Students' self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention: A meta-analysis

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Self-efficacy **Social entrepreneurial intention** **Students** **Meta-analysis**	This study aims to examine the relationship between students' se efficacy and social entrepreneurial intentions and describe the avera of the relationship between variables. This study was meta-analy research. Literature searches were carried out online from the Scop database, Web of Science, Ebsco and ProQuest, and other searches Google Scholar, Garuda and Neliti portals. Based on the inclusi exclusion and quality assessment of the articles carried out, there we five articles that met the criteria for analysis. The number of participan in this study was 2017 students from developing countries in Southea Asia. This study employed a random effect model with the Dersimoni and Laird estimator model. The analysis results revealed that this stud heterogeneity was very high, namely 89.02%, so the researchers did carry out an overall average analysis. Based on individual review Duong's research (2020) was the most reliable research because t confidence interval was narrow and the block was large, so it showe significant effect size. However, the most doubtful research was Laca study (2018) which had a wide confidence interval and tiny blocks; t study also depicted inconsistent results because there was a negati correlation value (cuts the line 0). Generally, every study in this me analysis indicated a relationship between self-efficacy and soc entrepreneurial intention.

Introduction

Higher Education plays an important role in developing student skills, both hard skills and soft skills. This aims to prepare students and graduates to face various global competitions, where changes in career choices also change, many irrelevant jobs disappear, and new jobs appear which require adequate skills (Word Economic Forum, 2020). Therefore, it is crucial for higher education to prepare skill development, re-skilling, and up-skilling for students (Pratikno et al., 2020).

One of the career opportunities offered at this time is to become an entrepreneur. The results of a literature review conducted by Musa & Semasinghe (2013) state that there is a relationship between the number of entrepreneurs and the unemployment rate. Entrepreneurship is one of the mandatory skills which universities must consider. Lacap (2018) states that leadership and entrepreneurship are built by universities. The campus has a big role to play in improving the skills of students and graduates and helping solve various existing problems. Higher education's role is then realized in various activities, namely entrepreneurship education (Hockerts, 2018a) as well as business incubators and training (Mayasari et al., 2019; Schlee et al., 2013).

The development of entrepreneurial skills also receives support from several institutions in the world; one of which is the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). UNDP helps developing countries in Asia to develop social entrepreneurs (UNDP, 2017). Social entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial alternative having more impact than commercial entrepreneurship because it can help solve socioeconomic problems in the world (Vevere et al., 2021). The concept of social entrepreneurship is built based on a benefit chain model known as the triple bottom line, which benefits society, personal financial benefits, and the environment (Bunyamin & Purnomo, 2017).

Social entrepreneurship is considered suitable to be implemented in developing countries where there is still an economic gap between the rich and the poor. Tiwari et al. (2017) state that social entrepreneurship has a positive impact on countries that still have economic and social disparities. Accordingly, the development of social entrepreneurship has started to be in demand in several developing countries in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia. This is also supported by research on social entrepreneurship which is increasingly being published. Several developing countries that have begun developing social entrepreneurship research include Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand (Citrawati Jatiningrum et al., 2021; Lacap, 2018; Mohammadi et al., 2020; Wongphuka et al., 2017).

The development of social entrepreneurship studies directs social entrepreneurship research to psychological aspects which influence social entrepreneurial behavior; one of which is regarding social entrepreneurial intentions (Hockerts, 2017; Urban & Teise, 2015). Entrepreneurial intention is the main predictor of someone becoming an entrepreneur (Bacq & Alt, 2018). Entrepreneurial intention is a cognitive representation reflected in the entrepreneurial activity implemented by individuals (Ahuja et al., 2019). The existence of intentions developed by individuals to overcome social problems through entrepreneurship is referred to as social entrepreneurial intentions (Dickel & Eckardt, 2021). Student

entrepreneurial intentions are needed in order to prepare for entrepreneurship in the future (Fatoki, 2014).

The social entrepreneurial intention model was first developed by Mair & Noboa (2006). This model was built on the two previous models, namely the behavioral intention model (Theory of Planned Behavior) from (Ajzen, 1991) and the entrepreneurial event model from Saphero & Sokol (1982). This model specifically discusses the influence of social entrepreneurial intentions on the behavior of creating a social business. There are two factors that affect social entrepreneurial intentions, namely perceived desirability built by empathy and moral obligation and perceived feasibility developed by self-efficacy and social supports.

The development of the social entrepreneur's intention model leads to new research on factors influencing social entrepreneurial intention. Social entrepreneurial intention is developed by various factors, both internal and external factors. These internal factors include empathy (Lacap, 2018; Urban & Teise, 2015), moral obligation (Lacap et al., 2018; Mair & Noboa, 2006; Shukla & Kumar, 2021), self-efficacy (Hassan, 2020; Hockerts, 2018b; Ngoc Tuan & Pham, 2022), personality (Hossain, 2021; Lukman et al., 2021; Syahchari et al., 2021), emotional intelligence (Darmanto & Pujiarti, 2020; Tiwari et al., 2017) and various other factors. Meanwhile, external factors influence social support (Hossain, 2021; Lacap et al., 2018; Ngoc Tuan & Pham, 2022), entrepreneurial education (Akhter et al., 2020; Hassan, 2020) and other factors.

One of the factors which have a strong impact on social entrepreneurial intentions is self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is a cognitive variable that is vital in social entrepreneurial intention (Hockerts, 2015; Urban, 2020). Self-efficacy is seen as a crucial element in individual decision-making to build, run, and maintain a business (Hockerts, 2018b; Wang et al., 2020). Self-efficacy can have a positive impact in the form of self-confidence in individuals, so self-efficacy is an important predictor in building social entrepreneurial intention (Akter et al., 2020).

Research development shows that self-efficacy is significantly related to social entrepreneurial intention (Hassan, 2020; Lacap, 2018; Urban, 2020). Self-efficacy is seen as helping individuals face the challenges of the entrepreneurial process, which is full of obstacles and failures. Urban (2013) states that entrepreneurship requires confidence and self-confidence so that they can face challenges and obstacles. Individuals who have good self-efficacy will be able to run their businesses well. Research in developing countries also shows

that self-efficacy is an important factor influencing social entrepreneurial intention (Sousa-Filho et al., 2020).

A number of empirical research on the relationship between self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intentions provide evidence that self-efficacy is an essential factor in building social entrepreneurial intention. To see the relationship between the two variables specifically requires a meta-analysis. Based on the researchers' search, there has been no study that examines the relationship between these two variables in a meta-analysis. Previous meta-analytic studies examine the relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention in the context of commercial entrepreneurship (Doanh, 2021).

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting a meta-analysis of self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention. This study aims to see the average relationship between self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention of students in developing countries in Southeast Asia.

Method

Research Questions

The research questions are designed based on PI(E)CO adapted from Higgins & Green (2008) by mentioning P = Participant, E = Exposure and O = Outcome. In this meta-analytic study, there is no C = comparison because no groups or variables are compared. Specifically, this is described as follows.

Participants: Students from developing countries in Southeast Asia

Exposure: Self-efficacy

Outcome: Social entrepreneurial intention

The research questions are divided into two, namely:

1. Is there any relationship between students' self-efficacy and the social entrepreneurial intention in the developing countries in Southeast Asia?

2. How is the average relationship between students' self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention in developing countries in Southeast Asia?

According to World Bank data in 2021, according to per capita income, there are nine developing countries in Southeast Asia: Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam.

Literature Search

The literature search process was carried out online in several journal databases and other searches. The journal databases used were Scopus, Web of Science, EBSCO, and ProQuest,

while other searches were conducted through Google Scholar, Garuda and Neliti portals. The database searched articles using *Boolean logic* with appropriate keywords related to *self-efficacy*, *social entrepreneurial intention*, and *student/youth/teens*. Meanwhile, the other search processes were manually done. The selection of keywords was based on *Participant*, *Exposure*, and *Outcome*.

The inclusion criteria in this article were the following: 1) the population in this study was undergraduate-level students, 2) the research was conducted in the developing countries in Southeast Asia, which included all countries in Southeast Asia except Singapore, and 3) the research connected two variables, namely self-efficacy as an *exposure* and social entrepreneurial intention as an *outcome*. Meanwhile, exclusion criteria were based on 1) the population of the study being outside undergraduate students, 2) the research was not conducted in Southeast Asia and 3) it was written in a language other than English and Indonesian.

The article selection processes were conducted through several steps: 1) the process was carried out on databases and other search sites, 2) duplicate articles and those which did not fit the purpose were removed, 3) after obtaining a number of articles, they were re-selected based on abstracts according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 4) based on the articles read through the abstract, 24 articles were obtained; from 24 articles, the process of reading the entire articles was carried out so that 6 articles were found relevant to the research questions. The article selection process is presented in Figure 1.

Article Quality Assessment

After obtaining the six final articles, a quality assessment was carried out on the six articles. Assessment of risk criteria was conducted based on the *Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) Version 2018* instrument. MMAT is a tool for quality assessment in systematic review studies designed based on different assessment stages for each research design (Hong et al., 2018). There were seven indicator questions divided into two parts: the first two questions were related to general questions, which were determined. If the first and second questions were appropriate, then the next five indicators could be continued, related to specific questions for *quantitative non-randomized* study. In this assessment, the answers were categorized as "yes", "no", or "cannot be described". The assessment was carried out based on (Pluye et al.,

2011) assessment by dividing the total score of 100% on five questions so that each question answered "yes" had a score of 20%. The results of the quality assessment conducted on the six final articles are in Table 1.
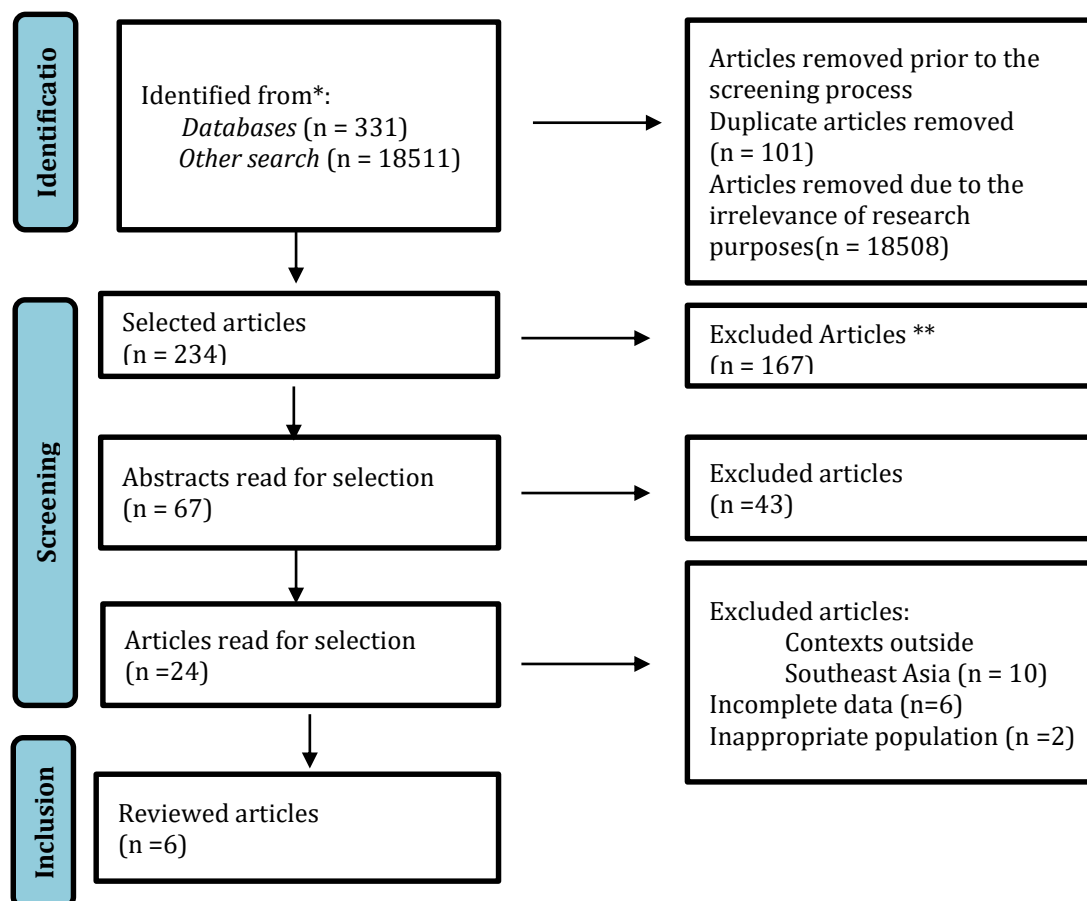

Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram

Table 1. Article Quality Assessment

No	Researcher (year)	Assessment Criteria							
		Main indicators		*Quantitative non-randomized*					
		S1	S2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	Total
1	Lacap (2018)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	80%
2	Darmanto (2019)	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	20%
3	Ha et al. (2020)	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	80%
4	Duong et al. (2021)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	80%
5	Marco (2020)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	80%
6	Tuan (2022)	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	60%

Information
S1. Research questions
S2. Suitability between data collection and research questions

3.1 Representative target population
3.2 Measurements
3.3 Complete outcome data
3.4 Confounders accounted design and analysis
3.5 Intervention administered as intended

Based on the article quality assessment above, it could be decided that articles with low quality were not included in the meta-analysis process. The rating was based on 0-20% low quality, 40-60% average quality, and 80-100% high quality.

Analysis Method

This meta-analysis study employed a random effect model. The purpose of the study was to describe the average relationship between self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention. The estimator model used in this research was a model developed by DerSimonian and Laird (DL). This model was considered the simplest model for testing meta-analytic studies with random effect models (Higgins & Green, 2008). In this study, several aspects were observed, namely the average relationship between variables, the heterogeneity of each study, and study bias.

Result and Discussion

Study Characteristics

Based on the criteria and assessment of the article quality, this study examined 5 articles related to the relationship between self-efficacy and students' social entrepreneurial intention. The total participants in this study were 2107 students from developing countries in Southeast Asia, specifically from Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines. Of all the articles, 4 articles were obtained from the journal database, and 1 article was received from Google Scholar. The oldest article published was in 2018, and the most recent was in 2022. The following is the analysis of the article's characteristic data, explained in Table 2.

Table 2. Article Characteristics

No	Year	Authors	Research objectives	Country	Respondents
1	2018	Lacap	Investigating predictors of social entrepreneurial intention	Philippines & Indonesia	400
2	2020	Ha et al	Explain the relationship between social capital, social	Vietnam	125

			entrepreneurial self-efficacy, perceived desirability, and social entrepreneurial intention		
3	2021	Duong et al	Investigating the relationship between regulation support, empathy, obligation, social entrepreneurial self-efficacy, social support, and social entrepreneurial intention.	Vietnam	685
4	2022	Marco & Selamat	Explain the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy, social support, educational support, and social entrepreneurial intention.	Indonesia	372
5	2022	Tuan	Investigating the positive relationship between mindfulness, social support, and social entrepreneurial intention.	Vietnam	525
Total Responden					2107

Correlation between Self-Efficacy and Social Entrepreneurial Intention

This meta-analysis aims to see the average relationship between self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intentions. After assessing the article quality (Table 1), five articles were studied by meta-analysis based on the six articles. The researchers separated the two and only calculated the average relationship of the articles with medium and high criteria to avoid bias. The following was the article data studied.

Table 3. Data of the articles measured for correlation

No	Researcher (year)	R-value	Sample
1	Lacap (2018)	0.050	400
2	Ha dkk (2020)	0.446	289
3	Duong dkk (2021)	0.207	685
4	Marco (2020)	0.305	378
5	Tuan (2022)	0.221	525

A study which is not included in the analysis is Darmanto & Pujiarti (2020) research. This research has a high risk of bias because there are several indicators that are not met. Based on the assessment, the article quality is very low, with a value of 20%. Some which are not fulfilled include the absence of an explanation regarding instruments used specifically. This study only describes operational definitions of the variables with aspects or dimensions to be studied but

does not describe what measurement tools are used for each variable. The instruments mentioned are only for social entrepreneurial intention, but self-efficacy and other variables are not explained. This study also does not mention the process of testing the validity and reliability of the instruments.

A further limitation of this research is that it does not specifically mention processes and steps in analyzing the data. Still, the data related to the measurement of the model and the relationship between variables have been explained in the table. There is no specific discussion and analysis based on previous studies. The study results presented are the results of hypothesis testing for each parameter with a specific explanation of the correlation coefficient. The overall SEM model figure depicts an explanation of the model test. This study is not included in the meta-analysis test because it has a high risk of bias. Higgins & Green (2008) state that in a meta-analytic design with a random effect model design, it is necessary to be careful in assessing the risk of bias. Based on the five articles, the test results were obtained in the following table.

Table 4. Results of Study Heterogeneity Analysis

Heterogeneity Analysis

Tau	Tau²	I²	H²	R²	df	Q	p
0.125	0.0156 (SE= 0.0126)	89.02%	9.110	.	4.000	36.438	< .001

Based on the table above, it could be seen that I^2 is 89.02% which could be interpreted as the heterogeneity was very high. This could be due to the significant differences in the results between one article and another. Higgins & Green (2008) state that differences in the types of participants, interventions, and outcomes can cause heterogeneity. Based on the participant types in this meta-analytic study, research by Lacap et al. (2018) has different characteristics, namely having a variety of participants who come from two different countries, namely Indonesia and the Philippines. Different from Lacap et al. (2018) study, other studies examined respondents from the same country.

Besides differences in the characteristics of the respondents, heterogeneity can also be caused by different results. When this is viewed from the existing *forest plot*, the research by Lacap et al. (2018) has negative correlation data with the lowest correlation value - 0.05, but the overall results show a positive correlation. This is not found in other studies where the four

studies have positive correlation results (Duong et al., 2021; Ha et al., 2020; Marco & Selamat, 2020; Ngoc Tuan & Pham, 2022). The following forest plot presents an overview of the correlations in each study.
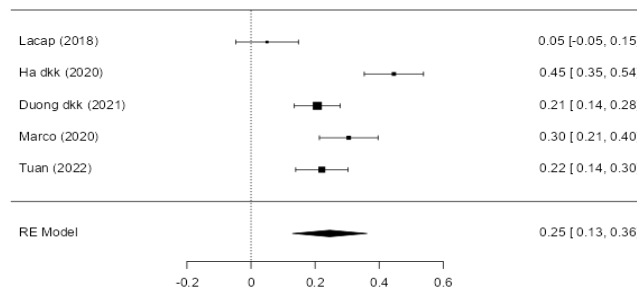

Figure 2. Forest Plot

The researchers decided not to analyze the average of the relationship between self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention as a whole because of the difference in these results. Imrey (2020) states that in the meta-analytic study with very heterogeneous studies, it tends not to be interpreted, and it will be more useful if it is analyzed separately in each study. The researchers then conducted a qualitative analysis based on the individual studies conducted. This is supported by Higgins & Green (2008) opinions which state that for research with high heterogeneity, the possibility of heterogeneity can be explored and studied based on each result.

Lacap et al. (2018) study obtains incomprehensive results because the *confidence interval* was wide (-0.05-0.15) and cuts the correlation line 0. This can be due to the diverse research respondents from two different countries. The characteristics of the respondents may have differences in terms of culture, entrepreneurial education model and also organization. Imrey (2020) states that the causes of heterogeneity are based on design, study target population, survey recruitment, measurement instruments, intervention doses, measurement time and analytical methods.

The most reliable research is conducted by Duong et al. (2021) because the *confidence interval* is narrow (0.14-0.28). *Block* in Duong's study also shows the largest, so it can be interpreted that the publication bias is low. Higgins & Green (2008) state that the *forest plot's confidence interval and block lines* reveal a range of intervention effects suitable for the study results. Studies Ha et al. (2020); Marco & Selamat (2020); Ngoc Tuan & Pham, (2022) indicate a positive correlation but the effect size is very small.

The individual correlation calculation above reveals that each study depicts a relationship between self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention, but it has various values. The risk of bias in each study is different. Based on meta-analysis calculations, it can be found that if there are 284.000 similar studies that are not significant and are not published, the result assumptions can be invalidated. If it is seen from Egger's regression, the value of P is 0.994 > 0.05. This indicates that there is a high publication bias. The following results of the publication bias assessment are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Publication bias assessment

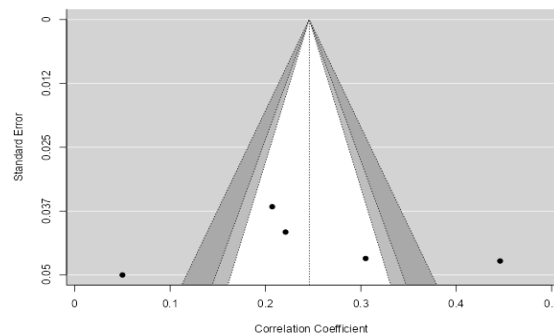| Publication bias assessment					
Test Name		value		p	
Fail-Safe N		284.000		< .001	
Begg and Mazumdar Rank Correlation		0.200		0.817	
Egger's Regression		0.007		0.994	
Trim and Fill Number of Studies		0.000		.	
Note. Fail-safe N Calculation Using the Rosenthal Approach					

Figure 3. *Funnel Plot*

The risk of bias can also be shown from the *Funnel Plot*. In the figure, it can be seen that the study points are distributed inside and outside. The existence of studies distributed outside reveals that these studies are outside the *confidence interval*. Studies which are within the *confidence interval* are also spread in several places. Higgins & Green (2008) state that the

existence of an asymmetrical *funnel plot* may occur due to the small number of studies or the presence of studies with very different characters.

Based on the analysis of the individual study results, it is found that the six studies have a positive correlation. Ha et al (2020) study results show that self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intentions are positively correlated with a value of r = 0.446. This r value is the highest when it is compared to other studies such as Duong et al (2021) which has r = 0.207. Nonetheless, each study has different characteristics which affect the heterogeneity of the articles. For example, respondents to Marco & Selamat (2020) study are undergraduate students but specifically students majoring in management, while Ngoc Tuan & Pham (2022) study has undergraduate student respondents taking social entrepreneurship courses. This becomes a study limitation where grouping studies on more specific characteristics is recommended, such as the characteristics of students to take courses, lectures in certain majors, or other specific characteristics.

In addition to characteristics of the respondents, methodological aspects may also influence the heterogeneity of this study. Although this study, in general, employs a *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) analysis technique, it becomes varied when it is viewed from the instruments and variables. Lacap et al (2018) and Ha et al (2020) specifically examine social entrepreneurship self-efficacy, Marco & Selamat (2020) mention entrepreneurial self-efficacy in general while Duong et al (2021) and Ngoc Tuan & Pham (2022) examine self-efficacy in general.

Conclusion

This study aims to describe the average relationship between students' self-efficacy and social entrepreneurial intention in Southeast Asia. Based on the process of selecting articles and evaluating the article quality, five articles are analyzed through a meta-analysis. Based on the results obtained, the heterogeneity of the study has a very high value so that the researchers decided not to interpret it as a whole but to synthesize the results individually.

Based on the five articles analyzed, an article by Duong et al (2021) has the shortest confidence interval and the largest effect size so that this study becomes more reliable, while the study by Lacap et al (2018) has the longest confidence interval and the smallest effect size so that this study becomes less convincing. The heterogeneity in the articles may be due to differences in respondent characteristics and various results of the research. This meta-analytic study has limitations, namely it is not possible to analyze the average relationship between variables overall so that the research objectives are not answered as a whole.

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