



## The Influence of Personality and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship Faculty of Economic State University of Jakarta

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to: 1) determine the influence of personality on the interest in entrepreneurship; (2) regarding the influence of the family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship; and (3) the influence of personality and family environment knowledge on the interest in entrepreneurship. The population in this study were 222 students of the Faculty of Economics, Jakarta State University, class of 2019. In this research instrument researchers used quantitative methods, as many as 144 respondents. data collection using a questionnaire. Data is processed using SPSS. The results of the research instrument show that personality and family environment have a significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship. Based on the results of research that has been done, this is also influenced by personality and family environment as previously explained. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on variable X1, it appears that the lowest percentage of personality indicators is shown by openness. Based on the research conducted, this happens because the personality of a person or student is not always open or open minded towards the entrepreneurial field. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on family environment variables, it appears that the lowest percentage of indicators is shown in the way parents educate. This indicates that the way parents educate their children to enter the world of entrepreneurship is still lacking. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on family environment variables, it appears that the lowest percentage of indicators is shown in the way parents educate. This indicates that the way parents educate their children to enter the world of entrepreneurship is still lacking.

**Keywords:** Personality, Family Environment, Interest of Entrepreneurship

### INTRODUCTION

During the past year, the number of unemployed people in Indonesia reached 8.4 million in August 2022, a portion of 5.86% of the total national workforce. Most of the unemployed came from the age group of 20-24 years, which amounted to 2.54 million people. This figure is equivalent to 30.12% of the total national unemployment. Then the population aged 15-19 years who are unemployed are 1.86 million people (22.03%), unemployed aged 25-29 years 1.17 million people (13.84%), aged 30-34 years 608.41 thousand people (7.22%) and aged 60 years and over 485.54 thousand people (5.76). There are also unemployed people aged 35-39 years 439.94 thousand people (5.22%), aged 40-44 years 395.17 thousand people (4.69%), aged 45-49 years 355.84 thousand people (4.22%), aged 50-54 years 324.18 thousand people (3.85%), and aged 55-59 years 254.17 thousand people (3.02%). Overall, the working age population in Indonesia reached 209.42 million in August 2022. Of this number, 143.72 million people are included in the workforce. Thus, the national labor force participation rate (TPAK) reached 68.63%, with details of 83.87% male TPAK and 53.41% female TPAK. (Budi, 2023).

In this case, the focus is on the number of unemployed people aged 20-24 and 25-29. Every year, public and private tertiary institutions produce new young graduates who should become good quality Indonesian human resources and be able to improve the country's economy. But in reality, they have not been able to maximize their potential so they have difficulty getting jobs.

The right solution to overcome this problem is to create new jobs, one of which is entrepreneurship. According to Zimmerer Entrepreneurship is a process of applying creativity and innovation in solving problems and finding opportunities to improve business life (Kasmir, 2017).

Entrepreneurial spirit needs to be grown in our human resources, especially in youth to overcome the problem of unemployment. With the existence of an entrepreneurial spirit, it is hoped that interest and willingness to be independent will grow in order to get a better life without having to depend on other people.

The steps to foster an entrepreneurial spirit is to instill an interest in entrepreneurship. Interest in entrepreneurship according to Bygrave is influenced by several factors including, 1) personal factors, which involve aspects of personality. 2) environmental factors, which involve the physical environment. 3) sociological factors, which involve relationships with family and so on (Alma, 2006). According to Hendro, the factors that influence a person's desire to choose the path of entrepreneurship as a way of life. These factors are: 1) individual/personal factors, 2) work atmosphere, 3) level of education, 4) personality (personality), 5) educational achievement, 6) family encouragement 7) social environment, 8) want to be more appreciated and 9) compulsion and circumstances (Hendro, 2011). Meanwhile, according to Wahab, the factors that can influence the emergence of interest in something, which in general can be grouped into two, namely those originating from within the individual concerned (eg: weight, age, gender, personality), and those originating from outside include family environment, school environment and community environment (Shaleh, 2004). In this study, the authors took personality and family environment factors as variables.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Entrepreneurial Interest

Interest is an encouragement in a person to do something. According to Crow, interest is acceptance of a relationship between oneself and something outside oneself. The stronger or closer the relationship, the greater the interest. Interest is related to the style of motion that encourages a person to face or deal with people, objects, activities, experiences that are stimulated by the activity itself (Djaali, 2008). Meanwhile, according to Khairani, interest is a psychological symptom that shows that interest is the subject's understanding of the object that is the target because the object attracts attention and creates feelings of pleasure so that it tends to that object (Khairani, 2017). Meanwhile, according to Slameto, interest is a preference for and a sense of attachment to something or activity, without anyone ordering (Syahputra, 2020). Indicators of interest in entrepreneurship include feelings of interest, pleasure and desire to achieve goals.

### Personality

Personality is one of the factors that encourage someone to become an entrepreneur. According to G.W. Allport's personality is a dynamic psychophysical organization rather than a person that causes him to adapt to his environment (Agus Sujanto, 2006). Meanwhile, according to Erich Fromm personality is the overall psychological quality that is inherited or acquired which is unique to someone who makes it unique (Alma, 2006). Furthermore, Sjarkawi argues that personality is a characteristic or characteristic or style or characteristic of a person that originates from formations received from the environment (Sjarkawi, 2006). Goldberg (1981, 1990) found and labeled the big five factors: surgency, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and intellect. The big five factors (relabeled so that the first letters of the five factors are OCEAN, see Costa and McCrae 1985) can be described as follows (John 1990, in Carducci 1998, p. 239): 1) Factor O refers to openness, originality, open-mindedness; defined by traits that refer to, for example, artistic (+), insightful (+), intelligent (+), commonplace (-), narrow interests (-), shallow (-), 2) Factor C refers to conscientiousness, control, constraint; defined by traits that refer to, for example, deliberate (+), efficient (+), precise (+), careless (-), frivolous (-), irresponsible (-), 3) Factor E refers to extraversion, energy, enthusiasm; defined by traits that refer to, for example, adventurous (+), assertive (+), dominant (+), sociable (+), quiet (-), reserved (-), retiring (-), shy (-), 4) Factor A refers to agreeableness, altruism, affection; defined by traits that refer to, for example, cooperative (+), generous (+), sympathetic (+), cruel (-), quarrelsome (-), unfriendly (-), 5) Factor N refers to neuroticism, negative affectivity, nervousness; defined by traits that refer to, for example, anxious (+), self-pitying (+), temperamental (+), calm (-), contented (-), stable (-). Personality indicators include openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.

### Family environment

One of the factors that influence a person's mindset in choosing a career as an entrepreneur is the family environment. According to Duvall & Logan, family is a group of people who have marriage, birth and adoption ties that have the goal of creating, maintaining culture and enhancing the physical, emotional, mental and social development of each family member (Wardani, 2020). This is in line with what was conveyed by Mahmud Abd. Family is a special structure, each other in the family has ties whether through blood relations or marriage (Lubis, 2018). Meanwhile, according to Friendman, family is a collection of two or more people who live together with legal and emotional attachment and individuals have their respective roles which are part of the family (Suprajitno, 2004). Prior exposure in the form of direct experience, like family's entrepreneurial background, can be presumed to affect attitudes and perceptions about entrepreneurship as a career (Basu & Virick, 2008). Students whose parents were entrepreneurs showed a significantly higher preference for self-employment than for paid employment, which can be attributed to the attitudinal change and increased belief on one's perceived ability (Van

Auken et al., 2006). In a study conducted by Farrukh et al. (2017) among students in Pakistan, the family's entrepreneurial background was found to have a positive effect on EI. Nonetheless, it was found that the entrepreneurial involvement of family or family members had a negative impact on the EI of Portuguese students (Marques et al., 2012). The authors reason that the students might have had instances when they missed the presence of their family members during critical instances of their life and therefore did not wish to become entrepreneurs themselves. It would be interesting to note how the family influences EI in the Indian setting. According to (Dalyono, 2009) parental factors greatly influence children's success in learning. The level of parental education, the size of the income, sufficient or insufficient parental attention and guidance, whether or not the two parents get along well, whether or not the parents' relationship with the children is close, whether or not the situation at home is calm, all of which together influence the efforts of children's learning outcomes. Besides that, the condition of the house also influences the success of learning. The size of the house where you live, the presence or absence of learning equipment or media such as blackboards, pictures, maps, whether or not there is a study room or table and so on, all of that also determines one's learning success. Indicators of the family environment include the way parents educate, the economic situation of the family and relations between families.

## METHODOLOGY

The research method is used to make it easier for researchers to see and understand the object to be studied. The research method in this study uses quantitative research methods. Researchers use primary data for all research variables. In this study, researchers used quantitative methods with survey method types. The survey method itself is carried out by distributing questionnaires or questionnaires to the research object as a data source. The reason researchers use this method is to measure how much influence Personality (X1) and Family Environment (X2) can influence Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y). The reachable population in this study were all 2019 undergraduate students at the Faculty of Economics, Jakarta State University, totaling 222 people with a total sample of 143 students.

**Table 1. Stratified Random Sampling**

No	Study Program/Concentration	Amount	Calculation	Number of Samples
1	Accountancy	57		37
2	Management	54		35
3	Office Administration Education	30		19
4	Economic Education	43		28
5	Commerce Education	38		24
<b>Jumlah Mahasiswa</b>		<b>222 People</b>		<b>143 People</b>

*Source: data processed by researches (2023)*

The data analysis techniques in this study are: 1) Analysis Requirements Test consisting of Normality and Linearity Tests, 2) Multicollinearity Tests 3) Heteroscedasticity Tests 4) Multiple Regression Analysis 5) T Tests and F Tests, 6) Coefficient of Determination Tests.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Normality test

The normality test is needed before determining the research hypothesis, the goal is to find out whether the data is normally distributed or not. The normality test was carried out using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with a significance level of 0.05 or 5% using the SPSS version 25 application:

**Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residual
N		144
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	5,89217193
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,051
	Positive	,051
	Negative	-,043
Test Statistic		,051
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		<b>,200<sup>c,d</sup></b>

- a. Test distribution is Normal.  
b. Calculated from data.  
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.  
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Based on Table 2, it can be explained that the variable data used in this study is normally distributed after the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, where the Asymptotic Significant value is  $0.200 > 0.05$ , which means that the research data has been normally distributed, so the data can be used in testing with the regression model.

### Linearity Test

The purpose of doing linearity testing is to find out whether the two variables that will be subjected to statistical analysis procedures show a linear relationship or not. The linearity test can be seen from the Test of Linearity in the ANOVA table using the SPSS version 25 application as follows:

**Table 3. ANOVA Table**

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Minat Berwirausaha * Kepribadian	Between Groups	(Combined)	5533,264	47	117,729	2,447	,000
		Linearity	3166,161	1	3166,161	65,812	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	2367,103	46	51,459	<b>1,070</b>	<b>,384</b>
	Within Groups	4618,486	96	48,109			
	Total	10151,750	143				

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Based on the results of the linearity test above, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.384 where this value is  $> 0.05$  so that there is a linear effect. In addition, the calculated F value is 1.070 and the F table value is 3.06 (F = 0.05 and df 1.144) this shows that the calculated F value  $<$  F table value means that there is a linear influence between personality variables (X1) with the variable Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y).

Testing the significance of the linearity of variable X with variable Y was not only carried out on variable X1, but also testing the significance of linearity with variable X2 on Y. The following are the results of the linearity test using SPSS version 25:

**Table 4. ANOVA Table**

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Minat Berwirausaha * Lingkungan Keluarga	Between Groups	(Combined)	5632,867	42	134,116	2,998	,000
		Linearity	4107,601	1	4107,601	91,808	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	1525,266	41	37,202	<b>,831</b>	<b>,744</b>
	Within Groups	4518,883	101	44,741			
Total	10151,750	143					

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Based on the results of the linearity test above, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.744 where this value is  $> 0.05$  so that there is a linear effect. In addition, the calculated F value is 0.831 and the F table value

is 3.06 ( $F = 0.05$  and  $df 1.144$ ) this shows that the calculated  $F$  value  $< F$  table value means that there is a linear influence between family environment variables (X2) with the variable Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y).

### Multicollinearity Test

The purpose of conducting a multicollinearity test is to determine whether or not multicollinearity exists by investigating how large the intercorrelation between the independent variables is. Whether multicollinearity exists or not can be seen from the tolerance value and variance inflation factor (VIF).

**Table 5. Multicollinearity Test**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	32.215	5.087		6.332	.000		
Kepribadian (X1)	.243	.044	.358	5.537	.000	<b>.832</b>	<b>1.203</b>
Lingkungan Keluarga (X2)	.428	.056	.489	7.576	.000	<b>.832</b>	<b>1.203</b>

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha (Y)

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in the table above, it shows that all Personality (X1) and Family Environment (X2) variables have a Tolerance Value  $> 0.10$  of 0.832 and 0.832. In addition, the Personality (X1) and Family Environment (X2) variables have a VIF value of 1.203 and 1.203, meaning that the VIF value is  $< 10$ . Thus, it can be concluded that in this study there was no multicollinearity.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

This test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation with other observations. The way to detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity is by using the Glejser test.

**Table 6. Glejser Test**

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1 (Constant)	4.717	2.948		1.600	.112
Kepribadian (X1)	-.007	.025	-.024	-.265	<b>.792</b>
Lingkungan Keluarga (X2)	.012	.033	.034	.368	<b>.713</b>

a. Dependent Variable: Abs\_res

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Based on the results of the table above, it shows that Personality has a significance value of 0.792 and Family Environment of 0.713. It can be concluded that these two variables have a significance value of more than 0.05, so it can be said that this study did not have heteroscedasticity.

### Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis was carried out to determine the magnitude of the influence between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y), namely Personality (X1) and Family Environment (X2) which have a positive and significant effect on Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y). The results of multiple regression analysis using the SPSS version 25 application are as follows:

**Table 7. Multiple Regression Analysis**

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	<b>32,215</b>	5,087		6,332	,000
Kepribadian	<b>,243</b>	,044	,358	5,537	,000
Lingkungan Keluarga	<b>,428</b>	,056	,489	7,576	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Based on the results of the table above, it can be seen that the regression equation with the following formula:

$$\hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2$$

$$\hat{Y} = 32.215 + 0,243X_1 + 0,428X_2$$

This shows that the value of the constant  $\alpha$  obtained is 32.215. So, it can be interpreted that if the independent variable (X) is worth 0 (constant) then the dependent variable (Y) is worth 32.215. The regression coefficient values of the variables X1 and X2 have positive values of 0.243 and 0.428, so this means that if the variables X1 and X2 increase, the variable Y will also increase, and vice versa.

### T test

The t test was carried out aiming to find out whether there is a significant influence between variable X and variable Y partially. Following are the results of the t test in this study using the SPSS version 25 application:

**Table 8. t Test**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	32,215	5,087		6,332	,000
Kepribadian	,243	,044	,358	<b>5,537</b>	,000
Lingkungan Keluarga	,428	,056	,489	<b>7,576</b>	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

The results of the table above show that the calculated t value for the Personality variable (X1) is 5.537 and the t table value is at a significance level of 0.05 with  $df (n - k - 1) = 144 - 2 - 1 = 141$  which is 1.98. The calculated t value is  $5.537 >$  the t table value is 1.98, so there is an influence between Personality (X1) and Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y).

The same thing is also shown in the Family Environment variable (X2) which has a calculated t value of  $7.576 >$  t table value of 1.98. This shows that there is an influence between the Family Environment (X2) on Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y).

### F test

The purpose of doing the f test is to find out whether there is a significant simultaneous (together) effect between the Personality (X1) and Family Environment (X2) variables with the Interest in Entrepreneurship variable (Y). The f test in this study was carried out using the SPSS version 25 application as follows:

**Table 9. F Test**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5187,120	2	2593,560	<b>73,659</b>	,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	4964,630	141	35,210		
	Total	10151,750	143			

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

b. Predictors: (Constant), Lingkungan Keluarga, Kepribadian

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

The table above shows that the calculated f value is 73.659. The f test can be done by looking at the value of f table at a significance level of 0.05 with  $df_1$  (number of variables - 1) =  $3 - 1 = 2$  and  $df_2 (n - k - 1) = 141$  of 3.06. The calculated f value is  $73.659 >$  the f table value is 3.06, so the Personality (X1) and Family Environment (X2) variables simultaneously influence the Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y).

### Determination Coefficient Test

The coefficient of determination test was carried out to determine how much influence the independent variables (personality and family environment) had on the dependent variable (interest in entrepreneurship) in the form of a percentage. The following are the results of the coefficient of determination test in this study using SPSS version 25:

**Table 10. Determination Coefficient Test**

Model	Model Summary			Std. Error of the Estimate
	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	
1	.715 <sup>a</sup>	.511	.504	5,934

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lingkungan Keluarga, Kepribadian

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

The results of the test table for the coefficient of determination can be seen from the R Square value in the table above. Based on the table above, the test results for the coefficient of determination show an R Square or R2 value of 0.511 or 51.1%. With this, it can be concluded that Personality and Family Environment simultaneously influence Interest in Entrepreneurship by 51.1%.

### **The Effect of Personality on Interest in Entrepreneurship**

The results of this study support the first hypothesis that the Personality variable has a positive and significant effect on Interest in Entrepreneurship. In variable X1, the coefficient value of multiple regression analysis is 0.243 at a constant of 32.215 assuming the value of X2 is fixed. So if X1 has increased by 1, Entrepreneurial Interest will increase by 0.243. Then testing the hypothesis that has been done before, the significance level of the linearity of the X1 variable with the Y variable is 0.384 where this value is > 0.05, so the data is said to be linear. Based on the results of the calculation of the t test, the calculated t value is 5.537. This value is > compared to the t table value of 1.98. This means H0 is rejected.

### **The Influence of the Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship**

The results of this study support the second hypothesis that the Family Environment variable has a positive and significant effect on Interest in Entrepreneurship. In variable X2, the coefficient value of multiple regression analysis is 0.428 at a constant of 32.215 assuming the value of X1 is fixed. So, if X2 has increased by 1, Entrepreneurial Interest will increase by 0.428. Then testing the hypothesis that has been done before, the significance level of linearity variable X2 with variable Y is 0.744 where this value is > 0.05, so the data is said to be linear. Based on the results of the calculation of the t test, the calculated t value is 7.576. This value is > compared to the t table value of 1.98. This means H0 is rejected.

### **The Effect of Personality and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship**

Based on the calculation of the multiple regression analysis test that has been done previously, it shows a constant value of  $\alpha$  of 32,215. This constant will change if  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  increase or decrease. Interest in Entrepreneurship will increase by 0.243 if the Personality variable (X1) increases by 1 value assuming the X2 value remains constant. Likewise with the coefficient  $\beta_2$ , Entrepreneurial Interest will increase by 0.428 if the Family Environment variable (X2) experiences an increase of 1 value assuming X1 remains constant.

This study shows that there is a significant influence simultaneously between personality and family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship for undergraduate students at the Faculty of Economics, Jakarta State University. This can be seen from the f test which shows the calculated f value of 73.659 which is greater than the f table value of 3.06, so H0 is rejected. In this study, the coefficient of determination was tested with an R2 value of 0.511 or 51.1%. This can be interpreted that the independent variables (personality and family environment) in this study affect the dependent variable (interest in entrepreneurship) by 51.5%. While the remaining 48.5% is influenced by various factors not examined by researchers in this study.

## **CONCLUSION**

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. There is a positive and significant influence of Personality on Interest in Entrepreneurship with a t count of 5.537 greater than a t table of 1.98 and a significance value less than 0.05, namely 0.000.
2. There is a positive and significant influence of the family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship with a t count of 7.576 which is greater than the t table of 1.98 and a significance value of less than 0.05, namely 0.000.
3. There is a positive and significant influence of Personality and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship with an f count of 73.659 greater than an f table of 3.06 and a significance value less than 0.05, namely 0.000.

## Recommendation

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on variable X1, it appears that the lowest percentage of personality indicators is shown by openness. Based on the research conducted, this happens because the personality of a person or student is not always open or open minded towards the entrepreneurial field. In addition, not many students are open to entrepreneurship, one of which is by attending training or seminars on entrepreneurship to gain insight or ideas that arise to plunge into the world of entrepreneurship. Disclosure involvement also has an impact on entrepreneurial interest. If students are open to an idea or idea that is obtained, it will encourage these students to try to plunge into the field of entrepreneurship.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on family environment variables, it appears that the lowest percentage of indicators is shown in the way parents educate. This indicates that the way parents educate their children to enter the world of entrepreneurship is still lacking. There needs to be teaching about entrepreneurship to children from a young age so that there is increased interest in entrepreneurship in children. Besides that, the main education of children is parents, so to increase interest in entrepreneurship is by teaching children to be entrepreneurs, such as involving children in parent-owned entrepreneurship or teaching children in other entrepreneurial matters. If parents can teach their children about entrepreneurship from a young age, they can increase their interest in entrepreneurship.

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