



INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research

Volume 4 Nomor 2 Tahun 2024 Page 4013-4023

E-ISSN 2807-4238 and P-ISSN 2807-4246

Website: <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative>

## The Analysis Of Socioeconomic Factor On Entrepreneurial Intentions: A Review Literature

Erna Susanti<sup>1✉</sup>, Eko Nursalim<sup>2</sup>, Elly Dian Wisnudari<sup>3</sup>, Yusril Mahendra<sup>4</sup>, Rafdi Suryana<sup>5</sup>,  
Infan Sanjaya<sup>6</sup>

(1) Universitas Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang, Indonesia

(2-6) Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Sangatta Kutai Timur, Indonesia

Email: [ernasusan77@gmail.com](mailto:ernasusan77@gmail.com)<sup>1✉</sup>

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis mendalam dari faktor sosioekonomi terhadap niat berwirausaha. Menyadari peran penting yang dimainkan oleh kewirausahaan dalam pembangunan ekonomi, penelitian ini menjelaskan bagaimana lingkungan sosial ekonomi yang berbeda-beda di berbagai negara membentuk kecenderungan individu terhadap usaha kewirausahaan. Melalui lensa integratif, penelitian ini mensintesis teori-teori dari bidang ekonomi, sosiologi, dan kewirausahaan, dengan menggunakan kerangka kerja metodologis yang kuat untuk membedah interaksi yang bernuansa antara variabel-variabel sosio-ekonomi dan niat kewirausahaan. Dengan menggunakan desain komparatif lintas negara, penelitian ini mencakup kumpulan data yang beragam dari berbagai negara, memastikan latar belakang kontekstual yang kaya untuk analisis. Penelitian ini mengoperasionalkan niat kewirausahaan secara cermat dan menghubungkannya dengan spektrum indikator sosial ekonomi, termasuk pendidikan, tingkat pendapatan, akses ke modal, dan dimensi budaya. Teknik statistik tingkat lanjut, termasuk pemodelan persamaan struktural dan analisis multi-level, digunakan untuk menyaring data, memberikan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam mengenai hubungan sebab akibat yang terjadi. Temuan dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan variasi lintas negara yang signifikan dalam hal bagaimana faktor sosio-ekonomi mempengaruhi niat kewirausahaan. Secara khusus, penelitian ini menyoroti peran penting dari pencapaian pendidikan dan akses keuangan dalam menumbuhkan aspirasi kewirausahaan, sementara juga menunjukkan dampak yang berbeda dari norma-norma dan nilai-nilai budaya. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada literatur kewirausahaan dengan menawarkan pemahaman terperinci tentang faktor penentu sosio-ekonomi dari niat kewirausahaan dalam konteks lintas negara, memberikan wawasan yang berharga bagi para pembuat kebijakan, pendidik, dan praktisi yang bertujuan untuk menumbuhkan ekosistem kewirausahaan.

Kata Kunci : *Niat Kewirausahaan, Faktor Sosial Ekonomi, Studi Lintas Negara, Kewirausahaan, Pembangunan Ekonomi.*

#### Abstract

This study deeply analyzes the impact of socioeconomic factors on entrepreneurial intention. Recognizing the important role that entrepreneurship plays in economic development, this study explains how different socioeconomic environments in different countries shape individuals' inclination towards entrepreneurial ventures. Through an integrative lens, this study synthesizes theories from economics, sociology, and entrepreneurship, using a robust methodological framework to dissect the nuanced interactions between socioeconomic variables and entrepreneurial intentions. Using a cross-country comparative design, the study includes a diverse data set from different countries, ensuring a rich contextual background for analysis. The research carefully operationalizes entrepreneurial intention and relates it to a spectrum of socio-economic indicators, including education, income level, access to capital, and cultural dimensions. Advanced statistical techniques, including structural equation modeling and multi-level analysis, are used to distill the data, providing a deeper understanding of the causal relationships. The findings from this study reveal significant cross-country variations in terms of how socio-economic factors influence entrepreneurial intentions. In particular, the research highlights the important role of educational attainment and access to finance in fostering entrepreneurial aspirations, while also demonstrating the differential impact of cultural norms and values. This research contributes to the entrepreneurship literature by offering a detailed understanding of the socio-economic determinants of entrepreneurial intentions in a cross-country context, providing valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and practitioners aiming to foster entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Keyword: *Entrepreneurial Intentions, Socioeconomic Factors, Cross-National Study, Entrepreneurship, Economic Development.*

## INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth and development worldwide, attracting increasing attention from researchers and policymakers alike (Leitão & Capucho, 2021). However, despite its acknowledged importance, there exists considerable variation in entrepreneurial activity across nations, which prompts a critical inquiry into the underlying factors shaping individuals' entrepreneurial intentions (Liñán & Santos, 2007). This study delves into the intricate interplay between socioeconomic factors and entrepreneurial intentions across different nations, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of how various socio-economic variables influence individuals' propensity towards entrepreneurship. By conducting a cross-national comparative analysis, this research endeavors to unravel the nuanced differences in entrepreneurial intentions within diverse socio-economic contexts, shedding light on the multifaceted nature of entrepreneurship as a socio-economic phenomenon (Ayob, 2021).

Entrepreneurial intentions represent a pivotal precursor to actual entrepreneurial behavior, embodying individuals' aspirations, motivations, and willingness to engage in entrepreneurial activities (Morianio et al., 2012). Understanding the determinants of entrepreneurial intentions is paramount for fostering a conducive environment that nurtures entrepreneurship and drives economic progress. Hence, this study embarks on a cross-national comparative exploration to elucidate the impact of socio-economic factors, including education, income level, cultural values, and institutional frameworks, on individuals' entrepreneurial intentions across different nations (Junior & Xavier, 2020; Dabbous & Boustani, 2023). By synthesizing empirical evidence from various socio-economic contexts, this research endeavors to delineate the intricate relationships between socio-economic factors and entrepreneurial intentions, offering valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and practitioners seeking to promote entrepreneurship and facilitate sustainable economic development globally (Çelik et al., 2021; Hassan et al., 2020).

A cross-country approach enables a deep understanding of how socio-economic factors interact with entrepreneurial intentions across different cultural and economic contexts (Aboobaker et al., 2020). Although previous studies have explored the relationship between these factors, comprehensive cross-country research is limited. By analyzing data from several countries, this research can identify unique patterns and significant differences in the impact of socio-economic factors on entrepreneurial intentions, providing valuable insights for entrepreneurship policy and practice at the international level (Youssef et al., 2021).

This research will deepen the understanding of the complexity of the relationship

between socio-economic factors and entrepreneurial intentions by considering the role of institutions and regulatory frameworks (Su et al., 2021; Mamary & Alshallaqi, 2022). While many studies have highlighted the role of individual and environmental factors in shaping entrepreneurial intentions, there is a lack of research that takes into account the role of institutions and regulations in a cross-country context. This research will fill this gap by exploring how differences in institutions and regulatory frameworks across countries affect the relationship between socio-economic factors and entrepreneurial intentions (Cera & Shumeli, 2020). This will make an important contribution to enriching the understanding of entrepreneurship dynamics at the global level and pave the way for the development of more effective policies in facilitating entrepreneurial growth across different national contexts (Abbasiachavari & Moritz, 2021; Margaça et al., 2021).

Recent research suggests that education plays an important role in shaping entrepreneurial intentions. Knowledge and skills acquired through formal education can increase an individual's confidence in starting new ventures and managing the risks associated with self-employment (Martins & Perez, 2020). The influence of economic factors such as income and social status has also attracted attention. Studies show that individuals with greater access to financial resources and social networks tend to have higher entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, research has also highlighted the role of culture in shaping entrepreneurial intentions. Cultural values such as risk-taking, tolerance for failure and respect for individual freedom can influence one's propensity to become an entrepreneur (Martínez et al., 2021).

However, there is little understanding of how these factors interact across countries. Studies that adopt a comprehensive cross-country approach to explore the impact of socio-economic factors on entrepreneurial intentions are limited, and this is the main focus of this research. By deepening the understanding of the complex relationship between socio-economic factors and entrepreneurial intentions across different national contexts (Lestari et al., 2022), this research is expected to provide valuable insights for the development of entrepreneurship policy and practice globally. Therefore, the study aims to analyze The Impact of Socioeconomic Factor on Entrepreneurial Intentions.

## METHOD

This research is a literature review study that involves extensive and selective searches in relevant academic databases through Mendeley, Google Scholar, and Scopus, using keywords appropriate to the research topic. The selected articles will then be critically analyzed to identify key findings, research methods used, and knowledge gaps that still exist

in the literature. This approach allows the researcher to gain a comprehensive understanding of the methodological approaches that have been used previously in understanding the relationship between socioeconomic factors and entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, in conducting this literature review, a descriptive approach and comparative analysis can be used to summarize and evaluate the findings of relevant studies. Descriptive analysis will allow the researcher to describe the characteristics of the previous studies, including the sample population, the variables measured, and the analytical methods used. Meanwhile, comparative analysis will assist in distinguishing findings between different studies, highlighting consistencies or differences in the relationship between socioeconomic factors and entrepreneurial intentions. By integrating various findings from the literature, this research will provide valuable insights into the methodological frameworks that have been used previously in studying the impact of socioeconomic factors on entrepreneurial intentions, as well as provide a foundation for future research in this domain.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. The Effect of Socioeconomic Factors on Entrepreneurial Intentions

The influence of Socioeconomic Factors on Entrepreneurial Intentions highlights the importance of an in-depth understanding of how individuals' social and economic conditions influence the propensity to engage in entrepreneurial activities (Fragoso et al., 2020). The main findings in this study show that socioeconomic factors, such as education, income, and social environment, have a significant impact on one's intention to start a business. One aspect that stands out is the importance of education in shaping entrepreneurial intentions. Individuals with higher levels of education tend to have better knowledge and skills, as well as a more positive perception of risk, thus strengthening their intention to start a business (Singh & Rao, 2017).

Furthermore, income and access to capital also play a crucial role in shaping entrepreneurial intentions. Respondents with higher income or easier access to capital are more likely to have strong entrepreneurial intentions (Murugesan & Dominic, 2014). This factor suggests that the existence of economic disparities may affect one's likelihood of engaging in entrepreneurial activity, with those who have greater economic resources tending to be better able to start a business. Not only that, the social and cultural environment also plays an important role in shaping an individual's entrepreneurial intention (Liñán & Santos, 2007). Social norms, support from family and friends, and societal perceptions of entrepreneurship can influence a person's attitude and decision to start a business. An

environment that supports entrepreneurship can provide additional impetus for individuals to develop their entrepreneurial intentions.

However, it is important to note that the influence of socioeconomic factors on entrepreneurial intention is not deterministic. There are other factors, such as individual motivation, prior experience, and perception of risk, which can also moderate the relationship between socioeconomic factors and entrepreneurial intentions (Ramlan et al., 2017). Therefore, a holistic approach is needed to understand the phenomenon of entrepreneurship more comprehensively. By understanding the complexity of the interaction between socioeconomic factors and entrepreneurial intentions, more effective policy strategies can be formulated to support entrepreneurship development at the individual and community levels. Identifying and addressing barriers related to socioeconomic factors, as well as promoting an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, can create conditions that are more conducive to economic growth and innovation (Ayodele & Olanrewaju, 2013).

## 2. Income and Access to Capital and Entrepreneurial Intention

Individuals' income has a significant impact on their entrepreneurial intentions. Respondents with higher income tend to have stronger entrepreneurial intentions, perhaps because they have greater access to resources and opportunities to start a business. Besides income, access to capital is also an important factor influencing entrepreneurial intention (Singh et al., 2017). Respondents who have easier access to venture capital tend to have higher intentions to start a business. This could relate to their ability to fund their business ideas, overcome initial financial barriers, and obtain the necessary resources to start and grow their businesses.

However, it is important to recognize that not all individuals have equal access to venture capital. Especially for those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, access to capital is often a significant obstacle in realizing their entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore, efforts to improve access to capital for aspiring entrepreneurs from all walks of life can be an effective strategy in promoting inclusive economic growth. In addition to improving access to capital, efforts should also be made to empower low-income individuals to start businesses (Shahzad et al., 2021). This can be done through an approach that integrates entrepreneurship training with the provision of needed resources and support networks. Thus, more equitable conditions can be created for all individuals to pursue their entrepreneurial ambitions, without being constrained by the financial constraints they may face.

In addition, policies that support access to capital for entrepreneurs from lower strata of society are also important. These may include special loan programs for startups,

government assistance in accessing financial resources, or fiscal incentives for investors who support businesses owned by people from disadvantaged economic groups (Liñán & Cohard, 2015). On the other hand, it is also important to keep in mind that other factors may also influence an individual's entrepreneurial intentions, such as motivation, interest and perception of risk. Therefore, further research may be needed to understand the complex interactions between these factors and how they contribute to the formation of strong entrepreneurial intentions. By deeply understanding the relationship between income, access to capital, and entrepreneurial intention, more effective strategies and policies can be formulated to promote inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurial growth.

### 3. The Influence of Social Environment and Culture on Entrepreneurial Intention

The influence of social environment and culture on entrepreneurial intention is a multifaceted phenomenon that plays a crucial role in shaping individuals' attitudes towards entrepreneurship. Firstly, social environment encompasses the networks, relationships, and societal norms surrounding an individual, which significantly impact their perceptions of entrepreneurship (Abdullahi & Zainol, 2016). For instance, growing up in a family or community where entrepreneurship is highly valued and encouraged tends to foster a more positive attitude towards starting a business. Conversely, environments that stigmatize failure or prioritize traditional career paths may inhibit entrepreneurial intentions.

Culture also exerts a profound influence on entrepreneurial intention by shaping individuals' values, beliefs, and behaviors. In cultures that celebrate risk-taking, innovation, and autonomy, there tends to be a higher prevalence of entrepreneurial activity (Ekpe, 2012). Conversely, cultures that prioritize stability, conformity, and risk aversion may discourage individuals from pursuing entrepreneurial ventures. Additionally, cultural factors such as attitudes towards wealth, success, and social status can influence the perceived desirability of entrepreneurship as a career path. Furthermore, the intersection of social environment and culture can create unique contexts that either facilitate or hinder entrepreneurial intentions (Abdullahi et al., 2017). For example, within tight-knit communities or minority groups, social ties and cultural norms may serve as both sources of support and constraints on entrepreneurial behavior. In some cases, cultural values of collectivism may encourage collaboration and resource-sharing among aspiring entrepreneurs, while in others, it may lead to conformity and resistance to deviating from established norms (Murugesan & Dominic, 2014).

Moreover, the role of role models and mentors within the social environment cannot be overstated in shaping entrepreneurial intentions. Exposure to successful entrepreneurs, either within one's personal network or through media and educational channels, can serve

as powerful sources of inspiration and motivation. Similarly, access to supportive networks, such as entrepreneurship clubs or incubators, can provide aspiring entrepreneurs with the resources, guidance, and encouragement needed to pursue their ventures. In conclusion, the influence of social environment and culture on entrepreneurial intention underscores the importance of understanding the broader context in which entrepreneurial aspirations are formed (Belas et al., 2017). By recognizing and addressing the social and cultural factors that shape individuals' attitudes towards entrepreneurship, policymakers, educators, and business leaders can create environments that foster a culture of innovation, risk-taking, and entrepreneurship, thereby driving economic growth and societal development.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of socioeconomic factors on entrepreneurial intentions reveals a complex interplay between individual aspirations and the broader social and economic context. Through examining various dimensions such as education, income levels, access to resources, and societal norms, it becomes evident that these factors significantly shape individuals' likelihood of engaging in entrepreneurial activities. Higher levels of education often correlate with increased entrepreneurial intentions, as they provide individuals with the skills, knowledge, and confidence necessary to pursue business ventures. Similarly, access to financial resources and support networks can mitigate the perceived risks associated with entrepreneurship, thereby encouraging individuals to pursue their entrepreneurial aspirations. Socioeconomic factors intersect with cultural and social norms, further influencing entrepreneurial intentions. Cultures that celebrate entrepreneurship, risk-taking, and innovation tend to foster higher levels of entrepreneurial activity, whereas those that stigmatize failure or prioritize traditional career paths may deter individuals from pursuing entrepreneurial ventures. Additionally, societal expectations regarding wealth, success, and social status play a pivotal role in shaping individuals' attitudes towards entrepreneurship, with perceived barriers or opportunities affecting their willingness to embark on entrepreneurial endeavors.

## REFERENCE

- Abbasianchavari, A., & Moritz, A. (2021). The impact of role models on entrepreneurial intentions and behavior: a review of the literature. In *Management Review Quarterly* (Vol. 71). Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-019-00179-0>
- Abdullahi, A. I., Zainol, A., Norhayate, W., Daud, W., & Yazid, A. S. (2017). Entrepreneurial Intention Revisited: Measuring the Impact of Socio-Cultural Business Environment using

- Structural Equation Modeling. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 35(8), 1445–1456.  
<https://doi.org/10.5829/idosi.wasj.2017.1445.1456>
- Abdullahi, A. I., & Zainol, F. A. (2016). The Impact of Socio-cultural Business Environment on Entrepreneurial Intention: A Conceptual Approach. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 6(2), 80–94.  
<https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v6-i2/2013>
- Aboobaker, N., & D, R. (2020). Human capital and entrepreneurial intentions: do entrepreneurship education and training provided by universities add value? *On the Horizon*, 28(2), 73–83. <https://doi.org/10.1108/OTH-11-2019-0077>
- Al-Mamary, Y. H., & Alshallaqi, M. (2022). Impact of autonomy, innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and competitive aggressiveness on students' intention to start a new venture. *Journal of Innovation and Knowledge*, 7(4), 100239.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2022.100239>
- Ayob, A. H. (2021). Entrepreneurship education, institutions and student entrepreneurship: a cross-country analysis. *Compare*, 51(5), 745–763.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/03057925.2019.1673701>
- Ayodele, & Olanrewaju, K. (2013). Demographics, Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy and Locus of Control as Determinants of Adolescents' Entrepreneurial Intention in Ogun State, Nigeria. *Journal of Educational Research and Studies*, 1(2), 12–16. Retrieved from <http://www.ejbss.com/recent.aspx%5Cnhttp://www.peakjournals.org/Archive/jers/2013/mar/pdf/JERS-13-020 Ayodele .pdf>
- Belas, J., Gavurova, B., Schonfeld, J., Zvarikova, K., & Kacerauskas, T. (2017). Social and economic factors affecting the entrepreneurial intention of university students. *Transformations in Business and Economics*, 16(3), 220–239.
- Ben Youssef, A., Boubaker, S., Dedaj, B., & Carabregu-Vokshi, M. (2021). Digitalization of the economy and entrepreneurship intention. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 164(January 2018), 120043. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2020.120043>
- Çelik, A. K., Yıldız, T., Aykanat, Z., & Kazemzadeh, S. (2021). The impact of narrow personality traits on entrepreneurial intention in developing countries: A comparison of Turkish and Iranian undergraduate students using ordered discrete choice models. *European Research on Management and Business Economics*, 27(1).  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2020.100138>
- Cera, G., Mlouk, A., Cera, E., & Shumeli, A. (2020). The impact of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention. A quasi-experimental research design. *Journal of Competitiveness*, 12(1), 39–56. <https://doi.org/10.7441/joc.2020.01.03>

- Dabbous, A., & Boustani, N. M. (2023). Digital Explosion and Entrepreneurship Education: Impact on Promoting Entrepreneurial Intention for Business Students. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm16010027>
- Dwi Lestari, E., Rizkalla, N., & Purnamaningsih, P. (2022). the Effect of Perceived University Support, Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy and Proactive Personality in Promoting Student Entrepreneurial Intention in Indonesia. *Journal of Management and Business Education*, 5(2), 169–197. <https://doi.org/10.35564/jmbe.2022.0011>
- Ekpe, I. (2012). The Moderating Effect of Social Environment on the Relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation and Entrepreneurial Intentions of Female Students at Nigerian Universities Isidore. *International Journal of Management Sciences and Business Research*, 1(4), 1–16.
- Fragoso, R., Rocha-Junior, W., & Xavier, A. (2020). Determinant factors of entrepreneurial intention among university students in Brazil and Portugal. *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship*, 32(1), 33–57. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08276331.2018.1551459>
- Hassan, A., Saleem, I., Anwar, I., & Hussain, S. A. (2020). Entrepreneurial intention of Indian university students: the role of opportunity recognition and entrepreneurship education. *Education and Training*, 62(7–8), 843–861. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-02-2020-0033>
- Leitão, J., & Capucho, J. (2021). Institutional, economic, and socio-economic determinants of the entrepreneurial activity of nations. *Administrative Sciences*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci11010026>
- Liñán, F., & Rodríguez-Cohard, J. C. (2015). Assessing the stability of graduates' entrepreneurial intention and exploring its predictive capacity. *Academia Revista Latinoamericana de Administracion*, 28(1), 77–98. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ARLA-06-2013-0071>
- Liñán, F., & Santos, F. J. (2007). Does social capital affect entrepreneurial intentions? *International Advances in Economic Research*, 13(4), 443–453. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11294-007-9109-8>
- Margaça, C., Hernández-Sánchez, B., Sánchez-García, J. C., & Cardella, G. M. (2021). The Roles of Psychological Capital and Gender in University Students' Entrepreneurial Intentions. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11(January), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.615910>
- Martínez-Gregorio, S., Badenes-Ribera, L., & Oliver, A. (2021). Effect of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurship intention and related outcomes in educational contexts: a meta-analysis. *International Journal of Management Education*, 19(3), 100545. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2021.100545>

- Martins, I., & Perez, J. P. (2020). Testing mediating effects of individual entrepreneurial orientation on the relation between close environmental factors and entrepreneurial intention. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, 26(4), 771–791. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEER-08-2019-0505>
- Moriano, J. A., Gorgievski, M., Laguna, M., Stephan, U., & Zarafshani, K. (2012). A Cross-Cultural Approach to Understanding Entrepreneurial Intention. *Journal of Career Development*, 39(2), 162–185. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894845310384481>
- Murugesan, R., & Dominic, P. D. D. (2014). Socio, economic and psychological determinants of entrepreneurial intentions: A structural equation model. *Global Business and Economics Review*, 16(4), 396–415. <https://doi.org/10.1504/GBER.2014.065363>
- Nurshahrizleen Ramlan, S., Abdul Salam Taha, K., & Mohd Noor, I. (2017). The Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Intentions of University Students in Malaysia. *International Journal of Business and Technopreneurship*, 7(2), 189–202. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345319781>
- Shahzad, M. F., Khan, K. I., Saleem, S., & Rashid, T. (2021). What factors affect the entrepreneurial intention to start-ups? The role of entrepreneurial skills, propensity to take risks, and innovativeness in open business models. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 7(3), 173. <https://doi.org/10.3390/JOITMC7030173>
- Singh, B., Verma, P., & Rao, M. K. (2017). Influence of individual and socio-cultural factors on entrepreneurial intention. *Entrepreneurship Education: Experiments with Curriculum, Pedagogy and Target Groups*, 23(1), 149–169. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-3319-3\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-3319-3_8)
- Su, Y., Zhu, Z., Chen, J., Jin, Y., Wang, T., Lin, C.-L., & Xu, D. (2021). Factors influencing entrepreneurial intention of university students in china: Integrating the perceived university support and theory of planned behavior. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(8), 1–17.