

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS OF TUNISIAN WOMEN

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Received Date: 18 July 2025

Revised Date: 30 August 2025

Accepted Date: 20 November 2025

Published Date: 31 December 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51200/mjbe.v12i2.7188>

Keywords: *Informal Social Network,
Formal Social Network,
Entrepreneurial Intention, Role
Model, Subjective Norms, Women
Entrepreneurs, Tunisia*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the impact of different types of social networks—informal (strong ties such as family and friends) and formal (weak ties such as support organizations and entrepreneurial associations)—on the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian women.

A quantitative approach was employed, involving a structured survey administered to a sample of 100 Tunisian female entrepreneurs. The data were analyzed to assess the influence of both informal and formal social network components on entrepreneurial intention.

The results indicate that informal social networks play a more significant role in shaping the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian women compared to formal networks. Specifically, having a close entrepreneurial role model, favorable subjective norms, and support from family and friends are key factors that strengthen entrepreneurial intention more effectively than access to support organizations or affiliation with entrepreneurial associations.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, women's entrepreneurship is deemed to be a source of both economic growth and new-job creation; therefore, women's entrepreneurship requires encouraging (Kpelai & Tersoo, 2013; Lock & Lawton Smith, 2016; Glidja, 2019). Throughout their entrepreneurial career, however, women face many problems. For instance, they encounter the problem of accessing information, financing, useful networks, and the problem of reconciliation between family and professional life. These problems can lower the chances of success for female entrepreneurs Carrier et al, (2006). To cope with these problems, women must show solidarity, develop and mobilize their relational networks which can provide access to useful information and resources for business creation and development (Simen & Diouf, 2014).

Indeed, much research on entrepreneurship has highlighted the role of social networks in the various phases of the entrepreneurial process (Aldrich & Zimmer, 1986; Simen, 2013).

Social networks which are characterized by the «relationships between social entities, such as individuals, groups, businesses, nations or any other form of organization» (Wasserman and Faust, 1994) are integral parts of the entrepreneurial environment. According to the literature, they have an influence on discovering and seizing opportunities (Bhagavatula & al. 2010; Birley, 1985), innovating and creating (Ruef, 2002) as well as accessing ideas, knowledge (Birley, 1985; Burt 2004), the know-how (Brown and Butler 1995) and financial resources (Uzzi, 1999), (Wang, X., Lee, S., & Park, S. W. 2020).

Since the entrepreneurial intention is the key element in the entrepreneurial process, researchers, like (Cantzler & Leijon, 2007; Slotte-Kock & Coviello, 2010; Chang et al., 2009) stress the importance of social networks in forming and developing women's entrepreneurial intention. The significance of social networks varies depending on their

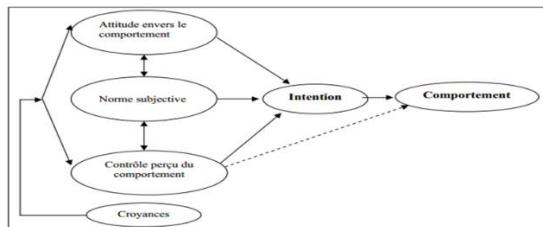
type. Prior to starting their businesses, women tend to rely on both strong-tie networks—comprising close family and (Butler & Hansen, 1991; Greve & Salaff, 2003; Granovetter, 2005; Gunto & Alias, 2014) and weak-tie networks, which include institutional support and entrepreneurial associations (Granovetter, 2004; Gunto & Alias, 2014).

Nevertheless, social-relation networks of female entrepreneurs are rarely identified in the Tunisian context. Therefore, with regard to the scarcity of researches on the social network of the female entrepreneur, this work is positioned in such a context which is hardly studied despite the significance of social networks for setting up and developing women's entrepreneurial intention. Thus, the study tries to shed light on the following question: How do social networks influence the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian women? Our purpose is to investigate the impact of informal social networks with strong ties and formal social networks with weak ties on the entrepreneurial intention of women.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The theory of planned behavior

Social psychology contributes to the phenomenon of entrepreneurial intention. Although it is related to the field of social psychology, the theory of planned behavior is a reference which is recurrently used in most researches that focus on the study of intentional behavior. Indeed, this theory gives the intention provides weight in the prediction of behavior. The theory of planned behavior expresses the intention through the use of three antecedents (Refer to Figure 1). The attitudes towards behavior express the degree of favorable or unfavorable evaluation that the individual makes about his aspired behavior. The perceived subjective norm deals with the perception that the individual acquires after the social pressures applied by close people (parents, family, friends) compared to what he would like to undertake (Ajzen, 1991, p.188). The perceived control is a variable that has been added to the theory of reasoned action. Indeed, for Ajzen (1991), the intention can discover a field of expression only if it is under the control of the individual's will.

Figure 1: The theory of planned behavior

Source: Adopted and adapted from Ajzen (1991, p.182)

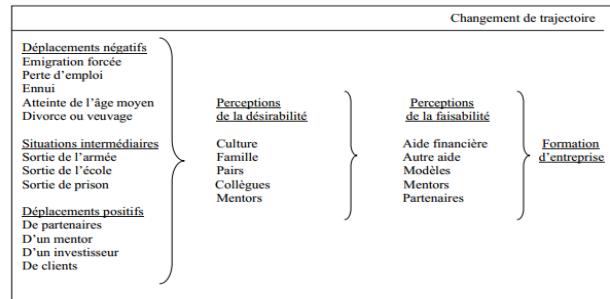
The author distinguishes the three explanatory variables of intention and reduces them to individual beliefs. Beliefs represent the information (true or false) that an individual is making about the world. Ajzen (1991) classifies them into three categories, the behavioral beliefs which serve to evaluate the consequences of the action. They, then, affect the attitude; the normative beliefs which act on the subjective norm; the control beliefs which guide the perceived control.

As can be seen in Figure 1, the three explanatory variables of intention are correlated. They relate, directly or indirectly, to two aspects which are inseparable from the human thought (affective: attitude and subjective norms, and reasoned: perceived control). By merging their effects, they lead to the emergence of a form of intention. The more the subjective norm, the attitude and the perceived control are favorable, the stronger the intention to perform the intended behavior.

The model of the entrepreneurial event of Shapero and Sokol (1982)

Shapero and Sokol (1982) develop the model of entrepreneurial event (Refer to Figure 2) to which an individual evaluates the decision to make according to three elements: 1) his perception of the behavior-desirability; 2) his propensity to act; willingness to act according to one's intentions and 3) his perception of the feasibility of the intended behavior. Many studies support this model to understand the entrepreneurial behavior (Davidsson, 1995b, Krueger, 1993, Krueger and Brazeal, 1994). For Shapero and Sokol (1982) and Kibler et al. (2023), the entrepreneurial behavior is directly influenced by the perceptions of desirability and feasibility of the behavior. Desirability and feasibility are both explained

by the beliefs and perceptions the person has about the world around him. Thus, according to the logic of the authors, the desire, the perceived feasibility and, consequently, the intention to create a business would be based on the beliefs of the individuals.



Source :Shapero and Sokol (1982, p.83)

More specifically, the perception of desirability refers to the extent to which an individual is eager to start a business (Shapero & Sokol, 1982). The latter is influenced by the existence of models in the family circle (Audet, 2004). In addition, the cultural and social factors directly affect the perceived desirability of the entrepreneurial behavior; the applied social pressure, for example, is reflected by the conveyed and valued professional characteristics. Gasse and Tremblay (2006) also say that the intentions are affected by the perception that the entrepreneurial behavior is personally desirable, and, secondly, that it is socially desirable.

In addition to being desirable, the act of creation must also be feasible. Entrepreneurial feasibility, thus, refers to the degree to which an individual thinks that he can successfully manage the business creation project. It depends, indeed, on the availability of the resources needed to create the business, the skills of the entrepreneur, and it depends on the entrepreneur's self-confidence to carry out the tasks for the success of a business creation project.

After presenting the main conceptual models of entrepreneurial intention—namely, Ajzen's (1991) Theory of Planned Behavior and Shapero and Sokol's (1982) Model of the Entrepreneurial Event—a growing body of research supports integrating both approaches. The combined framework suggests that

entrepreneurial intention is primarily shaped by two key attitudes: **perceived desirability** and **perceived feasibility**, as further developed by Emin (2003).

The impact of informal social networks with strong ties and the formal ones with weak ties on the entrepreneurial intention

Previous research suggests that social network ties influence entrepreneurial intention (Farooq et al., 2018), (Mallios, P., Zampetakis, L., & Moustakis, V. (2023)). The study on the effect of social networks on the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian female entrepreneurs is a key issue. According to Anderson et al (2005), the social network is made up of two types of network; namely, the informal and formal networks.

In fact, some researchers have shown the importance of informal social networks (family and friends) and others have emphasized the importance of formal social networks (entrepreneurial circle) (Quan, 2012).

The impact of informal social networks with strong ties on the entrepreneurial intention

To talk about the entrepreneur's informal social networks is to speak about family and friends. Referring to the literature dealing with the networks of social relations, we can explain the informal social network by several variables, such as the existence of a close model of entrepreneur, favorable subjective norms, family support (parents, spouse) and friends.

The effect of the existence of a close model of entrepreneur

The entrepreneurial literature has emphasized the influence of close relations on the entrepreneurial intention. To take into account only the case of a positive influence, several researches have retained the existence of a model of entrepreneur within the family or in the close relations (Kibler, E., Kautonen, T., & Fink, M. 2023).

It is Shapero (1975), who by starting from the trait approach to work on entrepreneurship, emphasizes that «*starting a business becomes*

an imaginable act when the entrepreneur can refer to a model that he tried». In this respective, we know that the role of the model explains in a large number of cases the decision to start a business (Filion, 1997). Assume that the larger the number of entrepreneurs in a society is, the more numerous and valued the current models of entrepreneurs will be, and the more youngsters will try to imitate these models; that is to say, they choose entrepreneurship as a career (Filion, 1997). Audet (2004) also stresses that the perception of desirability is influenced by the presence of models of entrepreneurs in the closest relations.

In France, Bonneau and Francoz (1994) note that most business-creators have in their entourage a self-employed person: it is often a member of their family (41% of cases), a friend (21% of cases) or both at once (10% of cases). It has been stated that the studies of women's entrepreneurship established around the world converge towards the idea that most entrepreneurs' fathers are self-employed (Hisrich and Brush 1987). Thus, these studies advocate the existence of a relationship between the job of the parents, in particular that of the father, and the entrepreneurial desire to be a potential creator (Collins and Moore, 1970).

In the same vein, Abbasianchavari and Moritz (2019) as well as Paturel and Arasti (2006) suggest that the presence of entrepreneurial role models within the family or social circle is a significant factor influencing entrepreneurial intention. Earlier research by Cooper and Dunkelberg (1982), Hisrich and Brush (1987), Collins and Moore (1970), and Shapero (1971) has shown that a high percentage of female entrepreneurs have fathers who were self-employed. Consequently, this familial relationship can help explain the desire to become an entrepreneur. Regarding parents' occupations, having a self-employed or entrepreneurial father appears to accustom the child to the ideas of independence and flexibility associated with the entrepreneurial role, to the extent that the child regards their father as a role model to emulate.

The existence of models in the family and among friends has been recognized as an influential factor in the entrepreneurial intention (Brockhaus and Nord, 1979). In the same context, Gasse and D'Amours (2000) state that most often entrepreneurs come from families in which the parents or other relatives are in business or self-employed; thus, many researches indicate that it is the case of 50% of them. One can presume that youngsters grown up in this kind of family or entourage consider their parents or relatives as models to imitate. The same finding has recently been made by Diochon and his colleagues (Diochon et al., 2001) in a Canadian study of the entrepreneurs actively involved in business creation (nascent entrepreneurs), about 46% of their parents are entrepreneurs or business owners.

According to the survey of Smith, Cain and Waren (1982) made on 58 entrepreneurs, the female entrepreneur is four times more likely to be influenced by the family than the population in general. Indeed, among the sample chosen by Smith et al, (1982), 37% of female entrepreneurs' fathers are business-leaders or self-employed. Also, 10% of these women's fathers are closely related to the business world and 16% of their mothers run their own business. Similarly, a qualitative study conducted by Zouiten (2009) on a sample of Tunisian female entrepreneurs shows that the existence of a model of entrepreneur within the family increases the entrepreneurial intention.

It can, therefore, be assumed that women who have entrepreneurs in their informal social networks have access to valuable resources. These resources are not easy to obtain by non-entrepreneurs. Based on these considerations, the following hypothesis can be made

Hypothesis 1.1

The existence of entrepreneur (s) in the close entourage increases the entrepreneurial intention of women.

The subjective norms.

The subjective norms result from the perceptions of the social pressure about what the parents, family and friends think about what one would

like to do» (Ajzen, 1991, p. 188). They can be the effect of sensitivities that arise in a wider circle than that of the immediate environment. A government, for instance, that encourages the creation of a high-tech enterprise may increase the sensitivities of the individuals to move towards technology companies. The subjective norms also refer to the concept of desirability developed by Shapero and Sokol (1982).

Perceived feasibility also depends on the subjective norms because when they are favorable, they increase the potential entrepreneur's self-confidence. In this context, Ajzen (1991) confirms that the more favorable the subjective norms are, the stronger the intention to perform the intended behavior will be. Yet, the results concerning the effect of the subjective norm on the intention of the entrepreneurial behavior remain divergent. Some researchers do not manage to isolate the significant impact of this element (Krueger, Reilly and Carsrud, 2000, Emin, 2004), (Mallios, P., Zampetakis, L., & Moustakis, V,2023), while others attribute a significant positive effect on the entrepreneurial intention of students (Kolvereid, 1996; Engle et al., 2010).

In the light of these considerations, the following hypothesis can be made:

Hypothesis 1.2.

The more the subjective norms are favorable, the stronger the entrepreneurial intention of women is.

The presence of family and friendly support.

The research of (Reynolds and White, 1997) suggests that the potential entrepreneurs who discuss business start-up ideas with their family members and friends receive an emotional support. This social support improves the entrepreneurs' motivation for the creation and success of the businesses. According to Zghal (2014), the entrepreneur benefits from support to start a business. This support comes from the family and friends and, in return, positively influences the feasibility and desirability of entrepreneurship. Likewise, Zouiten (2009) affirms that the family circle of the female entrepreneur, especially her close

entourage (her parents and her husband), can influence her entrepreneurial action. This influence is generated by the act of the network on the entrepreneur in terms of psychological and moral support and in terms of advice. However, it can be an obstacle for the entrepreneurial adventure in general and that of women in particular. In their empirical study, Zouiten (2009) shows that most of the women surveyed told us that they had received a significant support from their families. This support was more important for those whose fathers were entrepreneurs and who seemed to bring credibility and desirability to the entrepreneurial act.

According to Johannisson (1991), the potential female entrepreneur needs all the wealth in terms of knowledge, the know-how and support that can be provided by friendly relations. For Dubini and Aldrich (1991), in addition to providing emotional support, the family provides emotional comfort, while experienced friends provide advice, encouragement and revive the potential entrepreneur's enthusiasm.

Family members and friends belonging to the network are an important source of moral support for entrepreneurs (Hisrich et al., 2008). Entrepreneurs get more resources from close relationships than from distant ones (Hanlon and Saunders, 2007). Strong ties with friends and family are a support for the entrepreneurial project (Rose et al, 2008). These supportive relationships, as a result, have a positive effect on the entrepreneurial intention (Sequeira et al, 2007).

With respect to these considerations, the following assumptions can be made:

Hypothesis 1.3.

The existence of a family support has a positive impact on women's entrepreneurial intention.

Hypothesis 1.4.

The existence of a friendly support has a positive effect on women's entrepreneurial intention.

Jessie P.H and Diep T (2012) state that the

informal social network increases women's probability to become entrepreneurs. Thus, the following global hypothesis about the impact of informal social networks on the entrepreneurial intention.

H1. Informal social networks positively influence the entrepreneurial intention of women

The impact of formal social networks with weak ties on the entrepreneurial intention of women

According to Zouiten (2004), the intention to be an entrepreneur, for Tunisian women, is positively associated with their access to support organizations and their membership in associations of entrepreneurs. Similarly, Zghal (2014) shows that female entrepreneurs' formal social network plays a stimulating role in creation. She shows that the entrepreneur is not an isolated individual and her commitment to the realization of her project is affected by the interaction with her social milieu which encourages, helps and supports her psychologically or, on the contrary, discourages her and curbs her impetus.

The support structures allow entrepreneurs to access several strategic resources to successfully create their business. Among the most important resources we can cite financial assistance, logistical support, training in management techniques, legal help, technical or technological assistance for the product itself, market study and feasibility, the recommendation and the legitimacy of the support structure to give credibility to the project and, finally, the emotional and moral support Imikirene (2007). We can conclude that support structures increase the entrepreneurial intention of entrepreneurs.

With these considerations in mind, the following assumptions can be made:

Hypothesis 2: Formal social networks positively influence women's entrepreneurial intention

H2.1: Women's access to support organizations positively influences their entrepreneurial intention.

H2.2: Women's membership in at least one association of entrepreneurs has a positive impact on their entrepreneurial intention.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

The representativeness of the sample depends on the adopted sampling method; whereas, the precision of the results obtained during an opinion poll depends on the size of the sample (Chirouze, 1993, 117). Thus, our sample in the study includes 100 Tunisian female entrepreneurs.

Data collection

To collect the data, we used a structured questionnaire administered between May 2024 and February 2025. Prior to distributing the questionnaire to a larger sample, a pre-test was conducted with a small group of female entrepreneurs ($N = 10$). The purpose of this pre-test was to gather feedback and recommendations on both the content and the format of the questionnaire.

The initial version of the questionnaire was tested on ten female entrepreneurs who participated in the World Day of Female Entrepreneurs, organized by the National Chamber of Female Entrepreneurs on May 16 and 17, 2024, in Sfax, Tunisia. Based on their feedback, several modifications were made, including rephrasing some questions and clarifying the language used in certain response options.

For the main data collection phase, we opted for face-to-face distribution of the finalized questionnaire. This approach facilitated direct interaction with respondents, allowing us to conduct informal interviews with several female business leaders, which helped us gather additional qualitative insights related

to social networks.

The questionnaire covered several key topics: entrepreneurial intention, informal social networks, formal social networks, and characteristics related both to the businesses and to the Tunisian female entrepreneurs.

Mesurément of Variables

a. Entrepreneurial intention

In this study, to address female entrepreneurs to find out the extent to which the probability of starting their own business is influenced by social networks. The entrepreneurial intention of the woman measurement by a single item using the likert scale from 1 to 5: «Before going into business, your intention to start your own business is: 1 / very low , 2 / low, 3 / medium, 4 / strong and 5 / very strong ». This item is drawn from the work of Emin , (2003) and Kibler, E., Kautonen, T., & Fink, M. (2023).

b. Explanatory variables

Social networks can be classify into two types: informal social networks (with strong ties) involving families and close friends, and formal social networks (with weak ties) constituting support organizations dedicated to business- creation and associations of entrepreneurs. Lechner et al. (2006) suggests that there is no concrete measurement of social networks. However, referring to the approaches of Premaratne (2002), Lechner et al. (2006) and Watson (2011), social networks were measured through a series of questions based on the nature of the social networks in which the respondents participated before creating their businesses. Some dichotomous questions were used to measure informal and formal networks.

Informal social networks (with strong ties)

The measurement criteria of informal social networks according to Nkakleu, R., Tidjani, B., Mefouté, A., Biboum, AD (2013), Watson, (2007) are the existence of a close entrepreneur model, favorable subjective norms and the existence of close family and friendly support.

- ❖ The existence of a close model of entrepreneur

The measurement of a close model of entrepreneur is done by the following item (Emin, 2003, Tounès, 2003): The existence of models of entrepreneurs within the family and friends? (0 / no: 1 / yes).

- ❖ The favorable subjective norms

To measure the subjective norms, we ask female entrepreneurs to answer the following question: "Specify the opinion of the following people regarding your decision to start a business: parent, friend (s), spouse" :(Please mark each possibility from 1 to 5 (1 / Very unfavorable to 5 / very favorable)) (Sarstedt et al,2022).

- ❖ The existence of close supports (family and friendly)

The existence of close supports before the creation of companies using two items according to Ozgen and Baron (2007), before starting your business, did you get support from your families? Yes or No. Before starting your business, did you get support from your close friends? Yes or No.

Formal social networks (with weak ties)

The measurement criteria of formal social networks according to Nkakleu R., Tidjani B., Mefouté A., Biboum A(2013)., Watson (2011, 2012)., Ozgen and Baron (2007) are as follows:

Resort or not to support organizations dedicated to creating companies before launching the business. (1 if the female entrepreneur resorts to support organizations before starting the company, 0 if not). Membership in at least one association of entrepreneurs dedicated to business creation before starting the company (1 if the female entrepreneur belongs to at least one association of entrepreneurs before the start of the business, 0 if no).

FINDINGS

Descriptive analysis

As shown in Table 1, the average age of female entrepreneurs in Tunisia falls between 31 and 35 years. A majority hold a high level of education, with 75.5% possessing a university degree (bachelor's degree, master's degree, or higher). Furthermore, 73.2% have participated in entrepreneurship training programs. Most respondents also have acquired professional experience prior to starting their own business, primarily within the same business sector they currently operate in (73.2%). Regarding marital status, 71.8% of the women are married, and 80.3% have up to two children.

Table 1: The socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents

		Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Age of the entrepreneur	Less than 25 years	36,6	36,6
	Between 25 and 30 years	19,7	56,3
	Between 31 and 35 years	38,0	94,4
	between 36 and 40 years	2,8	97,2
	Between 41 and 50 years	2,8	100,0
	Total	100,0	
Education level	Bac	11,3	11,3
	Bac + 1	2,8	14,1
	Bac +2	8,5	22,5
	Bac +3	11,3	33,8
	Bac + 4	29,6	63,4
	Bac + 5 or more	36,6	100,0
	Total	100,0	
Professional Experience	Yes	73,2	73,2
	No	26,8	100,0
Marital status	Unmarried	12,7	12,7
	Divorced	12,7	25,4
	Widow	2,8	28,2
	Married	71,8	100,0
	Total	100,0	
Number of children	Without children	26,8	26,8
	with 1 child	19,7	46,5
	With 2 children	33,8	80,3

Avec 3 enfants	15,5	95,8
More than 3 children	4,2	100,0
Total	100,0	

Prepared by the author (2025)

Multi-varied analyses

To test the significance of the variables of informal social networks with strong ties in the women's entrepreneurial intention, (Y1), the following model is proposed:

$$Y_{1i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + U_{1i} / i = 1, \dots,$$

where

Y_1 = Women's entrepreneurial intention
 X_1 = The existence of a close model of entrepreneur
 X_2 = The subjective norms
 X_3 = Family support
 X_4 = Close friends' support

The estimation of Model 1 was performed using ordered polytomous logistic regression. The empirical results are presented in Table 2 below.

Table2: Multi-varied analysis of model 1

The dépendent variables	Model 1 Coefficient (Prob)
X_1	2.163583 (0.0098) *
X_2	1.272232 (0.0003) *
X_3	0.834458 (0.0189) *
X_4	1.04219 (0.0493) *
R^2	0.329903

*Sig 5% **Sig 10%

Prepared by the author (2025)

The use of an ordered polytomous logistic regression model yields expected results, demonstrating that the existence of a close entrepreneurial role model (X_1), subjective norms (X_2), family support (X_3), and support from friends (X_4) all have a positive and

significant effect on the entrepreneurial intention of the Tunisian women in our sample.

The empirical findings indicate that having a close entrepreneurial role model significantly increases the entrepreneurial intention among these women. The professional activities of individuals within the immediate social environment of Tunisian women strongly influence their intention to engage in entrepreneurship. Thus, there is a close relationship between the presence of a nearby entrepreneurial role model and the perceived desirability of entrepreneurship among Tunisian women. This result aligns with previous research by Paturel and Arasti (2006) and Gasse and D'Amours (2000). It suggests that the delayed entry of Tunisian women into entrepreneurship can be attributed, in part, to the scarcity of such role models or examples to emulate, thereby confirming Hypothesis H1.

Furthermore, the results reveal that favorable subjective norms significantly impact women's entrepreneurial intention. This outcome is consistent with the context of our sample, which consists of women living in an Arab-Muslim society where social norms exert strong influence on individual behavior, particularly for women. The supportive opinions of close relatives—family members and friends—positively enhance the entrepreneurial intention of the women in our study. This finding corroborates prior analyses by Birley, Moss, and Saunders (1986) and Ajzen (1991). Tunisian female entrepreneurs clearly place considerable importance on the views of their parents, spouses, and friends regarding their business initiatives. Consequently, subjective norms play a crucial role in shaping the entrepreneurial intentions of Tunisian women, thus confirming Hypothesis H1b.

Also, the existence of family and friendly support before the creation of the company increases the intention of the Tunisian women, who are involved in our sample, to start a business. This agrees with that of the authors Zghal (2014); Sequeira et al (2007). So, the sub-assumptions H1c and H1d are confirmed.

The study find that informal social networks with strong ties play a key role in women's entrepreneurial intention.

In order to test the effect of the formal social network variables on women's intentions, we suggest testing the following model 2 :

$$Y_{1i} = \beta_0 + \beta_5 X_{5i} + \beta_6 X_{6i} + U_{1i} \quad i = 1, \dots,$$

where

Y_1 = Women's entrepreneurial intention
 X_5 = Access to support organizations dedicated to business creation
 X_6 = Affiliation to at least one association of entrepreneurs

The estimation of model 2 above by the ordered polytomous logistic regression method gives us the empirical results presented in Table 3 below.:

Table 3: Mult-varied analysis of model 2

The dependent variables	Model 2 Coefficient (Prob)
X_5	1.776684 (0.0000) *
X_6	0.927938 (0.0446) *
R^2	0.24

Prepared by the author (2025)

The empirical results show that the formal variables expressed by the official support organizations dedicated to the creation of enterprises like the API, the business center, the startup incubator, the UTICA (X_6) and the membership in associations of entrepreneurs (X_7) have a significant effect on the entrepreneurial intention. This result contradicts that of Imikirene (2007) and Zouiten (2009). This confirms the two sub-hypotheses H2.a and H2.b and hypothesis 2.

Indeed, the introduction of the explanatory variables of informal and formal social networks allows us to specify the following model 3:

$$Y_{1i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \beta_5 X_{5i} + \beta_6 X_{6i} + U_{1i} \quad / i = 1$$

The estimation of model 3 by the ordered polytomous logistic regression gives us the empirical results presented in the following table 4:

Table 4 : Multi-varied analysis of model 3

The dépendent variables	Model 1 Coefficient (Prob)
X_1	1.609096 (0.0012) *
X_2	1.61482 (0.0000) *
X_3	1.007870 (0.0075) *
X_4	0.97216 (0.0372) *
X_5	1699113 (0.0001) *
X_6	1.620978 (0.0016) *
R^2	0.46345

Prepared by the author (2025)

The empirical results found are much better in terms of the significance of the variables as well as in terms of the model performance. They show that all the variables of informal and formal social networks have a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian women.

The marginal effects analysis

In order to improve the results and to determine the effect of an explanatory variable on the probability that a woman's intention increases, after the increase of a unit of the exogenous, we draw the marginal effects.

Generally, to measure the sensitivity of the probability with regard to the explanatory variables, we calculate the marginal effect. When the explanatory variables are continuous, the marginal effect is equal to the derivative of the estimated probability with respect to the components of x_i .

In our study, to derive the effect of an explanatory variable from the probability that the entrepreneurial intention of a woman i increases, after the increase of a unit of the exogenous, we calculate the marginal effect.

The calculation of the marginal effect can be implemented by the Bartus margin command (2005) or manually calculated in stata on the basis of the Norton formula (2004).

Using the Stata software allows us to estimate the following marginal effects:

Table 5: The marginal effects of the business intention model

Explanatory Variables	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6
The marginal Effect	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.14

Prepared by the author (2025)

The marginal effects of the explanatory variables are positive and consistent with the facts. Indeed, the increase in one unit of the variable X_1 , expressing the existence of a close entrepreneur model, boosts the probability of entrepreneurial intention among the women in our sample by 0.24.

Equally important, an increase of one unit of the variable X_2 , expressing the subjective norms, increases the probability of intention of Tunisian women to start a business by 0.23. This means that favorable subjective norms influence directly and significantly the intention to launch a business. Also, an increase of one unit of the variables X_3 and X_4 , respectively indicating the receipt of family and friendly support, increases the women's probability of intention to start a business by 0.20 and 0.19.

Similarly, an increase of one unit of the variables X_5 and X_6 , expressing women's access to support organizations and their membership in at least one association of entrepreneurs, respectively increases their probability of entrepreneurial intention by 0.16 and 0.14.

These results show that the variables related to informal social networks have a stronger influence on the entrepreneurial intention of

Tunisian women than the variables related to formal social networks.

CONCLUSION

The importance of social networks in forming and developing entrepreneurial intention has been the focal point of many studies dealing with entrepreneurship. Despite the growing importance of this concept, a few researches have tried to find how social networks may influence women's entrepreneurial intention.

This paper has attempted to contribute to the existing literature interested in women's entrepreneurship, the role and the advantages of the nature of social networks in forming and developing the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian women. Actually, it analyzed the impact of informal social networks with strong ties and formal social networks with weak ties on the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian women. The result highlights, on the one hand, that both types of social networks have a positive and significant effect on women's entrepreneurial intention. On the other hand, it shows that the variables of informal social networks such as the existence of a close entrepreneur model, the favorable subjective norms and the support from family and friends increase more strongly the intention of women to start their business than the variable of formal social networks such as women's access to support organizations, before the creation of their companies, and their affiliation to at least one association of entrepreneurs.

Thus, it can be concluded that the entrepreneurial intention of Tunisian women is heavily dependent on informal social networks with strong ties. Informal social networks play a crucial role in the formation and development of Tunisian women's entrepreneurial intention.

This paper has just focused on the first phase of the business creation process. Yet, the future studies should examine the impact of informal social networks with strong ties and formal social networks with weak ties on the business growth and development as the third phase of the entrepreneurial process.

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