

TEAM ENTREPRENEURIAL PASSION: ITS EMERGENCE AND INFLUENCE IN NEW VENTURE TEAMS

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We introduce the concept of team entrepreneurial passion, a team-level construct representing the level of shared intense positive feelings for a collective and central team identity for new venture teams. Additionally, we develop a dynamic theoretical model of (1) the processes by which team entrepreneurial passion can emerge from different combinations of new venture team members' individual entrepreneurial passions, (2) the influence of team entrepreneurial passion on team and individual member outcomes, and (3) the relative importance of team entrepreneurial passion emergence and influence processes at different venture stages. Our model has theoretical and practical implications for scholarship concerning affective diversity, shared affect, collective identity, new venture teams, and entrepreneurial passion.

Affect, identity, and passion exert a powerful influence on individuals, on teams, and, ultimately, on organizational outcomes (Albert, Ashforth, & Dutton, 2000; Ashkanasy & Daus, 2002; Brief & Weiss, 2002). In particular, passion—which involves intense positive emotions and a meaningful identity connection (Perrewé, Hochwarter, Ferris, McAllister, & Harris, 2014; Vallerand et al., 2003)—has garnered considerable scholarly attention as a concept linking affect and identity in organizational life (Boyatzis, McKee, & Goleman, 2002; Chang & Blanchard, 2000; Vallerand & Houlfort, 2003), and it is central to the entrepreneurial experience. Entrepreneurship, characterized by interdependent events that are richly affective in nature (Baron, 2008; Morris, Kuratko, Schindehutte, & Spivack, 2012), elicits feelings and emotions that are processed through “the dynamic interplay of cognitive, affective, and physiological elements” (Morris et al., 2012: 12). As an emotion, passion involves feelings that are positive and relatively strong (Baum & Locke, 2004; Gielnik, Spitzmuller, Schmitt,

Klemann, & Frese, 2015; Houlfort, Philippe, Vallerand, & Ménard, 2014). Further, entrepreneurial passion is rooted in distinct role identities that can evoke feelings of varying intensity (Cardon, Wincent, Singh, & Drnovsek, 2009). Fauchart and Gruber recently showed that individual founders' identities drive “stark differences along several core strategic dimensions of new firm creation” (2011: 950).

The scholarly work on passion at an individual level has greatly improved our understanding of entrepreneurs and their ventures; however, extant research is relatively silent on entrepreneurial passion in teams (for notable exceptions see de Mol & de Jong, 2015, and Drnovsek, Cardon, & Murnieks, 2009). This is surprising, since teams found and lead the majority of new ventures (Kamm, Shuman, Seeger, & Nurick, 1990; Klotz, Hmieleski, Bradley, & Busenitz, 2014) and entrepreneurship is more of a socially distributed process than it is the enterprise of a solo, heroic leader (Harper, 2008). We focus on new venture teams (NVTs) and think of a NVT as “the group of individuals that is chiefly responsible for the strategic decision making and ongoing operations of a new venture” (Klotz et al., 2014: 288). Members of the NVT are actively involved in both the development and implementation of the evolving strategies of the firm (Klotz et al., 2014) and are distinct from other groups, such as outside funders of the venture or external advisory

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boards, who may be involved in fund-raising or strategy development but not implementation. NVTs do not include every employee of the venture, yet the composition of a NVT is not static and can change across the life of a venture (Boeker & Karichalil, 2002), making NVTs dynamic groups (Choi & Thompson, 2005; Ucbasaran, Wright, & Westhead, 2003).

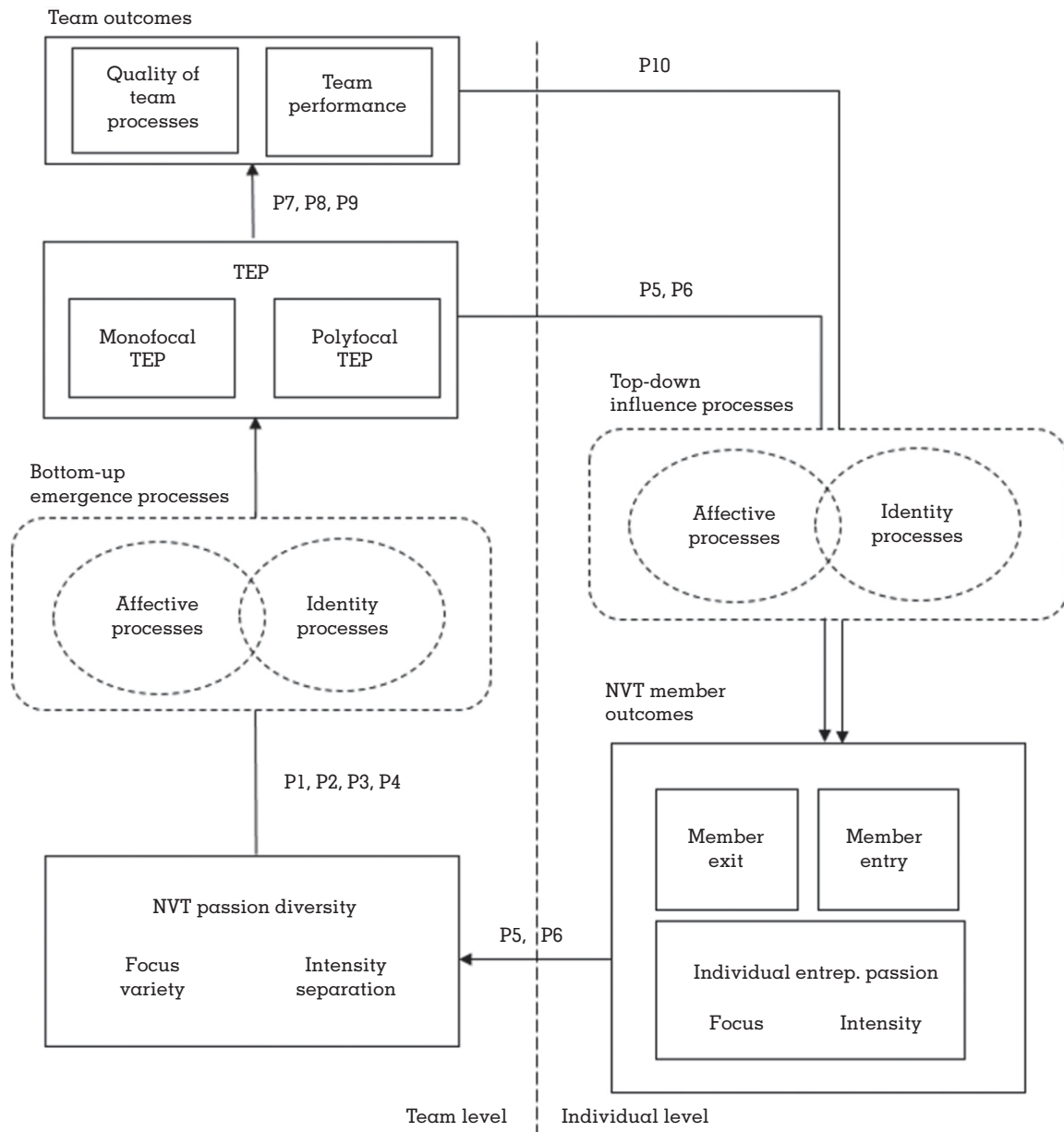
Because individual entrepreneurs can vary greatly in the intensity and foci of their passions (Breugst, Domurath, Patzelt, & Klaukien, 2012; Cardon, Gregoire, Stevens, & Patel, 2013), NVTs may also vary in the extent to which members are similar or different in their individual entrepreneurial passions, as well as in the extent to which they are able to form a shared team passion for a common identity. For example, at IO, a venture that provides data center services to businesses and governments, members share a passion for many different aspects of their venture: "the founders have such passion for what they're doing, such passion for what they're developing and such an encompassing sense of ownership" (ASU, 2014). In contrast, Yahoo! cofounders David Filo and Jerry Yang gradually discovered that their shared passion for developing technology and their shared lack of passion for the development aspects of their business were potentially problematic for their venture's success (Filo & Yang, 2008). In addition, the growth and shrinkage of a NVT may affect individual members' passion in different ways. The Yahoo! cofounders were able to focus again on the object of their true passion only after hiring a new member, Tim Brady, to help them create marketing materials to attract venture capital and a president and CEO, Tim Koogle, to focus on running the business. However, changes in the composition of a NVT can also drain the passion of other NVT members. For example, Bill Gross, Pimco cofounder, felt a depletion in the passion for his investment management firm when his fellow NVT member and chosen successor departed. He said, "It's been like a near-death experience, an emotional blow" (quoted in Kolhatkar, 2014).

As these examples suggest, NVT members are not all equally passionate about their venture, their ideas, and their goals. In addition, team entrepreneurial passion (TEP) does not appear to increase or decrease in a linear fashion, even though it is clearly influenced by changes in the composition of a NVT and in the passion

individual members bring to or remove from the team. More broadly, the process of starting a new firm is quite dynamic and includes cycles of successes and setbacks (Gielnik et al., 2015; Lichtenstein, Carter, Dooley, & Gartner, 2007). Because passion is multidimensional, because there are many ways that NVTs can experience entrepreneurial passion, and because team passion is likely to evolve dynamically over time, we carefully define the concept of TEP and develop a model that conceptualizes how it emerges within NVTs and the influences it has on those teams and their members through an iterative cycle.

We develop a dynamic model, illustrated in Figure 1, building on the theoretical framework of the emergence and influence of group emotions described by Barsade and Gibson (1998) to include both bottom-up processes (i.e., compositional effects through which individual group members' emotions shape shared group emotions) and top-down processes (i.e., how shared emotions at the group level impact individual member emotions). Because passion includes not only an affective but also an identity dimension, our framework also draws on identity literature that, likewise, identifies upward and downward processes in collective identity formation and influence (Ashforth, Rogers, & Corley, 2011; Gioia, Patvardhan, Hamilton, & Corley, 2013). Our dynamic model includes the mechanisms through which the components of passion—intense positive feelings and identity centrality of the object of those feelings (Cardon et al., 2013; Cardon et al., 2009)—emerge at the team level of analysis as shared affect and collective identity, influenced by the diversity of individual passions within the team. We also develop theory concerning how TEP, in turn, influences individual passions within the team, as well as team member entries and exits from the team and team outcomes. We draw from theories of affective transfer processes, such as similarity attraction and emotional contagion (Barsade & Gibson, 1998; Kelly & Barsade, 2001), and from theory on identity creation processes, such as needs complementarity theory (Schutz, 1958) and identity elasticity (Kreiner, Hollensbe, & Sheep, 2006). For team outcomes, we focus on quality of team processes, including group effectiveness and cohesion and quality of team output and performance.

FIGURE 1
Conceptual Model of the TEP Emergence and Influence Cycle



Note: Constructs are represented in solid-line boxes; theoretical mechanisms are represented in dashed-line ovals. *NVT passion diversity* reflects within-group variance between individual group members and their individual passions. *Passion focus variety* is a measure of how different members of the team are concerning the specific roles or objects for which they feel passion. *Passion intensity separation* is the dispersion in the level of activation of emotion experienced by team members. *TEP* is defined as the shared intensive positive feelings for a collective team identity that is high in identity centrality for the NVT. A *monofocal TEP* occurs when the NVT has one primary role identity it is focused on and passionate about. A *polyfocal TEP* occurs when the team has shared positive intense emotions for a collective identity that incorporates and values more than one different focus.

This article contributes to several bodies of work. First, we contribute to the passion literature and entrepreneurship literature by introducing a team-level entrepreneurial passion

construct, with roots in the intraindividual entrepreneurial passion literature (Cardon et al., 2009; Perrewé et al., 2014; Vallerand et al., 2003). This responds to a call by Chen, Liu, and He, who

reviewed passion research at the individual level of analysis and argued that

another meaningful extension is to investigate entrepreneurial passion at some higher organizational levels, such as developing theoretical models of passion climate in teams, departments, and organizations. Including multilevel variables in the model will significantly enrich the current theory of entrepreneurial passion (2015: 173).

We also answer a call for research examining how individual emotions affect collective, organizational-level outcomes, including firm-level processes and performance (Huy, 2012). We provide a theoretically grounded conceptualization of what we mean by TEP and develop a model that explores how team passion emerges and how it, in turn, influences individual team members and team outcomes, thereby reinforcing or disrupting the TEP cycle. We expect that our theoretical model will help scholars to more systematically examine how NVT members' shared and individual passions evolve over time, going beyond current explanations of the challenges of sustaining high levels of energy and passion during the emotional roller coaster of early stages of a new venture (e.g., Arenius & Laitinen, 2008). Given that many firms are founded by teams rather than solo entrepreneurs (Harper, 2008; Kamm et al., 1990; Klotz et al., 2014), understanding the dynamics of NVT affect and identity is critical for understanding effective NVT functioning. In proposing a theory of TEP, we also answer a broader call (e.g., Harper, 2008) for theory that moves beyond a conception of entrepreneurship as embodied in a lone hero-founder and, instead, conceives of entrepreneurship as a "socially distributed process that involves joint action possibilities and team entrepreneurship" (Harper, 2008: 614).

As a second contribution, we add to NVT research linking NVT characteristics to NVT outcomes; in this research scholars have studied NVT diversity using demographic and human capital inputs such as age, functional skills, experience, or gender (Amason, Shrader, & Thompson, 2006; Foo, Sin, & Yiong, 2006), rather than affective inputs such as entrepreneurial passion. Emotions, particularly positive emotions, are especially influential in an entrepreneurial context (Baron, 2008). Thus, we contribute to the research on NVTs by examining a different and important type of input (identity-focused affect) to the dynamic functioning of the NVT. More specifically, we complement the demographic and functional

background diversity approaches to NVT diversity by providing an affect-based approach for thinking about NVT diversity.

Third, we contribute to the literature on shared emotion and the literature on organizational identity (Barsade & Gibson, 1998; Besharov, 2014; Brewer & Pickett, 2014; Gioia, Price, Hamilton, & Thomas, 2010) by theorizing about the dynamic processes through which shared emotion and collective identity interact with one another to influence team passion dynamics. We believe we are among the first to think about how the separate affective and identity processes may jointly operate within NVTs to influence a group-level construct—here, TEP.

WHAT IS TEP?

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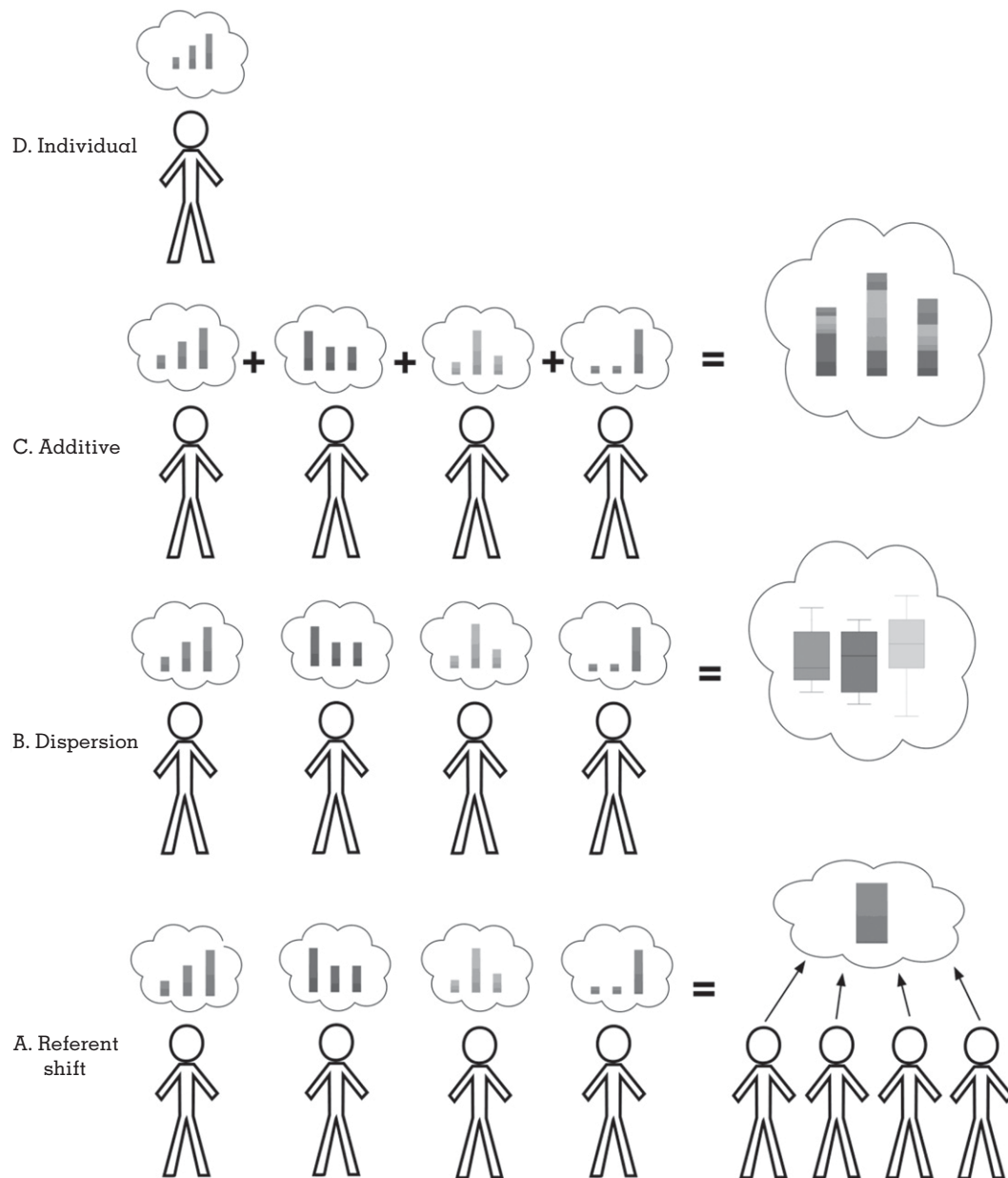
We define TEP as *the level of shared intense positive feelings for a collective team identity that is high in identity centrality for the NVT*. In order to understand TEP, its emergence, and its influence processes, we have to first understand the construct of entrepreneurial passion at the individual level of analysis. We explain the distinctions between entrepreneurial passion (an individual-level construct), TEP (a referent shift construct), and team passion diversity (a dispersion construct) by drawing on Chan's (1998) work. See Figure 2 for an illustration of these construct models. We conceive of TEP as a "shared" construct and, drawing on Kozlowski and Klein (2000), explain below how it is different from team passion diversity, a "configural" construct. This distinction is essential to our model, because we postulate that TEP, which is a shared construct, emerges based on the team's passion composition, which is based on the individual-level passions of team members.

Individual-Level Entrepreneurial Passion

Because TEP emerges from individuals within a team, we first highlight three features of individual-level entrepreneurial passion that underpin the team-level construct of TEP and support our theoretical model of TEP's emergence and influence.

First, passion involves both relatively strong positive feelings and identity importance of the object of those feelings. Passion has been defined as love, attachment, and longing for one's work (Baum & Locke, 2004); meaningfully positive emotions (Gielnik et al., 2015); positive feelings

FIGURE 2
Composition Models Related to TEP



Note: We do not discuss an additive model (panel C) since this is not directly relevant to our theorizing. We include it here for consistency with Chan (1998).

directed at activities specifically relevant to entrepreneurs (Breugst et al., 2012); and a strong inclination toward an activity that one loves, in which one invests a significant amount of time and energy, that one finds important, and that defines one (Houlfort et al., 2014). Importantly, "the feelings associated with work passion are directed toward specific activities," and "work

passion is characteristically self-enhancing, thus becoming a stable feature of one's identity" (Perrewé et al., 2014: 146). Entrepreneurial passion is therefore a multiplicative combination of (1) the identity centrality of the activity or object to the individual and (2) the level of intensity of the feelings the individual experiences for that object (Cardon et al., 2013; Cardon et al., 2009).

Second, feelings of passion within a given work domain can be focused on one or more objects, roles, or sets of activities (Cardon et al., 2009). People can experience passion at a global level for their work (Baum & Locke, 2004), hobbies, personal interests, or profession (Vallerand, 2008), such as entrepreneurship (Gielnik et al., 2015; Murnieks, Mosakowski, & Cardon, 2012). In addition, in any given profession, different focal objects can also evoke passion. In particular, passion for different roles within the overall scope of entrepreneurship can vary (Breugst et al., 2012; Cardon & Kirk, 2015; Cardon et al., 2009), since each role involves distinct activities and expectations based on the varying challenges associated with different parts of the entrepreneurial process (Gundry & Welsch, 2001; Katila & Ahuja, 2002). As such, in conceptualizing TEP, we draw on this more detailed focus of passion, rather than on passion for the broader role of "entrepreneur."

The specific set of domains for which one can be passionate in entrepreneurship has not yet been definitively determined (Breugst et al., 2012; Cardon et al., 2013), and in this article we use Cardon et al.'s (2009) conceptualization for illustrative purposes, since it has been used most widely to date. This perspective focuses on passion for three specific entrepreneurial roles, each of which is separate and independent from the other (Cardon et al., 2013). The inventor role is focused on activities associated with identifying new opportunities or creating new products or services. The founder role is focused on activities associated with birthing the new firm, such as setting up the legal entity, nurturing the nascent firm into existence, or being the owner of the firm. The developer role is focused on activities involving growth of the venture, such as finding new customers or employees, expanding the market for products or services, and pushing the organization and its members to be better (Cardon et al., 2013; Cardon et al., 2009).

Third, passion is conceptualized as an intense and positive emotion, typically with productive outcomes, even though in some cases it can have negative effects. The productive potential of passion includes increasing investment of time (Murnieks et al., 2012), persistence (Cardon & Kirk, 2015), and evaluations and investment by important others (Breugst et al., 2012; Ho & Pollack, 2014; Mitteness, Sudek, & Cardon, 2012). However, passion can also be destructive, especially if it is obsessive in nature (Adomdza & Baron, 2013; Ho &

Pollack, 2014). Too much passion at the individual level can cause entrepreneurs to ignore feedback from potential investors (Ho & Pollack, 2014; Mitteness et al., 2012), and to persist with ventures that objectively should be exited (Shepherd, Wiklund, & Haynie, 2009), which can create "permanently failing" organizations (Meyer & Zucker, 1989). Despite the negative potential at extreme levels, passion is predominantly viewed as a positive force (Cardon et al., 2009; Perrewé et al., 2014; Vallerand, 2008), so we therefore focus on its positive nature and influence in our model. Passion can be highly motivating because people are more strongly motivated to enact and validate identities higher in salience (Stryker & Serpe, 1994), and more salient and central identities are more likely to be associated with particularly intense emotions (Stryker, 2004).

TEP: A Shared Construct

We conceive of TEP as a shared construct and, therefore, define it using a referent-shift consensus model (Chan, 1998; see panel A of Figure 2). In such a model the key theoretical construct is the within-group consensus over what the team or organization feels or believes. TEP is revealed by asking individual team members what *the team*, overall, is passionate about and to what extent (Chan, 1998). Here the team, rather than the individual, is the reference point for feelings and identity centrality ("How passionate *is the team* for inventing, founding, and developing?"). Such TEP encapsulates the collective identity and shared emotions of the team, independently of individual team members' identities or emotions.

Referent-shift consensus constructs, which are team-based variables, are conceptually distinct from the individual-level construct in the same domain (Chan, 1998). Individual team members can feel little passion for a particular role, such as inventing, but may recognize that the team as a whole can still have strong feelings of passion for that role. For example, the NVT may agree that the team as a whole places little importance on the role of developing the organization, but an individual team member may still view the developer role as central to his or her own personal identity. We are not aware of any academic work that has examined what NVTs, as teams, may be passionate about or how such objects of passion may differ from those of individual entrepreneurs. However, we suggest that entrepreneurial teams

can experience passion and that the objects of their passions are important.

Furthermore, we propose that the shared identity of TEP can be of two different types: monofocal or polyfocal. In a NVT with a monofocal shared team identity, the team has one primary role identity that it focuses on and is passionate about. As an example, members of an R&D team may refer to their venture as a research incubator ("Our NVT is about inventing"). In teams with a monofocal identity, where members also share positive intense emotions for that identity, the team would be collectively passionate about inventing, and this would be a monofocal TEP. However, shared identity could also be polyfocal when the team members' collective identity incorporates multiple and distinct role identities or objects. For example, the Annie's team passion for "food, people, and the planet we all share" (Annie's.com, 2015) reflects the multiple foci of the team's passion. If team members agree that the team has a collective identity and shared intense feelings for multiple different objects, the team has a polyfocal TEP.

Team Passion Diversity: A Configural Construct

Distinct from TEP, we define team passion diversity using a dispersion model (panel B of Figure 2), where the theoretical focus is on the within-group variance or dispersion between individual group members rather than the group's consensus or aggregate level of the variable (Chan, 1998; "How *different* are we from each other in terms of how passionate each of us is for inventing, founding, and developing?"). This approach is consistent with the only prior work on team-level entrepreneurial passion that we found, where Drnovsek et al. define "collective passion" as the "combined entrepreneurial passion experienced by members of a team of entrepreneurs, including potential differences in the level and focus of each member's individual passion"¹ (2009: 193).

¹ To be clear, TEP is conceptually distinct from other emotion-related constructs that intertwine group and individual-level affect. For example, group-focused emotion (Huy, 2011) refers to the emotion an individual feels on behalf of a group with which the individual identifies, when that group experiences an affective event that does not personally impact him or her (e.g., the joy a CEO experiences when R&D comes up with a radical innovation, because that CEO was previously a member of the R&D team.) In contrast, the construct we advance is a team-level (not individual-level) construct.

Because entrepreneurial passion has two dimensions, team passion diversity within a team can vary based on these two dimensions. We define *passion focus variety* as a measure of how different members of the team are concerning the specific roles or objects for which they feel passion. This definition is consistent with diversity in variety as described by Harrison and Klein (2007). Some teams may have members with a wide variety of objects of their passion, each member being passionate about a different role within the entrepreneurial context (e.g., some might be passionate for inventing, whereas others are passionate for founding), and such teams would be considered high in passion focus variety. In contrast, some teams may have members who are all passionate about the same entrepreneurial role (such as inventing), and these teams would thus be low in passion focus variety.

Teams may also vary in their passion diversity in terms of the extent to which each member feels intense passion. Drawing on Harrison and Klein (2007), we define *passion intensity separation* as the dispersion in the level of activation of emotion experienced by team members. Separation refers to differences among team members "in their position along a single continuum attribute" (Harrison & Klein, 2007: 1203), such as the extent of their felt passion. As such, passion intensity separation is at its minimum when team members are homogeneous in the levels of their individual entrepreneurial passions (all, individually, experience intense positive emotions) and at its maximum when some team members are highly passionate and others are much less passionate (Harrison & Klein, 2007).

Before we develop our model of TEP formation, we note that there are some situations where TEP is unlikely to form. We suggest that it is unlikely to form unless there is at least one member of the team with at least a moderate amount of passion because, as research on affective tone suggests (e.g., Bartel & Saavedra, 2000; Sy, Côté, & Saavedra, 2005), members' affective states are critical stimuli in the development of a collective affective tone. Our model does not apply to the rare NVT that forms with members who are all dispassionate about the venture or any entrepreneurial activities. Another important boundary condition for our theory is that it applies to teams with moderate levels of turnover and conflict (including variation from low to moderately high). If a team has extremely high levels of turnover or conflict, team

members would likely not have the opportunity to share their individual identities and affect with each other, so many of the processes we discuss below would likely not have the opportunity to unfold.

EMERGENCE AND INFLUENCE OF TEP

We theorize that there is a dynamic cycle at play in which team passion diversity influences affective and identity processes that, together, may create TEP. TEP, in turn, influences individual members' passions and their willingness to remain part of the NVT, as well as other team processes and outcomes (see Figure 1). By including both the configuration of individual-level passions (team passion diversity) and the team-level passion (TEP, as *shared* intense positive feelings for a *collective* and central team identity), our model follows the theory development logic that also guides other multilevel models, such as the social network model of justice in teams (Roberson & Colquitt, 2005). While our model is dynamic, we start by explaining the bottom-up emergence processes leading from a team's passion diversity to TEP because the emergence of TEP is most likely to commence at early stages in the life of a venture, when the team first comes together.

From Team Passion Diversity to TEP: Bottom-up Emergence Processes

TEP emerges in a NVT when members experience shared intense positive feelings for a shared collective team identity. We theorize that the variety in and separation among individual passions in a NVT activate group affective and identity processes that can eventually lead the NVT to develop either a monofocal TEP (*members share positive intense feelings for a collective identity with one focus*) or a polyfocal TEP (*members share positive intense feelings for a collective identity with multiple foci*). As we explained above, the configuration of individual emotions and identities (team passion diversity) is distinct from the shared emotions for the collective identity of a team (TEP). While there may be factors that inhibit affective contagion and transfer within teams (such as difficulty in reading other members' emotions; Ashkanasy, 2003) or variation in members' ability to perceive various shared emotions within a collective (emotional aperture; Sanchez-Burks & Huy, 2009), it is quite likely that the NVT's passion diversity shapes members'

shared sense of the monofocal or polyfocal TEP and, indirectly, team outcomes.

Passion convergence processes and monofocal TEP. We propose that when teams consist of individuals who are more similar than dissimilar in their individual entrepreneurial passions such that there is low team passion diversity (both low passion focus variety and low passion intensity separation), interpersonal processes of similarity attraction (Barsade & Gibson, 1998), affective transfer (Kelly & Barsade, 2001), and identity imprinting, enactment, and conformity processes (Kroezen & Heugens, 2012) will combine to elicit convergence around a monofocal NVT passion.

First, similarity attraction processes will help homogenize entrepreneurial passion among already relatively similar NVT members. Affect is a dimension on which people judge their similarity to others (Barsade & Gibson, 1998). Given that perceived affective similarity activates similarity attraction processes (Barsade & Gibson, 1998; George, 1990), NVT members who share an entrepreneurial passion focus or intensity are likely to feel more comfortable with each other and engage in more interpersonal interactions.

We also expect affective transfer processes, such as emotional contagion, vicarious effects, behavioral entrainment, and interaction synchrony (Kelly & Barsade, 2001), to encourage the creation of a monofocal passion among members of a NVT that initially have low team passion diversity, because such effects have been documented to explain the development of group affect (Elfenbein, 2014) or team emotional tone (George, 1996). With such processes team members' interactions foster feelings of similarity, which are likely to encourage the development of a monofocal TEP. Emotional contagion facilitates passion convergence when members find themselves automatically mimicking facial expressions, vocalizations, postures, and movements associated with another member's passion (Hatfield, Cacioppo, & Rapson, 1994). Vicarious learning facilitates passion convergence when members of a NVT feel emotionally aroused as they observe other members' passion reactions, so much so that they internalize those passion reactions (Breugst et al., 2012; Cardon, 2008). Finally, members may converge around a common level of intensity or focus of passion when they participate in behavioral entrainment, where they subconsciously adjust and modify their behaviors to coordinate and synchronize with other team members (e.g., when

pitching their idea to a bank or to angel investors) and, in the process of synchronizing, develop a stronger sense of shared passion. Explicit affective transfer processes may also facilitate the emergence of a monofocal TEP, for example, when an individual (e.g., a team leader or influential member) consciously influences the affective state of the team (Kelly & Barsade, 2001). Affective contagion on teams is a multistep, multidirectional process. Team leaders may initiate mood contagion which members then propagate (Sy & Choi, 2013), or, the other way around, leaders may mimic subordinates' feelings (Hsee, Hatfield, Carlson, & Chemtob, 1990). Mood contagion may also occur as a collective construction (Bartel & Saavedra, 2000) even in the absence of a leader (Barsade, 2002), such as in NVTs without a clear lead entrepreneur. Because of the lack of consensus around who exactly initiates affective contagion in a team, we do not assume a specific origin of the contagion process in a NVT.

The emergence of a collective identity is equally crucial in the development of TEP in NVTs. Such emergence occurs in two distinct and central steps. The first step, identity imprinting, consists of team members' contributing a set of identities that help build an "identity reservoir" for the new venture (Kroezen & Heugens, 2012). The second step, identity enactment, refers to the process through which members enact identities from the reservoir and start giving sense to themselves (and to others outside the NVT; Kroezen & Heugens, 2012) about "who we are as an organization" (Gioia et al., 2013). We reason that NVTs with similarly passionate members develop a more shallow identity reservoir because they contribute fewer distinct foci of their entrepreneurial passions in the imprinting stage of team passion development. Convergence to a collective identity is more likely to occur when the ideological values of the founding team become sufficiently routinized (Besharov, 2014). Low passion focus variety also facilitates the development of a monofocal TEP because the low variety in identities in the team's identity reservoir will rapidly routinize identity enactment.

We also reason that team members with low to moderate diversity in individual passions may converge to a monofocal TEP because social conformity processes lead to identity stabilization among moderately similar peers (McFarland & Pals, 2005). When NVT members perceive their identity to be incongruent with the NVT's, a control system motivates those members to seek out opportunities

to maintain congruence between their identity and how they appear to others (Carter, 2013). Furthermore, if people perceive conflicts in meanings between their identity and those of their teammates, they will work to resolve those conflicts in their own minds and will assimilate some of their teammates' identities into their own identity configuration.

Together, these processes of affective convergence around the experience of shared positive and intense feelings, along with collective identity formation around a singular focus for those feelings, will lead to a monofocal team passion for teams with low focus variety and low intensity separation.

Proposition 1: NVTs with team passion diversity that is low in focus variety and low in intensity separation will form monofocal TEP.

We also suggest that monofocal TEP is likely to emerge, albeit more slowly, when focus variety is low and intensity separation is high. In NVTs with members who all focus on one particular role identity or object of their emotions, a collective identity focused on that object is likely to emerge, as discussed earlier. Affective contagion in groups appears to depend, in part, on the expressiveness of affective signal senders and the receptiveness of their targets (Tsai, Bowring, Marsella, & Tamba, 2013). This suggests that unless passionate members put high levels of energy, time, and purpose in communicating their passion to less passionate members, the development of a shared level of passion intensity will take longer in teams with high passion intensity separation. Therefore, less passionate members may experience affective convergence and contagion processes over time and change their own feelings to be more consistent with other members and with the team itself, which will enhance the development of a monofocal TEP, even if the convergence process takes more time.

Proposition 2: (a) NVTs with team passion diversity that is low in focus variety and high in intensity separation will form monofocal TEP, and (b) this process of TEP formation will occur more slowly than for NVTs with team passion diversity that is low in focus variety and low in intensity separation.

Passion divergence processes and polyfocal TEP. We propose that when NVTs are low in intensity separation (i.e., when members have

a similar level of passion intensity) but high in focus variety (i.e., when members have divergent foci of their individual entrepreneurial passion), the collective passion that emerges involves shared positive intense feelings for multiple foci of passion—that is, polyfocal TEP. This means that team members agree that the team has a shared identity with a focus on more than one role or object that is central to the team and that team members have shared positive intense feelings for the shared identity.

We propose that a polyfocal collective passion may emerge when members perceive complementarity among the different passion foci present on the team. NVT members may complement each other if one focus (e.g., inventing) is perceived as balancing another focus (e.g., founding or developing) or when one member's focus on one aspect of the venture allows other members to maintain their own focal identity. For example, in the early days of Apple, Steve Wozniak was entirely focused on inventing new technologies, while Steve Jobs was more interested in founding and developing a company (Livingston, 2007). While the foci of their individual passions were very different, they were both highly intense in their feelings, and they valued the different focus of the other team member. They were quite successful as a NVT, at least initially, with their polyfocal TEP.

Our reasoning for proposing the emergence of polyfocal collective passion when members perceive complementarity among the passion foci present on the team is grounded in needs complementarity theory (Schutz, 1958), which proposes that individuals are attracted to dissimilar others when those differences are complementary and suggests that "individuals . . . seek complementary responses from others because they provide familiar and consistent feedback about oneself" (O'Connor & Dyce, 1997: 362). Complementarity seems especially likely to emerge as a process that brings teams together when differences are most extreme and members are least flexible (Gross, 1956). Said differently, among individuals who are less flexible in their personality, it is complementarity (rather than similarity) that elicits positive outcomes, presumably because such individuals rely more on differences than on similarities with others to establish interpersonal self-confirmation in their affect (O'Connor & Dyce, 1997).

This suggests that NVTs made up of individuals that are highly passionate with different passion

foci (NVTs high in focus variety) will not converge around a singular passion focus as a team but, instead, will create a polyfocal TEP, since this provides everyone with interpersonal self-confirmation. Polyfocal TEP teams do not strive for conformity among team members in creating a singularly focused TEP; instead, they value the feelings for different objects of passion each member brings to the team. When members of a team are sufficiently distinct from each other, they tend to develop the capacity for performing in contradictory or integrative ways (Smith & Tushman, 2005). Similarly, we expect that NVTs high in passion focus variety will create a polyfocal TEP that enables their distinct passion foci to coexist.

Proposition 3: NVTs with team passion diversity that is high in focus variety and low in intensity separation will form polyfocal TEP.

While we theorize above about the processes through which TEP emerges in NVTs with varying configurations of individual passions, there is one configuration of individual passions for which TEP (monofocal or polyfocal) is unlikely to emerge: high focus variety and high intensity separation. When members of a team discover that other team members share neither their passion intensity nor their passion focus, they may avoid interacting with those dissimilar others. Similarly, while moderate levels of dissimilarity or similarity with others may lead to identity reevaluations and adjustments, extreme dissimilarity leads individuals to be more rigid in their self-identification (Leonardelli, Pickett, & Brewer, 2010). The discovery of dissimilarities with members from an ingroup may be especially detrimental when members had previously assumed similarity (Chen & Kenrick, 2002). The extreme levels of conflict that may develop in such circumstances would create conditions where emotional contagion and identity convergence would be unlikely to form, even if (and perhaps especially when) any individual member consciously attempted to shape other members' respective entrepreneurial passion. Further, given that groups that concurrently experience both positive and negative affect can be characterized as experiencing ambivalent mood states (Walter, Vogel, & Menges, 2013), NVTs with both high focus variety and high intensity separation may experience ambivalence toward different passion foci and passion intensities, which may hinder the

development of TEP. Teams characterized by high passion focus variety and high passion intensity separation may certainly form for instrumental reasons, and members may have monofocal or complementary backgrounds and skill sets, but they will be highly unlikely to develop TEP since there is no collective identity as a team and no shared emotion among team members. To be clear, members of such a venture may, individually, be passionate; what we posit is that such a configuration will not lead to the emergence of a shared team-level entrepreneurial passion.

Proposition 4: NVTs with team passion diversity that is high in focus variety and high in intensity separation will not form TEP.

TEP Outcomes and Top-Down Influence Processes

As shown in Figure 1 and as explained above, NVT passion diversity shapes the emergence of TEP. Here we examine the remaining relationships depicted in Figure 1 and theorize that (1) TEP, because it is a shared subjective sense of a team's entrepreneurial passion, has direct affect and identity influences on individual NVT members' outcomes (including their individual entrepreneurial passion), and (2) TEP indirectly shapes individual NVT members' outcomes through its influence on team outcomes. In this way TEP, over time, directly and indirectly influences team passion diversity through individual members' affect, cognitions, and behaviors.

TEP and individual outcomes. TEP will influence the configuration of passions among team members, because top-down affective and identity influence processes may lead team members to adopt or amplify affective responses that characterize the TEP and to reevaluate the centrality of their individual entrepreneurship-relevant identities as part of their individual identity hierarchies. TEP may also have more radical effects on team passion diversity when it causes members to exit the team—for example, when the incongruence between a NVT member's entrepreneurial passion and the TEP is irreconcilable. Because the literature on the influence of collective affect and the literature on collective identity are fairly well established (Brewer & Gardner, 1996), we focus only on the most relevant aspects of them to help elucidate how TEP, as a construct comprising

both shared affect and group identity components, might influence individual members and, thus, the team's passion diversity.

TEP, as a central feature of a group's shared affective context, involves "affectively based group-level forces acting on a group" (Barsade & Gibson, 2012: 121), which tend to amplify individual group members' emotional responses and shape their emotions (Barsade & Gibson, 1998). For example, Totterdell and colleagues (Totterdell, Kellett, Teuchmann, & Briner, 1998; Totterdell, 2000) showed that nurses, accountants, and cricket players' individual moods are, over time, influenced by the collective mood of their teammates at work. When TEP has formed, it is likely to be associated with a group emotional culture, or a collection of "deep underlying assumptions, values, norms, and artifacts based exclusively on emotional content" (Barsade & O'Neill, 2014: 583), which helps NVT members understand what intensities of passion for the various entrepreneurial roles are encouraged or sanctioned in their particular NVT (Barsade & O'Neill, 2014; Kelly & Barsade, 2001). With this understanding, NVT members will be more likely to enact behaviors and experience emotions consistent with the NVT's TEP.

TEP also shapes individual members through identity processes. Shared collective identities exert strong social demands on individuals such that members often find themselves performing "identity work" (Snow & Anderson, 1987) and negotiating the extent to which they allow the collective identity to influence their personal identity. For example, a study of priests revealed that they use identity integration tactics and identity differentiation tactics to cope with the strong social identity demands of priesthood and to balance their priesthood identities with their other identities (Kreiner et al., 2006). The goal of such identity work is to find a balance, or equilibrium, between the competing needs that individuals feel for assimilation with and differentiation from others (Leonardelli et al., 2010), which we look at in terms of the group's affective identity. We suggest that the strength and focus of a team's entrepreneurial passion may lead members to intraindividually reevaluate and adjust their individual passion focus in their quest for equilibrium between team identification and individual differentiation. The nature and direction of such reevaluation and readjustment obviously depend on individuals' perceived assimilation with and differentiation from the group identity and on

individual differences in the need for inclusion and differentiation (Leonardelli et al., 2010). Because of that, we put forth a general prediction about the influence of TEP in shaping members' individual entrepreneurial passion and the dynamic effect of such intraindividual changes on the NVT's composition in terms of passion foci and intensities.

Proposition 5: TEP influences NVT members' individual entrepreneurial passion foci and intensities, which then shape team passion diversity.

In addition, TEP is likely to influence the team's passion diversity through individual-level outcomes when top-down affective and identity influence processes lead team members to exit the NVT, such as when the incongruence between their individual entrepreneurial passion and the TEP is irreconcilable. Individual members may sometimes dis-identify and distance themselves from their organization or occupation (Ashforth & Kreiner, 1999; Ashforth, Kreiner, Clark, & Fugate, 2007) in order to maintain their own self-identity, and this distancing could include exiting the firm. Such top-down influences of affective context on individuals tend to be more conscious and deliberate than bottom-up emergence processes because they involve cognitive emotion-sharing mechanisms, such as social comparison and social learning (Bartel & Saavedra, 2000; Walter & Bruch, 2008). These influences may also lead to attraction-similarity-attrition processes (Schneider, 1987) that could induce members who feel affectively dissimilar to the group to exit the NVT, rendering the remaining members more similar than before.

In addition, as ventures develop and mature, new strategic skills are needed while some previously critical strategic skills can become less important, prompting deliberate entries and exits of NVT members, either of their own accord or because firm leaders or investors force such turnover. Team size, heterogeneity in team members' employment background (Chandler, Honig, & Wiklund, 2005), firm age (Ucbasaran et al., 2003), and member disagreements can also impact exit and entry of team members. Although some teams will experience more member exits (Boeker & Karichalil, 2002) and entries (Forbes, Borchert, Zellmer-Bruhn, & Sapienza, 2006) than others, regardless of the cause, NVT member exit and entry can have profound impacts on the team. When members enter or exit the team, the remaining

NVT members' configuration of individual passions may differ from the configuration prior to such turnover. Thus, member entries and exits can alter the team passion diversity of the remaining NVT members.

Proposition 6: TEP shapes NVT members' exits and entries, and team member exits and entries influence team passion diversity.

TEP and team outcomes. In addition to influencing individual outcomes such as exits and entries, TEP is likely to influence team outcomes. For new ventures the effectiveness of the NVT is especially important, since the NVT, as we have defined it, controls most if not all of the venture's activities (Steffens, Terjesen, & Davidsson, 2012). We propose that the primary team outcomes of TEP will be better-quality team processes and better team performance.

Team processes are of higher quality when teams are better able to work together and learn from one another, collaborate and exchange information, make joint decisions, and experience good relationships among members, and when there is less affective conflict. Shared emotions, such as TEP, help improve the quality of social processes that enhance members' abilities to work together (Rhee, 2006). Shared positive emotions can also help team members learn from one another and form shared knowledge structures (Klimoski & Mohammed, 1994), both of which lead to greater integration and cohesion as a team. For example, in online communities, community members who are more passionate try harder to understand novel perspectives of other community members and to share seeds of ideas that others can expand on and grow (Faraj, Jarvenpaa, & Majchrzak, 2011). Similarly, team identification leads to greater behavioral integration (Carmeli & Shteigman, 2010), which includes the extent to which the group engages in mutual and collaborative interactions rather than unproductive arguments. Behavioral integration involves more and better information exchange in terms of richness, timeliness, and accuracy; more collaborative behavior; and greater emphasis on joint rather than individual decision making (Carmeli & Halevi, 2009). Perception of a common identity in a team motivates group members to work toward collective goals, reinforces exchanges among members, and promotes cooperation rather than conflict (Chatman & Flynn, 2001; Flynn, 2005;

Yang, 2013). This is similar to how a team's shared mindset has positive outcomes, such as helping with cooperation and minimizing dysfunctional conflict (Rentsch & Woehr, 2004).

However, just as a shared mindset can also get in the way of such processes as the questioning of consensually held views (Cannon-Bowers, Salas, & Converse, 1993), the productive airing of differences of opinion (Kellermanns, Floyd, Pearson, & Spencer, 2008), or the seeking of alternate opinions (Davison & Blackman, 2005), greater levels of TEP may also potentially hinder the team's ability or willingness to engage in constructive conflict. Conflict avoidance for the sake of maintaining team harmony can be problematic (Aldag & Fuller, 1993). Conversely, passion may also cause individuals to be unwilling to compromise, leading to more win-lose resolutions of conflict (Faraj et al., 2011).

Despite the potential for such dampening effects, overall, greater shared emotion and stronger team identity have been found to have predominantly productive influences on team processes, as noted above. Thus, we argue that as TEP increases, the overall quality of team processes will improve. Consistent with this line of thinking, one entrepreneur noted that *"the only thing that keeps co-founder disputes at bay is passion for a mutual cause. Make sure you both want to solve the same problem and have the shared passion to do it"* (YEC, 2015).

Proposition 7: TEP has a positive influence on the quality of NVT processes.

We suggest that TEP will also influence team performance. Positive shared emotions provide signals about how well the team is doing (Fredrickson, 1998, 2013), and these signals serve as inputs into goal setting, motivation, and team productivity processes. Shared passion may fuel the team's drive to set more challenging goals and to actively pursue those goals, similar to the way individual passion can impact goal setting and persistence (Baum & Locke, 2004; Cardon & Kirk, 2015). Additionally, shared positive team emotions may influence outside constituents in terms of the perceived competence of the NVT (Baron, 2008; Mitteness et al., 2012), since positive affect conveys to others greater capability and persuasiveness (Baron, 2008).

Positive shared team identity further influences team performance because it can lead to greater action readiness of the team (Ellemers,

Sleebos, Stam, & de Gilder, 2013). When individuals identify with a social reference group, they view the fate of the group as their own (Yang, 2013), and they therefore expend more effort to help achieve the group's goals. Such action readiness and effort spurred by the shared identity component of TEP, combined with information on how to direct that action from the shared emotion component of TEP, will lead to more focused and motivated efforts toward achieving organizational goals and, therefore, to better team and organizational performance. Taken together, this suggests that TEP will help improve team performance.

As a corollary, when there is no or low TEP, affective conflict may be high (as discussed above), which may worsen firm performance (Ensley, Pearson, & Amason, 2002) and lower profitability, sales, and growth (Ensley & Pearce, 2001). For example, in examining 113 nonprofit professional theaters, Voss, Cable, and Voss (2006) found that when theater leaders disagreed about organizational identity, performance (ticket revenues and net income) decreased significantly. Based on the affective and identity processes explained above, we theorize the following.

Proposition 8: TEP has a positive influence on NVT performance.

We also theorize that the type of TEP (i.e., monofocal or polyfocal) will differentially influence team performance, with polyfocal TEP having a stronger positive impact on performance than monofocal TEP. We expect that polyfocal TEP provides NVTs with more resources and flexibility that can help them navigate challenges and crises requiring shifts in team passion focus and intensity. Polyfocal teams are likely to recognize the emotional importance of different areas of the business or entrepreneurial process and to develop affective social ties with and elicit positive affective responses from constituents related to a wider range of aspects of the entrepreneurial process. Such relationship development could help these teams access instrumental resources that enhance team performance (Altman & Taylor, 1973). Passion conveys enthusiasm, which impacts those evaluating a venture (Baron, 2008; Mitteness et al., 2012). By eliciting positive affective responses from multiple external constituents and exuding excitement for multiple different foci of the venture, polyfocal teams may gain access to more resources than monofocal teams.

We also expect that polyfocal TEP, more so than monofocal TEP, will encourage and engage team members with productive conflict, because the affective context of polyfocal TEP allows for the expression of various passion intensities and foci. For example, in a team with a polyfocal TEP, members are more likely to have their passion foci included and represented. Because inclusiveness fosters feelings of psychological safety (Edmondson & Lei, 2014), the inclusive nature of a team with a polyfocal TEP may allow all members to express ideas associated with their passion focus in team decision making, thus potentially enhancing that NVT's outcomes. When members feel that their identity is confirmed within a pluralistic organizational identity, their identification with the organization grows (Besharov, 2014) and they may also feel more committed to the organization and may engage in more organizational citizenship behaviors. In contrast, in a monofocal team, members with a particular passion focus that is not represented in the shared TEP may be reluctant to express their passion and ideas specific to that focus, thus limiting the scope of a NVT's passion domains and intensities. They may also withdraw from the venture, for example, by exerting less effort (e.g., Faraj et al., 2011). This reluctance to speak up on the part of group members who are of a minority opinion (Bowen & Blackmon, 2003) in teams with a monofocal TEP may inhibit the NVT's ability to make optimal decisions. Because the consideration of multiple foci of entrepreneurial activities can help improve a team's performance by increasing information processing in decision making (Mannix & Neale, 2005; Mesmer-Magnus & Dechurch, 2009), we expect that polyfocal TEP will be more positively associated with NVT performance than will monofocal TEP.

Further, the influence of polyfocal versus monofocal TEP may vary with the life cycle stage of the firm. For example, a monofocal TEP may initially serve a team very well (e.g., as it works to develop a prototype for a new product) but hinder the team from successfully founding a firm or, later, developing it, since a polyfocal TEP is more likely to aid in securing funding from a broader variety of outlets. As we recognized above, such changes in the firm's needs may lead the NVT to bring on new members, whose individual passion will then help reshape the TEP.

Finally, we acknowledge that too much TEP, especially monofocal TEP, may hinder rather than enhance performance. While entrepreneurial

passion has been noted to typically have a productive influence on outcomes, scholars have also noted that in some conditions passion can be problematic (Andriopoulos & Lewis, 2009; Cardon et al., 2009), such as when it is obsessive in nature (Ho & Pollack, 2014; Vallerand et al., 2003) or when it blinds entrepreneurs to changing market conditions or disconfirming evidence (e.g., Branzei & Zietsma, 2003). We suggest that this obsessive focus is more likely to be associated with a monofocal TEP than with a polyfocal TEP, and we argue that teams with a polyfocal TEP will therefore be more likely to adapt to changing conditions that may arise.

Proposition 9: Polyfocal TEP has a stronger positive influence on NVT performance than does monofocal TEP.

In addition to these effects, we suggest that TEP influences a team's passion diversity indirectly, through the quality of NVT processes and team performance, because of the impact of NVT processes and outcomes on individual-level outcomes. This is because group integration increases affective sharing, which is a conscious social comparison mechanism whereby individuals compare their own feelings with the feelings expressed by others in their social environment (Sullins, 1991) and infer the kinds of feelings they should be experiencing and enacting. In addition, when a group is highly integrated and experiences high-quality team processes, the amount of intermember communication increases (Levine & Moreland, 1990), along with opportunities for social comparisons and vicarious learning processes through which TEP may influence individual-level emotions, cognitions, and behaviors, including team member individual passion and stay/exit decisions.

We also anticipate that team performance will have a direct effect on individual NVT member outcomes, particularly if one considers team performance as a form of affective event—that is, a positive- or negative-emotion-inducing work event that can influence individuals' affective states. Affective states, in turn, shape affect-driven behaviors (Weiss & Cropanzano, 1996), including team member entry and exit from the NVT (Chandler et al., 2005; Klotz et al., 2014). For example, positive affective events, such as gaining a new customer or hitting growth goals, may help to reinforce individual members' passions for their entrepreneurial roles, and this, in turn,

reinforces TEP. Similarly, negative affective events, such as losing a contract or the inability to make payroll because of cash flow problems, might alter individual members' passions for their roles or may serve to reinforce them, since passion can lead to resilience in the face of adversity (Cardon & Kirk, 2015). Such changes in individual passions due to team effort, successes, and obstacles impact TEP through the processes described above. Because negative affective events tend "to elicit more physiological, affective, cognitive, and behavioral activity and prompt more cognitive analysis than neutral or positive events" (Taylor, 1991: 67), we expect that negative affective events will have a stronger influence than positive ones on individual outcomes but that both will be significant. These top-down influences are part of a dynamic process of TEP emergence and influence, whereby individual-level passions and behaviors not only are shaped by TEP and team performance but also help contribute to the composition and diversity of the NVT and TEP.

Proposition 10: The quality of NVT processes and team performance will influence individual team members' behaviors (e.g., entries and exits) and individual entrepreneurial passions, which will, in turn, shape NVT passion diversity.

Venture Stage, Bottom-Up Emergence Processes, and Top-Down Influence Processes

While our model is dynamic and includes reciprocal effects, we suggest that the importance of TEP emergence and influence processes will vary depending on the life cycle of the venture. This is because affect and identity transfer processes are likely to function differently in different stages of venture development. At earlier stages of a venture (e.g., from start-up to early growth stages), bottom-up emergence processes will be more important as TEP is created through the collective affect and identity formation processes discussed above. Early on, individual identities and emotions are more salient and resilient than their fledgling group-level counterparts, but at later life cycle stages, after TEP has been formed and reinforced (through multiple iterations of our model shown in Figure 1), group-level affect and identity are likely to be more salient and resilient

than their individual-level counterparts; thus, TEP top-down influence processes should become more important.

Our reasoning rests on evidence that group-level processes (Churchill & Lewis, 1983; Greiner, 1972; Scott & Bruce, 1987) and learning (Brockman, 2013) become institutionalized and stable as ventures mature, and although identities (both individual and group) change, "in normal circumstances, the change is small and slow" (Burke, 2006: 82). Similarly, institutionalized affective norms hold considerable influence on NVT members, their interactions, and even their identities (Ashforth & Humphrey, 1993). As ventures form, TEP emerges, and therefore bottom-up processes are most important and team identity is at its most malleable stage. Once TEP has been formed (at later stages of the life cycle), the underlying shared identity is resilient to change, so much so that new members are "conformed" to the team identity much more than they contribute to changing it. This is why we argue that top-down processes become much more dominant at later stages of venture life cycles.

Proposition 11: The relative importance of TEP emergence and influence processes in the NVT passion cycle varies with a venture's life cycle stage such that emergence processes are more influential at early venture stages and influence processes are more influential at later venture stages.

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Everyone has ideas. It's the courage, passion and tenacity of the founding team that turn ideas into businesses (Blank, 2013).

In this article we introduced a conceptualization of TEP as the level of shared intense positive feelings for a collective team identity that is high in identity centrality for a NVT and argued for the uniqueness of this referent-shift construct relative to a configural construct, which we call team passion diversity. In addition, we integrated theory and research on group affect formation and collective identity construction to propose a dynamic, multilevel model of bottom-up emergence processes through which TEP is built and top-down influence processes through which TEP influences individual and team outcomes,

including individual members' passion, team member entries and exits, the quality of NVT processes, and NVT performance.

Theoretical Implications

Our TEP model has several theoretical implications. First, we specify the nature of the TEP construct and how entrepreneurial passion changes across levels of analysis. The distinction we make between TEP and the configuration of individual entrepreneurial passions is important because the objects of team-level passion may be different from the objects of individuals' passions, and the shared level of emotion ascribed to the team may be distinct from the level of emotion any individual team member feels. Further, we propose that the nature of TEP may also be quite different in that it may be monofocal (shared emotion for a singularly focused identity) or polyfocal (shared emotion for a multifocused identity). The TEP construct and model answer a need to understand how passion, which is a critical construct for individual entrepreneurs, informs and influences NVTs, because a large majority of new ventures are founded and led by teams rather than by individuals (Gartner, Shaver, Gatewood, & Katz, 1994; Kamm et al., 1990; West, 2007). Importantly, "while the NVT literature has progressed in understanding collective cognitions, affective emergent stages in NVTs remain understudied" (Klotz et al., 2014: 244).

One of the novelties and strengths of our model is that we draw from both affect-based theories (Barsade & Gibson, 1998; Kelly & Barsade, 2001) and identity-based theories (Besharov, 2014; Brewer & Pickett, 2014; Gioia et al., 2013; Gioia et al., 2010) to develop a model of the joint influence of affect and identity in the emergence and influence of TEP. We also suggest that the relative importance of bottom-up and top-down influence processes relates to a venture's life cycle stage. To our knowledge we are the first to explain emergence and influence processes of TEP and the first to present a set of propositions concerning inputs to and outcomes from shared TEP in NVTs. In addition, our model allows for reciprocal influences of individuals on the NVT, and vice versa, since we examine both the emergence of TEP from individual members and how TEP, in turn, influences team members through a dynamic cycle of influence. At the individual level of analysis, there is evidence that feelings of passion and entrepreneurial behaviors can reciprocally influence each other

(Breugst et al., 2012; Cardon & Kirk, 2015; Gielnik et al., 2015; Ho & Pollack, 2014; Murnieks et al., 2012), and our model describes how these processes may operate at the team level of analysis.

Second, our model complements previous work on diversity in founding teams that focuses on demographic and functional dimensions, such as education (Foo et al., 2006), functional background (Amason et al., 2006), and gender (Chowdhury, 2005). Our theorizing provides a new, affect-based avenue to explore the relationship between NVT passion diversity and team outcomes to help answer the call for work on team-level and longitudinal processes in new ventures (Steffens et al., 2012). Our model also sheds light on some reasons why NVT members exit their teams and organizations, a phenomena not yet well understood (Chandler et al., 2005; Lim, Busenitz, & Chidambaram, 2013; Ucbasaran et al., 2003).

As a third and broader contribution, our model provides the team diversity literature with a helpful lens for considering how distinct dimensions of identity-based affective diversity may combine to shape group dynamics and outcomes. The mechanisms we model are distinct from previously studied mechanisms linking trait-based affective diversity and team processes (e.g., Barsade, Ward, Turner, & Sonnenfeld, 2000; Harrison, Price, Gavin, & Florey, 2002). Additionally, because our model focuses on entrepreneurial passion at the new venture level, it is more fine-grained than existing research on how organizational units may be composed of a variety of shared emotions (Huy, 2012). Furthermore, our approach is novel in that we propose an identity-based approach to an affective construct—passion—and show how a team's diversity along two identity-based affective dimensions (focus and intensity) may combine to influence the emergence of team-level affect. Because of the growing evidence about different potential role identities for entrepreneurs (Fauchart & Gruber, 2011; Mathias & Williams, 2014), and because our model describes entrepreneurial passion in NVTs, we have focused on roles central to entrepreneurial passion at the individual level of analysis (Breugst et al., 2012; Cardon et al., 2013; Cardon et al., 2009). We built our model around the idea that within a NVT there could potentially be multiple identities that are the focus of the team's passion (polyfocal TEP) but that there could also be a single identity that the team is passionate about (monofocal TEP). We thus provide a model and nomenclature for examining TEP that is broad

enough to encompass different types of NVTs and different dimensions of team passion diversity.

Practical Implications

Our model has practical implications for entrepreneurs, those who advise them, potential investors, and other NVT constituents. First, since the formation of polyfocal or monofocal TEP is important at the team and venture level, entrepreneurs may want to think about the passions of those whom they invite to join the NVT. Just as entrepreneurs would be wise to select team members based on their experience, expertise, and abilities, they might also want to pay keen attention to the intensity of prospective team members' positive feelings toward different entrepreneurial identities or roles. Similarly, if a particular NVT member is inhibiting the formation of TEP, it may be judicious to ask that particular person to leave the team. And, conversely, when asking an individual to leave a NVT, care should be taken to consider the implication of the departure on the team's passion diversity and, ultimately, its TEP.

Second, it also may be beneficial for entrepreneurs to think about the collective affect and identity they would like to build. They may want to be purposeful in establishing the team's affective identity in the very early stages of venture formation through such activities as brainstorming what the team members want for the organization, what they are individually most passionate about, and whether they want to pursue a monofocal or polyfocal identity. In addition, individual team members may consider leveraging their roles in spurring affective contagion—for example, through deliberate affective expression or regulation (Huy & Zott, 2007)—to help the team develop TEP. That said, creating and maintaining alignment “between the passions of the collective and the passions of individual participants over time is a difficult challenge” (Faraj et al., 2011: 1227). Because of this, passions may require deliberate attention and may also need to be balanced with discipline in order for organizations to manage the exploration-exploitation paradox and to avoid “escalating obsession of individuals and inefficiency for firms” (Andriopoulos & Lewis, 2009: 706).

Third, given that employees' perceptions of solo founders' passion influence employees' commitment to the organization (Breugst et al., 2012), it seems likely that employees' perceptions of the NVT's TEP would also be impactful on

employee venture commitment. Specifically, ventures with a stronger TEP may experience greater employee commitment because TEP would likely be associated with having a clearer focus and expectations for the venture that are communicated to employees, as well as greater positive emotional contagion. This is similar to how passionate founders in the Breugst et al. (2012) study were associated with greater positive affect and goal clarity of employees and, thus, higher employee commitment.

Finally, our model also presents practical implications for investors and other external constituents. For example, it suggests that investors would be well served not only to assess the entrepreneurial passion of an individual NVT member (e.g., Chen, Yao, & Kotha, 2009) but also to gauge the team's entrepreneurial passion. While extant research has shown that angel investors do consider an entrepreneur's passion in their funding decisions, even after controlling for the quality of venture idea and competency of the entrepreneur (Mitteness et al., 2012), such relationships, to our knowledge, have not been examined for teams of entrepreneurs making pitches to potential investors. In particular, the nature of the TEP (monofocal or polyfocal) may be an indicator to investors and other external constituents of a team's performance potential and of the dynamics that might exist within the team.

Future Research Opportunities

We see four primary avenues for future research based on our theorizing. First, our model is ripe for empirical testing, since measures for all of the constructs in our model are readily available. For example, the operationalization of TEP as shared intense positive feelings for a collective team identity that is high in identity centrality can be derived in two steps, as Chan (1998) describes. In the first step the researcher, beginning with the conceptual definition and operationalization of entrepreneurial passion at the individual level, would derive a new form of the construct at the same (individual) level by shifting the referent of the basic concept (Chan, 1998). Items from an established scale of entrepreneurial passion might be reworded so that the items refer to the NVT and no longer to the individual. For example, “searching for new ideas for products/services to offer is enjoyable to me” (from Cardon et al.'s [(2013) scale]) might become “searching for new ideas

for products/services to offer is enjoyable to our team." Further, while we have illustrated our theory with Cardon and colleagues' (2009) model of entrepreneurial passion, researchers may choose among alternate conceptualizations and measures of passion (Murnieks, 2007; Vallerand et al., 2003) to test this model. In a second step the researcher would aggregate the new form of the construct to the NVT level if justified by within-group consensus. If within-group consensus does not justify aggregation, the researcher would conclude that TEP has not emerged in the NVT (van Mierlo, Vermunt, & Rutte, 2008). Researchers seeking to develop measures of focus variety and intensity separation can find prescriptions in the team diversity literature (e.g., Harrison & Klein, 2007).

Second, while our model explains the dynamic development of TEP in NVTs, we do not speak to the complexity of team configurations that characterize new ventures. While some teams may form from solo founders who assemble a team around their core idea, other teams may form first and then generate the concept for the new business (Harper, 2008), such as was the case with Compaq Computer (Kamm et al., 1990; Kotkin, 1986). In the lead founder case, solo founders may have stronger emotional ties to their new venture than do others who join the team later (Gimeno, Folta, Cooper, & Woo, 1997) and, as a result of their central role in the organization, may also be imbued with status and power not ascribed to other NVT members. In such a team the founder may be especially passionate and may have more influence than other NVT members on the development of the shared emotion and collective identity components of TEP. Lead founders may also deliberately attempt to regulate the emotions of other stakeholders, such as employees and investors (Huy & Zott, 2007), and their effectiveness in doing so may depend on their emotional aperture—that is, their ability to perceive the emotional composition of the NVT (Sanchez-Burks & Huy, 2009). However, in NVTs that do not have a dominant founder, such as emergent entrepreneurial teams, which only form through shared cognition and action (Harper, 2008), the influence of any one team member on the development of TEP may not be as apparent. In future research scholars may want to examine the process through which the entrepreneurial team was assembled (Kamm et al., 1990), as well as potential variations in status or power of different NVT members and how this impacts the emergence and influence cycle of TEP.

Third, while we reasoned that the TEP bottom-up emergence processes are most likely to occur during the earlier stages of venture formation (e.g., from start-up to early growth stages), and that top-down influence processes may become more important at later NVT life cycle stages (such as during the growth stages), both venture life cycles and TEP emergence and influence are unlikely to be straightforward sequential processes in all organizations. Given that entrepreneurial founder identities shift in complex ways over time (e.g., Powell & Baker, 2016), we expect that TEP and its emergence and influence processes may also. A longitudinal examination of the timing of these processes and how they might vary between NVTs and more established teams, or based on team size or age, could provide abundant avenues for future research. Such inquiries could also fruitfully examine the stability of both individual passion and team passion based on time, life cycle stage, and team development stage within the venture.

Finally, future research could examine specific individual and team outcomes that might be associated with TEP. For example, Hackman (2002) proposed that the learning and well-being of individual members is a critical component of team effectiveness. TEP is quite likely to affect individual NVT members since entrepreneurial passion is linked with different individual-level dimensions of health and welfare. The intense positive feelings experienced by passionate individuals and their commensurate level of engagement in passion-focused activities appear also to be associated with a darker side (Ho & Pollack, 2014), sometimes leading to potentially destructive behaviors within one's financial, career, social and family life, or causing psychic risk taking (Kuratko, 2007), injury (Rip, Fortin, & Vallerand, 2006), and, in the case of venture failure, intense feelings of shame (Smith & McElwee, 2011) and grief (Shepherd, 2003). Examination of such other outcomes, both positive and negative, from TEP is needed.

Concluding Remarks

Research on entrepreneurial passion has illuminated intimate relationships between the passion of individual entrepreneurs, their entrepreneurial experience, and venture outcomes. Yet despite the evidence that entrepreneurship is very often a group endeavor and a group experience, the literature on entrepreneurial passion lacks detailed theorizing about how the

phenomenon of entrepreneurial passion plays out at the team level. Addressing this void, our dynamic and multilevel model of the emergence and influence of TEP in NVTs offers a well-grounded framework and a platform for thinking about how this unique affective aspect of entrepreneurship—passion—may emerge within NVTs and with what impacts. We encourage additional research in this direction.

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AQ:1_AMR style, across all papers, is to use abbreviations/acronyms consistently once introduced, including in headings

AQ:2_Ending page no.?
