

Bibliometric Analysis on Social Entrepreneurship Specialized Journals

YUSUF ISKANDAR¹, JOELIATY JOELIATY², UMI KALTUM³, HILMIANA HILMIANA⁴

Faculty of Economics and Business
Universitas Padjadjaran
Bandung
INDONESIA

Abstract: - The topics of social entrepreneurship have increased considerably time by time. Social entrepreneurship becomes an engaging, specific theme in the field of entrepreneurship research. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how are social entrepreneurship articles classified. Then, to know the trend of social entrepreneurship research, to know which research topics are the subject of more publications, and to analyze future social entrepreneurship topics that provide opportunities for further investigation. There are two journals from leading publishers that specifically offer a publishing platform for social entrepreneurship. There are many articles in these two journals that can specifically give us information about the development of this entrepreneurial topic. We have reviewed this database and attempted to classify materials using VOSviewer software. There are several article groupings into sub-topic sections.

Key-Words: - social entrepreneurship, bibliometric analysis, publish or perish, mendeley, vosviewer.

Received: March 23, 2021. Revised: August 7, 2021. Accepted: August 16, 2021. Published: September 2, 2021.

1 Introduction

Social entrepreneurship has developed into something interesting in the twenty-first century [1]. This phenomenon occurs because the main focus is not to optimize profits but also for community building [2]. Some experts such as [3] and [4] argue that social entrepreneurship is suitable for development and has a decisive role in solving social problems. Social entrepreneurship has become a new inspiration in developing paradigms related to non-governmental development organizations. [5] see the potential of social entrepreneurship in producing something promising, especially in social issues such as increasing income in traditional business activities. One of the most prominent people and one of the best instances of social entrepreneurship is the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, Muhammad Yunus. He developed the very successful Grameen Bank in Bangladesh to provide credit to the underprivileged to help them move out of poverty.

Social entrepreneurship is a growing topic and is increasingly being studied by academics today [6].

There have been two journals explicitly dedicated to social entrepreneurship, namely the *Journal of*

Social Entrepreneurship and the *Social Enterprise Journal*. The theme of social entrepreneurship is also commonly found in other entrepreneurial journals. Based on the results of previous studies, the literature on social entrepreneurship is considered to be in a challenging and developing way, where analysis of the status and legitimacy of the field still requires further study [7], [6], [8]. Researchers have not yet determined the amount or quality of research carried out in this field [9]. Based on the statements of the previous researchers, it is necessary to have a recent study of the bibliometrics from the term of social entrepreneurship.

Social entrepreneurship has been the subject of discussion reviewed by previous researchers. Some academics such as [10], [11], and [12] have tried to discuss social entrepreneurship by doing a general review to be used as the scientific development of this topic. [8] provides an overview of research on social entrepreneurship through a bibliometric study and the use of [13] framework to determine the evolution of social entrepreneurship. The study is based on all conceptual and research papers published in the *Social Enterprise Journal* from 2005 to 2017. [6] also made an overview of social entrepreneurship

through bibliometric analysis using the Web of Science database article.

To the best of our knowledge, no bibliometric analysis of the social entrepreneurship topics has been conducted from the two journals indexed by Scopus specialized in social entrepreneurship research. Those two social entrepreneurship specialized journals are the *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Social Enterprise Journal*. The purpose of this paper is to answer the following questions:

- 1) How are social entrepreneurship articles classified?
- 2) What is the trend of social entrepreneurship research?
- 3) Which research topics are the subject of more publications?
- 4) What are future social entrepreneurship topics that provide opportunities for further research?

This paper was prepared to start with a literature review of the term social entrepreneurship based on the results of previous studies. Besides, the research objectives are also presented in Section 1. In Section 2, the definition of social entrepreneurship and the existing review of the term social entrepreneurship. The methodology used to carry out bibliometric analysis includes the method steps related to using databases from the three journals in Section 3. Section 4 presents the results using VOSviewer. Research recommendations, conclusions, and limitations appear in Section 5.

The social dimension of entrepreneurship was developed by [14], who had not yet found a satisfying discovery. Furthermore, [3] revealed that at that time, the term social entrepreneurship

was considered new. However, the practice of social entrepreneurship was not new. The statement is also in line with [15]. [16] revealed that social entrepreneurship is an approach of non-profit businesses and social economy and is another form of entrepreneurship in general.

Social enterprises need to have a strategy to strengthen their position in the open market. The strategy also needed to make an impact because one of the visions of social enterprises is to create a sustainable development of economic and social causes [17]. Also, [3] revealed that there are fundamental differences between social entrepreneurs and businesses. In social entrepreneurship, the social mission is explicit and central. This opinion is also in line with the statement [18], which states that social entrepreneurs uphold social aspects higher than usual. The field of social entrepreneurship has thus become a large tent (Martin and Osberg 2007). However, the definitions of social enterprise and social entrepreneurship seem to have different versions due to diverse academic backgrounds, geographic locations, and the economic developmental context of the countries [19], [7].

For this study, the authors have developed the definition by following the explanations by [7] and [20] that social entrepreneurship is a business activity carried out by a person or group of people who are driven by a range of motivations and values, which include but are not limited to prosocial concerns with innovative ways through enterprise operations, which could be either a social enterprise, non-profit, private or public institution. Previous researchers have done several bibliometric analyses in Table 1, detailed previous research, including the sources of the database and their main findings.

Table 1. Several bibliometric analyzes that have been done by previous researchers on the topic of social entrepreneurship

Author(s) & Year	Number of Documents Analyzed	Sources	Findings
[6]	2984	Web of Science online databases	The field with the most published documents is business economics. The phrase social entrepreneurship first emerged in 1964, but only after 2003 does the notion begin to draw academics' attention. The number of papers continues to rise year on year. The country responsible for most social entrepreneurship research is the United States. The publication that has published the most on social entrepreneurship research is the Journal of Business Venturing, which has an impact factor of 3.265. The most prolific social entrepreneurship author is Anderson AR, with 12 papers and 539 citations).
[21]	1296	Web of Science online databases	The conclusions of this article include (1) identifying significant academic contributions in the area and the links among them, (2) charting the history of the field over time, (3) evaluating the social entrepreneurship field.
[12]	124	EBSCO Business Source Premier, Emerald, JSTOR, Science Direct, Springer, and Wiley Online.	The authors found the business model generated from the CG matrix and ECG model specifically suitable for the development of SE since it is based on the three pillars of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental. The social and ethical management on which the ECG model builds its connections with stakeholders equips it with the critical elements of SE. Consequently, from a theoretical point of view, it is feasible to discover many overlaps and linkages between the ECG model and SE that can be strengthened.
[22]	2695	Web of Science online database	The primary conclusion is that, from the study, we can observe that scientific production in this field of knowledge has accelerated in recent years—still, the centrality and the search density experience considerable modifications. New pathways for future study are indicated. In summary, from period 1 to period 3, we see that the topic "social innovation" persists with a focus of research and the article "social entrepreneurship," albeit now with less transversality and development. However, the topic of "sustainability" is currently the subject of research within the disciplines "social entrepreneurship," "social innovation," "innovation," and "case study." The same evolutionary route suffered the subject of "social enterprise."
[8]	154	Social enterprise journal	The bibliometric analysis highlighted the tendency towards integration with a significant presence of co-operation between authors and institutions, where 70 percent of articles produced by the most prolific authors were written in co-authorship and 30 percent of them by more than four different authors, which enriches the development of the field. The authorship pattern also reveals a high degree of internalization of the field, with 289 additional writers, from institutions from 30 different nations publishing papers about 40 countries on all five continents. The research strategy primarily utilized was qualitative through the use of case studies.

2 Methodology: A Bibliometric Analysis

The objective of this research is to evaluate how are social entrepreneurship publications categorized. Then, to know the trend of social entrepreneurship research, which research subjects are the subject of more publications, and to assess future social entrepreneurship themes that give prospects for further inquiry.

2.1. Search for Specific Journals on the Topic of Social Entrepreneurship

A bibliometric review is commonly utilized in scientific areas. It focuses on a quantitative analysis of journal papers, books, or other kinds of written communication [23]. Work begins with

searching in Google databases related to journals that specifically address the topic of social entrepreneurship. Several journals specifically address this topic, and there is the Journal of Social Entrepreneurship (JSE), Social Enterprise Journal (SEJ), Journal of Global Business and Social Entrepreneurship (GBSE), and International Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Innovations (IJSEI).

2.2. Journal Reputation

At this stage, journals that have good standing have been selected and are still in progress today. Table 2 shows the results of the journal screening.

Table 2. Profile of a journal with a special topic on social entrepreneurship

Point of View	JSE	SEJ	GBSE	IJSEI
Publisher	Taylor & Francis	Emerald	GBSE Global	Inderscience
First published	2010	2005	2015	2011
Last published	2020 (on going)	2020 (on going)	2020 (on going)	2018
Scopus Indexed	Yes	Yes	No	No.
Web of Science Indexed	No	No	No	No
Impact factor by SJR	0.46	N/A	N/A	N/A

Based on Table 2, there are only two journals indexed by Scopus, namely JSE and SEJ. JSE has the best reputation among the four journals because it has a high impact factor from SJR to be classified in Q2. However, SEJ is also essential because it is the first journal specifically on social entrepreneurship.

2.3. Journal Metrics Information

This section explicitly describes the profiles and metrics of the two selected journals, namely SEJ and JSE. Table 3 shows some important things to know from the two chosen journals. This metric information is obtained from metadata information using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application.

Table 3. Metrics information of selected journals

Metrics data	JSE	SEJ
Publication years	2010-2020	2005-2020
Citation years	10	15
Papers	205	248
Citations	5812	8763
Cites/year	581.2	584.2
Cites/paper	28.63	36.06
Authors/paper	2.26	2.12
h-index	36	50
g-index	71	88
hI, norm	27	37
hI, annual	2.7	2.47

2.4. Reference Management

After all, articles have been downloaded from the two journal websites. The next step is tidying references using the Mendeley application. References are needed to ensure that the metadata for each article is complete, such as information

about the author, keywords, abstracts, and other information.

2.5. Bibliometric Analysis

After all of the article's metadata is confirmed to be complete, the next step is to conduct a

Then, to answer the trend of social entrepreneurship research, we can see the answer actually from the cluster itself. Figure 2 shows the density visualization of articles published by JSE

and SEJ. Cluster 1, with the words resource and service being the words that appear most often.

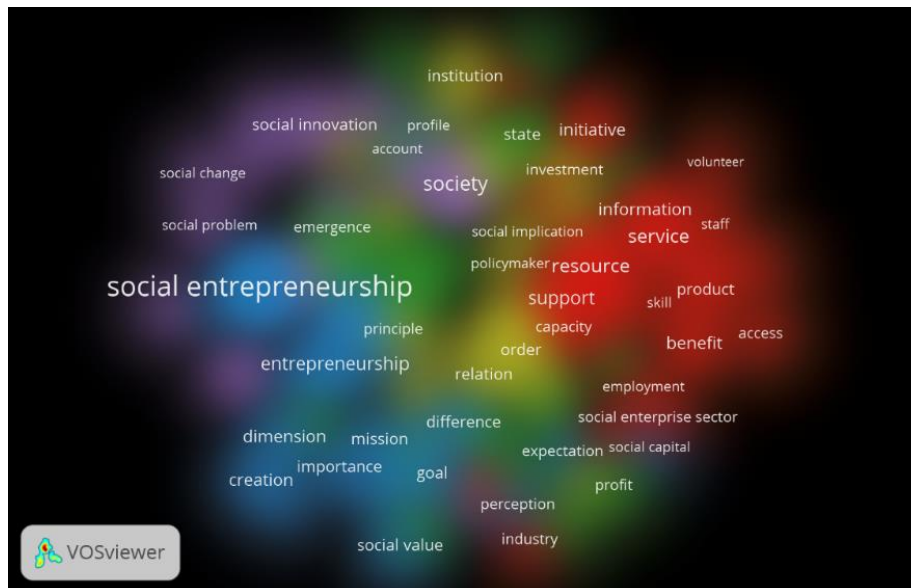


Fig.2: Density visualization map of keywords

There is a cluster of the results of this mapping that appears at least in the keyword, namely cluster 5. This cluster covers topics about innovation and social innovation. Also, some words rarely appear in keywords in each cluster, such as social entrepreneurial intention, social entrepreneurship model, or those related to

institutions and government. The meaning is, there are still research gaps that are very likely to become a trend in the future, which, of course, is adapted to current world conditions and the end. From the researcher's side, there are also five clusters, as presented in Figure 3.

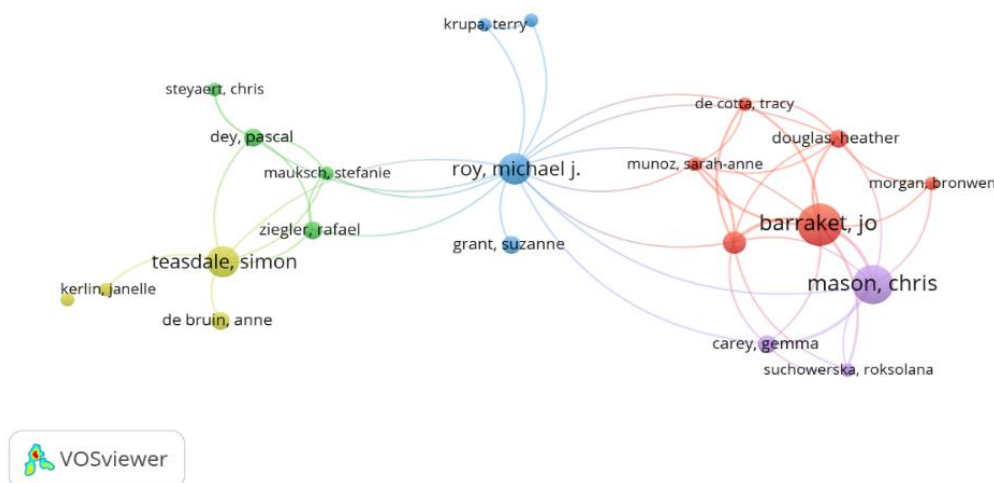


Fig.3: Network visualization map of authors

Based on Figure 3, it can be seen that there are five big names from each cluster that are marked with large dots in each cluster. In the picture, only writers who are related in their publications are shown. However, suppose the authorship of the authorship is eliminated. In that case, the writer with the most significant point is Alex Nicholls

with 17 documents and the majority in JSE, then Jo Barraket both in JSE and SEJ with nine papers and Chris Mason with eight articles, the majority of which are in SEJ. In Table 5, it is known that the documents from the two most cited journals, along with other detailed elements, were calculated on May 18, 2020.

Table 5. The top ten cited documents in JSE and SEJ

JSE			SEJ		
Citations	Authors and year	Title	Citations	Authors and year	Title
1306	[24]	Conceptions of social enterprise and social entrepreneurship in Europe and the United States: convergences and divergences	901	[25]	Social enterprise in Europe: recent trends and developments
216	[26]	The institutionalization of social investment: the interplay of investment logics and investor rationalities	520	[27]	A research agenda for social entrepreneurship
176	[28]	Exploring the motivation of nascent social entrepreneurs	451	[29]	Social enterprise: An international overview of its conceptual evolution and legal implementation
169	[30]	Identifying the drivers of social entrepreneurial impact: theoretical development and an exploratory empirical test of SCALERS	259	[31]	Eight paradoxes of the social enterprise research agenda
158	[32]	Patterns of meaning in the social entrepreneurship literature: a research platform	223	[33]	Emerging models of social enterprise in Eastern Asia: a cross- country analysis
130	[34]	Analyzing social entrepreneurship from an institutional perspective: evidence from Spain	187	[35]	"Balance": the development of a social enterprise business performance analysis tool
116	[36]	Playing with numbers: a methodological critique of the social enterprise growth myth	177	[7]	Social enterprise and social entrepreneurship research and theory: A bibliometric analysis from 1991 to 2010
115	[37]	Understanding value creation in social entrepreneurship: the importance of aligning mission, strategy and impact measurement	171	[38]	Growing the social enterprise – issues and challenges
105	[39]	Diversification reconsidered: the risks and rewards of revenue concentration	168	[40]	Social enterprise and social entrepreneurship: where have we reached? A summary of issues and discussion points
100	[41]	Creating shared value in the hybrid venture arena: a business model innovation perspective	166	[42]	A conceptual model for social entrepreneurship directed toward social impact on society

In the period 2008-2011, it can be seen that the document on social entrepreneurship was the most explicitly cited. The most recent materials tend not to be cited much, except the authors who have

researched this field before, and they are pretty well-known. Then, to see which research topics are the subject of more publications, we can see them through Table 6.

Table 6. The 15 most and fewer occurrences terms in JSE and SEJ

Most occurrences		Fewer occurrences	
Occurrences	Term	Occurrences	Term
185	Entrepreneur	10	Commercial venture
135	Framework	11	Social impact measurement
101	Sector	11	Women social entrepreneur
87	Social innovation	12	Interaction
74	Service	12	Marketing
70	Strategy	12	Civil society
56	Effect	12	Social support
54	Person	12	Work integration of social enterprise
54	Policy	12	Consumer
52	Outcome	12	Mental illness
50	Benefit	13	Leadership
49	Motivation	13	NGO
49	Influence	14	Policymaker
45	Contribution	14	Social network
44	Social value	15	Social implication

In addition to explaining which subjects appear most frequently in publications, Table 6 also describes the last purpose of this paper, namely, what are future social entrepreneurship topics that provide opportunities for further research. Issues that can be an opportunity to be explored in more detail are more specific and lead to the implications or measurements of the social enterprise that has been run. Topics such as

4 Conclusions

The current study evaluated a group of 453 publications with themes relevant to social entrepreneurship. The papers were selected from the Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Social Enterprise Journal. In the framework of this study, we conclude that JSE and SEJ have a more substantial influence on the field of social entrepreneurship because they both specialized in social entrepreneurship themes. Social entrepreneurship articles are classified into five clusters. The trend of social entrepreneurship research is more on the business side and entrepreneurs. Several topics often appear in publications, such as social innovation, strategy,

marketing and consumers have also not been much researched on JSE and SEJ. At the same time, issues such as strategy, the influence of a variable on other variables, and social innovation have been studied quite a lot. Similarly, topics related to entrepreneurs themselves, such as their characteristics, intensities, also quite a lot emerged.

and the influence of one variable on another. Topics that have rarely appeared in JSE and SEJ are commercial ventures, social impact measurement, and women social entrepreneurs. The current study has at least two shortcomings. First, the study is primarily exclusively based on JSE and SEJ. Second, although this study employed conventional tools (PoP software, the VOSviewer, and Mendeley), subjective judgments by authors exist and might potentially lead to the introduction of mistakes. Future research should employ a bigger sample size by incorporating additional publications while not indexed by Scopus. In addition, a comparison of the findings of an analysis using alternative bibliometric analysis tools (such as BibExcel and HistCite) is advised.

References:

- [1] J. Mair, "Social entrepreneurship: Taking stock and looking ahead," *Handb. Res. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 3, pp. 15–28, 2010, doi: 10.4337/9781849804684.00007.
- [2] N. Ayob, C. S. Yap, D. A. Sapuan, and M. Z. A. Rashid, "Social Entrepreneurial Intention among Business Undergraduates: An Emerging Economy Perspective," *Gadjah Mada Int. J. Bus.*, vol. 15, no. 3, p. 249, Sep. 2014, doi: 10.22146/gamaijb.5470.
- [3] J. G. Dees, "Taking social entrepreneurship

- seriously,” *Society*, vol. 44, no. 3, pp. 24–31, 2007, doi: 10.1007/BF02819936.
- [4] A. Fowler, “NGDOS as a moment in history: Beyond aid to social entrepreneurship or civic innovation?,” *Third World Q.*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 637–654, 2000, doi: 10.1080/713701063.
- [5] B. J. Boschee and J. McClurg, “Toward a better understanding of social entrepreneurship: Some important distinctions,” *Chief Exec.*, pp. 1–7, 2003, [Online]. Available: http://www.se-alliance.org/better_understanding.pdf.
- [6] A. Rey-Martí, D. Ribeiro-Soriano, and J. L. Sánchez-García, “Giving back to society: Job creation through social entrepreneurship,” *J. Bus. Res.*, vol. 69, no. 6, pp. 2067–2072, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.12.010.
- [7] M. L. Granados, V. Hlupic, E. Coakes, and S. Mohamed, “Social enterprise and social entrepreneurship research and theory,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 198–218, 2011, doi: 10.1108/17508611111182368.
- [8] M. Dionisio, “The evolution of social entrepreneurship research: a bibliometric analysis,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 22–45, 2019, doi: 10.1108/SEJ-05-2018-0042.
- [9] A. M. Peredo and M. McLean, “Social entrepreneurship: A critical review of the concept,” *J. World Bus.*, vol. 41, no. 1, pp. 56–65, 2006, doi: 10.1016/j.jwb.2005.10.007.
- [10] C. P. Gonçalves, K. Carrara, and R. M. Schmittel, “The Phenomenon of Social Enterprises: Are We Keeping Watch on This Cultural Practice?,” *Voluntas*, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 1585–1610, 2016, doi: 10.1007/s11266-015-9624-9.
- [11] J. C. Braga, T. Proença, and M. R. Ferreira, “Motivations for social entrepreneurship – Evidences from Portugal,” *Tékhne*, vol. 12, no. October 2018, pp. 11–21, 2014, doi: 10.1016/j.tekhne.2015.01.002.
- [12] V. Campos, J. R. Sanchis, and A. Ejarque, “Social entrepreneurship and Economy for the Common Good: Study of their relationship through a bibliometric analysis,” *Int. J. Entrep. Innov.*, 2019, doi: 10.1177/1465750319879632.
- [13] W. B. Gartner, “A conceptual framework for describing the phenomenon of New Venture Creation,” *Entrep. as Organ. Sel. Pap. William B. Gart.*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 1–11, 2016, doi: 10.5465/amr.1985.4279094.
- [14] A. Shapero and L. Sokol, “The Social Dimensions of Entrepreneurship Here is the Coronavirus related research on SSRN Related eJournals,” 2009.
- [15] J. Boschee, “Merging mission and money: A board member’s guide to social entrepreneurship,” *Natl. Cent. Non-profit Boards*, pp. 1–12, 1998, [Online]. Available: <http://www.socialent.org/pdfs/MergingMission.pdf>.
- [16] C. Borgaza, S. Depredi, and G. Galera, “Interpreting social enterprises,” *Rev. Adm.*, vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 398–409, 2012, doi: 10.5700/rausp1046.
- [17] K. Kurniawan and Y. Iskandar, “A Systematic Literature Review of The Importance of Sustainable Business Strategy,” *Wseas Trans. Environ. Dev.*, vol. 17, pp. 829–839, 2021, doi: 10.37394/232015.2021.17.78.
- [18] R. L. Martin and S. Osberg, “Social Entrepreneurship: The Case for Definition,” *Stanford Soc. Innov. Rev.*, pp. 27–39, 2007, doi: 10.1002/anie.201310158.
- [19] J. Defourny and M. Nyssens, “EMES Working Papers Series The EMES approach of social enterprise in a comparative perspective,” no. 12, p. 44, 2012.
- [20] U. Stephan and A. Drencheva, *The person in social entrepreneurship: A systematic review of research on the social entrepreneurial personality*, no. January. 2017.
- [21] P. Kumar, H. Balaji, and G. Narayanamurthy, “Mapping the Intellectual Structure of Social Entrepreneurship Research: A Citation / Co-citation Analysis,” *J. Bus. Ethics*, vol. 0, no. 0, p. 0, 2019, doi: 10.1007/s10551-019-04129-4.
- [22] L. Farinha, J. R. Sebastião, C. Sampaio, and J. Lopes, “Social innovation and social entrepreneurship: discovering origins, exploring current and future trends,” *Int. Rev. Public Nonprofit Mark.*, vol. 17, pp. 77–96, 2020.
- [23] R. Heersmink, J. van den Hoven, N. J. van Eck, and J. den van Berg, “Bibliometric mapping of computer and information ethics,” *Ethics Inf. Technol.*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 241–249, 2011, doi: 10.1007/s10676-011-9273-7.
- [24] J. Defourny and M. Nyssens, “Conceptions of social enterprise and social

- entrepreneurship in Europe and the United States: Convergences and divergences,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 32–53, 2010, doi: 10.1080/19420670903442053.
- [25] J. Defourny and M. Nyssens, “Social enterprise in Europe: recent trends and developments,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 202–228, 2008, doi: 10.1108/17508610810922703.
- [26] A. Nicholls, *The institutionalization of social investment: The interplay of investment logics and investor rationalities*, vol. 1, no. 1. 2010.
- [27] H. Haugh, “The importance of theory in social enterprise research,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 7–15, 2012, doi: 10.1108/17508611211226557.
- [28] A. J. Germak and J. A. Robinson, “Exploring the Motivation of Nascent Social Entrepreneurs,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 5–21, 2014, doi: 10.1080/19420676.2013.820781.
- [29] G. Galera and C. Borzaga, “Social enterprise: An international overview of its conceptual evolution and legal implementation,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 210–228, 2009, doi: 10.1108/17508610911004313.
- [30] P. N. Bloom and B. R. Smith, “Identifying the drivers of social entrepreneurial impact: Theoretical development and an exploratory empirical test of SCALERS,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 126–145, 2010, doi: 10.1080/19420670903458042.
- [31] K. Peattie and A. Morley, “Eight paradoxes of the social enterprise research agenda,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 91–107, 2008, doi: 10.1108/17508610810901995.
- [32] T. L. Hill, T. H. Kothari, and M. Shea, “Patterns of meaning in the social entrepreneurship literature: A research platform,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 5–31, 2010, doi: 10.1080/19420670903442079.
- [33] J. Defourny and S. Kim, “Emerging models of social enterprise in Eastern Asia: a cross- country analysis,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 86–111, 2011, doi: 10.1108/17508611111130176.
- [34] D. Urbano, N. Toledano, and D. R. Soriano, “Analyzing social entrepreneurship from an institutional perspective: Evidence from Spain,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 54–69, 2010, doi: 10.1080/19420670903442061.
- [35] M. Bull, “‘Balance’: the development of a social enterprise business performance analysis tool,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 49–66, 2007, doi: 10.1108/17508610780000721.
- [36] S. Teasdale, F. Lyon, and R. Baldock, “Playing with Numbers: A Methodological Critique of the Social Enterprise Growth Myth,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 113–131, 2013, doi: 10.1080/19420676.2012.762800.
- [37] J. Ormiston, K. Charlton, M. S. Donald, and R. G. Seymour, “Overcoming the Challenges of Impact Investing: Insights from Leading Investors,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 352–378, 2015, doi: 10.1080/19420676.2015.1049285.
- [38] B. Hynes, “Growing the social enterprise – issues and challenges,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 114–125, 2009, doi: 10.1108/17508610910981707.
- [39] P. Frumkin and E. K. Keating, “Diversification Reconsidered: The Risks and Rewards of Revenue Concentration,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 151–164, 2011, doi: 10.1080/19420676.2011.614630.
- [40] J. L. Thompson, “Social enterprise and social entrepreneurship: where have we reached?,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 149–161, 2008, doi: 10.1108/17508610810902039.
- [41] J. Florin and E. Schmidt, “Creating Shared Value in the Hybrid Venture Arena: A Business Model Innovation Perspective,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 165–197, 2011, doi: 10.1080/19420676.2011.614631.
- [42] H. Jiao, “A conceptual model for social entrepreneurship directed toward social impact on society,” *Soc. Enterp. J.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 130–149, 2011, doi: 10.1108/17508611111156600.

Contribution of Individual Authors to the Creation of a Scientific Article (Ghostwriting Policy)

Yusuf Iskandar designed the analysis with Publish or Perish and downloaded the articles to be stored in the database.

Joeliaty performs database checks and analysis preparation on VOSViewer.

Umi Kaltum performs analysis on VOSViewer and design discussion.

Hilmiana conducted studies and discussions in the discussion section and checked the completeness of tables and figures.

Sources of Funding for Research Presented in a Scientific Article or Scientific Article Itself

This paper was funded from the personal funds of each author.

Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (Attribution 4.0 International, CC BY 4.0)

This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0

https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US