



## Determining Factors of Vocational Students Entrepreneurial Intentions in Indonesia

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** This study aims to examine the influence of self efficacy on the entrepreneurial intention of college students and the influence of family support on the entrepreneurial intention of college student.

**Method:** The population of the study was students who have participated in the college level entrepreneurship development program in 2022. The sample was 239 students using the Simple Random Sampling technique. Data collection techniques used questionnaires and documentation. Data analysis method used SEM-PLS (Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square) with the SmartPLS program.

**Result:** The results of the study showed that there was a positive and significant influence of self efficacy on the entrepreneurial intention of college student and there was a positive and significant influence of family support on the entrepreneurial intention of college students.

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is included in the category of countries with abundant natural and human resource potential. According to data from the Biro Pusat Statistik (2022), Indonesia's population was 275.774 million people in 2022. Based on this data, Indonesia is ranked fourth in terms of population in the world. The development of abundant human resources (HR) is an important aspect of improving a country's economy. However, in this development process, there are various problems related to human resources, such as limited employment opportunities. Limited employment opportunities will cause another problem, namely unemployment. The number of unemployed in Indonesia as of February 2022 was 8.40 million people, with an Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of 5.83% (Biro Pusat Statistik, 2022). This is due to an increase in the number of the workforce, but the available job opportunities are insufficient. Additionally, this is also caused by people not trying to create their own jobs.

Ronaldo (2019) defines unemployment as the condition of someone who is in the labor force category but does not have a job and is actively looking for work. The number of unemployed in Indonesia as of February 2022 was 8.40 million people, with an Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of 5.83% (Biro Pusat Statistik, 2022). This number is down from the previous year, 2021, when there were 8.75 million unemployed people and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) was 6.26%. Even though this number has decreased, the unemployment rate in Indonesia is still quite high. This is due to an increase in the number of workers, but the available job opportunities are insufficient. Additionally, this is also caused by people not trying to create their own jobs.

Based on data from the Biro Pusat Statistik (2022), it shows that people from elementary school to university level also contribute to quite high unemployment rates. One of the contributors to the unemployment rate comes from university graduates. This number from 2019-2021 is still

in the range of 6%. Even in 2020, the number increased from 2019, namely to 6.97%, almost reaching 7%. Even though the tertiary level is the highest level of education, this reality does not guarantee that the problem of unemployment can be resolved. Apart from that, this data also confirms that a higher level of education does not provide a guarantee of getting a job easily. The increase in the number of unemployed is predicted to continue to increase if it is not addressed immediately. One way that can be done to overcome unemployment is to carry out entrepreneurial programs and increase entrepreneurial intentions, especially among students, as an effort to absorb labor so that they can overcome the current unemployment problem.

Entrepreneurship among students can be increased through the implementation of various entrepreneurship programs. Entrepreneurship development programs can be followed to hone students' entrepreneurial skills. The program starts at the study program, faculty, university and national level. This program can provide funding assistance for students to become entrepreneurs through a selection process. The entrepreneurship development program can be a forum for students to increase their knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship. Through this program, new entrepreneurs can emerge in Indonesia from among students whose development can increase existing job opportunities.

Reporting from [Indonesia.go.id](https://www.indonesia.go.id) (2022), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in its report, ASEAN Investment Report 2022, published in October 2022, stated that there were 65.46 million MSMEs, contributing 60.3% to GDP and able to absorb 97% of the workforce in Indonesia. This shows the importance of entrepreneurship to grow the Indonesian economy. Therefore, it is clear that entrepreneurship is important for advancing a country. Therefore, it is clear that entrepreneurship is important for advancing a country. If there are entrepreneurs, there will be more job vacancies and unemployment will decrease, because entrepreneurs create jobs. Entrepreneurship will make students hone their abilities and will increase their life experience. The personality and mentality of an entrepreneur will also be useful for everyday life.

Naiborhu & Susanti (2021, p. 108) explain that intention is a person's sincerity in doing something. Entrepreneurial intention is an individual's intention to develop or implement a new business plan that does not yet exist in society (Aryaningtyas & Palupiningtyas, 2019, p. 17). Entrepreneurial intentions do not just appear, but intentions are influenced by several factors. According to Shapero and Sokol (1982) in *The Entrepreneurial Event Theory* quoted by Dissayanake (2013, p. 42) assumes that a person has a direction to go which is influenced by important factors around him such as family, work, social status, funding ability, cultural values, education and so on which will lead him to a certain behavior.

There are 3 components of The Entrepreneurial Event Theory that is Perceived Desirability, Perceived Feasibility, and Propensity to Act (Shapero and Sokol, 1982; Kurjono et al., 2020). Self efficacy related to perceived feasibility, whereas family support is related to perceived desirability. An entrepreneurial action that begins with an intention will have better readiness and progress when running a business than a business that does not begin with an intention (Joko et al., 2021). According to Van et al. (2008), there are four indications of entrepreneurial intention included in this study: preferences, desires, plans, and behavior expectations.

Bandura (1977) states self-efficacy as a belief in one's ability to do work and achieve achievements, determining how a person thinks, acts and motivates himself in facing difficulties and other problems (Kurjono, et al., 2020). Studies have shown that entrepreneurial intentions can be influenced by self efficacy (Solesvik, 2017). As a prospective entrepreneur, high self-confidence is the key to success. An inner intention that is balanced with confidence and self-confidence will have a good impact in generating entrepreneurial intentions, so that it will give rise to a new entrepreneur. Hmieleski and Baron (2008) explain another opinion regarding self-efficacy as confidence in carrying out certain tasks or assignments well (Handaru, et al., 2015). Another opinion is Santrock's definition of self efficacy as a person's belief that he is able to complete a task or assignment, overcome a situation, and achieve positive results (Triyono & Rifai, 2018). There are 3 indicators to measure self efficacy used in this research according to Bandura (1997, 42), are Level, Strength, and Generality. In contrast to Ambarriyah & Fachrurrozie (2019), Putri (2021),

and Neneh (2020), the results show that entrepreneurial intentions are not influenced by self-efficacy.

Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy can be described as the belief held by an entrepreneur in his ability to be successful in a situation and perform a particular entrepreneurial task (Drnovšek et al., 2010). Confidence in an individual is an important thing in developing entrepreneurial intentions because students will have confidence that they are able to compete in the world of business or entrepreneurship (Irsyada et al., 2018). An inner intention that is balanced with confidence and self-confidence will have a good impact in generating entrepreneurial intentions. A person who has self efficacy those who are high tend to show high entrepreneurial intentions (Blasco et al., 2018; Sellas et al., 2021; Solesvik, 2017).

H1: There is a positive and significant influence of self efficacy on students' entrepreneurial intentions

There are external factors that influence entrepreneurial intentions, namely family support. Friedman (1998) explains family support as the family's attitudes, actions and acceptance of the family (Fradani, 2016, 49). Family is a person who has a big influence on an individual's career choice, because with good family support, individuals will be more confident in becoming entrepreneurs (Ambad & Damita, 2016, p. 109). Pangiuk (2017) said that family support has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial intentions. Individuals who have the intention to become entrepreneurs will need support from the family as a form of strength, courage and enthusiasm to carry out entrepreneurship. The family also functions as a support system for its members and is always ready to provide assistance if needed. According to Sarafino & Smith (2014), family support is the comfort of attention, respect, or assistance that family members receive from other individuals or groups in the family. There are 4 indicators to measure family support used in this research according to Friedman (1998), namely appreciation support, instrumental support, informational support, and emotional support.

Family is a person who has a big influence on an individual's career choice, because with good family support, individuals will be more confident in becoming entrepreneurs (Ambad & Damita, 2016, p. 109). Individual family support plays a crucial role in the family system, which is crucial to the success of businesses (Welsh & Kaciak, 2019). Family support can determine the extent of a person's intention to become an entrepreneur. Family support is essential for someone who wants to become an entrepreneur since it gives them the strength, courage and motivation to carry out entrepreneurship. Someone who has family support those who are high tend to show high entrepreneurial intentions (Hadyastiti et al., 2020; Ambad and Damita, 2016; Setiabudi, 2018). Different from Putri & Ahyuardi (2021); Wardani (2021); and Artaningsih & Mahyuni (2021) show that entrepreneurial intentions are not influenced by family support.

H2: There is a positive and significant influence of family support on students' entrepreneurial intentions

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research design used confirmatory riset with the main aim of testing the hypothesis that has been formulated, namely testing the influence of self efficacy and family support for students' entrepreneurial intentions. The research method used in this research is a quantitative descriptive method with a causal approach. The population in this research are students participating in the entrepreneurship development program in 2022 (Program Wibawa) which is attended by students across regions, family backgrounds, and study programs. The research sample was taken using techniques probability sampling with type simple random sampling. The research sample consisted of 239 students who were calculated using a formula Yamane (Sugiyono, 2021, 158). The instrument in this research was formulated by describing variable behavioral indicators which were then used as the basis for compiling items in the questionnaire. The questionnaire used uses a Likert scale with 5 categories, namely strongly agree, agree, unsure, disagree and strongly disagree.

The entrepreneurial intention variable was developed from Van et. al (2008) consists of indicators of desire, preferences, planning, and behavior expectancies. The Self Efficacy variable

was developed from Bandura (1997) and McGee et. al (2009) which consists of indicators of level, strength, generality, searching, planning, marshaling, implementing people, and implementing financial. Meanwhile, the family support variable, developed from a reference by Friedman (1998), consists of indicators: appreciative support, instrumental support, informational support, and emotional support.

The results of the instrument validity test show that the lowest calculated r value is  $0.384 > 0.361$ , so all statements are said to be valid. The reliability test was measured using the Cronbach's Alpha technique and the significance was 5%. The decision criteria is if the reliability coefficient is  $> 0.70$ , it means the questionnaire is reliable (Ghozali, 2016, 48). As a result, the Cronbach's Alpha value for the variables self-efficacy, adversity quotient, family support, and entrepreneurial intentions was  $> 0.70$ .

The analysis model used in this research is an analysis model Partial Least Square (PLS) with a variant-based structural equation modeling (SEM) pattern which can simultaneously carry out measurement model testing (outer model) and structural models (inner model). Apart from that, PLS can also be used to confirm theory and also be used to explain whether there is a relationship between latent variables (Ghozali, 2014). The PLS model is also more suitable for use for prediction purposes (Ghozali, 2014). To test validity and reliability, researchers used outer model, whereas inner model used for causality testing (hypothesis testing with prediction models). The program used is SmartPLS Version 4.0. This research uses the SEM-PLS analysis model because this model is an analytical method powerful in the absence of many assumptions, the data used does not have to be normally distributed, and the sample size does not have to be large.

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The data in this research was obtained through a questionnaire distributed to respondents via google form, namely 239 students participating in the entrepreneurship development program in 2022. The results of the descriptive analysis obtained are presented in table 1 below.

**Table 1.**  
**Descriptive Analysis Results**

Name	Mean	Median	Scale min	Scale max	Standard deviation	Excess kurtosis
Level	11,895	12.000	7.000	15.000	1.915	-0.581
Strength	11,397	11.000	4.000	15.000	1.963	0.259
Generality	10,946	11.000	6.000	15.000	2.096	-0.505
Appreciation Support	12,264	12.000	4.000	15.000	2.232	-0.500
Instrumental Support	10,607	11.000	3.000	15.000	2.496	-0.213
Informational Support	10,741	11.000	3.000	15.000	2.432	0.074
Emotional Support	12,109	12.000	3.000	15.000	2.371	-0.120
Desires	16,895	17.000	7.000	20.000	2.138	1.236
Preferences	11,448	11.000	7.000	15.000	1.903	-0.398
Planning	15.364	16.000	7.000	20.000	2.571	-0.066
Behavior Expectancies	8,724	9.000	3.000	10.000	1.213	1.068

### Achievement of Variable Indicators

Analysis of the achievement of research variable indicators can be seen in Table 2 below.

**Table 2.**  
**Percentage of Achievement of Variable Indicators**

No	Indicator	Percentage of Indicator Achievement
Self Efficacy		
1	Level	79,3%
2	Strength	76,0%
3	Generality	73,0%
Family support		
1	Apreciation Support	81,8%
2	Instrumental Support	70,7%
3	Informational Support	71,6%
4	Emotional Support	80,7%
Entrepreneurial Intention		
1	Desires	84,5%
2	Preferences	76,3%
3	Planning	76,8%
4	Behavior Expectancies	87,2%

Based on Table 3, it can be seen for the self efficacy, indicator level is the indicator that has the highest achievement with an achievement percentage reaching 79.3%. Meanwhile, the indicator that has the lowest achievement is generality with an achievement percentage of 73.0%. Next, for the family support, indicators appreciation support is the indicator that has the highest achievement with an achievement percentage reaching 81.8%. Meanwhile, the indicator that has the lowest achievement is instrumental support with an achievement percentage of 70.7%. In the entrepreneurial intention variable, indicators behavior expectancies is the indicator that has the highest achievement with an achievement percentage reaching 87.2%. Meanwhile, the indicator that has the lowest achievement is preferences with an achievement percentage of 76.3%.

### Measurement Model (Outer Model)

#### Convergent Validity

Convergent validity related to the principle that the measures of a construct should be highly correlated (Abdillah & Hartono, 2015). To analyze convergent validity, the value of outer loading can be used. An indicator is declared to be satisfactory convergent validity which is good when it has value outer loading of each indicator is  $>0.70$  (Ghozali, 2014). However, in scale development research, outer loading with a value of 0.50 to 0.60 is still acceptable (Ghozali, 2014). Here are the values outer loading from each research variable indicator:

**Table 3.**  
**Results of outer loading**

	Self Efficacy	Family support	Entrepreneurial Intention
Level	0,871		
Strength	0,881		
Generality	0,856		
Apreciation Support		0,862	
Instrumental Support		0,723	
Informational Support		0,730	
Emotional Support		0,875	
Desires			0,803
Preferences			0,710
Planning			0,799
Behavior Expectancies			0,614

Based on table 3, it shows that the value of outer loading each research indicator except for the indicators behavior expectancies from the entrepreneurial intention variable has a value >0.70. For indicators behavior expectancies has a value >0.50. Therefore, it can be concluded that all indicators are valid for use in research and can be used for further analysis.

Another test for good measure convergent validity that is, using values Average Variance Extracted (AVE). According to Chin (1995), Rule of thumb used for convergent validity is the AVE value > 0.50 (Abdillah & Hartono, 2015). Here are the values AVE research variable:

**Table 4.**  
**Result of Average Variance Extracted (AVE)**

Variable	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Self Efficacy	0,756
Family support	0,641
Entrepreneurial Intention	0,541

Based on table 4, it shows that the AVE value of the research of self efficacy, family support, and entrepreneurial intentions > 0.50. Therefore, it can be concluded that all research variables comply convergent validity for use in research and can be used for further analysis.

### Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity related to the principle that different construct measures should not be highly correlated (Abdillah & Hartono, 2015). The discriminate validity can be seen through comparing AVE root of each construct with the correlation between the construct and other constructs in the model (Ghozali, 2014, 63). The model has discriminant validity which is sufficient when the AVE root of each construct is greater than the correlation between constructs and other constructs (Ghozali, 2014, 63). To get value discriminant validity on SmartPLS can be viewed via Fornell-Larcker Criterium. Following is the output Fornell-Larcker Criterium on research variables:

**Table 5.**  
**Results Data Fornell Larcker Criterion**

	Self Efficacy	Family support	Entrepreneurial Intention
Self Efficacy	0,869		
Family support	0,543	0,800	
Entrepreneurial Intention	0,701	0,549	0,736

Based on table 5 it can be concluded that the root of the AVE self efficacy construct amounting to 0.869 higher than the construct correlation self efficacy with the construct of family support (0.543) and entrepreneurial intentions (0.701). The AVE roots of the family support construct of 0.800 is also higher than the correlation of the family support construct with self efficacy construct (0.543) and entrepreneurial intention (0.549). Likewise, the root of AVE is the entrepreneurial intention construct amounting to 0.736 is also higher than the correlation of the entrepreneurial intention construct with self efficacy construct (0.701) and family support (0.549). So, all constructs in the estimation model meet the criteria discriminant validity.

### Reliability Test

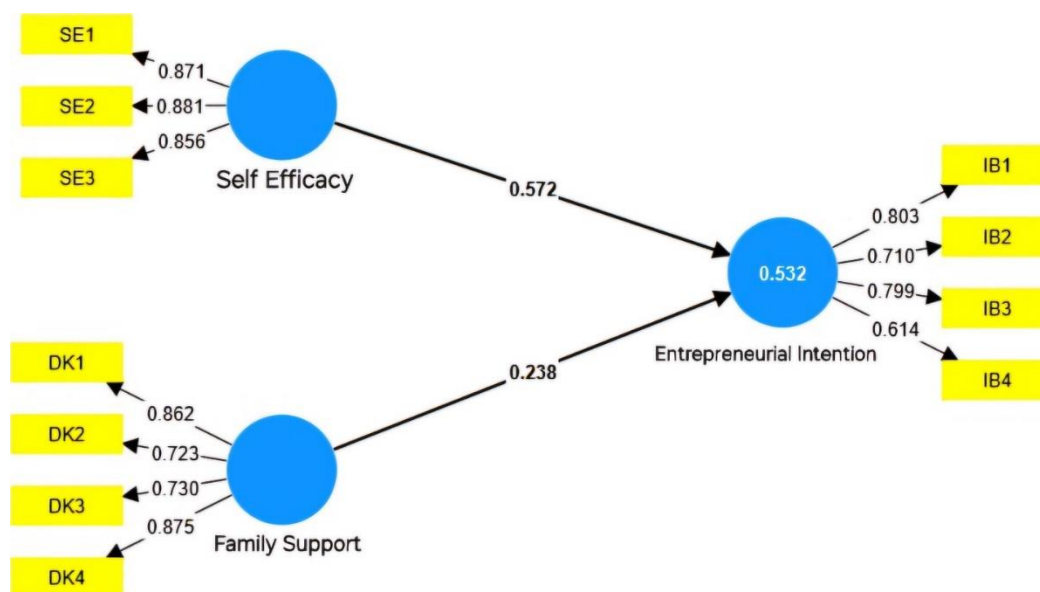
Construct reliability testing can be measured using two criteria, namely cronbach's alpha and composite reliability. A construct is declared reliable if it has a value cronbach's alpha and composite reliability > 0.70 (Ghozali, 2014, 65). The following are the results of the construct reliability test:

**Table 6.**  
**Construct Reliability Results Data**

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Self Efficacy	0,839	0,844
Family support	0,815	0,847
Entrepreneurial Intention	0,718	0,749

Based on table 6, it shows that the value of cronbach's alpha and composite reliability of construct self efficacy, family support, and entrepreneurial intentions > 0.70. Therefore, it can be concluded that all constructs have good reliability.

**Structural Model (Inner Model)**



**Figure 1. Inner Model**

Research data testing was carried out using a structural model (inner model). This test is carried out to determine the relationship between constructs, significance values, R-square, and research models. The first test of the structural model was carried out by looking at the values R-square which is a test goodness-fit model (Ghozali, 2014, 66). R-square used to measure the level of variation in changes in the independent variable towards the dependent variable (Abdillah & Hartono, 2015). The higher the value R-square shows that the better the prediction model than the research model (Abdillah & Hartono, 2015). Here are the results R-square by using SmartPLS:

**Table 7.**  
**R-square**

	R-square
Entrepreneurial Intention	0,532

Based on table 9, it shows that the R-square value for the entrepreneurial intention is 0.532. This can be interpreted that the entrepreneurial intention variable can be explained by variable self efficacy and family support was 53.2%, while 46.8% was explained by other variables outside the variables studied.

**Hypothesis testing**

Hypothesis testing using SmartPLS is carried out by looking at the output on path coefficients with bootstrapping method to research data. Coefficient value path shows the level of

significance in hypothesis testing. According to Hair et al., (2008) Coefficient score path which is indicated by the T-statistic value must be above 1.96 for the hypothesis two-tailed (Abdillah & Hartono, 2015). Hypothesis testing can also be seen from the parameter coefficient values which indicate the direction of the hypothesis (Ghozali, 2014). The following are the results of hypothesis testing using bootstrapping:

**Table 8.**  
**Hypothesis Test Results (Bootstrapping)**

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T statistic (IO/STDEV)	P Values
Self Efficacy → Entrepreneurial Intention	0,572	0,572	0,046	12,404	0,000
Family Support → Entrepreneurial Intention	0,238	0,242	0,051	4,677	0,000

Based on table 10, the following hypothesis can be concluded:

1. The Influence of Self Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intentions

Based on table 10, it shows that there is an influence of self efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions due to the T-value statistic namely  $12.404 < 1.96$ . In addition, the P-value shows a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . The parameter coefficient value, namely 0.572, which is positive, means that there is a positive direction. This shows that Ha1 in this study was accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence of self efficacy on students' entrepreneurial intentions.

2. The Influence of Family Support on Entrepreneurial Intentions

Based on table 10, it shows that there is an influence of family support on entrepreneurial intentions due to the T-statistic namely  $4.677 < 1.96$ . In addition, the P-value shows a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . The parameter coefficient value, namely 0.238, which is positive, means that there is a positive direction. This shows that Ha2 in this study was accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence of family support on students' entrepreneurial intentions.

## DISCUSSION

### The Influence of Self Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intentions

First hypothesis test results (Ha1) shows that there is a positive and significant influence of self efficacy on students' entrepreneurial intentions. This is proven in table 10 that there is an influence of self efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions due to the value due to the T-value statistic namely  $12.404 < 1.96$ . In addition, the P-value shows a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . The parameter coefficient value, namely 0.572, which is positive, means that there is a positive direction. Based on these results, H0 is rejected and Ha1 accepted.

This is in accordance with the entrepreneurial event theory by Shapero and Sokol that self efficacy which is closely related to perceived feasibility dimensions which has an influence on entrepreneurial intentions. Dwayne (2010) established the concept of self-efficacy as a determinant of perceived worthiness and as an important predictor of intention (Kurjono, et al., 2020). Self efficacy is an assessment of oneself that believes in one's ability to carry out an action. Confidence in an individual is an important thing in developing entrepreneurial intentions because students will have confidence that they are able to compete in the world of business or entrepreneurship (Irsyada et al., 2018). Self-confidence is the key to entrepreneurial success. An inner intention that is balanced with confidence and self-confidence will have a good impact in generating entrepreneurial intentions, so that it will give rise to a new entrepreneur. Through the



entrepreneurship development program at the university, students have a platform to increase their knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship, so that students' confidence in running a business will increase with the knowledge provided by the program. Students will also become more steadfast in their intention to become entrepreneurs, even though they face various problems.

In this research, the indicator that has the highest percentage of achievement in self efficacy is level. This proves that most students think that entrepreneurship is not a difficult task to do. So, students have high confidence in being able to become entrepreneurs. Students will also try again even if they fail in their business, because they think entrepreneurship is not a difficult thing to do. Students will also not give up in achieving their business targets. This belief can continue to grow along with the perception of the low level of difficulty in entrepreneurship. If analyzed in more detail, the indicator that has the largest percentage is level (79.3%), while the lowest is shown in generality (generalization) (73.0%). Insufficient indicators generality this is caused by students who are still not confident in their ability to complete other tasks in certain circumstances, for example students are less confident in their business when there are many competitors or when there is an economic crisis. When there are many competitors, students begin to doubt their beliefs in entrepreneurship. One of the characteristics that students must have in entrepreneurship is the ability to innovate. Therefore, students can innovate their business products to make their business unique, so that consumers will still be interested in the products they offer even though there are many similar products. With innovation, student products will not be less competitive with other businesses (Virdianasari, 2021).

This is in line with research conducted by Khotimah et al. (2017), Adnyana & Purnami (2016); Handaru et al. (2015); Setyorini (2018), Prastiwi et al. (2022), Solesvik (2017), Kurniawati & Marlina (2018); Sellas et al. (2021); Naiborhu & Susanti (2021), Blasco et al. (2018); Zulfikar et al. (2022); and Ghozali & Sahrah (2017), which explains that the higher the level of self efficacy owned by an individual, the level of entrepreneurial intention will be higher.

### **The Influence of Family Support on Entrepreneurial Intentions**

Second hypothesis test results (Ha2) shows that there is a positive and significant influence of family support on students' entrepreneurial intentions. This is proven in table 10 which shows that there is an influence of family support on entrepreneurial intentions due to the T-value statistic namely  $4.677 < 1.96$ . In addition, the P-value shows a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . The parameter coefficient value, namely 0.238, which is positive, means that there is a positive direction. This shows that Ha2 in this study was accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence of family support on students' entrepreneurial intentions.

This is in accordance with the entrepreneurial event theory by Shapero and Sokol that family support is closely related to perceived desirability dimensions has an influence on entrepreneurial intentions. This dimension is an individual's perception that views the creation of a new business as something interesting and desirable. This perception can grow from personal views of entrepreneurial experience and the level of support from the environment (family, friends, relatives, etc.). Family support is included in this dimension because family support is the attitude, actions and acceptance of the family, so it can foster this perception. Family is a person who has a big influence on an individual's career choice, because with good family support, individuals will be more confident in becoming entrepreneurs (Ambad & Damita, 2016, p. 109). A conducive family environment will increasingly convince and encourage individual intentions in entrepreneurship (Setiabudi, 2018, p. 1). Therefore, becoming an entrepreneur cannot be separated from the support of parents or family, because this support will encourage an individual to become an entrepreneur. Family support for an individual's decision to start a business will increase the individual's confidence in their entrepreneurial abilities (Sahban et al., 2015). Family support for individuals is an important component in the family system which is an important element in business success (Welsh & Kaciak, 2019). For new entrepreneurs, family support is important. Family support is provided through providing family social networks to individuals who are entrepreneurship. This support can be provided through the introduction of businesses by family

members to their networks, so that businesses founded by individuals are better known (Edelman, Manolova, Shirokova, et al, 2016, p. 431). Individuals who have the intention to become entrepreneurs will need support from the family as a form of strength, courage and enthusiasm to carry out entrepreneurship.

In this research, the indicators that have the most percentage of family support is appreciation support. This matter proves that most students have parents (family) who support them by giving positive appreciation and approving their ideas in developing the business they will undertake. Appreciative support from the family will increase students' confidence in realizing their intentions in entrepreneurship because students have validators for their ideas in entrepreneurship and in their efforts to solve problems that occur when entrepreneurship. If analyzed in more detail, the indicator that has the largest percentage is reward support (81.8%), while the lowest is shown in instrumental support (70.7%). This less than optimal indicator of instrumental support is caused by the individual's family still lacking in providing assistance to the individual in financial matters and carrying out daily tasks related to the business he is running. Apart from that, this also shows that the student's family does not interfere in the technical aspects of running the student's business.

This is in line with research conducted by Setiabudi (2018); Fradani (2016); Pangiuk et al. (2017); Hadyastiti (2020); Annisa et al. (2019); Ambad & Damita (2016); Devi & Hadi (2018); and Suratno et al. (2020), which explains that the higher the level of family support owned by an individual, the level of entrepreneurial intention will be higher.

## CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the analysis and discussion that have been conducted: There is a positive and significant influence of self efficacy on students' entrepreneurial intentions. This shows that the higher levels of self efficacy can increase a person's entrepreneurial intentions. There is a positive and significant influence of family support on students' entrepreneurial intentions. This shows that the higher levels of family support can increase a person's entrepreneurial intentions.

The results of this research also prove that there is an influence of Self efficacy and family support on the entrepreneurial intentions with The Entrepreneurial Event Theory. The results of this research can contribute to the development of theory and research related to The Entrepreneurial Event Theory. This research can also support previous research conducted by Kurniawati & Marlana (2018); Sellas et al. (2021); Naiborhu & Susanti (2021), Blasco et al. (2018); Zulfikar et al. (2022); Ghozali & Sahrah (2017); Setiabudi (2018); Fradani (2016); Pangiuk et al. (2017); Hadyastiti (2020); Annisa et al. (2019); Devi & Hadi (2018); and Suratno et al. (2020) which discuss self efficacy, family support, and entrepreneurial intentions.

From the research results obtained, there are several recommendations that can be given, namely that universities and lecturers can provide more support by providing various activities, programs and facilities so that students can gain more knowledge and skills about entrepreneurship, so that this can increase their intentions. student entrepreneurship. The family can provide support for their children so that they can be confident in starting a business by providing instrumental support, appreciation support, informational support and emotional support. Students can attend an entrepreneurship program in order to increase their knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship so that they can increase their confidence in their entrepreneurial abilities in all the circumstances they face.

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