

# Extending Social Entrepreneurial Behaviour Research Through the Integrated Theory of Sociopreneurial Behaviour: A Systematic Literature Review

Muhammad Iqbal Arrasyid<sup>1</sup>, Shafie Sidek<sup>2</sup>, Noor Azlin Ismail<sup>3</sup>, Amaliyah<sup>4</sup>

## Abstract

*Results from prior meta-analyses and systematic literature reviews (SLR) on the formation of Social entrepreneurial behaviour (SEB) have been focusing on the antecedents of social entrepreneurial intention (SEI). However, the impact of the behaviour on welfare and social improvement is essential to distinguish social entrepreneurs from commercial entrepreneurs. Therefore, this article aims to extend the SLR beyond SEI to include any articles related to the formation and impact of SEB. This SLR is carried out in 4 phases. An extensive search in phase 1 has resulted in 332 articles being collected. Filtration in phase 2 resulted in 50 SEI and five SEB articles left for analysis. Descriptive analysis in phase 3 retrieved pertinent general information, such as SEI and SEB research trends, while thematic analysis revealed five theories, six models, and 50 psychological predictors. In phase 4, a systematic researchable framework is synthesised, which is explainable by a proposed theory called the Integrated Theory of Sociopreneurial Behaviour (ITSB). This framework may encourage researchers to identify and verify various external factors that prospectively reinforce or prevent the process of converting SEI into SEB. Besides, the model may suggest more attempts to validate the impact of SEB on the community and sociopreneurs.*

**Keywords:** *Social Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurs, Social Entrepreneurial Behaviour, Social Entrepreneurial Intention, Decent Work and Economic Growth.*

## Introduction

Social entrepreneurship (SE) is a growing field of research in which people with a vision, enthusiasm and innovation for supporting and serving society are involved in social transformation rather than profit maximisation (Roberts & Woods, 2005; Hasan, 2020). Social entrepreneurs are vital change agents who take risks in creating meaningful solutions to answer societal problems and develop the community instead of just creating wealth for themselves (Alvord et al., 2004; Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022). From Mair and Noboa's concept of sociopreneurship, SEB can be understood as a specific behaviour conducted by individuals that produces tangible outcomes for society (Mair & Noboa, 2006). SEB differentiates social entrepreneurs from commercial entrepreneurs. The abovementioned definitions describe several elements that may form the SEB, such as social vision, social innovation, and risk-taking. Subsequently, the outcome of SEB should focus on providing maximum benefits for the community as an answer to social issues while gaining a small portion for the performers.

The SEB research is halted on social entrepreneurial intention (Akter et al., 2020). A meta-analysis of 31 articles examined the applicability of the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) for predicting SEI (Zaremozhzabieh et al., 2018). Besides the TPB being an effective model, they also found that the model can be altered to better predict the intention of sociopreneurship, as in Ernst's (2011) model and Schlaegel and Koenig's (2014). Meanwhile, Luc et al. (2019) presented a systematic literature review (SLR) of 36 SEI papers. Their thematic analysis revealed theories, models and constructs frequently used in SEI studies. Their findings also acknowledge that the conversion process of the intention to actual behaviour is still challenging since the research on this relationship still needs to be improved (Luc et al., 2019).

<sup>1</sup> Politeknik Tempo, Jakarta, Indonesia, School of Business and Economics, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia.

<sup>2</sup> School of Business and Economics, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia.

<sup>3</sup> School of Business and Economics, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia.

<sup>4</sup> Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, Email: amaliyah@vokasi.unair.ac.id, (Corresponding Author)

Considering the number of SEI articles that have been reviewed and analysed, there is still an opening in the conversion of SEI to SEB and the impact of sociopreneurial behaviour. Therefore, another SLR is required to re-ignite the research focus towards SEB instead of being halted on the intention of becoming social entrepreneurs. Authors comprehensively analyse the empirical articles of SEI and SEB within the significant journal databases of WOS, Scopus, MyJurnal and Proquest. The articles of theories and models extracted from prior studies were also carefully reviewed. This article aims to extend the systematic literature review (SLR) beyond SEI to include any articles related to the formation and impact of SEB. Compared with the conventional narrative literature review, the SLR can respond to research objectives more orderly (Correia et al., 2017). Moreover, the SLR can decrease bias and the erratic fallacy that may happen in traditional narrative reviews (Fu et al., 2018). SLR spots the discrete among studies and abridges the findings from prior research in a specific field of science (Bozhikin et al., 2019).

## Methodology

Figure 1 depicts this SLR article procedure carried out in 4 (four) phases. Firstly, the collection of academic literature by using keywords and the “snowballing technique”. Secondly, filtration of the academic literature supports omitting redundancy. Thirdly, analyse the literature contents by descriptively unfolding relevant general information of SEI and SEB studies, such as annual research trends. Subsequently, thematic analysis is conducted in this third phase to extract theories and models validated in the prior studies, to identify the predictors of SEI and SEB, and to scrutinise the conversion process from SEI to SEB and the impact of sociopreneurial behaviour. In the final stage, a systematic researchable framework is synthesised based on the flaws found in previous studies, supported by established models and theories.

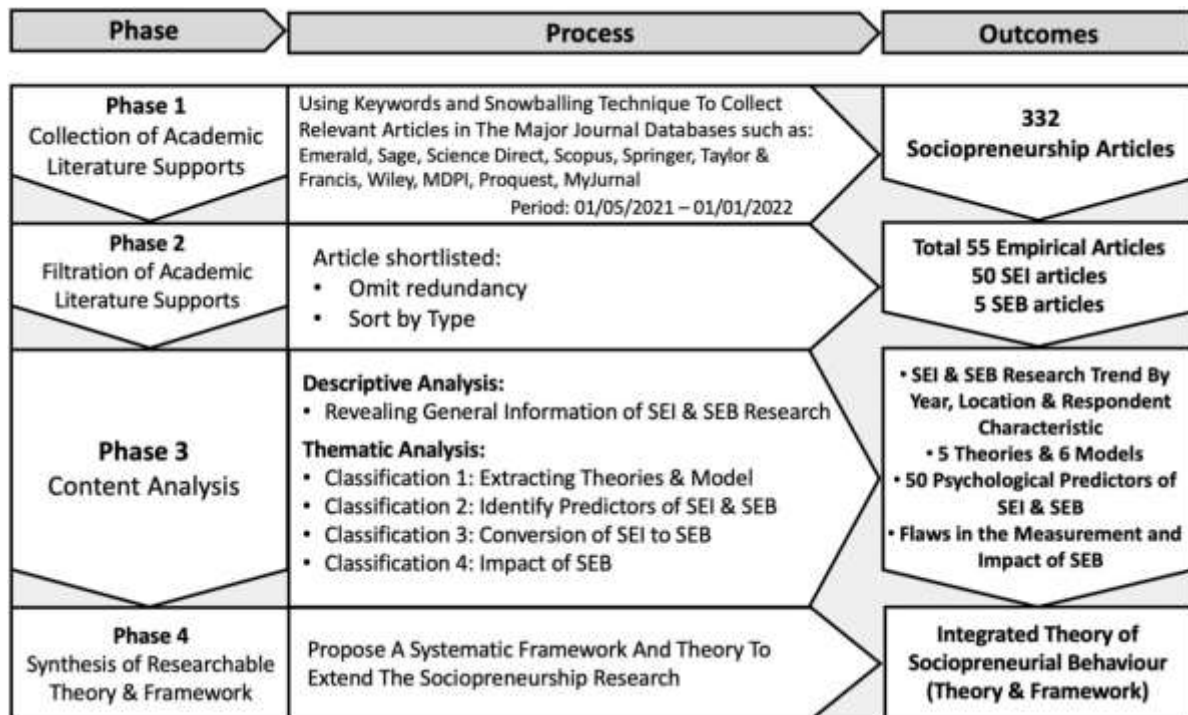
### *Phase 1: Collection of Academic Literature Supports*

The SLR procedure is started by collecting the academic literature support. The quality of journals is considered the foundation for determining the quality of publications (Luc et al., 2019). Therefore, several databases were searched for academic articles in the English language. Firstly, the author looks at Emerald Insight and Science Direct using keywords of “Social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurs, social entrepreneurial intention and social entrepreneurial behaviour”. Secondly, the “snowballing technique” is utilized for more relevant articles. *Snowballing* is a reference and citation tracking procedure that involves scanning the reference list and citations from particular full-text articles (Wohlin, 2014). Once the searching procedure was implemented, more articles from WOS, Scopus, MyJurnal, and Proquest were included in the delve. This phase has resulted in a total of 332 pertinent social entrepreneurship articles.

### *Phase 2: Filtration of Academic Literature Supports*

Phase 2 involves filtering academic literature support by carefully reading the title, abstract, introduction, hypotheses development, methodology, result and discussion of collected 332 articles to omit redundancy and ensure the selected literature is within the SEI and SEB areas. This review is based on the prior quantitative studies to find a theoretical gap in this topic. As a result, 51 first-hand published articles were chosen with the following details. WOS and Scopus, 49 articles, one from Proquest and another from MyJurnal. In addition, one unpublished thesis to which 19 significant articles are referred (i.e. Ernst, 2011), one academic research report that has been cited by three papers in the mentioned databases (i.e. Wilton & Venter, 2016), one meta-analytic of 31 SEI verifiable studies (i.e. Zaremohzzabieh et al., 2018), and one SLR of 36 factual SEI articles (i.e. Luc et al., 2019) are included in this SLR. In total, 55 empirical articles are selected for content analysis. Of 55 papers, 50 are SEI research, while the remaining five articles are SEB studies.

Figure 1. Procedure of Systematic Literature Review

*Phase 3: Content Analysis*

In phase 3, the content analysis technique is utilised to scrutinise 55 empirical articles. This method is suitable for identifying the focal areas of the research subject (Krippendorff, 2004). The content analysis procedure consists of two stages, descriptive and thematic, to determine the theoretical gap left by prior studies (Luc et al., 2019). The descriptive analysis reviews the general information of the selected papers, such as annual published articles on SEI and SEB research, where the research was conducted, and respondents' characteristics of those studies. Meanwhile, in the thematic analysis stage, the articles' contents are categorised into the following subject classification: theories and models extraction, predictors of SEI & SEB identification, conversion of sociopreneurial intention to the actual behaviour, and the impact of SEB. The extracted theories and models are analysed simultaneously with the relevant empirical articles for each classification.

*Phase 4: Synthesis of Researchable Theory & Framework*

Finally, once the content analysis comes out with a systematic result, the current theories and models examined in the SEI & SEB research are synthesized into researchable theory and framework in phase 4. The theoretical viewpoints and models are developed based on the research gap that left open by prior empirical studies combined with the thought of those extracted theories and models.

*Content Analysis**Descriptive Analysis*

Figure 2 shows the number of SEI and SEB research trends annually from 2010-2021, dominated by SEI studies. On the other hand, Table 1 shows the details of SEB research within the same period to emphasize that there is a lack of attention in this area because, to this date, only 5 (five) studies have been published in significant journal databases. In 2006, Mair and Noboa introduced the concept of SEI and SEB through their social entrepreneurial intention model (SEIM). The empirical studies of SEI grew in 2010, started by Nga & Shamuganathan (2010) and Tan & Yoo (2010). In 2011, Kati Ernst conducted her thesis regarding

SEI based on the TPB cited by 19 other articles in the mentioned major journal databases. Studies of SEI were primarily done in 2017 with ten published articles and in 2020 with 13 studies.

**Figure 2. Sociopreneurial Intention and Behaviour Empirical Research Trend**

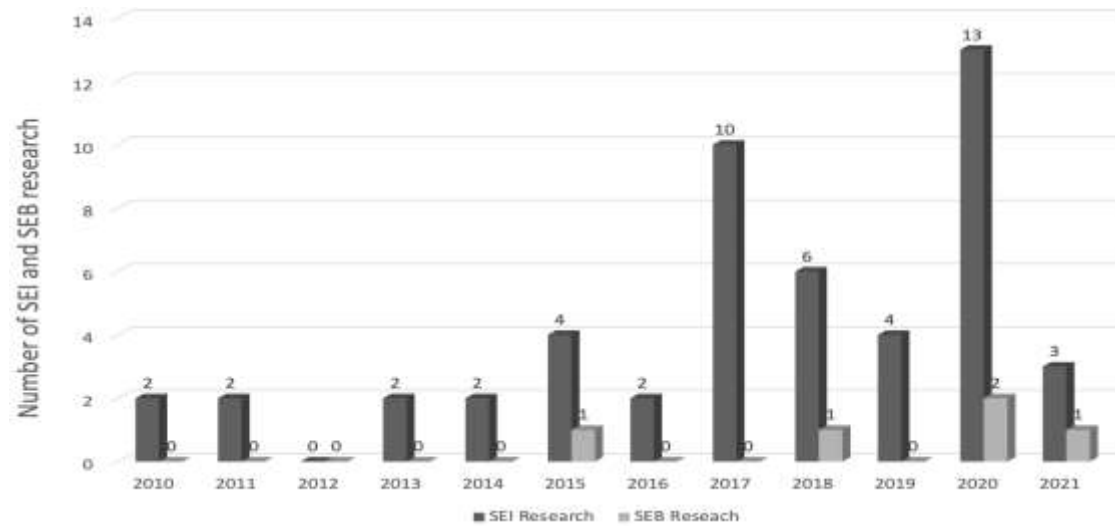
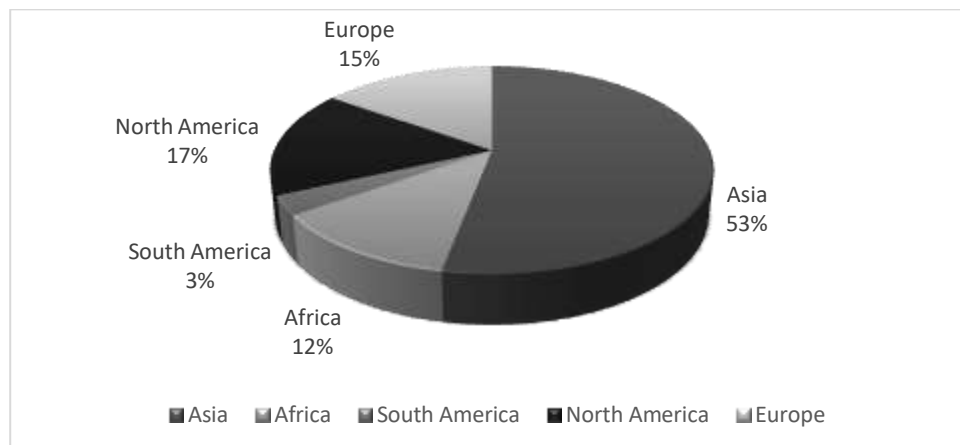


Figure 3 illustrates the geographic area by continent from which the selected empirical articles collected their data. Most of the data were collected in Asia, 53%. From that figure, Southeast Asia is leading at 36%, East Asia at 33%, South Asia at 21% and the Middle East at 10%. Meanwhile, Europe and North America contributed almost the same value, with Africa not far behind. SEI and SEB studies have just started to emerge in South America. The USA collected the most empirical data, followed by China, India, Malaysia and South Africa, with five articles per country.

Table 1. Sociopreneurial Behaviour Published Articles

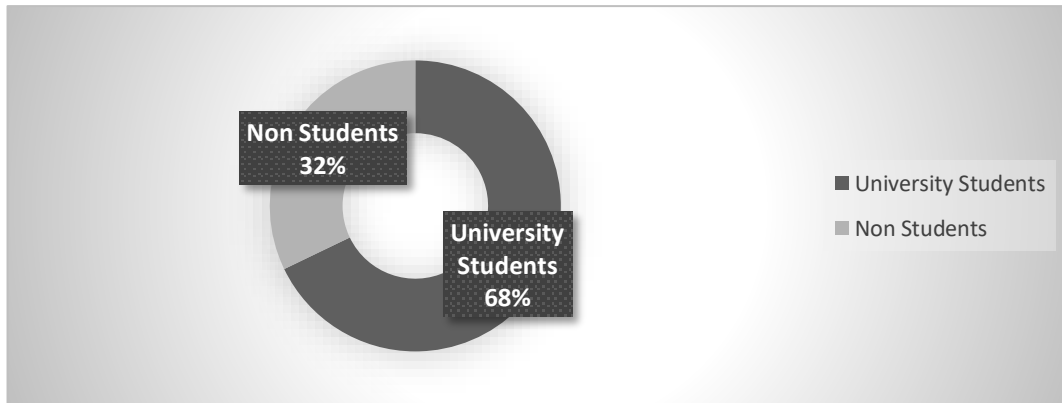
Authors	Databases	Theories/Models	Participants	Research Focus	Constructs
Rahim et al., 2015	MyJurnal	Does not refer to any particular theory or model	384 SME Owners in Malaysia	SEB Impact	Social Entrepreneurial Behaviour, Organizational Performance
Salhi, 2018	Scopus	TPB	186 Business Owners in Saudi Arabia	SEB Formation	Need for Achievement, Personal Motivation, Risk Taking, Ambiguity Tolerance, Locus of Control, Self-Efficacy, Social Entrepreneurial Intention, Social Entrepreneurial Behaviour
Akter et al., 2020	Emerald Insight	SEIM	27 Founders of Social Enterprise in Bangladesh	SEB Formation	Empathy, Societal Moral Obligation, Self-Efficacy, Social Support, Innovativeness, Perceived Desirability, Social Entrepreneurial Behaviour
Nsereko, 2020	Emerald Insight	Action Regulation Theory (ART) & Conservation of Resources Theory (CRT)	243, Certified Community-Based Organization, in Uganda	SEB Formation	Conditional Recourses, Social Entrepreneurial Intention, Social Entrepreneurial Action
Nsereko, 2021	Emerald Insight	ART	243, Owners of Community Based Organization, Uganda	SEB Formation	Comprehensive Social Competency, Entrepreneurial Tenacity, Social Entrepreneurial Action

Figure 3. Empirical Data Collection by Continent



University students are the majority of respondents of SEI studies, as per display in figure 4. Thirty-seven research used students as their respondents, mostly undergraduates. Within that 32% figure, 13 articles in the SEI research and 5 (five) papers in the SEB studies employ non-students as their participants, such as low-income residents (Cavazos-Arroyo et al., 2017; Sousa-Filho et al., 2020), owner of civil society organization (Luc, 2020; Nsereko, 2020, 2021), nascent sociopreneurs (Tiwari et al., 2020), SME owners (Rahim et al., 2015), management personnel of non-profit organization (Tan & Yoo, 2010). Besides, there are studies with more than one respondent characteristic which are students and media professional (Liu et al., 2020), students and volunteers of community organization (Chincilla & Garcia, 2017).

Figure 4. Respondents Characteristic



### *Thematic Analysis*

Based on the content of the 55 selected articles, the thematic analysis in this study is categorized into four classifications which expound as follows.

#### *Classifications 1. Theories and Models Extraction*

The majority of selected articles in this study used TPB (Ajzen, 1985, 1991) as their theoretical framework. This SLR recorded 18 studies that stopped at SEI applying TPB as their fundamental theory (Table 2) and only 1 article in the SEB studies (Salhi, 2018). In her thesis, Ernst modified the TPB model in order to have a better prediction of SEI. Besides the original antecedents of Intention, Social Entrepreneurial Personality, Social Entrepreneurial Human Capital, Social Entrepreneurial Social Capital, Empathy, and Prosocial Personality were included in the study (Ernst, 2011).

Shapero's EEM (Krueger & Carsrud, 1993; Shapero, 1982) is one of the early international entrepreneurial models. There are 3 (three) sociopreneurial intention studies based on this model (Ayob et al., 2013; Moorthy & Annamalah, 2014; Yu et al., 2020). In their research, Ayob et al. (2013) exercised the original EEM in their model. Meanwhile, Moorthy and Annamalah (2014) modified the EEM significantly by not putting perceived desirability (PD) and perceived feasibility (PF) as mediators to intention. Instead, they were put alongside other predictors to determine SEI.

In 2006, Mair and Noboa developed the SEIM by integrating the EEM and the TPB. Following the EEM, PD and PF mediate between antecedents and SEI. However, regarding the SEI and SEB relationship, the SEIM corresponds with the TPB framework, in which intention is the sole determiner of behaviour without influence from any moderation factors. The SEIM was used by 11 SEI studies (Table 2) and 1 SEB research (Table 1) as their reference model. Interestingly, in their research framework, SEI is not used as a construct (Aker et al., 2020). The antecedents directly predicted SEB and mediated by PD. Therefore, PD is a central construct that determines SEB directly and mediates other variables (Aker et al., 2020). The SEIM is the main reason why the EEM is not widely utilized by researchers in SEI & SEB studies because SEIM is basically a modified EEM in the social entrepreneurship context.

Hockerts (2015) validated all antecedents in the SEIM by establishing the social entrepreneurial antecedents scale (SEAS). Kai Hockerts developed his model in 2017 with a significant change from the original SEIM. Hockerts removed the PD and PF. He then changed moral judgment to moral obligation. Finally, he added prior experience as an antecedent, which can directly predict the SEI or be mediated by empathy, moral obligation, self-efficacy, and perceived social support (Hockerts, 2017). Unlike the TPB, the EEM and the SEIM, which are behavioural models, Hockerts's model stops at SEI. Bazan et al. (2020) combine Hockerts's model with the TPB in their research framework by adding perceived behavioural control (PBC). Hockert's model is implemented by 11 published articles listed in this research (Table 2).

The big five personality traits/model by Costa and McRae (1992) is another model applied by researchers in the SEI realm (Irengun & Arikboga, 2015). Nga & Shamuganathan (2010) are considered the early researchers who did the empirical SEI studies. They found a link between SEI and personality traits such as neuroticism, openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, and agreeableness. Liu et al. (2020) combine this model with Hockerts's model. They use personality traits alongside prior experience to predict SEI directly and are mediated by other factors such as empathy and self-efficacy (Liu et al., 2020). Five articles in this study are referred to this model.

**Table 2. Theories and Models Extraction from the SEI and SEB Studies**

Theories/Models	Frequency	Articles/Authors
Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)	19	Baierl et al., 2014; Bazan et al., 2020; Cavazos-Arroyo et al., 2017; Ernst, 2011; Ip et al., 2018; Kedmenec & Rebernik, 2015; Ko & Kim, 2020; Luc, 2020; Osiri & Kungu 2019; Politis et al., 2016; Prieto, 2011; Ruiz-Roza et al., 2020; Salhi, 2018; Seyoum et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2017a, 2017b, 2017c; Yu et al., 2020; Zaremohzzabieh et al., 2018
Entrepreneurial Event Model (EEM)	3	Ayob et al. 2013; Moorthy & Annamalah, 2014; Yu et al., 2020
Social Entrepreneurial Intention Model (SEIM)	12	Akter et al., 2020; Hockerts, 2015; Forster & Grichnik 2013; Ko & Kim 2020; Medyanik & Al-Jawni, 2017; Osiri & Kungu, 2019; Rambe & Ndofirepi, 2019; Tiwari et al., 2020; Urban, 2020; Urban & Kujinga, 2017; Usman et al., 2021; Wilton & Venter, 2016
Hockert's Model	11	Akhter et al., 2020; Bacq & Alt, 2018; Bazan et al., 2020; Hockerts, 2017; Hockerts, 2018; Ip et al., 2017; Lacap et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2020; Mohammadi et al., 2020; Sousa-Filho et al., 2020; Tiwari et al., 2020
Big Five Personality Traits (BFPT)	5	Hsu & Wang, 2018; Irengun & Arikboga, 2015; Liang et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2020; Nga & Shamuganathan, 2010
Bird's Model of Entrepreneurial Intentionality (BMEI)	2	Yu et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2021
Action Regulation Theory (ART)	2	Nsereko, 2020; Nsereko, 2021
Conservation of Resources Theory (CRT)	1	Nsereko, 2020
Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT)	1	Wu et al., 2019
Social Embeddedness Theory (SET)	1	Seyoum et al., 2021
Paradoxical Leadership Model for Social Entrepreneurs (PLMSE)	1	Chinchilla & Garcia, 2017
Does not refer to any particular theory or model	5	Chandra et al., 2020; Hasan, 2020; Rahim et al., 2015; Tan & Yoo 2010; Younis et al., 2020

The ART was implemented twice by Isa Nsereko during his SEB research in 2020 and 2021. Since the number of SEB published articles to this date is only 5 (five), thus twice is quite considerable. ART views the action as target-oriented behaviour that needs to be managed (Hacker, 2003). Every action has a certain degree of intention before being converted to behaviour (Zacher & Frese, 2018). This theory binds an intention with action to achieve the purpose (Gielnik et al., 2015). Therefore, ART expounds on the behavioural control of a person in reaching their targets through a cognitive mechanism such as planning, goal setting and evaluating (Nsereko, 2020).

As displayed in Table 2, other theories and models are not too significant in terms of their application and influence in the empirical SEI and SEB research. Finally, there are 5 (five) articles in which the implementation of any particular theories or models is not able to be determined (Chandra et al., 2020);

Hasan, 2020; Rahim et al., 2015; Tan & Yoo, 2010; Younis et al., 2020). Nevertheless, either the TPB, EEM, SEIM, and Hockerts, or a combination of those four, were discussed by those studies.

### *Classifications 2. Predictors of Sociopreneurial Intention and Behaviour*

Through meta-analysis by Zaremohzzabieh et al. (2018), it was found that most studies on the determinants of SEI are purely psychological factors. Besides the original antecedent constructs of the TPB and the SEIM, there are other variables such as Perseverance, Proactive Personality, Concern for Social Problems, Life Satisfaction (Zhang et al., 2021), Social Worth (Usman et al., 2021), Perceived Social Impact (Baierl et al., 2014; Usman et al., 2021), Prosocial Motivation (Tiwari et al., 2020; Yu et al., 2020), Creativity in Social Work (Yu et al., 2020), Positivity (Younis et al., 2020), Dispositional Optimism, Entrepreneurial Alertness, (Urban, 2020), Moral Obligation (Hockerts, 2017, 2018), Social Entrepreneurial Personality (Ernst, 2011), Proactive Personality, Hope (Prieto, 2011), and Personality Traits (Hsu & Wang, 2018; Irengun & Arikboga, 2015; Liang et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2020; Nga & Shamuganathan, 2010). Self-efficacy is the most validated construct, with 22 articles, followed by Empathy, with 19 papers. Frequently, Self-Efficacy was modified into social entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Bacq & Alt, 2018; Hockerts, 2018; Lacap et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2020; Urban, 2020; Zhang et al., 2021) and entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Hasan, 2020; Osiri & Kungu, 2019).

Other determinants of sociopreneurial intention are prior experience (Hockerts, 2017; Lacap et al., 2018; Sousa-Filho et al., 2020), social network (Usman et al., 2021); entrepreneurial education, entrepreneurial network (Hasan, 2020), social entrepreneurial human capital (Ernst, 2011). These variables are not supposed to be psychological factors. However, these constructs are also measured as perception instead of actual events that may influence the SEI. In particular, Nsereko (2020) used social status as an antecedent of sociopreneurial behaviour. It stated in the article that people with political, religious and social status affected the support for social business (Nsereko, 2020). Therefore, according to the statement, social status is not supposed to be a perception. Nevertheless, the measurements do not reflect that argument. It becomes another psychological construct.

### *Classifications 3. Conversion of Sociopreneurial Intention to Behaviour*

Through a systematic literature review, Luc et al. (2019) stated that apprehending the process of converting sociopreneurial intention (SEI) to actual behaviour is still quite a task. Table 1 accentuates the rareness of sociopreneurial behaviour (SEB) studies. From 2010 until 2021, there are only 5 (five) articles have been published. Of those five, two articles, Salhi (2018) and Nsereko (2020), explain the SEI to SEB conversions. By implementing the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1985, 1991), Salhi (2018) found an insignificant relationship between the intention and behaviour of social entrepreneurs. On the other hand, using the combination of the action-regulated theory (Hacker, 2003) and the conservation of resources theory (Hobfoll & Ford, 2010), Nsereko (2020) concluded that a positive relationship between sociopreneurial intention and sociopreneurial action.

Both studies (i.e. Nsereko, 2020; Salhi, 2018) do not use any moderator variable that may support or hinder the conversion of SEI to SEB as suggested by the EEM (Krueger & Carsrud, 1993; Shapero, 1982), the original TPB (Ajzen, 1985), and ART (Hacker, 2003). According to the EEM, intentions still need a trigger to perform the behaviour. Therefore, a displacement or a precipitating event triggering the actual behaviour construct was introduced (Krueger & Carsrud, 1993; Shapero, 1982). Krueger and Carsrud redefined this precipitating event concept as a facilitating event with more positive values (Krueger & Carsrud, 1993). Similarly, the TPB stated that the intention to conduct a behaviour might be deviated before the actual action occurs because of numerous external factors such as time, opportunity, knowledge, lack of skill, change of information, etc. (Ajzen, 1985). Based on the TPB as a theoretical framework, Salhi (2018) found that SEI can not be converted directly to SEB. However, those external factors are not depicted as moderator variables in the TPB framework (Ajzen, 1991). Hence, the opinion that an intention would automatically create behaviour approximately comes up because of this (Akter et al., 2020). Aligning with those two models, ART sees that a situation or another person's involvement may highly influence goal-setting, the action to achieve the goal and the success of that intended action (Hacker, 2003).



Behavioural intention can be explained as an intention to try to conduct a particular behaviour but not actually do it (Ajzen, 1985; Akter et al., 2020). Simply put, actual behaviour is an action (Nsereko, 2020), and external variables moderate the process of converting intention to action (Ajzen, 1985; Hacker, 2003; Krueger & Carsrud, 1993; Shapero, 1982). Therefore, behaviour and external factors influencing the intention-behaviour conversion should be measured as an actual event rather than a perception. Referring to definitions of sociopreneurship, the measurement scale of SEB should reflect what actions have been performed to improve the community. However, the questionnaire items of the 5 five empirical SEB articles do not show that, or the items are not presented in those articles. For example, Nsereko (2020, 2021) built their measurement items of SEB based on what kind of effort has been taken to prepare a social business start-up.

#### *Classifications 4. The Impact of Sociopreneurial Behaviour*

This SLR found only one published article on SEB outcomes (i.e. Rahim et al., 2015). Their research is conducted in Malaysia by employing 384 Bumiputera small and medium enterprise (SME) owners as their respondents (Table 1). Organizational Performance (OP) is set as the outcome of SEB. Their finding shows a positive and significant relationship between SEB and OP (Rahim et al., 2015). From numerous definitions of social entrepreneurship and sociopreneurs compiled by Zahra et al. (2009) and Tasavori & Sinkovic (2011), it can be concluded that the outcomes of SEB should give maximum benefits to the community and little to the sociopreneurs themselves. In their study, Rahim et al. (2015) focused on wealth creation by conducting SEB. Thus, OP serves as the outcome of SEB in that context. However, it also means that the contribution of those 384 SME owners to their community remains uncovered. Besides, the SEB measurement items do not reflect any socially oriented behaviour.

Initially, the SEIM proposed establishing social enterprise as the outcome of sociopreneurial behaviour (Mair & Noboa, 2006), which becomes too narrow and less stimulating for further research enquiry. Nevertheless, through the analysis of the questionnaires, it was found that most of the items to measure SEI and SEB are to set up the social business instead of solving the social problem. In their study, Mair & Noboa (2006) argue that sociopreneurship aims at a double bottom line (if not triple), a mixture of social and economic value creation. It provides more justification for SEB to have an impact on both society and sociopreneurs.

#### *Synthesis of Researchable Theory and Framework*

The essential information from the descriptive analysis is the exact number of researchers who mainly focus on SEI formation studies and pay poor attention to SEB and its outcomes within the same period (Figure 2; Table 1). The following important details are respondent characteristics. Most SEI studies used students as their participants (Figure 4). SEI is all about what someone intends to do to help their communities; thus, students are fit for SEI research. On the other hand, despite the limited amount of SEB research, they used the exemplary character of respondents (Table 1). SEB is about what individuals have done or are currently doing for society. Therefore, students, in general, are only likely to be suitable as SEB research participants if they are actively involved in social activities.

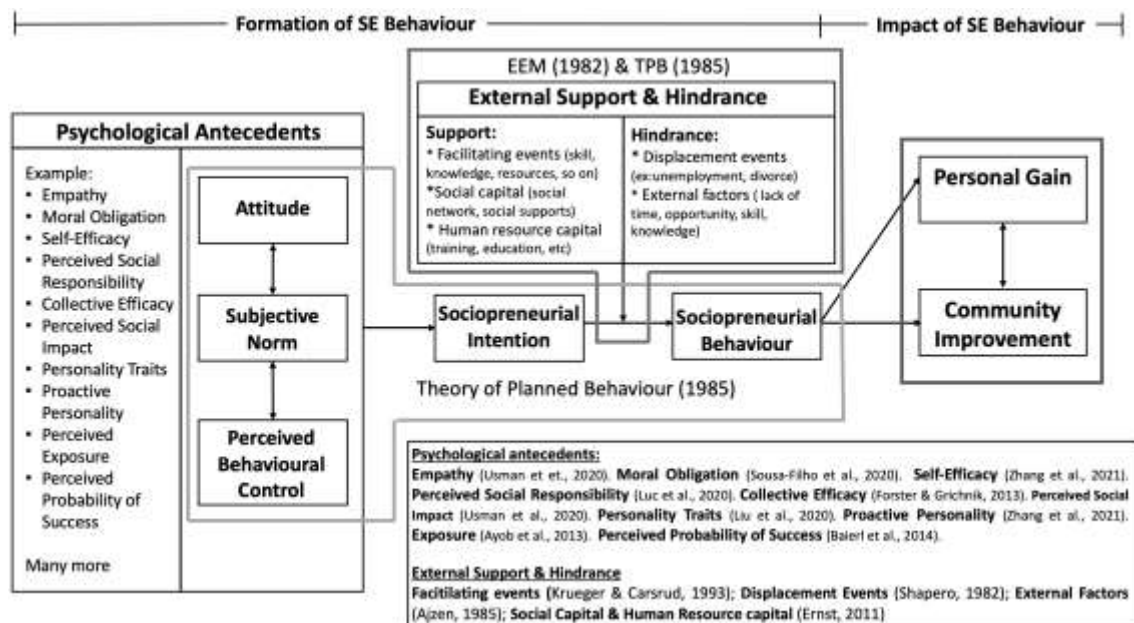
Meanwhile, the 4 (four) subject classifications in the thematic analysis have revealed a theoretical gap left by prior studies, which led to the theories and model integration. Based on the thematic analysis classification 1, five theories and six models have been extracted from the SEI and SEB research (Table 2). The most implemented are the TPB, the EEM, the SEIM, and Hockerts's model. ART is considered since it has been applied twice from only five SEB studies for over a decade. Big five personality traits were used to justify the personality traits as determinants of SEI. Other theories and models are insignificant regarding the number of validations and their influence in the SEI and SEB studies.

Classification 2 exposes that all articles used psychological factors to predict SEI and SEB. Other variables, such as prior experience and entrepreneurial education, which are not supposed to be psychological, have also been measured as perception. Classification 3 disclosed that besides the empirical studies in the SEI conversion to SEB are very limited; they also used different theories, which resulted in different findings.

None of the SEB research has ever validated the role of external support or hindrance as a moderator to influence the SEI and SEB relationship as suggested by the EEM (Krueger & Carsrud, 1993; Shapero, 1982) and acknowledged by the TPB (Ajzen, 1985) and the ART (Hacker, 1994; Hacker, 2003). Finally, classification 4 revealed that there has been only one empirical study on the impact of SEB (i.e. Rahim et al., 2019). However, that study focused on wealth creation instead of solving societal problems through conducting the SEB. Their research only discovers the impact on the sociopreneurs side instead of the community. The impact on the community should be the main focus of social entrepreneurship.

Based on the findings from the content analysis, this article proposes a systematic framework and theory to extend the sociopreneurship studies, namely the integrated theory of sociopreneurial behaviour (ITSB). The word “integrated” was justified based on two reasons; first, it incorporated the psychological antecedents and multidisciplinary moderators (external supports and/or hinders) in the formation of sociopreneurial behaviour (classification 2; classification 3) with its impact on the community and sociopreneurs themselves (classification 4). Secondly, the appropriate established theories and models extracted from prior studies (classification 1) were integrated into the frameworks. The proposed model, as in Figure 5, portrays the integration.

Figure 5. Proposed Model for The Integrated Theory of Sociopreneurial Behaviour



The first view of the ITSB is that external support(s) and/or hindrance(s) are significant moderators (s) to strengthen or weaken the prediction of sociopreneurial intention conversion to successful SEB (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022). The reasons behind this view are explained explicitly in Classification 3, in which the TPB, EEM and ART suggested that converting an intention to behaviour is not automatic. There are factors from outside a person that may reinforce or prevent the intention from becoming a behaviour (Ajzen, 1985; Hacker, 1994, 2003; Krueger & Carsrud, 1993; Shapero, 1982). Consequently, the moderator variables should be measured based on the actual event instead of perceptions (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022).

The second notion of the ITSB is that the individuals who perform sociopreneurial behaviour should create an impact on both the community and themselves without any conflict of interest (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022). The proposed theory explains the differences between sociopreneurs and social venture capitalists, where sociopreneurs aim to address the societal problem. In contrast, social venture capitalists seek a return on investment from their innovation (Bahena-Álvarez et al., 2019). Sociopreneurs prioritise social issues over financial return. Therefore, ITSB summarised that any conducted behaviour should not be regarded as SEB unless the beneficial impacts on the community are maximised. At the same time, sociopreneurs should

take minimum return without jeopardising the objective of improving the community (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022).

Attention to the outcome of SEB is acknowledged by the SEIM (Mair & Noboa, 2006), which sets social enterprise as the outcome of sociopreneurial behaviour. That is too rigid and has no potential for proliferation. The formation of a social business also only guarantees an impact on the community if the main activity is identified (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022). Under the limitation of empirical study for the impact of SEB, classification 4 provides the foundation of this second conception of the proposed integrated theory.

The proposed model may be useful to the following parties. For academicians, the model could encourage identifying and verifying various external supports and resource variables that prospectively reinforce or prevent the process of converting SEI into SEB. Furthermore, from the impact viewpoint, the model may suggest more attempts to validate whether the social changes or innovations directly benefit the community. Funders could execute social innovation project evaluation according to the impact objectives set for different types of resources provided. For sociopreneurs, it provides directions to carry out any social mission and avoid conflicts of interest (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022).

#### *Future Research Direction*

The descriptive and thematic analysis systematically reveals that most prior social entrepreneurship studies are stranded in SEI. It is more than the number of research on the SEB formation that is scant. They overlook the role of external factors that support or hinder the conversion of an intention into behaviour (classification 3). Following that, future research should aim to explore beyond the establishment of social enterprise as the outcome of SEB (Mair & Noboa, 2006) or just wealth creation for the sociopreneurs (Rahim et al., 2015) towards solving the societal problem and improve the community (classification 4). The ITSB has provided methodological guidelines for preparing and carrying out social entrepreneurship research based on the proposed model (Figure 5).

According to the ITSB (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022), even though the proposed model comprises the formation and impact of sociopreneurial behaviour, future research could be conducted separately or all together, depending on whether the academicians and professional attempt to validate the theory, to evaluate project implementation or other similar purposes. The ITSB has also provided a detailed example of how future research should be conducted in simulation on several research topics, including the variables and hypotheses in each subject. The example was explicitly categorised according to the notions of the ITSB, which are the conversion of SEI to SEB and the impact of individuals performing SEB (Sidek & Arrasyid, 2022).

## **Conclusion**

This SLR has been conducted to extend research in social entrepreneurship areas. The content analysis managed to retrieve the empirical data required from prior studies, such as the annual research trend of SEI and SEB, from where the data was collected, who are the respondents, what are the theories and models implemented in those studies, what are the predictors of SEI and SEB, how those constructs have been measured, how was the attention to the conversion of SEI to SEB and what is the impact of SEB.

Within the same period of 2010 – 2021, it was found that most researchers conducted empirical SEI studies with 50 articles compared to 5 SEB articles. Most of the data collection is in Asia, using university students as the majority of respondents for SEI studies, whilst the SEB research participants are business or social business owners. Therefore, it is not too much to say that SEB formation research has been halted in SEI all these years.

The thematic analysis extracted five theories and six models validated in both SEI and SEB studies (classification 1). All 55 articles used psychological factors in predicting SEI and SEB (classification 2). Only two articles have validated the conversion of SEI to SEB without any external factors as moderator variables

(classification 3). The only study on the impact of SEB was conducted with a focus on wealth creation for the SEB performers instead of bringing social justice to society or improving the community (classification 4).

Both content analysis results systematically justified the proposed integrated theory of sociopreneurial behaviour (ITSB) and its framework. Classification 3 proved the first statement of the proposed theory, which is supported by the TPB, the EEM and ART. In TPB, the moderator of the intention to behaviour conversion is called external factors. In the EEM, it is referred to as facilitating or displacement events, while in ART, it is referred to as a situation including the involvement of another person.

The second statement of ITSB is proposed based on the definition of sociopreneurs and sociopreneurship, which concentrate on solving society's difficulty instead of setting up social enterprise as an outcome proposed by SEIM or only focusing on wealth creation for the actors of sociopreneurial behaviour. This view is explicated in classification 4. The measurement of SEB and the external support and/or hindrance as moderator variables should refer to an actual event rather than a perception. Further, the impact of sociopreneurial behaviour should be measured from community benefit and the sociopreneur's personal gain with verification of conflict of interest.

## References

- Ajzen, I. 1985. *From Intentions to Actions: A Theory of Planned Behaviour*. Action Control. From Cognition to Behaviour. Springer-Verlag. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Tokyo
- Ajzen, I. 1991. The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50(2), 179–211.
- Akhter, A., Hossain, M. U., & Al-Asheq, A. 2020. Influential factors of social entrepreneurial intention in Bangladesh. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 7(8), 645–651. <https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2020.VOL7.NO8.645>
- Akter, A., Rana, S. M. S., & Ramli, A. J. 2020. Factors influencing social entrepreneurial behavior: evidence from a developing nation. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*, 36(4), 581–599. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-05-2020-0076>
- Alvord, S. H., Brown, L. D., Letts, C. W. 2004. Social entrepreneurship: leadership that facilitates societal transformation. Working Paper, Center for Public Leadership. In John F. Kennedy School of Government.
- Ayob, N., Seng, C., Sapuan, D. A., Zabid, M., & Rashid, A. 2013. Social Entrepreneurial Intention among Business Undergraduates: An Emerging Economy Perspective 1. *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business*, 15(3), 249–267. <http://www.gamaijb.mmugm.ac.id/>
- Bacq, S., & Alt, E. 2018. Feeling capable and valued: A prosocial perspective on the link between empathy and social entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 33(3), 333–350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2018.01.004>
- Bahena-Álvarez, I. L., Cerdón-Pozo, E., & Delgado-Cruz, A. 2019. Social entrepreneurship in the conduct of responsible innovation: Analysis cluster in Mexican SMEs. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(13). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11133714>
- Baierl, R., Grichnik, D., Spörrle, M., & Welpe, I. M. (2014). Antecedents of Social Entrepreneurial Intentions: The Role of an Individual's General Social Appraisal. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 5(2), 123–145. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2013.871324>
- Bazan, C., Gaultois, H., Shaikh, A., Gillespie, K., Frederick, S., Amjad, A., Yap, S., Finn, C., Rayner, J., & Belal, N. 2020. Effect of the university on the social entrepreneurial intention of students. *New England Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 23(1), 3–24. <https://doi.org/10.1108/neje-05-2019-0026>
- Bird, B. 1988. Implementing Entrepreneurial Ideas: The Case for Intention. In *O Academy of Management Review (Vol. 13, Issue 3)*.
- Bird, B. J. 1992. The Operation of Intentions in Time: The Emergence of the New Venture.
- Bozhikin, I., Macke, J., & da Costa, L. F. 2019. The role of government and key non-state actors in social entrepreneurship: A systematic literature review. In *Journal of Cleaner Production (Vol. 226, pp. 730–747)*. Elsevier Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.04.076>
- Cavazos-Arroyo, J., Puente-Díaz, R., & Agarwal, N. 2017. Análise de alguns antecedentes da intenção empreendedora social entre os residentes do México. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão de Negócios*, 19(64), 180–199. <https://doi.org/10.7819/rbgn.v19i64.3129>
- Chandra, Y., Man Lee, E. K., & Tjiptono, F. 2021. Public versus private interest in social entrepreneurship: Can one serve two masters? *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 280. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124499>
- Chinchilla, A., & Garcia, M. 2017. Social Entrepreneurship Intention: Mindfulness Towards a Duality of Objectives. *Humanistic Management Journal*, 1(2), 205–214. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41463-016-0013-3>
- Correia, E., Carvalho, H., Azevedo, S. G., & Govindan, K. 2017. Maturity models in supply chain sustainability: A systematic literature review. In *Sustainability (Switzerland) (Vol. 9, Issue 1)*. MDPI. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9010064>
- Costa, P.T. Jr., & Mccrae, R.R. 1992. Four Ways Five Factors Are Basic, Personality and Individual Differences, 135, 653–665.

- Ernst, K. 2011. Heart over mind—An empirical analysis of social entrepreneurial intention formation on the basis of the theory of planned behaviour (Unpublished dissertation) Wuppertal: University Wuppertal.
- Forster, F., & Grichnik, D. 2013. Social Entrepreneurial Intention Formation of Corporate Volunteers. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 4(2), 153–181. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2013.777358>
- Fu, Y., Kok, R. A. W., Dankbaar, B., Ligthart, P. E. M., & van Riel, A. C. R. 2018. Factors affecting sustainable process technology adoption: A systematic literature review. In *Journal of Cleaner Production* (Vol. 205, pp. 226–251). Elsevier Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.08.268>
- Gielnik, M. M., Frese, M., Kahara-Kawuki, A., Katono, I. W., Kyejijusa, S., Ngoma, M., Munene, J., Namatovu-Dawa, R., Nansubuga, F., Orobia, L., Oyugi, J., Sejjaka, S., Sserwanga, A., Walter, T., Bischoff, K. M., & Dlugosch, T. J. 2015. Action and action-regulation in entrepreneurship: Evaluating a student training for promoting entrepreneurship. *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, 14(1), 69–94. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amle.2012.0107>
- Hacker, W. 2003. Action regulation theory: a practical tool for the design of modern work processes?. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, Vol. 12 No. 2, pp. 105–130.
- Hassan, H. M. K. 2020. Intention towards social entrepreneurship of university students in an emerging economy: the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurship education. *On the Horizon*, 28(3), 133–151. <https://doi.org/10.1108/OTH-04-2020-0012>
- Hobfoll, S. E. & Ford, J. S. 2010. Conservation of resources theory. *Encyclopedia of Stress*, Academic Press, pp. 562–567.
- Hockerts, K. 2015. The Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS): a validation study. *Social Enterprise Journal*, 11(3), 260–280. <https://doi.org/10.1108/sej-05-2014-0026>
- Hockerts, K. 2017. Determinants of Social Entrepreneurial Intentions. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 41(1), 105–130. <https://doi.org/10.1111/etap.12171>
- Hockerts, K. 2018. The Effect of Experiential Social Entrepreneurship Education on Intention Formation in Students. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 9(3), 234–256. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2018.1498377>
- Hsu, C. Y., & Wang, S. M. 2019. Social entrepreneurial intentions and its influential factors: A comparison of students in Taiwan and Hong Kong. *Innovations in Education and Teaching International*, 56(3), 385–395. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14703297.2018.1427611>
- Hwee Nga, J. K., & Shamuganathan, G. 2010. The influence of personality traits and demographic factors on social entrepreneurship start up intentions. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 95(2), 259–282. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-009-0358-8>
- Ip, C. Y., Wu, S. C., Liu, H. C., & Liang, C. 2018. Social Entrepreneurial Intentions of Students from Hong Kong. *Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 27(1), 47–64. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0971355717738596>
- Ip, C. Y., Wu, S.-C., Liu, H.-C., & Liang, C. 2017. Revisiting the Antecedents of Social Entrepreneurial Intentions in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Educational Psychology*, 6(3), 301. <https://doi.org/10.17583/ijep.2017.2835>
- İrengün, O., & Arikboğa, Ş. 2015. The Effect of Personality Traits on Social Entrepreneurship Intentions: A Field Research. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 195, 1186–1195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.06.172>
- Kedmenec, I., & Rebernik, M. 2015. The impact of individual characteristics on intentions to pursue social entrepreneurship Global Entrepreneurship Monitor View project Global Entrepreneurship Monitor View project. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279494290>
- Ko, E. J., & Kim, K. 2020. Connecting founder social identity with social entrepreneurial intentions. *Social Enterprise Journal*, 16(4), 403–429. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SEJ-02-2020-0012>
- Krippendorff, K. 2004. *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*. Thousand Oaks, CA; London: Sage Publications.
- Krueger, N. F., & Carsrud, A. L. 1993. Entrepreneurial intentions: Applying the theory of planned behaviour. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, 5(4), 315–330. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08985629300000020>
- Lacap, J. P. G., Mulyaningsih, H. D., & Ramadani, V. 2018. The mediating effects of social entrepreneurial antecedents on the relationship between prior experience and social entrepreneurial intent: The case of Filipino and Indonesian university students. *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*, 9(3), 329–346. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSTPM-03-2018-0028>
- Larson, A., & Starr, J. A. 1993. A Network Model of Organization Formation. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, Vol. 17 No. 2, pp. 5–15.
- Lent, R.W., Brown, S.D. and Hackett, G. 1994. Toward a unifying social cognitive theory of career and academic interest, choice, and performance. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, Vol. 45 No. 1, pp. 79–122.
- Liang, C., Ip, C. Y., Wu, S. C., Law, K. M. Y., Wang, J. H., Peng, L. P., & Liu, H. C. 2019. Personality traits, social capital, and entrepreneurial creativity: comparing green socioentrepreneurial intentions across Taiwan and Hong Kong. *Studies in Higher Education*, 44(6), 1086–1102. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03075079.2017.1418310>
- Liu, H. C., Liang, C., Chang, C. C., Ip, C. Y., & Liang, C. T. 2020. Optimizing Personality Traits and Entrepreneurial Creativity to Boost the Precursors of Social Entrepreneurial Intentions: Five Studies in Taiwan. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 47(1), 10–32. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01488376.2019.1708840>
- Luc, P. T. 2020. The influence of personality traits on social entrepreneurial intention among owners of civil society organisations in Vietnam. In *Int. J. Entrepreneurship and Small Business* (Vol. 40, Issue 3).
- Luc, P. T., Le, A. N. H., & Xuan, L. P. 2019. A Systematic Literature Review on Social Entrepreneurial Intention. In *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship* (Vol. 11, Issue 3, pp. 241–256). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2019.1640770>
- Mair, J., & Noboa, E. 2006. Social Entrepreneurship: How Intentions to Create a Social Venture are Formed. In *Social Entrepreneurship* (pp. 121–135). Palgrave Macmillan UK. [https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230625655\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230625655_8)

- Medyanik, O., & Al-Jawni, F. 2017. An Investigation of Students' Social Entrepreneurial Intentions in Syria: An Empirical Test. *Springer Proceedings in Business and Economics*, 85–114. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-54419-9\\_5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-54419-9_5)
- Mohammadi, P., Kamarudin, S., & Omar, R. 2020. Do Islamic Values Impact Social Entrepreneurial Intention of University Students in Malaysia? An Empirical Investigation Into The Mediating Role of Empathy. In *International Journal of Economics and Management Journal homepage* (Vol. 14, Issue 3). <http://www.ijem.upm.edu.my>
- Moorthy, R., & Annamalah, S. 2014. Consumers' perceptions towards motivational intentions of social entrepreneurs in Malaysia. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 3(1), 257–287.
- Nsereko, I. 2020. Conditional resource and social entrepreneurial action: the mediating role of social entrepreneurial intent. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEEE-05-2020-0106>
- Nsereko, I. 2021. Comprehensive social competence and social entrepreneurial action: the mediating role of entrepreneurial tenacity. *World Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*, 17(1), 16–29. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WJEMSD-04-2020-0038>
- Osiri, K., & Kungu, K. 2019. Predictors of Entrepreneurial Intentions and Social Entrepreneurial Intentions: A Look at Proactive Personality, Self-Efficacy and Creativity. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332528595>
- Politis, K., Ketikidis, P., Diamantidis, A. D., & Lazuras, L. 2016. An investigation of social entrepreneurial intentions formation among South-East European postgraduate students. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 23(4), 1120–1141. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-03-2016-0047>
- Prieto, L. C. 2011. The Influence of Proactive Personality on Social Entrepreneurial Intentions among African American and Hispanic Undergraduate Students: The Moderating Role of Hope. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279437971>
- Rahim, H. L., Mohtar, S., & Ramli, A. 2015. The Effect of Social Entrepreneurial Behaviour Towards Organizational Performance: A Study on Bumiputera Entrepreneurs in Malaysia. *International Academic Research Journal of Business and Technology* 1(2) 2015 Page 117-125
- Rambe, P., & Ndofirepi, T. M. 2019. Explaining Social Entrepreneurial Intentions among College Students in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 12(2), 175–196. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2019.1683878>
- Roberts, D., & Woods, C. 2005. Changing the World on a Shoestring: The Concept of Social Entrepreneurship and Wellbeing from an Indigenous perspective View project Ethical sensemaking in impact investing View project Changing the world on a shoestring: The concept of social entrepreneurship. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/242320433>
- Ruiz-Rosa, I., Gutiérrez-Taño, D., & García-Rodríguez, F. J. 2020. Social entrepreneurial intention and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic: A structural model. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(17). <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12176970>
- Salhi, B. 2018. Impact of Personal Motivation on the Intention and Behaviour of Social Entrepreneurs. *Journal of Entrepreneurship Education*. <https://www.abacademies.org/articles/impact-of-personal-motivation-on-the-intention-and->
- Schlaegel, C., & Koenig, M. 2014. Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intent: A Meta-Analytic Test and Integration of Competing Models. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 38(2), 291–332. <https://doi.org/10.1111/etap.12087>
- Seyoum, B., Chinta, R., & Mujtaba, B. G. 2021. Social support as a driver of social entrepreneurial intentions: the moderating roles of entrepreneurial education and proximity to the US small business administration. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 28(3), 337–359. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-08-2020-0306>
- Shapero, A. 1982. Social dimensions of Entrepreneurship. In C Kent, D Sexton, & K Vesper (Eds.), *The Encyclopedia of Entrepreneurship* (pp. 72–90). Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
- Sidek, S., & Arrasyid, M. I. 2022. The Integrated Theory of Sociopreneurial Behaviour: Sociopreneurial Formation and Impact. *Jurnal 'Ulwan, Jilid 7 (Bil.1) 2022: 60-74*.
- Smith, W. K., Besharov, M. L., Wessels, A. K., & Chertok, M. 2012. A paradoxical leadership model for social entrepreneurs: Challenges, leadership skills, and pedagogical tools for managing social and commercial demands. *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, 11(3), 463–478. <https://doi.org/10.5465/aml.2011.0021>
- Sousa-Filho, J. M. de, Matos, S., da Silva Trajano, S., & de Souza Lessa, B. 2020. Determinants of social entrepreneurial intentions in a developing country context. *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*, 14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbvi.2020.e00207>
- Tan, W. L., & Yoo, S. J. 2010. Social Entrepreneurship Intentions of Nonprofit Organizations. [https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/lkcsb\\_research](https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/lkcsb_research)
- Tasavori, M., & Sinkovics, R. R. 2011. Socially Entrepreneurial Behaviour of Multinational Corporations: Are MNCs 'Social Entrepreneurs'? In *Firm-Level Internationalization, Regionalism and Globalization* (pp. 397–411). Palgrave Macmillan UK. [https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230305106\\_23](https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230305106_23)
- Tiwari, P., Bhat, A. K., & Tikoria, J. 2017a. The role of emotional intelligence and self-efficacy on social entrepreneurial attitudes and social entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 8(2), 165–185. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2017.1371628>
- Tiwari, P., Bhat, A. K., & Tikoria, J. 2017b. Predictors of social entrepreneurial intention: an empirical study. *South Asian Journal of Business Studies*, 6(1), 53–79. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SAJBS-04-2016-0032>
- Tiwari, P., Bhat, A. K., & Tikoria, J. 2017c. An empirical analysis of the factors affecting social entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40497-017-0067-1>
- Tiwari, P., Bhat, A. K., & Tikoria, J. 2020. Mediating Role Of Prosocial Motivation In Predicting Social Entrepreneurial Intentions. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, DOI: 10.1080/19420676.2020.1755993
- Urban, B. 2020. Entrepreneurial alertness, self-efficacy and social entrepreneurship intentions. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 27(3), 489–507. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-08-2019-0285>

- Urban, B., & Kujinga, L. 2017. The institutional environment and social entrepreneurship intentions. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, 23(4), 638–655. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBr-07-2016-0218>
- Usman, S., Masood, F., Khan, M. A., & Khan, N. ur R. 2021. Impact of empathy, perceived social impact, social worth and social network on the social entrepreneurial intention in socio-economic projects. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEEE-10-2020-0355>
- Wilton, C., & Venter, R. 2016. Identifying social entrepreneurial intent among students in South African Universities. *International Conference Proceeding Series*. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2601248.2601268>
- Wu, W., Wang, H., Wei, C. W., & Zheng, C. 2020. Sharing achievement and social entrepreneurial intention: The role of perceived social worth and social entrepreneurial self-efficacy. *Management Decision*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-05-2019-0667>
- Younis, A., Xiaobao, P., Nadeem, M. A., Kanwal, S., Pitafi, A. H., Qiong, G., & Yuzhen, D. (2021). Impact of positivity and empathy on social entrepreneurial intention: The moderating role of perceived social support. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 21(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2124>
- Yu, C., Ye, B., & Ma, S. 2020. Creating for others: linking prosocial motivation and social entrepreneurship intentions. *Management Decision*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-06-2019-0815>
- Zahra, S. A., Gedajlovic, E., Neubaum, D. O., & Shulman, J. M. 2009. A typology of social entrepreneurs: Motives, search processes and ethical challenges. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 24(5), 519–532. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2008.04.007>
- Zaremohzabieh, Z., Ahrari, S., Krauss, S. E., Samah, A. B. A., Meng, L. K., & Ariffin, Z. 2018. Predicting social entrepreneurial intention: A meta-analytic path analysis based on the theory of planned behavior. *Journal of Business Research*, 96, 264–276. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.11.030>
- Zhang, Y., Trusty, J., Goroshnikova, T., Kelly, L., Kwong, K. K., McGuire, S. J. J., Perusquia, J., Prabhu, V. P., Shen, M., & Tang, R. 2021. Millennial social entrepreneurial intent and social entrepreneurial self-efficacy: a comparative entrepreneurship study. *Social Enterprise Journal*, 17(1), 20–43. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SEJ-07-2020-0054>