



CALL FOR CHAPTERS

RESEARCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION *Evolution and Future*

Volume 23 of *Advances in Entrepreneurship, Firm Emergence and Growth*

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Research suggests that inquiry into the field of entrepreneurship education is in a growth stage, yet the literature continues to struggle to overcome fragmentation, isolation, and a lack of focus and coherence (Gabrielsson, Hägg, Landström, & Politis, in press). Additionally, Pittaway, Huxtable-Thomas, and Hannon (2018) note that while there has been great progress in the past thirty years, there continues to be a divide between entrepreneurial learning research and how we teach in the classroom. Indeed, the entrepreneurship education research canon provides scant evidence linking what we do in the classroom to real world, practical entrepreneurship outcomes. In short, entrepreneurship education has outpaced the academy's understanding of what should be taught, how it should be taught, what the outcomes should be, and how entrepreneurship education should be assessed (Morris & Liguori 2016).

This pedagogical gap comes at a time when in many countries higher education in general, and business school in particular, are being disrupted (Mintz 2020) as stakeholders of all forms (students, parents, employers, accrediting bodies, etc.) are looking for clarity, transparency, and stronger learning outcomes. Entrepreneurship education has not been spared from this disruption as what we know about entrepreneurship in general is far ahead of what we know about how to teach it (Morris & Liguori 2016).

Questions still abound around the practicality of the intentions and behaviors we instill in our students. For instance, there continues to be little research that bridges the transition from entrepreneurial intention to behavior and the action that results in nascent or true start-up activities (Nabi et al. 2015). We also seem to have an overemphasis on the students of entrepreneurship while neglecting the role of the educator in entrepreneurship education (Neck & Corbett, 2018). Perhaps most critically, as a field we are still unclear about the foundational

concepts we claim to teach. For example, experts tell us that entrepreneurship education needs to include developing the “skill set” and “mindset” to engage in various entrepreneurial contexts, although these same experts are unclear exactly what this skill set or mindset is (Neck & Corbett, 2018). Given that we as field cannot agree on the definition of, or provide empirical evidence for, these crucial constructs and issues, it comes as no surprise that there is a lack of clarity on how we teach, and little consensus what students should be learning.

All of this opens numerous avenues for research and engagement centered on practical questions for both entrepreneurship education researchers and entrepreneurship educators. For instance, are there discernible and important differences in learning outcomes depending upon whether one teaches by doing or by simulating? Will students better learn and achieve more tangible entrepreneurial goals if teaching is student-centered as opposed to educator-centered? What role should co-curricular activities play in entrepreneurship education and how embedded within the curriculum should they be? How important is the student’s confidence in their ability to fulfill the role of innovator or entrepreneur and how can this best be encouraged in the classroom? Overall, as entrepreneurship education becomes more applied, more experiential, and more student-focused, what does this mean for how we train faculty and design educational content?

Advances in Entrepreneurship, Firm Emergence and Growth provides an annual examination of the current research, theoretical, and methodological efforts in the field of entrepreneurship, and its related disciplines. Volume 23 of *AEFEG* will focus on expanding our knowledge about entrepreneurship education research. Both theoretical and empirical manuscripts that consider important aspects of entrepreneurship education will be considered. We also encourage practice-based research and manuscripts that tie concepts to cutting-edge pedagogical approaches. Some broad questions of interest are noted in the preceding paragraph. Additionally, a representative, but by no means exhaustive, listing of relevant questions include:

- What are we teaching?
- What should we be teaching?
- How should we be teaching?
- What practice and design constitute effective entrepreneurship education?
- With more experiential approaches, should we move away from theories of pedagogy and toward andragogy and heutagogy?
- What implications for learning arise if educators move from a primary role of lecturer to one of coach and facilitator?
- How can we measure our entrepreneurship education methods to show their effectiveness?
- What knowledge and skills do we need as educators to move toward more advanced teaching approaches?
- What approaches might be used to enable students to understand what the life of an entrepreneur is truly like?
- Can we truly simulate the “entrepreneurial experience” in our classrooms? And if not, does that matter?

- Can the entrepreneurial mindset be defined?
- What elements are encompassed in the entrepreneurial mindset?
- Can the entrepreneurial mindset be taught? If so, how?
- What intentions and behaviors can be linked to actual outcomes?
- Why do some individuals with high intentions start businesses but others with the same intentions do not?
- What skills and practice lead to effective educational outcomes?
- What is the role of the (university) ecosystem for student entrepreneurship in entrepreneurship education?
- What is the role of extra-curricular entrepreneurship activities for entrepreneurship education
- What role does gender play in entrepreneurship education, and with what impact on educational outcomes?
- What approaches can be used to effectively teach entrepreneurship regardless of national context, culture or gender, etc.?

Again this is only a partial list of potential issues to be examined. All rigorous studies that examine any current topic of interest within the entrepreneurship education canon will be considered. Potential authors are encouraged to reach out to any of the editors with questions regarding their work.

The papers in *Advances* reflect many state-of-the-art topics and approaches, and are written by leading researchers in the field, making each volume an important source of information for virtually all entrepreneurship researchers. **One of the distinctive competencies of research volumes such as *Advances* is that the chapters can be published without page restrictions allowing for greater detail in the background, development, and implementation of ideas than is possible in journal articles.** This provides authors with the opportunity to fully express their key ideas, provide much more complete support, and include relevant multi-page appendices. In effect, the *Advances* series provides authors the opportunity to publish an "article of record" of their major theoretical or empirical ideas, and see it disseminated to a wide audience. We hope you will identify a contribution to submit for consideration.

Today, the series is in the libraries of virtually all of the schools with active Ph.D. programs in entrepreneurship, as well as the majority of AACSB accredited schools with MBA concentrations in entrepreneurship and related fields.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss paper ideas with interested researchers. Please contact the editors: Andrew Corbett, acorbett@babson.edu, Lou Marino, lmario@cba.ua.edu, or Gry Alsos, gry.a.alsos@nord.no

Papers should be submitted to Lou Marino and Andrew Corbett (lmario@cba.ua.edu; acorbett@babson.edu) no later than August 31, 2021.

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