Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention Model, Family Background, and Prior Entrepreneurial Experience on Students' Entrepreneurial Intention

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SYSTEMIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTION MODEL, FAMILY BACKGROUND, AND PRIOR ENTREPRENEURIAL EXPERIENCE ON STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION

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Abstract: Countless businesses had to close permanently, and workers had to be laid off during COVID-19 pandemic, thus the emergence of entrepreneurs is crucial for Indonesia's economic recovery. This study aims to analyze further the extended systemic entrepreneurship intention model and its impact on students in Surabaya. Purposive sampling was used toward 205 students. Results were analyzed using partial least square through SmartPLS. Reciprocal relationships among all the antecedent variables of entrepreneurial intention were found to be positive and significant. Regarding the impact of the antecedent variables of entrepreneurial intention such as perceived convenience, risk tolerance, perceived feasibility and attitude, only perceived feasibility was found to have no effect on entrepreneurial intention. There are no differences in entrepreneurial intention among students with or without entrepreneurial family backgrounds. There are no differences in entrepreneurial intention among students with or without prior entrepreneurial experience. This study provides implication towards students' entrepreneurial intention during COVID-19 pandemic and the robustness of systemic entrepreneurship intention model in predicting it.

Keywords: Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention, Family Background, Prior Entrepreneurial Experience

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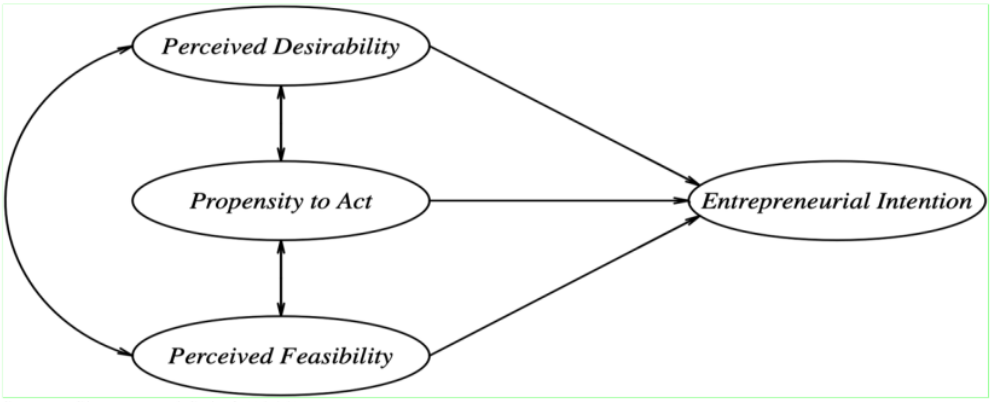
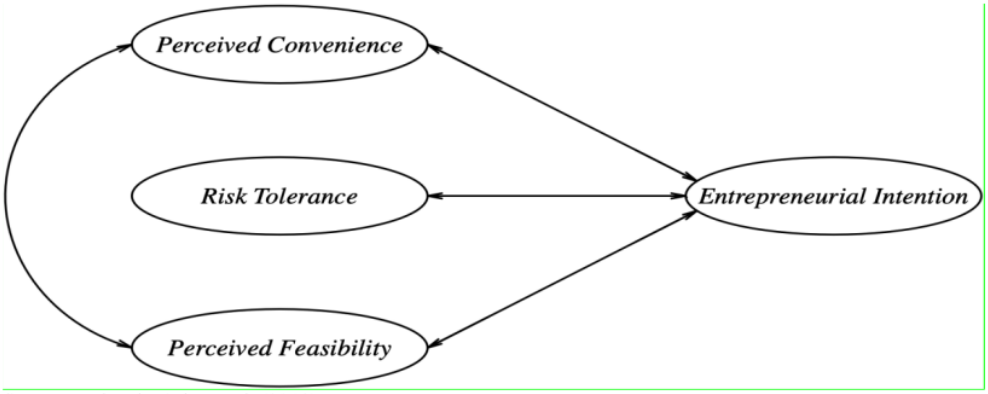
INTRODUCTION

Over the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant negative impact on Indonesia's economy. Countless businesses had to close permanently, and workers had to be laid off. In contrast, several business sectors have experienced an increase in profits during the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, Bukalapak, an online marketplace in Indonesia, reported a three-fold increase in June 2020 compared to the previous month. Shopee, another online marketplace, reported a three-fold increase in product orders, especially in the food and staples category (Kompas, 2020). It can be concluded that despite the pandemic's adverse impact on Indonesia, some business sectors show promising growth. These sectors can motivate students to consider entrepreneurship as a career choice after graduation. Numerous studies have highlighted that the entrepreneurship plays a significant role in labor, innovation, and sustainable economic development and growth (Acs and Audretsch, 2005; Aparicio et al., 2016; Langevang and Gough, 2012; Meyer and Meyer, 2017). In developing countries like Indonesia, the entrepreneurship promotes economic growth and encourages sustainable business activities (Parker, 2018). Therefore, the emergence of entrepreneurs is crucial for Indonesia's economic recovery.



Source: Shapero and Sokol (1982)

Figure 1. Shapero's Entrepreneurial Event Model



Source: Valencia-Arias et al. (2012)

Figure 2. Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention Model

Contrary to several previous studies that focused on the theory of planned behavior model (Gorgievski et al., 2018; Joensuu-Salo et al., 2020; Suryawirawan, 2020) or the technology acceptance model for entrepreneurial activities through the electronic means or e-commerce (Ndubisi et al., 2001; Bennani and Oumlil, 2014; Suryawirawan, 2021), this research uses the extended systemic entrepreneurship intention model to predict a person's intention to become an entrepreneur during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the original concept of perceived convenience, risk tolerance, perceived feasibility, and entrepreneurial intention (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), the model includes entrepreneurial behavior and personal attitudes (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). The idea behind this model was developed based on the concept of Shapero's entrepreneurial event (Shapero and Sokol, 1982). However, unlike the Shapero's model, which examined the correlation between independent variables (perceived desirability, propensity to act, perceived feasibility) to dependent variables (entrepreneurial intention) (Figure 1), the systemic entrepreneurship intention model examines the relationship between perceived convenience, risk tolerance, perceived feasibility, and entrepreneurship intention (Figure 2). Based on previous studies (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Torres-Velásquez et al., 2018; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), the term perceived convenience in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model was derived from the perceived desirability concept of the Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero and Sokol, 1982). According to research on perceived convenience, individuals are more motivated to become entrepreneurs if they believe being an entrepreneur offers more benefits than working for the others (Lee et al., 2011).

In conclusion, this study further investigates the relationship between perceived convenience and entrepreneurial intention, as well as the influence of perceived convenience on entrepreneurial intention. The systemic entrepreneurship intention model differs from Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero and Sokol, 1982) by including risk tolerance instead of testing the correlation between the propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention. While both variables relate to a person's actions, the propensity to act lacks explicit indicators for determining actions. It is supported by questionnaire items used to measure both variables. Propensity to act is measured by items such as "I will learn to do the task that I did not know before to succeed" or "I will scout for innovations because I cherish the feeling of a useful service" (Shapero and Sokol, 1982). In contrast, risk tolerance is measured by items such as "creating an enterprise is risky" or "the option of starting a company is a potential opportunity I would fight for" (Segal et al., 2005). It can be concluded that higher risk tolerance will be positively associated with greater entrepreneurial intention. Previous research has produced mixed results. Although previous research has proven the positive relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intentions (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), other studies prove the opposite. Therefore, this study will further examine the relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention, as well as the effect of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention. Based on previous research (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012; Torres-Velásquez et al., 2018), the perceived feasibility variable in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model was also derived from Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero and Sokol, 1982). Based on previous research, it can be concluded that perceived feasibility is a self-efficacy variable defined with different operational terms (Lee et al., 2011). In the study, a higher level of self-efficacy has been found to correspond to greater confidence in achieving success when starting a business. This statement is supported by several prior studies that used the operational term self-efficacy (Suryawirawan, 2021; Younis et al., 2021; Yousaf et al., 2021) or perceived feasibility (Bui et al., 2020; Ahmad et al., 2019; Aloulou, 2021) in the context of entrepreneurial intentions. Studies that confirmed the positive relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention supported this statement (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). Therefore, this study further examines the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention and the influence of perceived feasibility on entrepreneurial intention.

Previous studies have proven the existence of a strong relationship between students and their intention to pursue entrepreneurship (Kadir et al., 2012; Westhead and Solesvik, 2016; Karimi et al., 2013). Recent studies (Doanh, 2021; Lavelle,

2021), especially in Indonesia (Baharuddin and Ab-Rahman, 2021; Wardana et al., 2021), confirm the relevance of this relationship. Entrepreneurship has become a priority among higher education institutions (Baharuddin and Ab-Rahman, 2021). Other studies also confirmed that the entrepreneurship education the students received while in college contributed to their attitude toward entrepreneurship (Wardana et al., 2021).

In contrast to the initial concept of systemic entrepreneurship intention, which was introduced by Valencia-Arias et al. (2012), previous research related to extended systemic entrepreneurship intention has expanded the model to include two additional variables: entrepreneurial behavior and personal attitudes (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Prior studies have shown a positive correlation between entrepreneurial behavior and intention (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Therefore, in the present study, it can be inferred that students with a stronger intention to become entrepreneurs will engage in behaviors that facilitate entrepreneurial activities. It is also supported by the theory of planned behavior, which posits that an individual's behavior manifests their intentions (Ajzen, 1991). Moreover, previous research has demonstrated a positive correlation between entrepreneurial intention and behavior (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Consequently, this study aims to investigate the correlation between entrepreneurial intention and behavior, building on prior research that has proven the positive impact of entrepreneurial intention on behavior (Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021; Bogatyreva et al., 2019). Prior studies have established that attitudes are crucial in shaping entrepreneurial intentions (Leiva et al., 2021; Otchengco Jr. and Akiate, 2021; Suryawirawan, 2020). They specifically stated that a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship as a career can increase an individual's intention to become an entrepreneur. Therefore, in the current study, it can be inferred that students with a positive attitude toward entrepreneurship will exhibit a higher entrepreneurial intention. Furthermore, prior research has proven that entrepreneurial intentions can influence attitudes (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Thus, this research seeks to investigate the correlation between attitudes and entrepreneurial intention and explore the impact of attitudes on entrepreneurial intention. In addition to the variables incorporated in the extended systemic entrepreneurship model, this study also aims to examine several other factors that may influence student entrepreneurial intention, especially during COVID-19 pandemic. These factors include family background and prior entrepreneurial activities. Previous studies have demonstrated a positive relationship between family background and entrepreneurial intention (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik and Casais, 2021), suggesting that individuals from entrepreneurial families are more likely to express a strong intention to become entrepreneurs.

This study investigates whether the students from entrepreneurial family backgrounds exhibit a higher intention to become entrepreneurs than those without. Moreover, it is common for students to engage in entrepreneurial activities while still in college. Previous research has shown that prior entrepreneurial activities or experiences positively relate to entrepreneurship intention (Alkhatib et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2019). As such, this study will also examine the impact of prior entrepreneurial activities on students and entrepreneurship intention.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Perceived Convenience

As mentioned in the previous section, perceived convenience was derived from perceived desirability on the extant corpus (Shapero and Sokol, 1982). Perceived convenience is a person's interest in doing something (Mair and Martí, 2006). Interest can arise from the results of the activities carried out and how people around support the activities. In this study, the interest in question is a person's interest in becoming an entrepreneur. It was stated that interest is a person's basic attitude that determines the growth of that person's intentions (Shapero and Sokol, 1982).

Risk Tolerance

Risk tolerance is a person's intention to do something (entrepreneurial activities) regardless of the risks involved (Zhang et al., 2020). Previous research has suggested that self-employment is closely associated with a high tolerance for risk (Cramer et al., 2002). Another study also stated that someone with a high-risk tolerance is likely to become an entrepreneur (Charles and Hurst, 2003). It is because those who have a high tolerance for risk view uncertainty as challenging and increas-

ingly fuel their desire to overcome the challenge (Salamzadeh et al., 2014).

Perceived Feasibility

Shapero and Sokol (1982) defined perceived feasibility as the degree to which a person feels capable of running a business. Perceived feasibility is one of the determinant variables that is often associated with entrepreneurship (Ahmad et al., 2019; Aloulou, 2021; Bui et al., 2020; Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). If a person's perceived feasibility is high, then their intention to start a business and their willingness to invest their time and energy will also be high (Sajjad et al., 2012).

Attitude

Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) define attitude as the result of a person's evaluation of an entity. A person's attitude affects a person's pattern in responding to something. Various literature also stated that attitude is a factor that can predict a person's intentions (Bagozzi et al., 1989; Kim and Hunter, 1993). Another study also stated that attitude promotes achievement, innovation, perception of personal control and influence, self-esteem, and perceived competence in relation to venture creation (Agbonna, 2022).

Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention is the state of mind that initiates action and directs attitudes toward venture creation (Bird, 1988). Several concepts, such as the entrepreneurial events model (Shapero and Sokol, 1982) and the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991), have produced various antecedents that could measure entrepreneurial intention. In this study, several other variables, such as perceived convenience, risk tolerance, perceived feasibility, and attitude, were formulated into a distinctive concept called the extended systemic entrepreneurship intention model in an attempt to predict an individual's entrepreneurial intentions (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Torres-Velásquez et al., 2018; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012).

Entrepreneurial Behavior

Endres and Woods (2010) define entrepreneurial behavior as motives and actions that dictates a person's decision-making as an entrepreneur related to opportunities that can generate profit. Based on a past study which states that the higher the intention, the greater the chance it could transform into a specific behavior (Ajzen, 1991), this study was conducted to analyze the relationship between entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior, especially in the concept of extended systemic entrepreneurship intention model.

HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Perceived Convenience

Previous studies have shown a positive relationship between perceived convenience and entrepreneurial intention (Aloulou, 2021; Otache et al., 2021), suggesting that the influence of perceived convenience on entrepreneurial intention is still relevant. Moreover, the systemic entrepreneurship intention model and its extension revealed a positive and significant relationship between perceived convenience and other variables (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). While risk tolerance was found to have a significant positive relationship with the dependent variables of entrepreneurial intention and the independent variables of perceived convenience and feasibility (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), the extended study found a low correlation between perceived convenience and risk tolerance (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). However, to further understand the relationship between each variable in the model, this study will include risk tolerance.

H1a: there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between perceived convenience and entrepreneurial intention.

H1b: there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between perceived convenience and risk tolerance.

H1c: there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between perceived convenience and perceived feasibility.

H1d: there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between perceived convenience and entrepreneurial behavior.

H1e: there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between perceived convenience and personal attitudes.

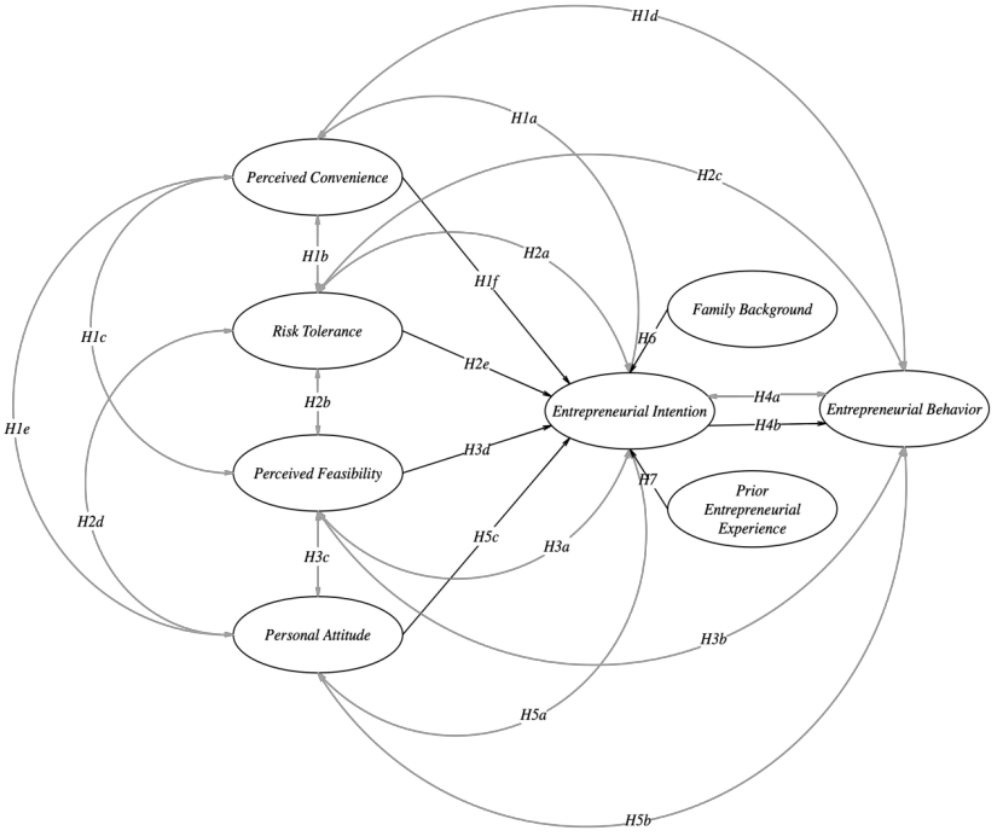
H1f: perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention.

Risk Tolerance

Several recent studies have found that the

positive influence of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention is relevant (Ibidunni et al., 2020; Roy and Das, 2020; Welsh et al., 2021). However, some studies have reported contradictory results. The initial systemic entrepreneurship intention model found a significant positive relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). In contrast, the extended model showed a low correlation between the two variables (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Therefore, this study investigates the relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention. Based on the above, the following research hypotheses are proposed:

H2a : there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention.
H2b : there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between risk tolerance and perceived feasibility.
H2c : there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial behavior.
H2d : there is a significant positive reciprocal relationship between risk tolerance and personal attitudes.
H2e : risk tolerance has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention.



Note: Straight lines show influence, while curved lines show correlation

Figure 3. Conceptual Framework

Perceived Feasibility

Based on previous research, the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention has been investigated in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model context. A significant positive relationship has been found between the two variables (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012; Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Additionally, other studies have shown a significant positive influence of perceived feasibility on entrepreneurial intention (Ahmad et al., 2019; Aloulou, 2021; Bui et al., 2020). Therefore, this study proposes the following research hypotheses:

H3a : there is a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention.

H3b : there is a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial behavior.

H3c : there is a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between perceived feasibility and personal attitude

H3d : perceived feasibility has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention.

Entrepreneurial Behavior

Several empirical studies have established a positive relationship between the entrepreneurial behavior and variables in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Moreover, previous research has demonstrated a significant positive impact of entrepreneurial intention on entrepreneurial behavior (Bogatyreva et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021), further supporting the link between these two variables. Based on these findings, the following research hypotheses are proposed:

H4a : there is a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior.

H4b : entrepreneurial intention has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial behavior.

Attitude

The extant corpus has demonstrated the relationship between attitudes and variables embedded in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). Moreover, previous studies have consistently reported a significant positive impact of attitude on entrepreneurial intention (Drăgan et al., 2021; Otchengco Jr. and Akiate, 2021; Usman and Yennita, 2019). Therefore, it can be inferred that a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship can influence students' intention to pursue entrepreneurial careers. Based on this, the following hypotheses are proposed:

H5a : there is a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between personal attitudes and entrepreneurial intentions.

H5b : there is a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between personal attitudes and entrepreneurial behavior.

H5c : personal attitude has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention.

Entrepreneurial Family Background and Prior Entrepreneurial Experience

The research has shown that having family members who are entrepreneurs can significantly impact an individual's entrepreneurial intention (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik and Casais, 2021). Additionally, prior entrepreneurial experience has also been found to be positively associated with entrepreneurial intention, with those who have experience being more likely to have a higher intention to become an entrepreneur than those without experience (Alkhatib et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2019). Based on these findings, this study proposes the following research hypotheses:

H6 : Students with entrepreneurial family backgrounds have a higher entrepreneurial intention than those who do not.

H7 : Students with prior entrepreneurial experience have a higher entrepreneurial intention than those who do not.

METHOD

The population and sample of this study consisted of college students chosen through non-probability purposive sampling. Previous studies suggest that the R^2 value for explaining a variable should be above 0.25 to ensure the sufficiency of the results (Chin, 1998; Falk and Miller, 1992; Hair et al., 2014). Hair et al. (2014) recommend a sample size of 91 respondents with a statistical power of 80% for studies with up to five arrows pointing towards a single variable, with a significance level of 1% and an R^2 of at least 0.25. A questionnaire was distributed through the Google Forms to collect data. Incomplete answers and those contain-

ing central tendency were eliminated from the study, resulting in 205 complete responses. This number meets the recommended sample size for further testing.

This study defines perceived convenience as the student's interest in becoming an entrepreneur. The definition was adopted from previous research by Mair and Martí (2006). Risk tolerance is operationally defined as a student's intention to engage in the entrepreneurial activities regardless of the risks involved. The definition was adopted from previous research by Zhang et al. (2020). Perceived feasibility is operationally defined as the degree to which a student can run a business. The definition was adopted from previous research by Shapero and Sokol (1982). Attitude is operationally defined as the result of the students' evaluation of an entrepreneur as a profession. The definition was adopted from previous research conducted by Fishbein and Ajzen (1975). Entrepreneurial intention is operationally defined as the state of mind that initiates action and directs students' attitudes toward venture creation, as stated in previous research (Bird, 1988). Entrepreneurial behavior is operationally defined as motives and actions that dictate a student's decision-making related to using opportunities that can generate profit, as stated in previous research (Endres and Woods, 2010).

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

The study was conducted among 205 respondents, with the majority (46.2%) being between 20-21 years old, followed by 39% of respondents between 18-19 years old. A smaller proportion of respondents were between 22-23 years old (12.2%), with only one respondent in the age range of 24-25 years old (0.5%). Only two respondents were between 26-27 and 30-31 (1%). Regarding family background, 130 students (63.4%) had an entrepreneurial family background, while the remaining 75 students (36.6%) did not. Regarding prior entrepreneurial experience, 131 students (63.9 %) reported having prior entrepreneurial experience, while the remaining respondents did not.

Correlation Test

The somers correlation test was conducted using the SPSS program to examine the existence of a reciprocal relationship between the research variables. A positive correlation coefficient and a significance value of < 0.05 (α=5%) indicate a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between the research variables. The correlation test between the variables of perceived convenience and entrepreneurial intention, risk tolerance, perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude in both dYX and dXY relationships produced all-positive correlation coefficients with a significance value of < 0.05. These results support the conclusion of a significant positive reciprocal relationship between perceived convenience, entrepreneurial intention, risk tolerance, perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude. Therefore, H1a, H1b, H1c, H1d, and H1e were accepted. The correlation test on the relationship between risk tolerance, entrepreneurial intention, perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude variables in both the dYX and dXY directions produced a positive correlation coefficient and a significance value of < 0.05. These findings indicate a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the variables mentioned above. Therefore, the research hypotheses H2a, H2b, H2c, and H2d were accepted. The correlation test between the perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude variables in the dYX and dXY relationships resulted in a positive correlation coefficient value with a significance value of < 0.05. These findings indicate a significant positive reciprocal relationship between perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude. As a result, H3a, H3b, and H3c were accepted. The correlation test between entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior in both the dYX and dXY relationships produced a positive correlation coefficient with a significance value of < 0.05. These results indicate a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between entrepreneurial intention and behavior. Therefore, H4a was accepted. The correlation test between personal attitude, entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial behavior in the dYX and the dXY relationship resulted in a positive correlation coefficient with a significance value of < 0.05. These results conclude a positive and significant reciprocal relationship between personal attitudes, entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, H5a and H5b were accepted.

Table 1. Somers'd Test

Variable		Reciprocal Relationship	Coefficient Correlation	Significant Value	Result
PC	EI	PC Dependent	0,471	0	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,45	0	Significant
	RT	PC Dependent	0,357	0	Significant
		RT Dependent	0,378	0	Significant
	PF	PC Dependent	0,386	0	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,374	0	Significant
	EB	PC Dependent	0,385	0	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,412	0	Significant
	PA	PC Dependent	0,422	0	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,426	0	Significant
RT	EI	RT Dependent	0,383	0	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,346	0	Significant
	PF	RT Dependent	0,494	0	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,453	0	Significant
	EB	RT Dependent	0,26	0	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,263	0	Significant
	PA	RT Dependent	0,274	0	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,262	0	Significant
PF	EI	PF Dependent	0,381	0	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,376	0	Significant
	EB	PF Dependent	0,343	0	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,379	0	Significant
	PA	PF Dependent	0,312	0	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,325	0	Significant
EI	EB	EI Dependent	0,358	0	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,4	0	Significant
PA	EI	PA Dependent	0,415	0	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,393	0	Significant
	EB	PA Dependent	0,27	0	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,286	0	Significant

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Differential Test

The Mann-Whitney test comparing the entrepreneurial intention of students with and without entrepreneurial family backgrounds resulted in a significance value of 0.661 >0.05, indicating no significant difference between entrepreneurial intention in the two groups. Therefore, hypothesis H6, which proposes that students with entrepreneurial family backgrounds have higher entrepreneurial intentions than those without, was rejected.

Table 2. Mann-Whitney Test

Variable	Mean		Significant Value	Result
Entrepreneurial Intention	Have Entrepreneurial Family Background	3,02	0,661	Not Significant
	Do not have Entrepreneurial Family Background	3,08		
Entrepreneurial Intention	Have Prior Entrepreneurial Experience	3,04	0,879	Not Significant
	Do not have Prior Entrepreneurial Experience	3,07		

Source: Processed Data (2023)

The Mann-Whitney test comparing the entrepreneurial intention of students with prior entrepreneurial experience to those without resulted a significance value of 0.879 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the entrepreneurial intention between students with prior entrepreneurial experience and those without. As a result, hypothesis H7, which proposes that students with prior entrepreneurial experience have a higher entrepreneurial intention than those without, was rejected.

Hypotheses Test

Based on the results of the convergent validity test, it was found that four indicators (EB1, EB5, PF5, and RT3) had a loading factor value of less than 0.70 (EB1: 0.610; EB5: 0.584; PF5: 0.242; RT3: 0.623) and were deemed invalid. Indicators that did not meet the convergent validity were reduced, and the remaining were tested again. After the removal, all remaining indicators were valid, with a loading factor value of > 0.70.

The discriminant validity test results showed that all the √AVE values were more significant than the correlation values on all the variables. The smallest √AVE value was 0.760, and the largest correlation value was 0.624. It indicates that the research variables have good discriminant validity. Additionally, the composite reliabilities of all research variables were > 0.70 (PA: 0.890; EB: 0.883; PF: 0.905; PC: 0.851; RT: 0.833; EI: 0.930), indicating that the research variables met internal consistency or reliability.

The R^2 value for entrepreneurial intention is 0.516, which suggests that 51.6% of the variation in entrepreneurial intention can be explained by the variables of perceived convenience, risk tolerance, perceived feasibility, and personal attitude. In comparison, other variables outside the scope of this research explain the remaining 48.4%. The R^2 value for the entrepreneurial behavior is 0.255, which suggests that 25.5% of the variation in entrepreneurial behavior can explained by entrepreneurial intention, while other variables outside the scope of this research explain the remaining 74.5%. The Q^2 predictive relevance values for entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior variables are 0.364 and 0.146, respectively, which are > 0, indicating that the model has good predictive relevance.

Table 3. Path Coefficient

	Path Coefficient	T-Statistic	P-Value
PC -> EI	0,306	5,097*)	0,000*)
RT -> EI	0,238	3,692*)	0,000*)
PF -> EI	0,061	0,936	0,175
EI -> EB	0,505	10,078*)	0,000*)
PA -> EI	0,272	4,573*)	0,000*)

*: Significant Result
Source: Smartpls (2023)

Table 4. Indirect Effect

	Path Coefficient	T-Statistic	P-Value
PC -> EI -> EB	0,154	4,484*)	0,000*)
PT -> EI -> EB	0,120	3,425*)	0,000*)
PF -> EI -> EB	0,031	0,906	0,183
PA -> EI -> EB	0,137	3,988*)	0,000*)

*: Significant Result
Source: Smartpls (2023)

The path coefficient of perceived conveni-ence on entrepreneurial intention is 0.306 with a t-statistic of 5.097 > 2.33 and p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These results indicate that perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. It suggests that as perceived convenience increases, so does entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived convenience significantly affects entrepreneurial intention is accepted (H1f).

The path coefficient of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention is 0.238 with a t-statistic of 3.692 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These findings indicate that risk to-lerance has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. It implies that higher risk tolerance leads to higher entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that risk tolerance signific-antly affects entrepreneurial intention (H2e) is accepted.

The path coefficient of perceived feasibility on entrepreneurial intention is 0.061 with a t-statistic of 0.936 < 2.33 and a p-value of 0.175 > 0.01. These results suggest that the perceived feasibility does not significantly affect entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived feasibility significantly affects entrepreneurial intention (H3d) is rejected.

The path coefficient of entrepreneurial intention on entrepreneurial behavior is 0.505 with a t-statistic of 10.078 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These results indicate that entrepreneurial intention has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial behavior. It implies that higher entrepreneurial intention leads to higher entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, the hypothesis that entrepreneurial intention significantly affects entrepreneurial behavior (H4b) is accepted.

The path coefficient of personal attitude on entrepreneurial intention is 0.272 with a t-statistic of 4.573 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These results suggest that personal attitudes significantly positively affect entrepreneurial intention. It indicates that a more positive personal attitude significantly increases entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that the personal attitude significantly positively affects entrepreneurial intention (H5c) is accepted.

In addition to the direct effects, the study also found indirect influences on entrepreneurial behavior through entrepreneurial intention. The path coefficient of perceived convenience on entrepreneurial behavior through entrepreneurial intention is 0.154 with a t-statistic of 4.484 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These results conclude that perceived convenience indirectly affects entrepreneurial behavior through its influence on intention. Similarly, the path coefficient of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial behavior through entrepreneurial intention is 0.120 with a t-statistic of 3.425 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01, indicating that entrepreneurial intention mediates the influence of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial behavior. Finally, the path coefficient of personal attitude on entrepreneurial behavior through entrepreneurial intention is 0.137 with a t-statistic of 3.988 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01, suggesting that personal attitudes indirectly affect entrepreneurial behavior through their influence on entrepreneurial intention.

DISCUSSION

Perceived Convenience and Entrepreneurial intention

The results of the tests indicate that perceived convenience has a significant and positive impact on entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, this study has found evidence of a significant and positive reciprocal relationship between the perceived

convenience and entrepreneurial intention. These findings support the extended systemic entrepreneurship intention model, demonstrating that perceived convenience not only has a significant and positive reciprocal relationship with entrepreneurial intention, as previously suggested in several studies related to both the original concept of the systemic entrepreneurship intention model (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012) and the extended model (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). These results also significantly positively influence entrepreneurial intention, as observed in the extant corpus related to entrepreneurial intention among the Saudi young community (Aloulou, 2021) and tricycle drivers in the Philippines (Otchengco Jr. and Akiate, 2021).

Risk Tolerance and Entrepreneurial Intention

The study's results revealed a significant positive effect of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention, supported by a significant positive reciprocal relationship. These findings contradict previous research that reported no relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention in the extended systemic entrepreneurship intention model (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). However, they are consistent with earlier studies on the systemic Entrepreneurship Intention model that demonstrated a significant positive relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012) as well as with other recent studies that found a significant positive influence of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention among students in Nigeria (Ibidunni et al., 2020).

Perceived Feasibility and Entrepreneurial Intention

Despite finding a significantly positive reciprocal relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention, this study could not establish any significant influence of the two variables. However, the study's findings are consistent with the previous research on the systemic entrepreneurship intention model and its extended version (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012).

Personal Attitude and Entrepreneurial Intention

The results of the study indicate that personal attitude has a significant impact on entrepreneurial intention, which is consistent with previous research related to entrepreneurial intention among eco-label industry (Drăgan et al., 2021), tricycle drivers in the Philippines (Otchengco Jr. and Akiate, 2021), and students in Turkey (Usman and Yennita, 2019). The study also found a significant positive reciprocal relationship between personal attitude and entrepreneurial intention, which further supports the findings of a previous study related to the extended model of systemic entrepreneurship intention (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurial Intention and Entrepreneurial Behavior

The entrepreneurial intention has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial behavior. These findings align with the previous studies that found a significant influence of entrepreneurial intention on the entrepreneurial behavior among students in several countries (Bogatyreva et al., 2019) and students in China (Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021). The test results also showed a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the two variables, following a previous study related to the extended systemic entrepreneurship intention model that found similar (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019)

Reciprocal Relationship among Variables

In addition to the reciprocal relationship of antecedent variables in this study to entrepreneurial intention, all existing antecedent variables have been shown to have significant positive reciprocal relationships. These results are consistent with previous research that investigated the relationships between variables in the initial study related to the systemic entrepreneurship intention model (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012) and subsequent studies that extended the model with additional variables (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurial Background, Prior Entrepreneurial Experience, and Entrepreneurial Intention

This study found no significant differences in entrepreneurial intention between students with and without an entrepreneurial family background. The result is inconsistent with previous research, which found differences related to family background (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik and Casais, 2021). The result also suggested no differences be-

tween the students with and without prior entrepreneurial experience. These results are inconsistent with previous studies on entrepreneurial experiences that found significant differences (Alkhatib et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2019).

IMPLICATIONS

In practice, the result implies that COVID-19 pandemic contributes to students' lack of confidence in pursuing their careers as an entrepreneur, regardless of having an entrepreneur family background or prior entrepreneurial experience. Therefore, educational institutes must nurture their confidence by engaging more in entrepreneurial activities to increase their interest in becoming entrepreneurs. Theoretically, this study contributes toward the robustness of the systemic entrepreneurship intention model in determining a person's entrepreneurial intention.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations can be made for future research. Future studies should increase the sample size to represent the population better. Additionally, given the inconsistent findings with previous studies, further research can be conducted to validate and expand upon the relatively new research model. This study suggested that COVID-19 pandemic is a factor that plays a significant role in determining the results of the perceived feasibility, which was found not to affect entrepreneurial intention. Future research can investigate this phenomenon further by comparing perceived feasibility levels before and after the pandemic to determine if there are any significant changes in entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, the future research can explore the mediating factors that influence the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention. Lastly, given the importance of a positive attitude toward entrepreneurial intention, future research can explore how to cultivate a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship among students, particularly during times of uncertainty such as the current pandemic.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, several conclusions can be drawn. It can be concluded that students' confidence in the benefits of entrepreneurship is a significant factor in their entrepreneurial intention, to begin with. Additionally, students' risk tolerance positively affects the entrepreneurial intention, indicating that those more willing to take risks are more likely to consider entrepreneurship a career choice. However, the study also found that perceived feasibility did not significantly affect students' entrepreneurial intention, which could be attributed to the uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The uncertainty brought by the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the employees and business owners, creating a sense of insecurity among students regarding their entrepreneurial skills. As a result, becoming an employee seems like a more reasonable choice during the pandemic as it offers a stable source of income. On the other hand, this study found that students with a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship are more likely to consider it a career choice in the future. Furthermore, intending to pursue entrepreneurship as a career has been shown to increase the likelihood of engaging in entrepreneurship-related behaviors.

As evident from the results, the absence of differences between individuals with entrepreneurial family backgrounds and those without can be attributed to the uncertainty arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. If the individual lacks confidence in entrepreneurship as a career choice, regardless of their family background, they will not pursue it. The same uncertainty has also raised doubts among students with entrepreneurial experience about choosing entrepreneurship as a career path. Therefore, it can be inferred that the pandemic has significantly impacted the students' mindset toward entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, the uncertainty created by the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted students' entrepreneurial intention, overshadowing the effects of perceived feasibility and other factors such as entrepreneurial family background and prior experience. Despite this, students' confidence in the benefits of entrepreneurship, risk tolerance, and positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship remain crucial factors in predicting their entrepreneurial intention and behavior.

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