

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