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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.

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JURNAL ASLI

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

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Abstract: 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.

Keywords: systemic entrepreneurship intention; family background; prior entrepreneurial experience

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 entrepreneurship plays a significant role in labor, innovation, and sustainable economic development and growth (Acs & Audretsch, 2005; Aparicio et al., 2016; Langevang & Gough, 2012; Meyer & Meyer, 2017). For developing countries like Indonesia, entrepreneurship is vital to promote economic growth and encourage sustainable business activities (Parker, 2018). Therefore, the emergence of entrepreneurs is crucial for Indonesia's economic recovery.

Previous studies have proven the existence of a strong relationship between students and their intention to pursue entrepreneurship (Kadir et al., 2012; Karimi et al., 2013; Westhead & Solesvik, 2016). Recent studies (Doanh, 2021; Lavelle, 2021), especially in Indonesia (Baharuddin & Rahman, 2021; Wardana et al., 2021), confirm the relevance of this relationship.

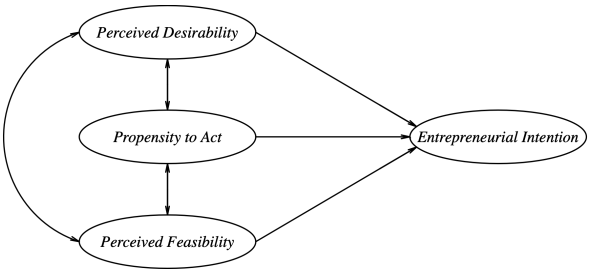

Figure 1. Shapero's Entrepreneurial Event Model (Shapero & Sokol, 1982)

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 electronic means or e-commerce (Bennani & Oumlil, 2014; Ndubisi et al., 2001; 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 also 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 & Sokol, 1982). However, unlike 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).

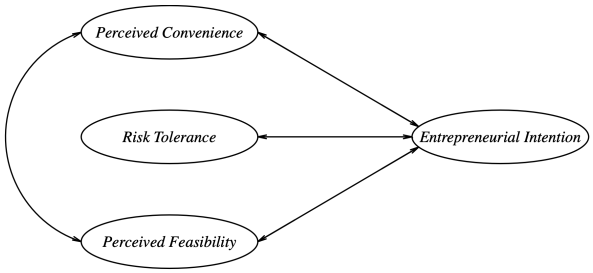

Figure 2. Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention Model (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012)

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 Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero & 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 others (Lee et al., 2011). In conclusion, this study aims to further investigate 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 & Sokol, 1982) by including risk tolerance instead of testing the correlation between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention. While both variables relate to a person's actions, propensity to act lacks explicit indicators for determining actions. This 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 & Sokol, 1982), whereas 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; Torres Velásquez et al., 2018; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), the perceived feasibility variable in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model was also derived from Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero & 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 (Ahmad et al., 2019; Aloulou, 2021; Bui et al., 2020) in the context of entrepreneurial intentions. Studies that confirmed the positive relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention also supported this statement (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). Therefore, this study aims to further examine the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention and the influence of perceived feasibility on entrepreneurial intention.

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. This is also supported by the theory of planned behavior, which posits that an individual's behavior is a manifestation of 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 (Bogatyreva et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021).

Prior studies have established that attitudes play a crucial role in shaping entrepreneurial intentions (Leiva et al., 2021; Otchengco Jr. & 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 also 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 the 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 & Casais, 2021), suggesting that individuals from entrepreneurial families are more likely to express a strong intention to become entrepreneurs. This study investigates whether students from entrepreneurial family backgrounds exhibit a higher intention to become entrepreneurs than those who do not. Moreover, it is not uncommon for students to engage in entrepreneurial activities while still in college. Previous research has shown that prior entrepreneurial activities or experiences are positively related 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.

This research aims to further explore the systemic entrepreneurship intention model, as there is still limited research that specifically utilizes the model to measure a person's entrepreneurship intention. Despite the early development of systemic entrepreneurship (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), there has been limited research on the model in the last decade (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Suryawirawan et al., 2022; Torres Velásquez et al., 2018). In addition to investigating the reciprocal relationship between variables in the extended systemic entrepreneurship model, this study will also expand on previous research by examining the impact of existing antecedent variables toward entrepreneurial intention.

LITERATURE REVIEW

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. Based on these findings, the following research hypotheses are proposed:

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 & 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 aims to further investigate 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

Perceived Feasibility

Based on previous research, the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention has been investigated in the context of the systemic entrepreneurship intention model. A significant positive relationship has been found between the two variables (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). 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 attitudes

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

Entrepreneurial Behavior

Several empirical studies have established a positive relationship between 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. & Akiate, 2021; Usman & 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

Research has shown that having family members who are entrepreneurs can significantly impact an individual's entrepreneurial intention (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik & 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

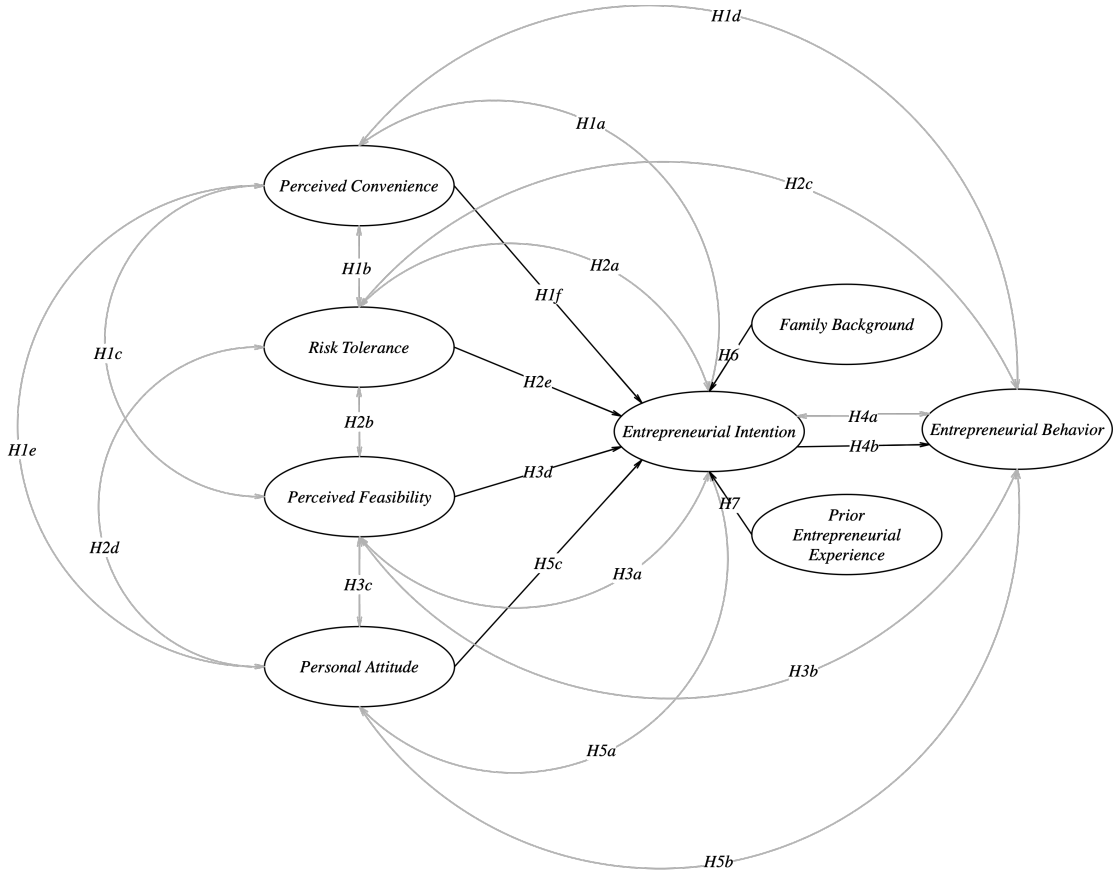

Figure 3. Conceptual Framework

(Straight lines show influence, while curved lines show correlation)

METHOD

The population and sample of this study consisted of college students chosen through non-probability purposive sampling. To ensure the sufficiency of the results, previous studies suggest that the R^2 value for explaining a variable should be above 0.25 (Chin, 1998; Falk & 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 that have up to five arrows pointing towards a single variable, with a significance level of 1% and an R^2 of at least 0.25. To collect data, a questionnaire was distributed through Google Forms. Incomplete answers and those containing central tendency were eliminated from the study, resulting in 205 complete responses. This number meets the recommended sample size for further testing.

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 years old and 30-31 years old (1%). In terms of family background, 130 students (63.4%) had an entrepreneurial family background, while the remaining 75 students (36.6%) did not. In terms of prior entrepreneurial experience, 131 students (63.9%) reported having prior entrepreneurial experience, while the remaining respondents did not.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Criteria	Amount	Total

Age (years)	18-19	80	39,0%
	20-21	95	46,3%
	22-23	25	12,2%
	24-25	1	0,5%
	26-27	2	1,0%
	28-29	0	0,0%
	30-31	2	1,0%
	Total	205	100,0%
Entrepreneur Family Background	No	75	36,6%
	Yes	130	63,4%
	Total	205	100,0%
Prior Entrepreneurial Experience	No	74	36,1%
	Yes	131	63,9%
	Total	205	100,0%

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Correlation Test

The somers'd 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 d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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.

Table 2. Somers'd Test

Variable		Reciprocal Relationship	Coefficient Correlation	Significant Value	Result
PC	EI	PC Dependent	0,471	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,450	0,000	Significant
	RT	PC Dependent	0,357	0,000	Significant
		RT Dependent	0,378	0,000	Significant
	PF	PC Dependent	0,386	0,000	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,374	0,000	Significant
	EB	PC Dependent	0,385	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,412	0,000	Significant
	PA	PC Dependent	0,422	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,426	0,000	Significant
RT	EI	RT Dependent	0,383	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,346	0,000	Significant
	PF	RT Dependent	0,494	0,000	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,453	0,000	Significant
	EB	RT Dependent	0,260	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,263	0,000	Significant
	PA	RT Dependent	0,274	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,262	0,000	Significant
PF	EI	PF Dependent	0,381	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,376	0,000	Significant

	EB	PF Dependent	0,343	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,379	0,000	Significant
	PA	PF Dependent	0,312	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,325	0,000	Significant
EI	EB	EI Dependent	0,358	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,400	0,000	Significant
PA	EI	PA Dependent	0,415	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,393	0,000	Significant
	EB	PA Dependent	0,270	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,286	0,000	Significant

Source: Processed Data (2023)

The correlation test on the relationship between risk tolerance, entrepreneurial intention, perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude variables in both the d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 both the d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, H4a was accepted.

The correlation test between personal attitude, entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial behavior in both the d_{YX} and the d_{XY} 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.

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 3. 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		

Sumber: Processed Data (2023)

The Mann-Whitney test comparing the entrepreneurial intention of students with prior entrepreneurial experience to those without resulted in a significance value of 0.879 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in 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 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 found to be valid, with a loading factor value of > 0.70.

Table 4. Outer Model and Inner Model Evaluation

Variable: Indicator	Loading*)	Loading**)	AVE**)	√AVE	Composite Reliability**)	R^2	Q^2 Pred. Rel.
PA : PA1	0,741	0,741	0,619	0,787	0,890		
PA2	0,836	0,836					
PA3	0,813	0,813					
PA4	0,714	0,715					
PA5	0,821	0,821					
EB : EB1***)	0,610		0,601	0,775	0,883	0,255	0,146
EB2	0,751	0,762					
EB3	0,827	0,843					
EB4	0,750	0,760					
EB5***)	0,584						
EB6	0,749	0,768					
EB7	0,724	0,740					
PF : PF1	0,758	0,758	0,577	0,760	0,905		
PF2	0,738	0,747					
PF3	0,722	0,730					
PF4	0,805	0,811					
PF5***)	0,242						
PF6	0,709	0,702					
PF7	0,788	0,787					
PF8	0,768	0,776					
PC : PC1	0,790	0,790	0,657	0,811	0,851		
PC2	0,882	0,882					
PC3	0,755	0,755					

RT : RT1	0,754	0,772	0,625	0,791	0,833		
RT2	0,845	0,868					
RT3***)	0,623						
RT4	0,755	0,727					
EI : EI1	0,727	0,726	0,728	0,853	0,930	0,516	0,364
EI2	0,854	0,853					
EI3	0,897	0,898					
EI4	0,869	0,870					
EI5	0,906	0,907					

* : original value

** :after elimination of loading < 0,70

*** : loading < 0,70

Source: Smartpls (2023)

Table 5. Latent Variable Correlations

	PA	EB	PF	PC	RT	√AVE
EB	0,512					0,775
PF	0,473	0,562				0,760
PC	0,554	0,503	0,481			0,811
RT	0,471	0,453	0,602	0,581		0,791
EI	0,582	0,505	0,480	0,624	0,580	0,853
√AVE	0,787	0,775	0,760	0,811	0,791	

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Table 6. Cross Loading

	PA	EB	PF	PC	RT	EI
PA1	0,741	0,345	0,319	0,397	0,333	0,401
PA2	0,836	0,391	0,340	0,470	0,293	0,399
PA3	0,813	0,443	0,287	0,419	0,341	0,401
PA4	0,715	0,413	0,415	0,369	0,400	0,462
PA5	0,821	0,414	0,454	0,502	0,445	0,574
EB2	0,455	0,762	0,472	0,307	0,341	0,401
EB3	0,446	0,843	0,482	0,466	0,414	0,453
EB4	0,333	0,760	0,423	0,320	0,296	0,306
EB6	0,324	0,768	0,394	0,423	0,351	0,411
EB7	0,415	0,740	0,401	0,417	0,336	0,359
PF1	0,413	0,532	0,758	0,419	0,413	0,399
PF2	0,339	0,334	0,747	0,279	0,468	0,270
PF3	0,194	0,286	0,730	0,189	0,461	0,216
PF4	0,413	0,419	0,811	0,364	0,496	0,388
PF6	0,272	0,424	0,702	0,370	0,414	0,366
PF7	0,407	0,501	0,787	0,402	0,489	0,422
PF8	0,394	0,402	0,776	0,432	0,472	0,398
PC1	0,449	0,423	0,433	0,790	0,525	0,491
PC2	0,516	0,413	0,406	0,882	0,486	0,567
PC3	0,371	0,393	0,329	0,755	0,399	0,452
RT1	0,243	0,373	0,402	0,420	0,772	0,388
RT2	0,530	0,412	0,513	0,565	0,868	0,607
RT4	0,246	0,255	0,545	0,329	0,727	0,282
EI1	0,412	0,367	0,346	0,471	0,499	0,726

EI2	0,452	0,448	0,389	0,484	0,421	0,853
EI3	0,551	0,492	0,459	0,581	0,543	0,898
EI4	0,524	0,370	0,397	0,529	0,490	0,870
EI5	0,530	0,463	0,445	0,584	0,517	0,907

Source: Processed Data (2022)

The discriminant validity test results showed that all √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. This indicates that the research variables have good discriminant validity. Additionally, the composite reliabilities of all research variables were > 0.70, 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, while the remaining 48.4% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this research. The R^2 value for entrepreneurial behavior is 0.255, which suggests that 25.5% of the variation in entrepreneurial behavior can be explained by entrepreneurial intention, while the remaining 74.5% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this research. The Q^2 predictive relevance values for entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior variables are 0.364 and 0.146, respectively, which are both > 0, indicating that the model has good predictive relevance.

Table 7. 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)

The path coefficient of perceived convenience on entrepreneurial intention is 0.306 with a t-statistic of 5.097 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These results indicate that perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This suggests that as perceived convenience increases, so does entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on 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 tolerance has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This implies that higher risk tolerance leads to higher entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that risk tolerance has a significant positive effect on 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 perceived feasibility does not significantly affect entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived feasibility has a significant positive effect on 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. This implies that higher entrepreneurial intention leads to higher entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, the hypothesis that entrepreneurial intention has a

significant positive effect on 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 have a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This indicates that a more positive personal attitude significantly increases entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that personal attitude has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention (H5c) is accepted.

Tabel 8
Indirect Effect

	Path Coefficient	T-Statistic	P-Value
PC -> EI -> EB	0,154	4,484*)	0,000*)
RT -> 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: Processed Data (2023)

In addition to the direct effects, the study also found some 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 entrepreneurial 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

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 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 (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012) but also exerts a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intention, as observed in extant corpus (Aloulou, 2021; Otchengco Jr. & Akiate, 2021).

The results of the study revealed a significant positive effect of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention, which is also supported by a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the two. These findings contradict previous research that reported no relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention (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 (Ibidunni et al., 2020).

Despite finding a significantly positive reciprocal relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention, this study was unable to establish any significant influence of the two variables. However, the study's findings are consistent with previous research on the systemic entrepreneurship intention model and its

extended version (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012).

The results of the study indicate that personal attitude has a significant impact on entrepreneurial intention, which is consistent with previous research (Drăgan et al., 2021; Otchengco Jr. & Akiate, 2021; Usman & 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 (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurial intention has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial behavior. These findings align with previous studies that found a significant influence of entrepreneurial intention on entrepreneurial behavior (Bogatyreva et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021). The test results also showed a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the two variables, in accordance with previous studies that found similar (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019)

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 with each other. These results are consistent with previous research that investigated the relationships between variables in 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).

This study did not find any significant differences in entrepreneurial intention between students with and without an entrepreneurial family background (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik & Casais, 2021), as well as between those with and without prior entrepreneurial experience. These results are inconsistent with previous studies that found significant differences (Alkhatib et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, several conclusions can be drawn. To begin with, it can be concluded that students' confidence in the benefits of entrepreneurship is a significant factor in their entrepreneurial intention. Additionally, students' risk tolerance positively affects their entrepreneurial intention, indicating that those more willing to take risks are more likely to consider entrepreneurship as 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 both 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 as a career choice in the future. Furthermore, having an intention 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 to choose entrepreneurship as a career path. Therefore, it can be inferred that the pandemic has had a significant impact on the mindset of students towards entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, the uncertainty created by the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant

impact on 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.

IMPLICATIONS

In practice, the result implies that the 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, to increase their interest in becoming entrepreneurs, educational institutes need to nurture their confidence by adding more engagement in entrepreneurial activities. 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 better represent the population. 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 the covid-19 pandemic is a factor that plays a significant role in determining the results of perceived feasibility, which was found to not 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, future research can explore the mediating factors that influence the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention.

Lastly, given the importance of positive attitude on 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.

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[JAM] Submission Acknowledgement

Angga Endre Restianto <jurnaljam@ub.ac.id> 15 April 2023 pukul 21.14
Kepada: Suhermin Suhermin <suhermin@stiesia.ac.id>

Suhermin Suhermin:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention Model, Family Background, and Prior Entrepreneurial Experience on Students' Entrepreneurial Intention" to Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

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If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Angga Endre Restianto
Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen

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EDITOR DECISION
18 APRIL 2023

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Hermine _ <suhermin@stiesia.ac.id>

[JAM] Editor Decision

Angga Endre Restianto <jurnaljam@ub.ac.id> 18 April 2023 pukul 09.41
Balas Ke: Angga Endre Restianto <jurnaljam@gmail.com>
Kepada: Suhermin Suhermin <suhermin@stiesia.ac.id>

Suhermin Suhermin:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen, "Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention Model, Family Background, and Prior Entrepreneurial Experience on Students' Entrepreneurial Intention".

Our decision is to: Revisions Required

The following are comments from reviewers, please adjust them with comments, please give green color to any changes made. The file can be downloaded on the website at editor version.

Please attach a scan of author identity and statement letter in this email and upload the revised results on the website at the author version.

Angga Endre Restianto
Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Brawijaya - Indonesia
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Reviewer A:

Abstract:

add an abstract opening paragraph that contains the urgency of the research, this is very necessary so that the reader feels that this research must be carried out immediately.

add the closing sentence of the abstract paragraph, only 1 sentence containing the implications.

the introduction is good but for uniformity of preparation, the author needs to change it to only 5 paragraphs, you can follow the order of the paragraphs:

Paragraph 1. The urgency of research and phenomena

Paragraph 2. Reasons for conducting research

Paragraph 3. Reasons for selecting objects

Paragraph 4. Research Gaps/GAP

Paragraph 5. Summary of GAP, novelty/newness, benefits, and ends with detailed objectives which will later be the contents of the conclusion.

The literature review chapter only focuses on the variables used in this study, while the basis for taking the hypothesis lies in the hypothesis development chapter.

The hypothesis development chapter that is presented needs to have uniformity of presentation, the author needs to include the basis for taking hypotheses one by one followed by hypotheses.

you can see JAM publications as a reference for presentation.

Reviewer B:

the author needs to add a complete operational definition of the variable with the source.

tables that can be summarized into paragraphs should be converted into paragraphs without any repetition of words or presentation in other forms.

Tables 4 through 6 should be summarized into paragraphs.

the author needs to use sub-chapters by discussing one by one the resulting relationships.

the author does not only include previous research as a comparison, but also the writer needs to explain the differences one by one of the listed previous studies.

do in each sub-chapter discussed.

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REVIEW PROCESS
18 APRIL 2023

#6691 Review

- Summary
- Review
- Editing

Submission

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Section	Articles
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Philippines	1,341
United Kingd...	831
Malaysia	643

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Brand Image Competence Customer Satisfaction Employee Performance Job Satisfaction Motivation Organizational Commitment Organizational Culture Performance Purchase Intention Satisfaction Service Quality Transformational Leadership Trust Work Motivation Workload job satisfaction motivation organizational commitment performance satisfaction

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

Name (written with Times New Roman 11 cpi and 1 (one) spacing in bold)
Affiliation (written with Times New Roman 11 cpi and 1 (one) spacing)
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Abstract: 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.

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 entrepreneurship plays a significant role in labor, innovation, and sustainable economic development and growth (Acs & Audretsch, 2005; Aparicio et al., 2016; Langevang & Gough, 2012; Meyer & Meyer, 2017). For developing countries like Indonesia, entrepreneurship is vital to promote economic growth and encourage sustainable business activities (Parker, 2018). Therefore, the emergence of entrepreneurs is crucial for Indonesia's economic recovery.

Previous studies have proven the existence of a strong relationship between students and their intention to pursue entrepreneurship (Kadir et al., 2012; Karimi et al., 2013; Westhead & Solesvik, 2016). Recent studies (Doanh, 2021; Lavelle, 2021), especially in Indonesia (Baharuddin & Rahman, 2021; Wardana et al., 2021), confirm the relevance of this relationship.

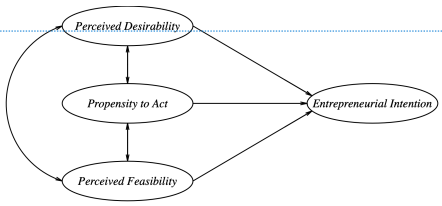

Figure 1. Shapero's Entrepreneurial Event Model (Shapero & Sokol, 1982)

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 electronic means or e-commerce (Bennani & Oumlil, 2014; Ndubisi et al., 2001; 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 also 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 & Sokol, 1982). However, unlike 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).

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Paragraph 1. The urgency of research and phenomena
Paragraph 2. Reasons for conducting research
Paragraph 3. Reasons for selecting objects
Paragraph 4. Research Gaps/GAP
Paragraph 5. Summary of GAP, novelty/newness, benefits, and ends with detailed objectives which will later be the contents of the conclusion.

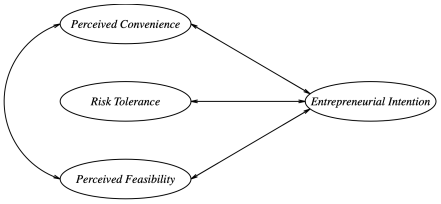

Figure 2. Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention Model (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012)

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 Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero & 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 others (Lee et al., 2011). In conclusion, this study aims to further investigate 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 & Sokol, 1982) by including risk tolerance instead of testing the correlation between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention. While both variables relate to a person's actions, propensity to act lacks explicit indicators for determining actions. This 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 & Sokol, 1982), whereas 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; Torres Velásquez et al., 2018; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), the perceived feasibility variable in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model was also derived from Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero & 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 (Ahmad et al., 2019; Aloulou, 2021; Bui et al., 2020) in the context of entrepreneurial intentions. Studies that confirmed the positive relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention also supported this statement (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). Therefore, this study aims to further examine the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention and the influence of perceived feasibility on entrepreneurial intention.

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. This is also supported by the theory of planned behavior, which posits that an individual's behavior is a manifestation of 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 (Bogatyreva et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021).

Prior studies have established that attitudes play a crucial role in shaping entrepreneurial intentions (Leiva et al., 2021; Otchengco Jr. & 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 also 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 the 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 & Casais, 2021), suggesting that individuals from entrepreneurial families are more likely to express a strong intention to become entrepreneurs. This study investigates whether students from entrepreneurial family backgrounds exhibit a higher intention to become entrepreneurs than those who do not. Moreover, it is not uncommon for students to engage in entrepreneurial activities while still in college. Previous research has shown that prior entrepreneurial activities or experiences are positively related 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.

This research aims to further explore the systemic entrepreneurship intention model, as there is still limited research that specifically utilizes the model to measure a person's entrepreneurship intention. Despite the early development of systemic entrepreneurship (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), there has been limited research on the model in the last decade (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Suryawirawan et al., 2022; Torres Velásquez et al., 2018). In addition to investigating the reciprocal relationship between variables in the extended systemic entrepreneurship model, this study will also expand on previous research by examining the impact of existing antecedent variables toward entrepreneurial intention.

LITERATURE REVIEW

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

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you can see JAM publications as a reference for presentation.

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. Based on these findings, the following research hypotheses are proposed:

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 & 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 aims to further investigate 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

Perceived Feasibility

Based on previous research, the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention has been investigated in the context of the systemic entrepreneurship intention model. A significant positive relationship has been found between the two variables (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). 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 attitudes

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

Entrepreneurial Behavior

Several empirical studies have established a positive relationship between 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. & Akiate, 2021; Usman & 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

Research has shown that having family members who are entrepreneurs can significantly impact an individual's entrepreneurial intention (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik & 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

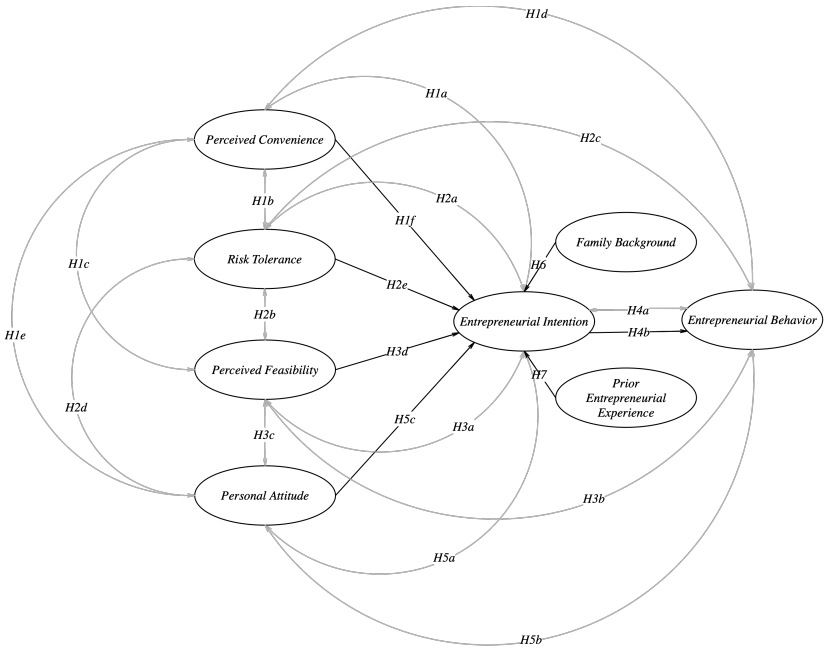

Figure 3. Conceptual Framework

(Straight lines show influence, while curved lines show correlation)

METHOD

The population and sample of this study consisted of college students chosen through non-probability purposive sampling. To ensure the sufficiency of the results, previous studies suggest that the R^2 value for explaining a variable should be above 0.25 (Chin, 1998; Falk & 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 that have up to five arrows pointing towards a single variable, with a significance level of 1% and an R^2 of at least 0.25. To collect data, a questionnaire was distributed through Google Forms. Incomplete answers and those containing central tendency were eliminated from the study, resulting in 205 complete responses. This number meets the recommended sample size for further testing.

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 years old and 30-31 years old (1%). In terms of family background, 130 students (63.4%) had an entrepreneurial family background, while the remaining 75 students (36.6%) did not. In terms of prior entrepreneurial experience, 131 students (63.9%) reported having prior entrepreneurial experience, while the remaining respondents did not.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Criteria	Amount	Total

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Age (years)	18-19	80	39,0%
	20-21	95	46,3%
	22-23	25	12,2%
	24-25	1	0,5%
	26-27	2	1,0%
	28-29	0	0,0%
	30-31	2	1,0%
	Total	205	100,0%
Entrepreneur Family Background	No	75	36,6%
	Yes	130	63,4%
	Total	205	100,0%
Prior Entrepreneurial Experience	No	74	36,1%
	Yes	131	63,9%
	Total	205	100,0%

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Correlation Test

The somers'd 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 d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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.

Table 2. Somers'd Test

Variable		Reciprocal Relationship	Coefficient Correlation	Significant Value	Result
PC	EI	PC Dependent	0,471	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,450	0,000	Significant
	RT	PC Dependent	0,357	0,000	Significant
		RT Dependent	0,378	0,000	Significant
	PF	PC Dependent	0,386	0,000	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,374	0,000	Significant
	EB	PC Dependent	0,385	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,412	0,000	Significant
	PA	PC Dependent	0,422	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,426	0,000	Significant
RT	EI	RT Dependent	0,383	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,346	0,000	Significant
	PF	RT Dependent	0,494	0,000	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,453	0,000	Significant
	EB	RT Dependent	0,260	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,263	0,000	Significant
	PA	RT Dependent	0,274	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,262	0,000	Significant
PF	EI	PF Dependent	0,381	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,376	0,000	Significant

	EB	PF Dependent	0,343	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,379	0,000	Significant
	PA	PF Dependent	0,312	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,325	0,000	Significant
EI	EB	EI Dependent	0,358	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,400	0,000	Significant
PA	EI	PA Dependent	0,415	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,393	0,000	Significant
	EB	PA Dependent	0,270	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,286	0,000	Significant

Source: Processed Data (2023)

The correlation test on the relationship between risk tolerance, entrepreneurial intention, perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude variables in both the d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 both the d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, H4a was accepted.

The correlation test between personal attitude, entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial behavior in both the d_{YX} and the d_{XY} 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.

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 3. 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		

Sumber: Processed Data (2023)

The Mann-Whitney test comparing the entrepreneurial intention of students with prior entrepreneurial experience to those without resulted in a significance value of 0.879 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in 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 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 found to be valid, with a loading factor value of > 0.70.

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Table 4. Outer Model and Inner Model Evaluation

Variable: Indicator	Loading*)	Loading**)	AVE**)	√AVE	Composite Reliability**)	R^2	Q^2 Pred. Rel.
PA : PA1	0,741	0,741	0,619	0,787	0,890		
PA2	0,836	0,836					
PA3	0,813	0,813					
PA4	0,714	0,715					
PA5	0,821	0,821					
EB : EB1***)	0,610		0,601	0,775	0,883	0,255	0,146
EB2	0,751	0,762					
EB3	0,827	0,843					
EB4	0,750	0,760					
EB5***)	0,584						
EB6	0,749	0,768					
EB7	0,724	0,740					
PF : PF1	0,758	0,758	0,577	0,760	0,905		
PF2	0,738	0,747					
PF3	0,722	0,730					
PF4	0,805	0,811					
PF5***)	0,242						
PF6	0,709	0,702					
PF7	0,788	0,787					
PF8	0,768	0,776					
PC : PC1	0,790	0,790	0,657	0,811	0,851		
PC2	0,882	0,882					
PC3	0,755	0,755					

RT : RT1	0,754	0,772	0,625	0,791	0,833		
RT2	0,845	0,868					
RT3***)	0,623						
RT4	0,755	0,727					
EI : EI1	0,727	0,726	0,728	0,853	0,930	0,516	0,364
EI2	0,854	0,853					
EI3	0,897	0,898					
EI4	0,869	0,870					
EI5	0,906	0,907					

* : original value
** :after elimination of loading < 0,70
*** : loading < 0,70
Source: Smartpls (2023)

Table 5. Latent Variable Correlations

	PA	EB	PF	PC	RT	√AVE
EB	0,512					0,775
PF	0,473	0,562				0,760
PC	0,554	0,503	0,481			0,811
RT	0,471	0,453	0,602	0,581		0,791
EI	0,582	0,505	0,480	0,624	0,580	0,853
√AVE	0,787	0,775	0,760	0,811	0,791	

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Table 6. Cross Loading

	PA	EB	PF	PC	RT	EI
PA1	0,741	0,345	0,319	0,397	0,333	0,401
PA2	0,836	0,391	0,340	0,470	0,293	0,399
PA3	0,813	0,443	0,287	0,419	0,341	0,401
PA4	0,715	0,413	0,415	0,369	0,400	0,462
PA5	0,821	0,414	0,454	0,502	0,445	0,574
EB2	0,455	0,762	0,472	0,307	0,341	0,401
EB3	0,446	0,843	0,482	0,466	0,414	0,453
EB4	0,333	0,760	0,423	0,320	0,296	0,306
EB6	0,324	0,768	0,394	0,423	0,351	0,411
EB7	0,415	0,740	0,401	0,417	0,336	0,359
PF1	0,413	0,532	0,758	0,419	0,413	0,399
PF2	0,339	0,334	0,747	0,279	0,468	0,270
PF3	0,194	0,286	0,730	0,189	0,461	0,216
PF4	0,413	0,419	0,811	0,364	0,496	0,388
PF6	0,272	0,424	0,702	0,370	0,414	0,366
PF7	0,407	0,501	0,787	0,402	0,489	0,422
PF8	0,394	0,402	0,776	0,432	0,472	0,398
PC1	0,449	0,423	0,433	0,790	0,525	0,491
PC2	0,516	0,413	0,406	0,882	0,486	0,567
PC3	0,371	0,393	0,329	0,755	0,399	0,452
RT1	0,243	0,373	0,402	0,420	0,772	0,388
RT2	0,530	0,412	0,513	0,565	0,868	0,607
RT4	0,246	0,255	0,545	0,329	0,727	0,282
EI1	0,412	0,367	0,346	0,471	0,499	0,726

EI2	0,452	0,448	0,389	0,484	0,421	0,853
EI3	0,551	0,492	0,459	0,581	0,543	0,898
EI4	0,524	0,370	0,397	0,529	0,490	0,870
EI5	0,530	0,463	0,445	0,584	0,517	0,907

Source: Processed Data (2022)

The discriminant validity test results showed that all √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. This indicates that the research variables have good discriminant validity. Additionally, the composite reliabilities of all research variables were > 0.70, 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, while the remaining 48.4% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this research. The R^2 value for entrepreneurial behavior is 0.255, which suggests that 25.5% of the variation in entrepreneurial behavior can be explained by entrepreneurial intention, while the remaining 74.5% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this research. The Q^2 predictive relevance values for entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior variables are 0.364 and 0.146, respectively, which are both > 0, indicating that the model has good predictive relevance.

Table 7. 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)

The path coefficient of perceived convenience on entrepreneurial intention is 0.306 with a t-statistic of 5.097 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These results indicate that perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This suggests that as perceived convenience increases, so does entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on 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 tolerance has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This implies that higher risk tolerance leads to higher entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that risk tolerance has a significant positive effect on 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 perceived feasibility does not significantly affect entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived feasibility has a significant positive effect on 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. This implies that higher entrepreneurial intention leads to higher entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, the hypothesis that entrepreneurial intention has a

significant positive effect on 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 have a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This indicates that a more positive personal attitude significantly increases entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that personal attitude has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention (H5c) is accepted.

Tabel 8
Indirect Effect

	Path Coefficient	T-Statistic	P-Value
PC -> EI -> EB	0,154	4,484*)	0,000*)
RT -> 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: Processed Data (2023)

In addition to the direct effects, the study also found some 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 entrepreneurial 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

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 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 (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012) but also exerts a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intention, as observed in extant corpus (Aloulou, 2021; Otchengco Jr. & Akiate, 2021).

The results of the study revealed a significant positive effect of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention, which is also supported by a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the two. These findings contradict previous research that reported no relationship between risk tolerance and entrepreneurial intention (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 (Ibidunni et al., 2020).

Despite finding a significantly positive reciprocal relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention, this study was unable to establish any significant influence of the two variables. However, the study's findings are consistent with previous research on the systemic entrepreneurship intention model and its

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do in each sub-chapter discussed.

extended version (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012).

The results of the study indicate that personal attitude has a significant impact on entrepreneurial intention, which is consistent with previous research (Drăgan et al., 2021; Otchengco Jr. & Akiate, 2021; Usman & 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 (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurial intention has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial behavior. These findings align with previous studies that found a significant influence of entrepreneurial intention on entrepreneurial behavior (Bogatyreva et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021). The test results also showed a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the two variables, in accordance with previous studies that found similar (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019)

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 with each other. These results are consistent with previous research that investigated the relationships between variables in 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).

This study did not find any significant differences in entrepreneurial intention between students with and without an entrepreneurial family background (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik & Casais, 2021), as well as between those with and without prior entrepreneurial experience. These results are inconsistent with previous studies that found significant differences (Alkhatib et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, several conclusions can be drawn. To begin with, it can be concluded that students' confidence in the benefits of entrepreneurship is a significant factor in their entrepreneurial intention. Additionally, students' risk tolerance positively affects their entrepreneurial intention, indicating that those more willing to take risks are more likely to consider entrepreneurship as 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 both 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 as a career choice in the future. Furthermore, having an intention 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 to choose entrepreneurship as a career path. Therefore, it can be inferred that the pandemic has had a significant impact on the mindset of students towards entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, the uncertainty created by the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant

impact on 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.

IMPLICATIONS

In practice, the result implies that the 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, to increase their interest in becoming entrepreneurs, educational institutes need to nurture their confidence by adding more engagement in entrepreneurial activities. 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 better represent the population. 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 the covid-19 pandemic is a factor that plays a significant role in determining the results of perceived feasibility, which was found to not 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, future research can explore the mediating factors that influence the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention.

Lastly, given the importance of positive attitude on 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.

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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 entrepreneurship plays a significant role in labor, innovation, and sustainable economic development and growth (Acs & Audretsch, 2005; Aparicio et al., 2016; Langevang & Gough, 2012; Meyer & Meyer, 2017). For developing countries like Indonesia, entrepreneurship is vital to promote economic growth and encourage sustainable business activities (Parker, 2018). Therefore, the emergence of entrepreneurs is crucial for Indonesia's economic recovery.

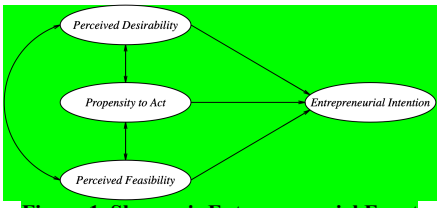

Figure 1. Shapero's Entrepreneurial Event Model (Shapero & Sokol, 1982)

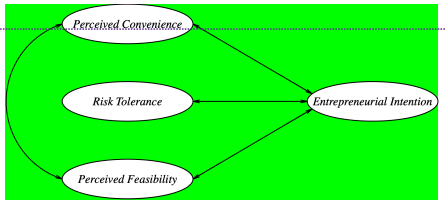

Figure 2. Systemic Entrepreneurship Intention Model (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012)

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 electronic means or e-commerce (Bennani & Oumlil, 2014; Ndubisi et al., 2001; 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 also 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 & Sokol, 1982). However, unlike 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 Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero &

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Paragraph 1. The urgency of research and phenomena
Paragraph 2. Reasons for conducting research
Paragraph 3. Reasons for selecting objects
Paragraph 4. Research Gaps/GAP
Paragraph 5. Summary of GAP, novelty/newness, benefits, and ends with detailed objectives which will later be the contents of the conclusion.

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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 others (Lee et al., 2011). In conclusion, this study aims to further investigate 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 & Sokol, 1982) by including risk tolerance instead of testing the correlation between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention. While both variables relate to a person's actions, propensity to act lacks explicit indicators for determining actions. This 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 & Sokol, 1982), whereas 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; Torres Velásquez et al., 2018; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012), the perceived feasibility variable in the systemic entrepreneurship intention model was also derived from Shapero's entrepreneurial event model (Shapero & 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 (Ahmad et al., 2019; Aloulou, 2021; Bui et al., 2020) in the context of entrepreneurial intentions. Studies that confirmed the positive relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention also supported this statement (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). Therefore, this study aims to further examine 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; Karimi et al., 2013; Westhead & Solesvik, 2016). Recent studies (Doanh, 2021; Lavelle, 2021), especially in Indonesia (Baharuddin & Rahman, 2021; Wardana et al., 2021), confirm the relevance of this relationship. Entrepreneurship has become one of the priority focuses among institutions of higher education (Baharuddin & Ab Rahman, 2021). Other study also confirmed that entrepreneurship education that the students received while they were in college contributed towards their attitude on 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. This is also supported by the theory of planned behavior, which posits that an individual's behavior is a manifestation of 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 (Bogatyreva et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021). Prior studies have established that attitudes play a crucial role in shaping entrepreneurial intentions (Leiva et al., 2021; Otchengco Jr. & 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 also 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 the 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 & Casais, 2021), suggesting that individuals from entrepreneurial families are more likely to express a strong intention to become entrepreneurs. This study investigates whether students from entrepreneurial family backgrounds exhibit a higher intention to become entrepreneurs than those who do not. Moreover, it is not uncommon for students to engage in entrepreneurial activities while still in college. Previous research has shown that prior entrepreneurial activities or experiences are positively related 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 the concept of perceived desirability on the extant corpus (Shapero & Sokol, 1982). Perceived convenience is defined as a person's interest in doing something (Mair & 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 & Sokol, 1982).

Risk Tolerance

Risk tolerance is defined as 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). Other study also stated that someone who tends to have a high risk-tolerance has a considerable likelihood of becoming an entrepreneur (Charles & Hurst, 2003). This is because those who have a high tolerance for risk view uncertainty as challenging and increasingly fuel their desire to overcome the challenge (Salamzadeh et al., 2014).

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The hypotheses development has been compared with several JAM publications and we feel that it's already in uniform (theoretical grounds followed by hypotheses), the difference is we divided hypotheses related to each variables due to the nature of the research model. We also decided to use this kind of format in order to fit journal page limit since we have to discuss numerous variable and hypotheses. We are hoping for journal's discretion regarding this issue

Perceived Feasibility

Shapero & Sokol (1982) defines 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 high (Sajjad et al., 2012).

Attitude

Fishbein & 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 & Hunter, 1993). Other 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 defined as the state of mind which initiates action and directs attitudes towards venture creation (Bird, 1988). Several concepts such as entrepreneurial events model (Shapero & 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 attempt to predict individual's entrepreneurial intentions (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Torres Velásquez et al., 2018; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012).

Entrepreneurial Behavior

Endres & 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 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. Based on these findings, the following research hypotheses are proposed:

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 & 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 aims to further investigate 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

Perceived Feasibility

Based on previous research, the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention has been investigated in the context of the systemic entrepreneurship intention model. A significant positive relationship has been found between the two variables (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012). 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 attitudes

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

Entrepreneurial Behavior

Several empirical studies have established a positive relationship between 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. & Akiate, 2021; Usman & 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

Research has shown that having family members who are entrepreneurs can significantly impact an individual's entrepreneurial intention (Herman, 2019; Szczepanik & 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

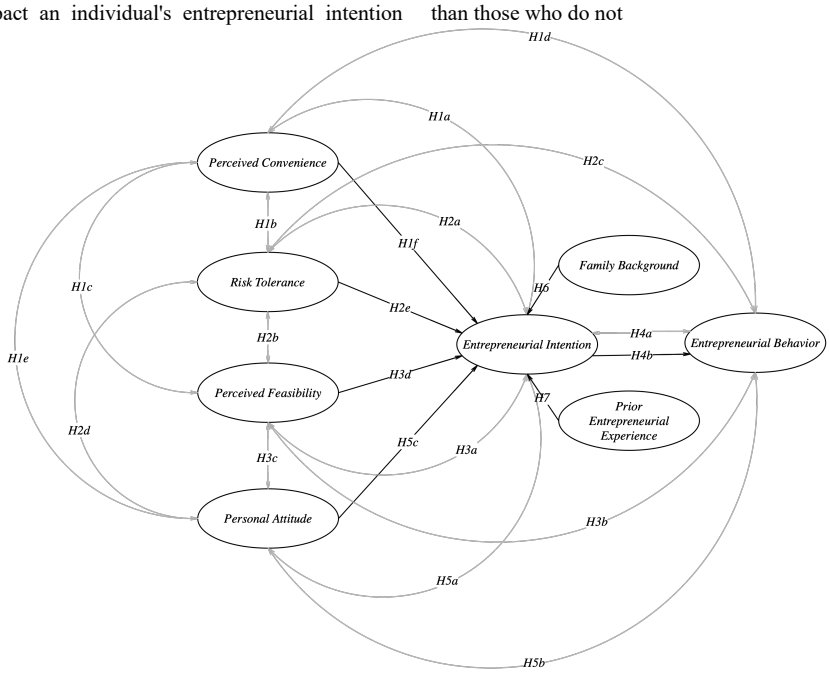

Figure 3. Conceptual Framework

(Straight lines show influence, while curved lines show correlation)

METHOD

The population and sample of this study consisted of college students chosen through non-probability purposive sampling. To ensure the sufficiency of the results, previous studies suggest that the R^2 value for explaining a variable should be above 0.25 (Chin, 1998; Falk & Miller, 1992; Hair et al., 2014). Hair et al. (2014) recommend a

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sample size of 91 respondents with a statistical power of 80% for studies that have up to five arrows pointing towards a single variable, with a significance level of 1% and an R^2 of at least 0.25. To collect data, a questionnaire was distributed through Google Forms. Incomplete answers and those containing central tendency were eliminated from the study, resulting in 205 complete responses. This number meets the recommended sample size for further testing.

In this study perceived convenience is operationally defined as the student's interest in becoming entrepreneur. The definition was adopted from previous research conducted by Mair & Martí (2006). Risk tolerance is operationally defined as student's intention to engage in entrepreneurial activities regardless of the risks involved. The definition was adopted from previous research conducted by Zhang et al., (2020). Perceived feasibility operationally defined as the degree to which a student feels capable of running a business. The definition was adopted from previous research conducted by Shapero & Sokol (1982). Attitude is operationally defined as the result of students' evaluation of entrepreneur as a profession. The definition was adopted from previous research conducted by Fishbein & Ajzen (1975). Entrepreneurial intention is operationally defined as the state of mind which initiates action and directs attitudes of students towards venture creation as what has been stated in the previous research (Bird, 1988). entrepreneurial behavior is operationally defined as motives and actions that dictates a student's decision making related to making of use of opportunities that can generate profit as what has been stated in the previous research (Endres & 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 years old and 30-31 years old (1%). In terms of family background, 130 students (63.4%) had an entrepreneurial family background, while the remaining 75 students (36.6%) did not. In terms of prior entrepreneurial experience, 131 students (63.9%) reported having prior entrepreneurial experience, while the remaining respondents did not.

Correlation Test

The somers'd 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 d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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.

Table 1. Somers'd Test

Variable		Reciprocal Relationship	Coefficient Correlation	Significant Value	Result
PC	EI	PC Dependent	0,471	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,450	0,000	Significant

	RT	PC Dependent	0,357	0,000	Significant
		RT Dependent	0,378	0,000	Significant
	PF	PC Dependent	0,386	0,000	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,374	0,000	Significant
	EB	PC Dependent	0,385	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,412	0,000	Significant
	PA	PC Dependent	0,422	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,426	0,000	Significant
RT	EI	RT Dependent	0,383	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,346	0,000	Significant
	PF	RT Dependent	0,494	0,000	Significant
		PF Dependent	0,453	0,000	Significant
	EB	RT Dependent	0,260	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,263	0,000	Significant
	PA	RT Dependent	0,274	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,262	0,000	Significant
PF	EI	PF Dependent	0,381	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,376	0,000	Significant
	EB	PF Dependent	0,343	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,379	0,000	Significant
	PA	PF Dependent	0,312	0,000	Significant
		PA Dependent	0,325	0,000	Significant
EI	EB	EI Dependent	0,358	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,400	0,000	Significant
PA	EI	PA Dependent	0,415	0,000	Significant
		EI Dependent	0,393	0,000	Significant
	EB	PA Dependent	0,270	0,000	Significant
		EB Dependent	0,286	0,000	Significant

Source: Processed Data (2023)

The correlation test on the relationship between risk tolerance, entrepreneurial intention, perceived feasibility, entrepreneurial behavior, and personal attitude variables in both the d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 both the d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 d_{YX} and d_{XY} 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 entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, H4a was accepted.

The correlation test between personal attitude, entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial behavior in both the d_{YX} and the d_{XY} 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.

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 3. 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		

Sumber: Processed Data (2023)

The Mann-Whitney test comparing the entrepreneurial intention of students with prior entrepreneurial experience to those without resulted in a significance value of 0.879 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in 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 found to be valid, with a loading factor value of > 0.70.

The discriminant validity test results showed that all √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. This indicates that the research variables have good

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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, while the remaining 48.4% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this research. The R^2 value for entrepreneurial behavior is 0.255, which suggests that 25.5% of the variation in entrepreneurial behavior can be explained by entrepreneurial intention, while the remaining 74.5% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this research. The Q^2 predictive relevance values for entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior variables are 0.364 and 0.146, respectively, which are both > 0, indicating that the model has good predictive relevance.

Table 7. 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)

The path coefficient of perceived convenience on entrepreneurial intention is 0.306 with a t-statistic of 5.097 > 2.33 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.01. These results indicate that perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This suggests that as perceived convenience increases, so does entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on 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 tolerance has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This implies that higher risk tolerance leads to higher entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that risk tolerance has a significant positive effect on 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 perceived feasibility does not significantly affect entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the hypothesis that perceived feasibility has a significant positive effect on 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. This implies that higher entrepreneurial intention leads to higher entrepreneurial behavior. Therefore, the hypothesis that entrepreneurial intention has a significant positive effect on 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 have a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This indicates that a more positive personal attitude significantly increases entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the hypothesis that personal attitude has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention (H5c) is accepted.

Tabel 8
Indirect Effect

	Path Coefficient	T-Statistic	P-Value
PC -> EI -> EB	0,154	4,484*)	0,000*)
RT -> 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: Processed Data (2023)

In addition to the direct effects, the study also found some 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 entrepreneurial 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 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 systemic entrepreneurship intenton model (Valencia-Arias et al., 2012) and the extended model (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019). This results also exerts a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intention, as observed in extant corpus related to entrepreneurial intention among Saudi young community (Aloulou, 2021) and tricycle drivers in Phillipines (Otchengco Jr. & Akiate, 2021).

Risk Tolerance and Entpreneurial Intention

The results of the study revealed a significant positive effect of risk tolerance on entrepreneurial intention, which is also supported by a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the two. 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 was unable to establish any significant influence of the two variables. However, the study's findings are consistent with previous research on the systemic entrepreneurship intention model and its extended version (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019; Valencia-Arias et al., 2012).

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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 Phillipines (Otchengco Jr. & Akiate, 2021), and students in Turkey (Usman & 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 extended model of systemic entrepreneurship intention (Díez-Echavarría et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurial Intention and Entrepreneurial Behavior

Entrepreneurial intention has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial behavior. These findings align with previous studies that found a significant influence of entrepreneurial intention on entrepreneurial behavior among students in several countries (Bogatyreva et al., 2019), students in China (Li et al., 2020; Yi, 2021). The test results also showed a significant positive reciprocal relationship between the two variables, in accordance with 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 with each other. These results are consistent with previous research that investigated the relationships between variables in the initial study related to 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 did not find any 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 & Casais, 2021). The result also suggested that there are no differences between students with and without prior entrepreneurial experience. These results are inconsistent with previous studies related to prior entrepreneurial experiences that found significant differences (Alkhatib et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, several conclusions can be drawn. To begin with, it can be concluded that students' confidence in the benefits of entrepreneurship is a significant factor in their entrepreneurial intention. Additionally, students' risk tolerance positively affects their entrepreneurial intention, indicating that those more willing to take risks are more likely to consider entrepreneurship as 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 both 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 as a career choice in the future. Furthermore, having an intention 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 to choose entrepreneurship as a career path. Therefore, it can be inferred that the pandemic has had a significant impact on the mindset of students towards entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, the uncertainty created by the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on 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.

IMPLICATIONS

In practice, the result implies that the 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, to increase their interest in becoming entrepreneurs, educational institutes need to nurture their confidence by adding more engagement in entrepreneurial activities. 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 better represent the population. 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 the covid-19 pandemic is a factor that plays a significant role in determining the results of perceived feasibility, which was found to not 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, future research can explore the mediating factors that influence the relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention.

Lastly, given the importance of positive attitude on 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.

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

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE
18 MEI 2023

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Attached here is a Letter of Acceptance, hopefully it can be useful. Good luck and success always. Thank You.

Best regards,

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE
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On behalf of the Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen Editorial Board, we are pleased to inform that,

1st Author Name	**: Suhermin (Corresponding Author)**
Institution	: Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia.
2nd Author Name	**: Okto Aditya Suryawirawan**
Institution	: Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia.
3rd Author Name	**: Abdul Talib Bon**
Institution	: Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Malaysia.

Has submitted a paper, entitled:

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

This paper has been **accepted** and will be proceed to be published in Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen (Journal of Applied Management) in **Volume 21 No. 3 September 2023**.

Kindest Regards,
Editor in Chief

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Attached to this email is a draft article that is ready to be published in the September 2023 edition, please before publication, the authors are required to check first as the final revision process, if there is no revision from the author, please inform us.

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Dear Mr. Angga Endre Restianto, SST.
Technical Editor of JAM

First, we would like to thank you on behalf of the team regarding the publication of our manuscript. However, if it is allowed, we would like to make corrections regarding several of our typing mistakes (the writing of R2/Q2, the space after the ">" symbol, etc.) that we found in the final manuscript. If it is allowed, it is very appreciated if we could have the word version of the final manuscript and correct our mistakes.

Best regards,

Suhermin

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Best regards,

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Attached in the email, the highlighted part which we want it to be addressed. R2 and Q2 should've been written in superscript (R^2 and Q^2). Covid should all be written in uppercase (COVID). If this is as intended then we will adhere to the journal format. Regarding the space on symbols, after we carefully look again, there are no mistakes that have been made. That's all the changes we would like to make. Thank you very much.

Best regards,

Suhermin

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

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Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Malaysia

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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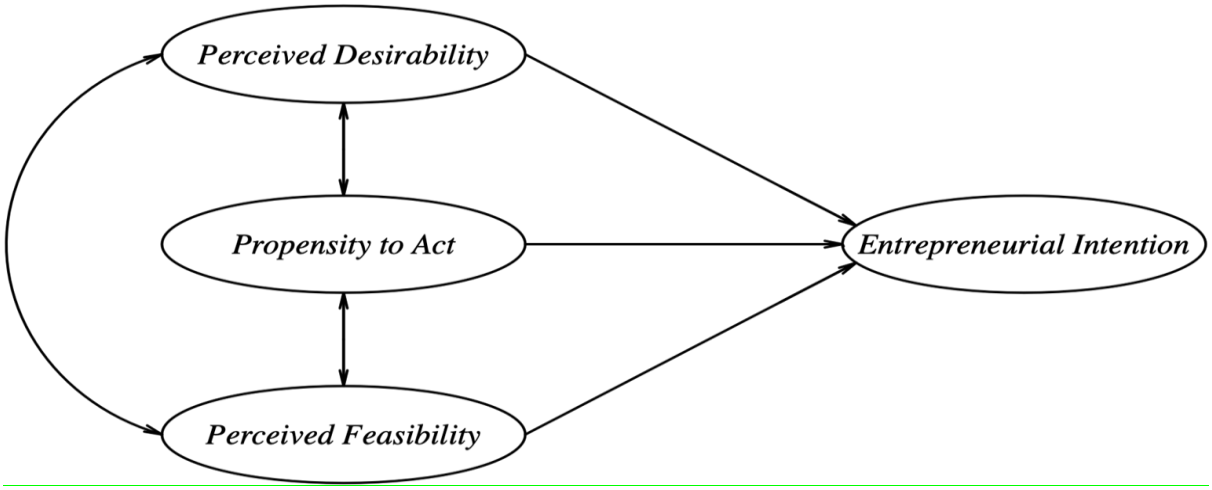
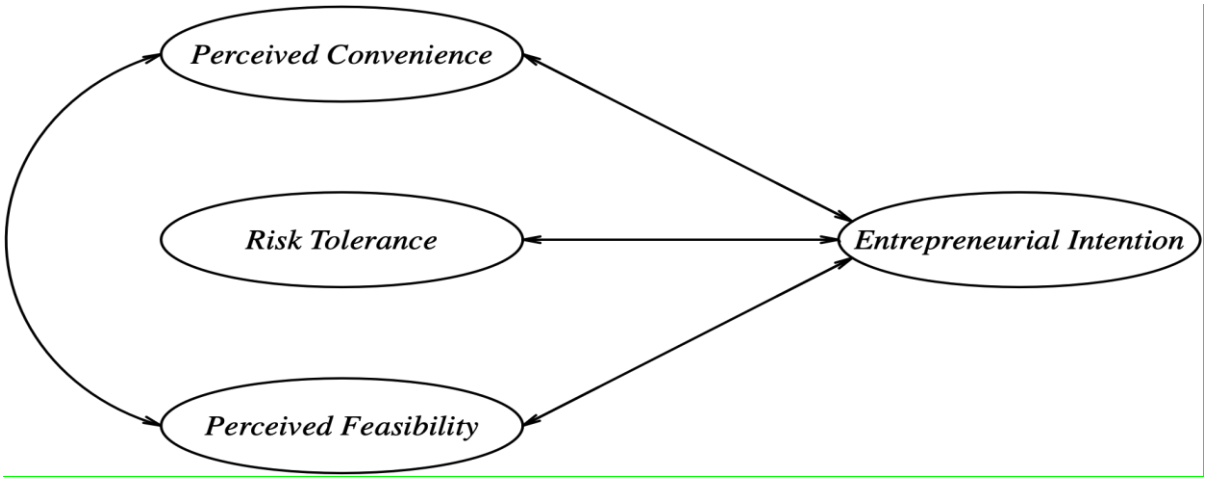
INTRODUCTION

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 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 the 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.

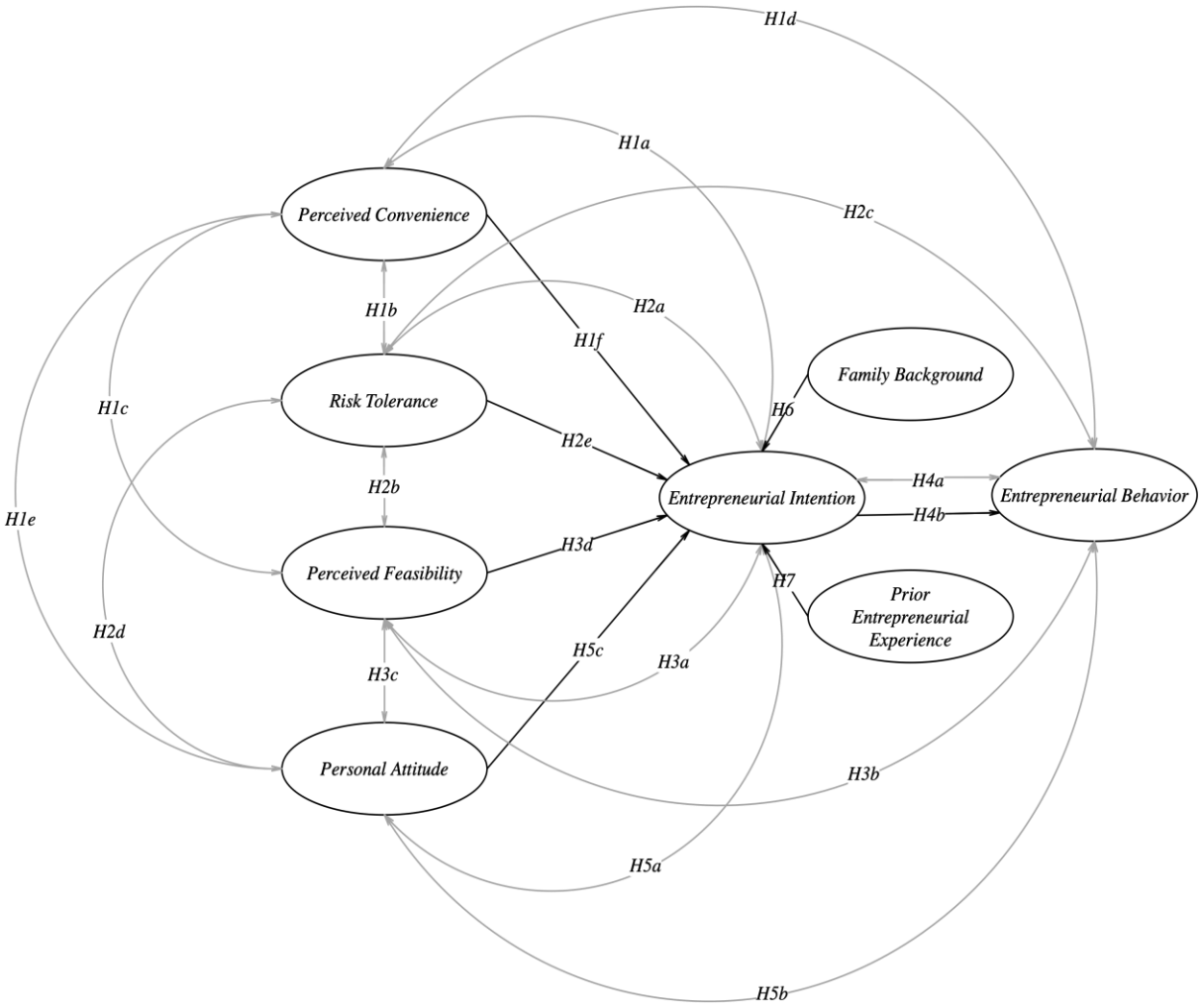
H1f : perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention.

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 attitudes.

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 R2 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 R2 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 in 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 R2 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 R2 value for entrepreneurial behavior is 0.255, which suggests that 25.5% of the variation in entrepreneurial behavior can be explained by entrepreneurial intention, while other variables outside the scope of this research explain the remaining 74.5%. The Q2 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*)
RT -> 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 a 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 the 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 the covid-19 pandemic is a factor that plays a significant role in determining the results of 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 their 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 the 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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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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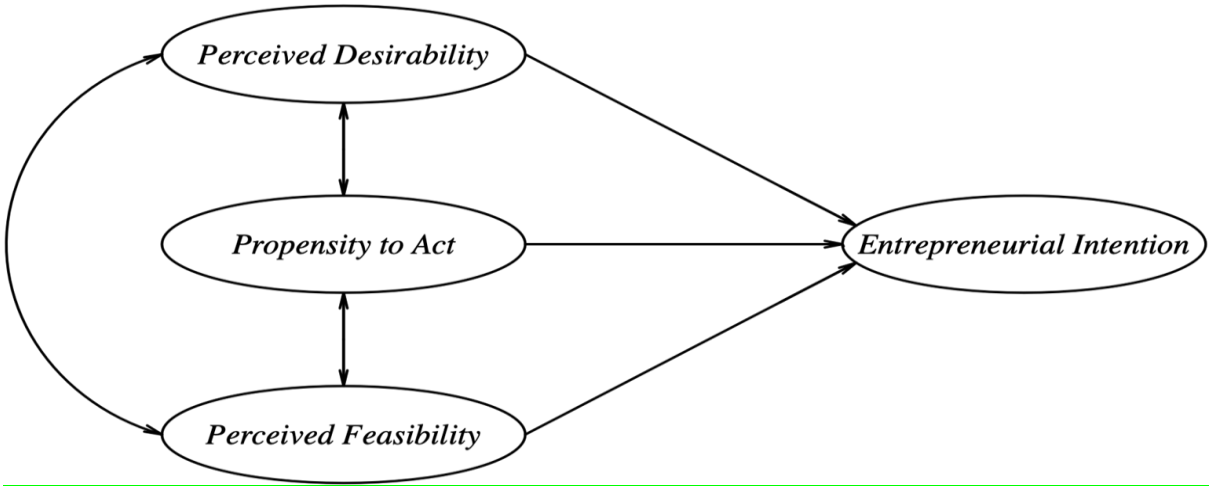
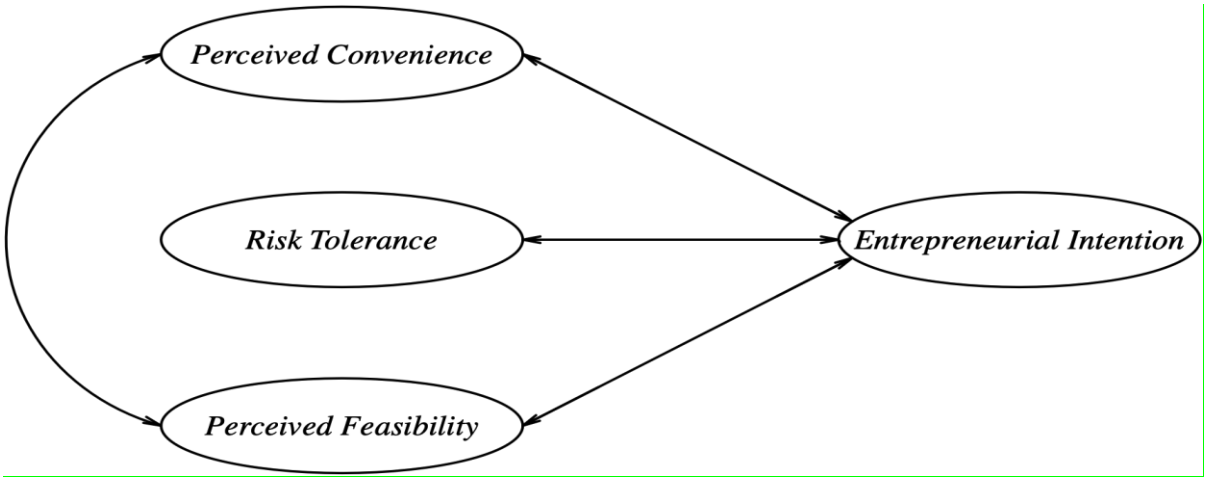
INTRODUCTION

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 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 the 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.

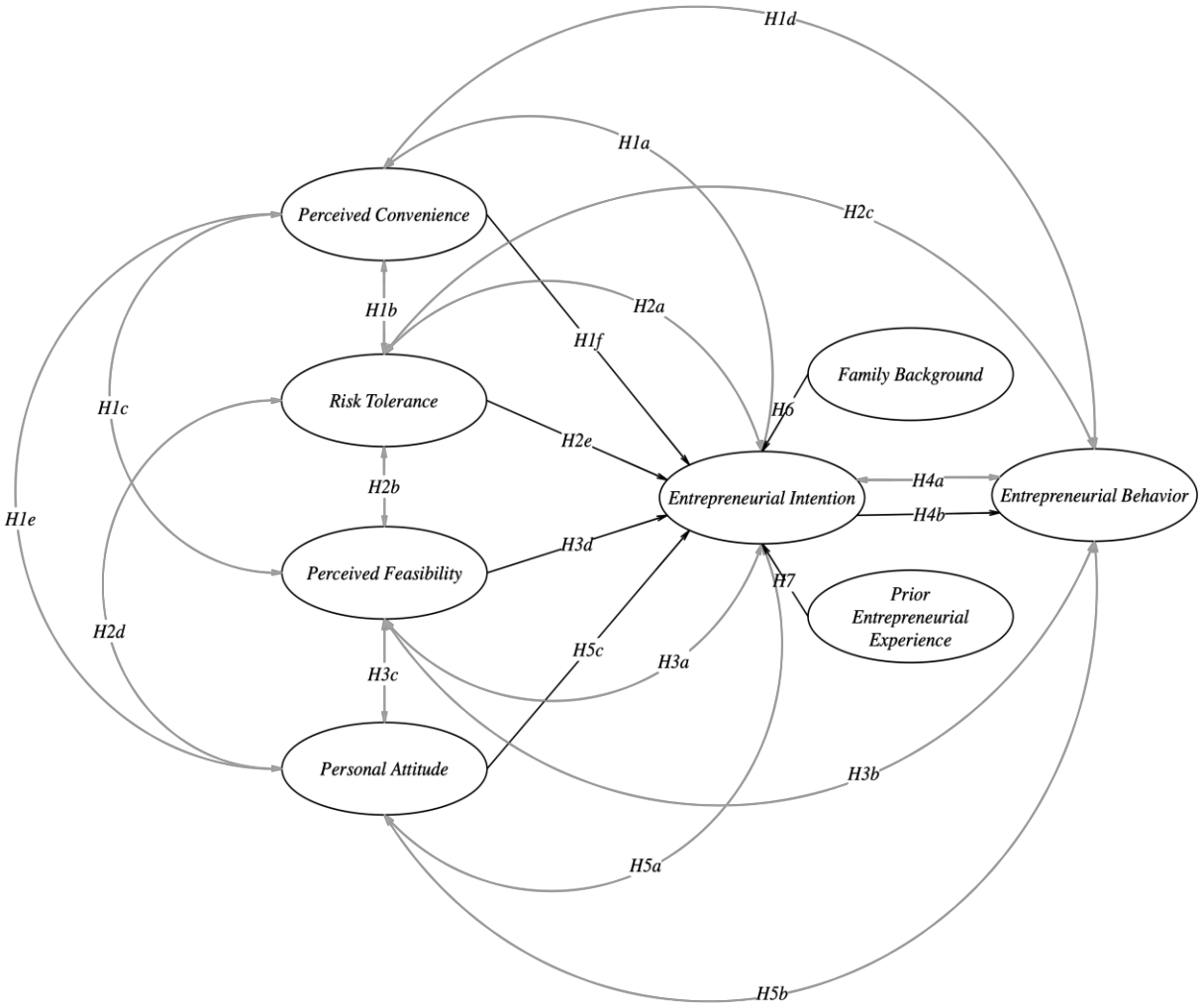
H1f : perceived convenience has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention.

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 attitudes.

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 R2 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 R2 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 in 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 R2 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 R2 value for entrepreneurial behavior is 0.255, which suggests that 25.5% of the variation in entrepreneurial behavior can be explained by entrepreneurial intention, while other variables outside the scope of this research explain the remaining 74.5%. The Q2 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*)
RT -> 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 a 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 the 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 the covid-19 pandemic is a factor that plays a significant role in determining the results of 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 their 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 the 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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