

# Methods, Theories, Models, and Variables of Social Entrepreneurship Intention: A Literature Review

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## ABSTRACT

Social entrepreneurship has become a phenomenal discussion in the last few decades. It claims could be the out entry of citizen economic problem solver in many countries. Therefore, the determinant exploration needed in many countries to richen the study. This study aimed to present the overview of novelty finding in the social entrepreneurship intention research. The focus of this study is SEI's measurement methods, development, and theory used, developed model, and the development of variables SEI's. Many models and theories could be applied and examined in many ways. This paper is built upon a systematic literature review method. Moreover, the researcher could explore more to find the variable effects to social entrepreneurship intention.

**Keywords:** Social entrepreneurship intention; systematic literature review; methods of SEI; theories of SEI, models of SEI; variables of SEI

## INTRODUCTION

Social entrepreneurship (SE) has become a global phenomenon that is increasingly receiving institutional support, especially in Europe, the United States, and other regions such as East Asia and Latin America (Defourny and Nyssens 2008; E. M. Chipeta et al., 2020).

Research on entrepreneurial intention has become a social study that is of great intention to researchers recently. Especially since the development of the social entrepreneurship intention model popularized by Mair & Noboa (2003) and Seelos & Mair (2005). Since then, various studies related to what factors can foster social entrepreneurship intention have been

carried out in various countries. Not only in developed countries but also in developing countries. In short, entrepreneurship is claimed to have tremendous potential in helping to alleviate missions, movements, and environmental challenges, among others (Huda et al., 2019; Polbitsyn, 2018; Lukman et al., 2021). Therefore, new and innovative systems and paradigms are urgently needed to create solutions, which social entrepreneurs are trying to produce (İrengün & Arikboğa, 2015).

SEI's can be described as an individual's behavioral intention to launch a social enterprise in order to advance social change and solve social problems by using resources and social identity, thereby achieving a sustainable social development process (Alvord et al., 2004; Yu & Wang, 2019). Thus, those with SEIs have a desire to create social change as a primary motivation (Austin et al., 2006; T. L. Yu & Wang, 2019). Research on SEI is also often conducted at universities in various countries to find out the factors that can build SEI among students.

Considering the opportunities that are still wide open for research on SEI in the future, the authors make a literature review study of SEI intending to make it easier for future researchers to see the overview of SEI's development and various novelty variables that have been found by previous researchers. The contribution of this research is very important because it can be used as a reference for novice researchers related to SEI.

This paper is structured into 5 sections which the first section is an

introduction. The rest of this paper consists of Section 2 about the methodology used to build the structure of this systematic literature review research. Section 3 is descriptive-analytic consists of results according to publication sources, number of growth publications by year of SEI's study, number of contributions by continents and countries. Section 4 explains SEI's measurement methods, development, and theory used, developed model, previous article of systematic literature review SEI, and the development of variables of SEI. Section 5 discusses the conclusion and the future research direction.

## MATERIALS & METHODS

This study uses a systematic literature review method in the area of social entrepreneurship intention. The literature searched for came from the Web of Science (WoS) and Google Scholar. The search process takes time starting from March-May, 15 2021. The results of the journal articles collected are from 2003-2021. The journal articles analyzed were only in the form of journal articles, published in English, and focused on social entrepreneurship intention. There are several stages carried out in the search process, namely:

- (1). The search process is carried out by identifying only journal articles based on keywords that match the social entrepreneurship intention. The keywords entered are limited in English to the following words as in Table 1:

**Table 1. Database and Search String**

Database	Search String
Web of Science	Social entrepreneurship intention, social, entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, enterprise, entrepreneurial, motivation, intention
Google Scholar	Social entrepreneurship intention, social, entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, enterprise, entrepreneurial, motivation, intention

- (2). Based on these keyword searches, 1227 journal articles were found. Then the 1227 journal articles were selected strictly so that 252 journal articles related to social entrepreneurship intention were obtained.

Subsequently, the journal articles were added to Mendeley for a more in-depth analysis of the content's articles, elimination of duplicate articles to finally produce 53 related journal articles that will be used in the literature review study of this journal article. Content analysis is done by reading the abstract, introduction, content, and conclusion (full text).

## RESULT

The results consist of two sections. The first result explains descriptive-analytic. Thereupon the second result describes specifically SEI's measurement methods, development, and theory used, development model, previous article of systematic literature review SEI, and the developed of variables of SEI.

### Result 1: Descriptive Analytics

**Table 2: Source and number of publication(s) by journal**

Journal Name	Count
Asia Pacific Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	1
Creativity Research Journal	1
Entrepreneurial Business And Economics Review	1
Frontiers in Psychology	1
Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business	1
Gender and Behaviour	1
Humanistic Management Journal	1
IESE Business School	1
International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	1
International Journal of Advanced Studies in Social Science & Innovation	1
International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences	1
International Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Innovation	1
International Food and Agribusiness Management Review	1
Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	1
Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business	4
Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research	2
Journal of Business Ethics	2
Journal of Business Venturing	3
Journal Of Business Research	2
Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management, and Innovation	1
Journal of Public Affairs	1
Journal of Small Business Management	3
Journal of Science	1
Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development	1
Journal of social entrepreneurship	11
Management and Organization Review	1
Management Decision	1
Management Science Letters	1
On the Horizon	1
Polish Journal of Management Studies	1
Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences	1
South Asian Journal of Business Studies	1
World Conference on Technology, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship The	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

This results and discussion section describes the findings of a systematic review of 53 articles related to social entrepreneurship intention. Table 2 shows an outline of the selected articles based on publications from 33 journals. The majority of publications came from the Journal of social entrepreneurship with eleven articles, followed by the Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business with four articles.

Research publications on the determination of social entrepreneurship intention are increasingly emerging both qualitatively and quantitatively. At the

beginning of its emergence, the research model of social entrepreneurship intention was based on qualitative. However, in the last few decades, researchers have tested existing models of social entrepreneurship intention quantitatively based on empirical evidence in the field. Research continues to grow to start from the concept of the Mair & Noboa (2003) social entrepreneurial intention model and has been tested quantitatively since 2012. The peak of the most research was throughout 2019 by producing 14 articles from various journals as shown in Figure 1 below.

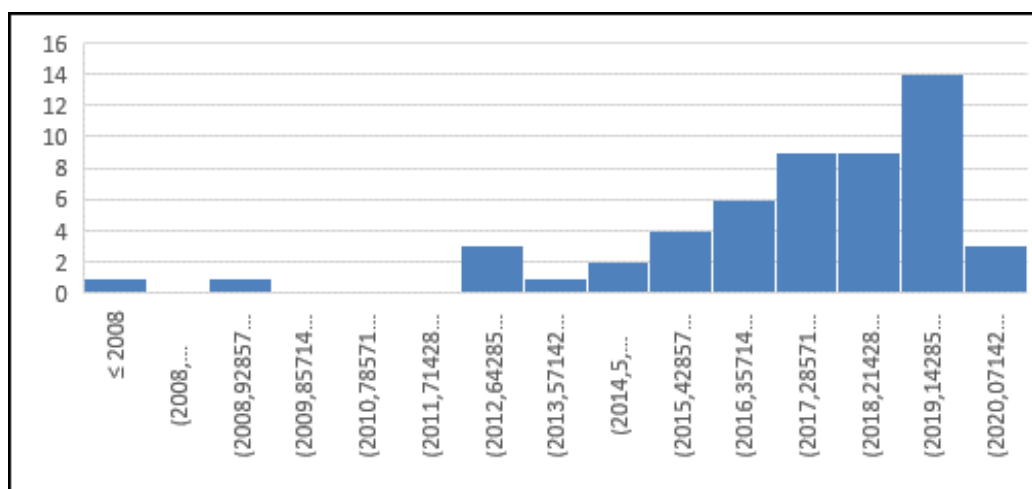


Figure 1: Number of publication growth by year of SEI's study

Research related to social entrepreneurship intention is also widespread on various continents. Not only popular in Europe and America as continents with fast growth, lately the social entrepreneurship intention is often investigated in the Asian continent. This can be seen from the contribution by continent as shown in Figure 2.

Meanwhile, the contribution of various countries related to social entrepreneurship intention is increasingly significant. The government and universities seek to conduct further research on social entrepreneurship intention. Not only in Britain and America as developed countries, recently social entrepreneurship intention is often investigated in developing countries in Asia such as China, India, Vietnam, and Malaysia. This can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Number of contributions by countries

Name Of Country	Count of Country
Africa	1
Afrika Selatan	3
Afrika, Zimbabwe	1
Australia	2
Bangladesh	2
Netherlands and Belgia	1
China	7
Europe	2
Europe, Netherlands & Belgia	1
Europe, Denmark	1
Europe, Jerman	5
Europe, Spain	1

Name Of Country	Count of Country
Europe, Switzerland	1
India	6
Indonesia	2
Israeli	1
Malaysia	5
Mexico	1
Tunisia	1
Turkey	1
USA	2
USA, Canada	1
Vietnam	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>53</b>

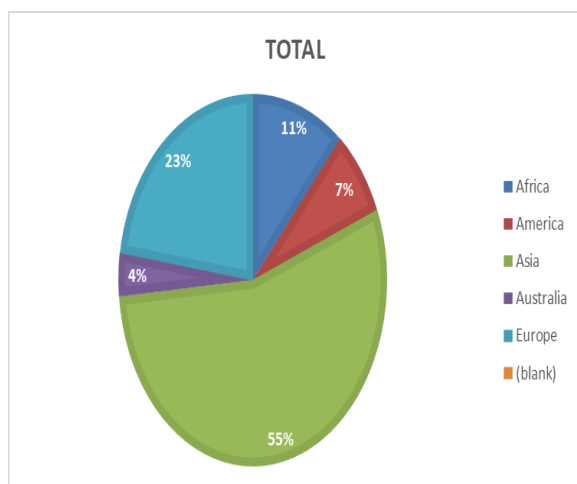


Figure 2: Number of contributions by continents

## Result 2: SEI's measurement methods, development and theory used, developed model, previous article of systematic literature review SEI, and the development of variables of SEI

Based on the results of research (T. L. Yu & Wang, 2019), social entrepreneurship intention is divided into two categories, namely conviction and preparation. The factor with the strongest positive effect on social entrepreneurial conviction was determined to be management efficacy, followed by stakeholder perspective and communication efficacy. In addition, the factor with the strongest positive effect on social entrepreneurial preparation was management efficacy, followed by stakeholder perspective and affective empathy, whereas cognitive empathy negatively affected social entrepreneurial preparation.

Personal dispositions such as proactive personality (Chipeta and Surujlal 2017; Prieto 2010) and social demographic features, for example, gender and SE experience have been identified as predictors of SE intentions (Chipeta, Surujlal, and Koloba 2016; Nga and Shamuganathan 2010).

## Measurement Methods of SEI

Many methods can be used to measure SEI, including multiple linear regression, path analysis, exploratory factor

analyses, confirmatory factor analyses, and correlation analysis. However, the use of these various methods individually has the possibility of bias in the study. E. M. Chipeta et al., (2020) applied a series of analyzes consisting of exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, and correlation analysis to develop and validate a strong SE intention bias scale consisting of three aspects of Reductive Bias (RB). Based on the research results, it is known that there are (i) significant correlations of the three RB atomization and extirpation, restrictive perspectives, and uniformity of explanations and (ii) significant correlations of each of the three aspects of RB with other SE antecedents.

## Theory Used

From the previous analysis, it is found that many of the research paper is based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned behavior (1991) and Shapero and Sokol's Entrepreneurial Event Model (1982; Ayob et al., 2013). In some cases, some of the researchers followed the Entrepreneurial Potential Model (1994) and the social entrepreneurial intention model (2003), the social cognitive career theory/ SCCT (Hassan, 2020). Furthermore, the theory of the combination of theories that is used is increasingly widespread, including Big Five Personality Model such as Neuroticism, openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, acceptableness (İrengün & Arikboğa, 2015) (Koe & Nga, 2017), feasibility-desirability theory (Ghatak et al., 2020), social network theory (Jarboui & Chikha, 2018; Hockerts, 2018), Self-oriented motivation theories and other-oriented motivation theories (Ruskin et al., 2016), theory of values (Luc, 2020), Theory of moral sentiments by Adam Smith (Yiu et al., 2014), resource dependency theory, and strategic posture theory (W. L. Tan & Yoo, 2015).

Thereupon, Bacq et al., (2016) attempted to build a theory and test it with two propositions. Bacq et al., (2016) conducted a study using unique large-scale data from the Global Entrepreneurship

Monitor Survey (GEM) in 2009 and made a comparison with two hypotheses. The results of his research identify that social entrepreneurs seem not only (a) less self-confident when it comes to their entrepreneurial skills compared to their commercial counterparts, they are also (b) less likely to perceive entrepreneurship as a desirable career choice, and (c) social entrepreneurs do not seem to consider their main occupation as being self-employed. In addition, these results suggest that social entrepreneurs do not increase their level of effort once their business matures and seem to put less effort into their entrepreneurial activities than commercial entrepreneurs. Eventually, it can be concluded that blended value creation is not what distinguishes social entrepreneurs from their commercial counterparts; it is the intention and dominance of serving collective intention (i.e., social value creation) over private intention (i.e., economic value creation) that makes social entrepreneurs unique.

The next comparative analysis was carried out by Cohen et al., (2019) which compared the intention between social entrepreneurs and commercial entrepreneurs. The comparison variables are the personality, motivation, and leadership background of 104 Israeli social entrepreneurs and 85 business entrepreneurs. The results of the multivariate analysis indicate that the differentiating factors of social entrepreneurs and businesses are personality and motivation. The personality dimensions are Extraversion and Openness to new experiences. Meanwhile, social entrepreneurship motivation is based on ideological motivation, while social entrepreneurship is driven by economic motivation.

Kruse et al., (2019) combined 2 theories in their research to identify predictors of social entrepreneurial intention, namely the theory of planned behavior and basic human values theory with the specific dimension being personal values. This quantitative research was

conducted on students using the SEM method.

Deeper, Luc (2020) researching by integrating the theory of planned behaviors (TPB) and social cognitive career theory (SCCT) by incorporating the element of outcome expectation. The outcome expectation dimension itself adopts a theory of values which consists of self-enhancement, self-transcendence, openness to change, and conservation. The results showed that the outcomes impact only through three determinants of the theory of planned behavior and do not have a significant impact on social entrepreneurial intention.

Furthermore, Kruse (2020) conducted a comparative analysis of 4 models that are often used in identifying SEI models, namely the model by Ajzen (1991), Heuer and Liñán (2013), Mair and Noboa (2003), and Hockerts (2017). Where the survey was carried out directly to entrepreneurial actors in Germany and the SE community. This research is very extraordinary research because it directly tests each theory. The statistical methods used are structural equation modeling (SEM) and the 2-Difference test. The study was conducted to identify direct and indirect relationships and the effectiveness of the four models. The results showed that the models by Ajzen and Mair & Noboa showed a better empirical fit than the models by Heuer and Liñán and Hockerts, respectively.

Comparative analysis was also carried out between countries. Ip et al., (2018) conducted a study on the factors of increasing social entrepreneurship intention through entrepreneurial creativity among students in Hong Kong and Taiwan. The results of this quantitative study using the confirmatory factor analysis method found that prior experience with social problems, perceived social support, and originality is verified as the most prominent influencers of the SEI of university students. The major differences between Taiwan and Hong Kong are the effects generated by prior

experience with social problems, empathy, self-efficacy, perceived social support, and usefulness.

### **Developed Model**

Currently, along with the digitalization era, social entrepreneurship intention is also growing. Research on intention towards digital social entrepreneurship (IDSE). Entrepreneurial intention theory, the theory of planned behavior, and expectancy theory the paper propose that experiences in social organizations and digital organizations. Furthermore, Ahuja et al., (2019) developed a comprehensive SEI model consisting of three stages using a quality tool "Pareto analysis". The first stage is to conduct a thorough literature review regarding the factors that influence social entrepreneurship intention. The second stage is to perform a Pareto analysis using the Pareto Principle which identifies and proposes "vital few" factors, by applying the 80:20 rule. The last stage is to create a comprehensive model to shape social entrepreneurial intentions.

Furthermore, Dorado & Ventresca (2013) designed a qualitative study to overcome bias in sampling social entrepreneurial intentions. So that the research gap that generally only focuses on cases of successful social entrepreneurship by forgetting the failed social entrepreneurship can be resolved. By studying the factors of failed social entrepreneurial intentions, it can identify what important factors are being overlooked. This research offers an important contribution in the form of policies and practices that can influence social entrepreneurship intention, including by conducting a social entrepreneurship scholarship.

Subsequently, Douglas & Prentice (2019) conducted a mixed method research on the intentions and motivations of social entrepreneurship. The results of his research contributed to the development of a methodology called fuzzy-set qualitative

comparative analysis (fsQCA). FsQCA is an analytical method that is congruent with the holistic theory of individual decision making, into the social entrepreneurship literature.

Zahra et al., (2009) conduct qualitative research. The results of the study indicate that someone who has an intention of becoming a social entrepreneur is because he has a motive to create social prosperity value with the need for profit and economic efficiency can be biased. More importantly, Zahra et al., (2009) explained about three types of social entrepreneurs: Social Bricoleur, Social Constructionist, and Social Engineer in the publication of their scientific work.

Based on the thematic analysis conducted on 53 articles, it was found that 30 articles used college students, undergraduate students, and postgraduate students as samples in their research model, 14 articles used nascent social entrepreneur (Tiwari et al., 2020), new entrepreneurial from GEM's survey (Bacq et al., 2016), incubator entrepreneur (Jarboui & Chikha, 2018), citizen who doesn't have a business (Douglas & Prentice, 2019), SE workshop (Urban, 2020; Forster & Grichnik, 2013; Lambrechts et al., 2020), participants of an even named Duta Jauhar 4.0 (Rashid et al., 2018), german entrepreneurship and SE community (Kruse et al., 2020), current journalist (Liu et al., 2018), private enterprises (Yiu et al., 2014), charities (W. L. Tan & Yoo, 2015), social worker (C. Yu et al., 2020), and multiple samples (published & unpublished) (Zaremohzzabieh et al., 2019). While the rest of the research samples are not mentioned because they are qualitative.

### **Previous Article of Systematic Literature Review SEI**

A systematic literature review on social entrepreneurial intentions has previously been carried out by Nugroho et al., (2019). In his research, Nugroho explained the literature study of entrepreneurial intentions. In addition,

Nugroho also explained the actual condition of social entrepreneurship intentions that occurred in Indonesia along with the name of the organization or community. Furthermore, Nugroho et al., (2019) explained that there are several types of social entrepreneurs in Indonesia, namely community-based social entrepreneurs, not-for-profit social enterprises, hybrid social enterprises, and profit-for-benefit social enterprises.

Thereupon, L. P. Tan et al., (2019) also conducted a systematic literature review by identifying countries that had published literacy on SEI. The research was conducted based on the Web Of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases from 2010-2018. Papers are classified into four categories namely core models, methodological and theoretical issues, personal level factors/variables, context and institutions, and social entrepreneurial intention-to-behavior processes.

The latest systematic literature review on SEI was conducted by Anh & Lan (2021) by conducting thematic analysis from Scopus, Google Scholar, Microsoft

Academic databases starting from 2006-2020. However, in several systematic literature reviews that the author has seen, no one has looked for sources through the web of science (WoS) while we know that WoS is a very popular reliable electronic science database.

### The developed variables of SEIs

Along with the development of research in entrepreneurship intention, not only qualitative research but also quantitative research. Based on 53 analyzed articles, six articles are qualitative research (Mair & Noboa, 2003; Tran & Von Korflesch, 2016; Ruskin et al., 2016; Lambrechts et al., 2020; Zahra et al., 2009; Dorado & Ventresca, 2013). While the other 47 articles are quantitative research. In quantitative research on social entrepreneurship intention, there is a development of determination of the independent variable while the dependent variable in all previous studies is SEI. The independent variables, dependent variables, and research references are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4. Developed Variables of SEIs**

No	Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Reference
1	SEI	Personality traits	(İrengün & Arıkboğa, 2015)
2	SEI	Empathy, social responsibility, social capital and support, and social entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and demographic.	(T. L. Yu & Wang, 2019)
3	SEI	Sense of social responsibility (SSR), service-learning (SL) and social volunteering experience, institutional support (moderating)	(Lukman et al., 2021)
4	SEI	Perceived desirability and perceived feasibility, and moderating variables: gender and sustainability orientation	(Dickel & Eckardt, 2021)
5	SEI	Social entrepreneurial education, empathy, moral judgement, and mediating variabel: prosocial motivation	(Tiwari et al., 2020)
6	SEI	Empathy, moral obligation, self-efficacy, perceived social support, perceived feasibility and perceived desirability.	(Ghatak et al., 2020)
7	SEI	Entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial education, Entrepreneurial networks, perceived university support	(Hassan, 2020)
8	SEI	Social mission, customer focus, competition/market focus, Individual goals, and collective/community goal	(Bartha et al., 2019)
9	SEI	ATB-SE, PBC-SE, SN-SE, personality (Agreeableness, Conscientiousness Extraversion Neuroticism Openness), social entrepreneurial social capital/SESC (Perceived knowledge of institutions, Perceived network, Perceived support), SEHC (Perceived social entrepreneurial knowledge, Perceived social entrepreneurial skills)	(Ahuja et al., 2019)
10	SEI	Perspective-taking, emphatic concern, and as intervening is empathy ( self-efficacy & social worth)	(Bacq & Alt, 2018)
11	SEI	First Model: Resources ability, confidence, motivation, securitisation, reflector, learning, and network integration And as mediating is Feasibility. Second model : Awakening and as mediating is desirability.	(Jarboui & Chikha, 2018)
12	SEI	Mindfulness, entrepreneurial training, and volunteering experience.	(Chinchilla & Garcia, 2017)
13	SEI	Attitude, risk-taking propensity, proactive personality	(E. M. Chipeta & Surujlal, 2017)
14	SEI	Dispositional optimism, entrepreneurial alertness. Self-efficacy as mediating variable.	(Urban, 2020)
15	SEI	Prior experience, empathy, self-efficacy	(Rashid et al., 2018)

**Table 4: Continued...**

16	SEI	Empathy, perceived social norms and perceived desirability as intervening variables. Self-efficacy, perceived collective efficacy, perceived feasibility as mediating variables.	(Forster & Grichnik, 2013)
17	SEI	Experiential social entrepreneurship education, self-efficacy, perceived social support, empathy, moral obligation	(Hockerts, 2018)
18	SEI	Gender, age	(E. Chipeta et al., 2016)
19	SEI	Personality traits (openness, extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism), demography	(Koe & Nga, 2017)
20	SEI	Empathy, moral obligation, self-efficacy, perceived social support, prior experience, and as mediating variable is Entrepreneurial creativity, country comparison	(Ip et al., 2018)
21	SEI	Self-efficacy, social support, prior experience, educational support	(Akhter et al., 2020)
22	SEI	Personality traits (extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, agreeableness), creativity, social capital (bonding social capital, bridging social capital).	(Liu et al., 2018)
23	SEI	Self-enhancement, self-transcendence, conservation, openness to change, and mediating variables are attitude, subjective norms, and PBC, respectively.	(Kruse et al., 2019)
24	SEI	Empathy, life events	(Lambrechts et al., 2020)
25	SEI	Perceived barriers (lack of support, lack of knowledge, lack of competency, lack of self-confidence, lack of sources), education as moderating variables	(Shahverdi et al., 2018)
26	SEI	Proactive personality, social entrepreneurial intention, social entrepreneurial attitude, social entrepreneurship education	(Hafeez & Arshad, 2018)
27	SEI	Proactive personality, personal values (openness, conservation, self-enhancement, self-transcendence), attitude and PBC, perceived desirability, prior entrepreneurial experience and social sector experience, subjective norms, and as moderating variable is economic stage of the country.	(Kruse et al., 2020)
28	SEI	Emotional antecedents (passion, frustration, sympathy, empathy), self-oriented motives (achievement, autonomy, relatedness, influence), other-oriented motives (altruism, nurturance, social justice, sense of obligation)	(Ruskin et al., 2016)
29	SEI	Moral obligation, empathy, self-efficacy, social support	(Rambe & Ndofirepi, 2019)
30	SEI	Empathy, exposure, as intervening variables are perceived feasibility and perceived desirability.	(Ayob et al., 2013)
31	SEI	Cognitive styles, self-efficacy, attitude towards becoming entrepreneurship, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control.	(Tiwari et al., 2017b)
32	SEI	Emotional intelligence, creativity, moral obligation, attitude toward becoming SE, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control	(Tiwari et al., 2017a)
33	SEI	Attitude towards behavior, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, outcome expectations.	(Luc, 2020)
34	SEI	Self-efficacy, outcome expectation, personality, contextual factors.	(Tran & Von Korfflesch, 2016)
35	SEI	Education level, unemployment experience, rural poverty experience, start-up location hardship, the entrepreneur's perceived social status	(Yiu et al., 2014)
36	SEI	Social-cultural & environmental responsibility (SER), experience with social-cultural & environmental issues (ESI), University's environment & support systems (ESS), Empathy towards others (ETO), perceived self-efficacy (PSE), perceived community support (PCS).	(Bazan et al., 2020)
37	SEI	Prior work experience of top managers, entrepreneurial orientation propensity (innovativeness, risk-taking), collective efficacy, resource availability, social cause/mission,	(W. L. Tan & Yoo, 2015)
38	SEI	Social capital, self-efficacy, perceived desirability	(Ha et al., 2020)
39	SEI	Attitude towards behavior, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, perceived access to finance	(Luc, 2018)
40	SEI	Emotional intelligence, self-efficacy, attitude towards becoming a social entrepreneur, subjective norms	(Tiwari et al., 2017c)
41	SEI	Prosocial motivation, creativity, family-to-work-support	(C. Yu et al., 2020)
42	SEI	Attitude towards behavior, perceived behavioral control, subjective norm	(Zaremohzzabieh et al., 2019)
43	SEI	Empathy, moral judgment, self-efficacy, social support, perceived desirability, perceived feasibility	(Mair & Noboa, 2003)

Mair and Noboa (2003) conceptual model, empirical research has demonstrated the role of prior experience (Hockerts, 2017), social appraisal (Baierl et al., 2014), social capital (Ernst, 2011), social worth, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Bacq & Alt, 2018) for the development of social entrepreneurial intentions. Subsequently, several studies indicated the role of

personality traits (for instance, Ernst, 2011; Hsu & Wang, 2019; Ip et al., 2018; Koe Hwee Nga & Shamuganathan, 2010; Tiwari et al., 2017; Tran et al., 2016).

Intention-based theories, such as the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991) and the entrepreneurial event model (Shapiro & Sokol, 1982), have been widely applied to explain the formation of



entrepreneurial intentions and behavior (Krueger, Reilly, & Carsrud, 2000; Schlaegel & Koenig, 2014), also in the context of social entrepreneurship (Baierl et al., 2014; Hockerts, 2017; Mair & Noboa, 2006). However, construct analysis has chosen empathy (self-efficacy & social worth) as appropriate extensions of social entrepreneurship intention.

## **DISCUSSION**

The general idea to emphasize this research is to provide an overview of the determinants, constructs, and models used in social entrepreneurship intention that have been conducted so far. This study important as basic knowledge for further developments related to social entrepreneurship. As the field of social entrepreneurship intention is likely to expand further in the near future, new value intention perhaps introduced. Thus, future research could include the model proposed in an empirical study to examine adoption in countries, respectively.

Additionally, for future research, incorporate local wisdom in every country could encourage the new builder of social entrepreneurship intention. The finding from this study is hoped to provide government, institution, university, and entrepreneur actor to emerge the nascent entrepreneur for fastening economic growth.

## **CONCLUSION**

This systematic literature review provides a critical assessment of social entrepreneurship intention were published from the year 2003-2021 based on qualitative and quantitative studies. The literature was obtained from the established online database, Web of Science (WOS) and Google Scholar. The literature synthesized 53 articles of empirical research. This study focused on the development of measurement methods, the theory used, and model and variables of SEI. It was deemed that social entrepreneurship intention is an appropriate model to study the social entrepreneurship growth in Indonesia.

Furthermore, construct analysis has chosen empathy (self-efficacy & social worth) as appropriate extensions of social entrepreneurship intention. This research is limited only based on journal articles published on the Web of Science (WoS) and Google scholar. The researcher in the future could more explore sources from another reputable database.

**Acknowledgement:** None

**Conflict of Interest:** None

**Source of Funding:** None

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How to cite this article: Siti Alhamra Salqaura SE. Methods, theories, models, and variables of social entrepreneurship intention: a literature review. *International Journal of Research and Review*. 2021; 8(7): 77-89. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20210712>

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