

Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention of Students
The Case of Addis Ababa University

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR MASTER OF ARTS IN BUSINESS LEADERSHIP (MBL)**

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June 2023

STATEMENT OF DECLARATION

I declare that the project work entitled “Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention of Students: The Case of Addis Ababa University” is my original work and all sources of material used for the work have been duly acknowledged.

Lamesginew Mersha

Statement of Certification

This is to certify that this project work, "**Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention of Students:** The Case of Addis Ababa University," undertaken by Lamesginew Mersha Melese, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Master of Arts in Business Leadership at Addis Ababa University School of Commerce, is an original work and was not submitted earlier for any degree either at this university or any other university.

Dr.Dereje Abi (PhD)

Research project advisor

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank the almighty God who gives me his mercy and persistence help during my study and for blessing me with good friends, who are genuinely committed to my progress. Besides to this, I would like also to thank my project advisor, Dr. Derje Abi (PhD) for the dedicated and his priceless guidance, timely advice and even for his personal supportiveness, without his comments, suggestion and feedbacks this study would not have been completed successfully and my deep gratitude for my families who were giving me priceless inspiration and support throughout my studies.

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE BUSSINESS
LEADERSHIP (MBL) PROGRAM**

Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention of Students

The Case of Addis Ababa University

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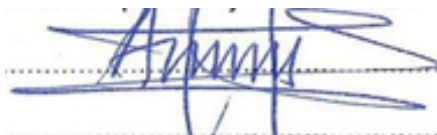
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Abstract

This paper aim to investigate determinants of entrepreneurial intention of students of AAU. This study employed causal research design. 350 students were taken as a sample from 2826 regular graduating class students by using both stratified and simple random sampling technique. The data were collected through questionnaires, which was developed based on the objectives of the study. The dependent variable was entrepreneurial intention and the independent variables were family status, initial capital, government regulation, social factor, and gender factor. In order to check the correlation Pearson correlation coefficient was used. Furthermore, to examine the causation between entrepreneurial intention and independent variables, multiple linear regressions was used. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25 was used to analyze the collected data. The result revealed that family status, initial capital, government regulation and social factor have significant and a positive effect on entrepreneurial intention of students while the effect of gender factor found to be not significant on entrepreneurial intention of students. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher would like to recommend to students families work at a family level since family status is a determinant factor for entrepreneurial intention. Initial capital also identified as a determinant factor for entrepreneurial intention thus loan provider institutions was recommended to make a change in their loan policy and even encourage the entrepreneur and it will be better if government create a favorable and flexible rules and regulation since it is one determinant factor for entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, society involvement is one of determinant component, it would be better if the community-based institution to improve social values, new emerging aspirations on the entrepreneurial intention

Keywords:-*Entrepreneurial Intention, family status, initial capital, government regulation social factor and gender factor*

Acronyms

A.A.U: Addis Ababa University

EU: European Union

NGO: Nongovernmental organization

SPSS: statically program for social science

U.S.A: United States of America

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CHAPTER ONE

I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In recent years, becoming an entrepreneur has been a common trending activity, and supported by governments of all over the nationwide. There is an increasing interest among students being an entrepreneur and escalating initiatives to promote and support the idea of entrepreneurship as an appealing alternative to wage employment (Hisrich, and Peters, 2002). Furthermore, as stated in his book, entrepreneurship is a dynamic process of vision, change, and creativity that necessitates the application of energy and enthusiasm to the invention and implementation of new ideas and innovative solutions (Veerabhadrapa, 2009). In addition to this, Nabi, (2009) and Guerrero (2008) define entrepreneurial intention as a state of mind in which people aspire to establish a new firm and creates new value within an existing enterprise.

Entrepreneurship considered as a crucial factor for economic development, and various organizations are taking measures to promote it globally McStay (2008). This is because well-educated entrepreneurs are expected to create ventures that grow faster than those of their counterparts and the advantages of wage employment in large enterprises such as job security or loyalty rewards are currently less appealing due to intensified competition. Self-employment is becoming more desirable due to the restructuring of organizations and increased competition. In developing countries like Ethiopia, entrepreneurship development is particularly important for creating self-employment opportunities and reducing unemployment, but factors such as lack of confidence and fear of failure can hinder entrepreneurial intention.

In terms of creating avenues for self-employment and reducing unemployment, the role of entrepreneurial growth in developing countries is more essential than in nations with advanced economies (Abiyu, 2014). A large proportion of Ethiopian young are unemployed, which is one of the main reasons they have less entrepreneurial purpose. Some of the issues connected with entrepreneurial intention includes lack of confidence in spotting opportunities, a fear of failing to capitalize on discovered chances, and aversion to risk (Gemechis, 2007). Furthermore, most Ethiopian higher education students believe that being an employed is the sole way to earn a living, rather than self-employment or

entrepreneurship. This demonstrates that, higher institution students expect that being an employed is the only means of getting income rather than to be an entrepreneur (Gemechis, 2007).

Parallel to the growing interest in entrepreneurship around the world, Ethiopia is seeing an increasing interest in entrepreneurial fields among academics, government policymakers, and business leaders. Over time, Ethiopian colleges, universities and vocational training institutes introduced Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management into their course curriculum to offer students with the essential experience from entrepreneurial activity. Nevertheless, unemployment rate was still increasing at alarming rate.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Entrepreneurial intention refers to self-acknowledged convictions by individuals which is intend to establish a new business in the future Thompson (2009). Entrepreneurial intention is the key element to understand the new venture creation process. Bird and Linanet quoted in Melkam (2019), entrepreneurship has been heavily promoted in recent years all across the world. The encouragement was considered that entrepreneurial initiatives have a favorable influence on economic growth and unemployment reduction.

Many countries are trying to promote entrepreneurship, the industrial and business sectors in most developing countries, including Ethiopia, are unable to provide enough jobs for the large number of graduates seeking employment. Despite higher education institutions in Ethiopia offering entrepreneurship courses, most students still prefer to be employed by government or private organizations (Gemechis' (2007).

According to Melkam (2019), the number of undergraduate students, graduating from Public and Private higher education institutions in Ethiopia, increasing at increasing rate and the trend will continue as per the vision of higher education institutions of the country. In due time, educated human resource supply would be in excess of demand of the public and private organizations. Undoubtedly, this would result in unemployment problem among students unless they seriously consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as their career option (Golo (2013). This number is also swelling with the expansion of new universities and expansion of intake capacity of the older universities in the country. This gap was there even higher education institutions in Ethiopia are offering entrepreneurship courses to the students with the aim that entrepreneurship education can help students to achieve their objectives like

improving entrepreneurship mindsets and enables them to more creative and self-confident. Nevertheless, there are claims that; students are not turning what they have learned in the classroom into reality.

According to Abiyu (2014), the triggering factors affecting students' entrepreneurial intention includes self-confidence, attitude, level of knowledge, cultural factor and education system that hinder their choice. However, this study included other factors, referring to other finding in the literature possibly affecting entrepreneurial intention of students. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to test the effect of family, family status, initial capital and government regulation social factor and gender factor, as determinant factors affecting entrepreneurial intention of students. Therefore, the researcher initiated to conduct this research because of the rate of unemployment is increasing with increasing rate especially in parallel to the number of graduating student. As a result, the researchers tried to examine the entrepreneurial intention of students.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to examine determinants of entrepreneurial intention of students.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

This study tried to address the following specific objectives:

1. To test the effect of family status on students entrepreneurial intention.
2. To test the effect of social factors on student's entrepreneurial initiation.
3. To test the effect of the gender factor on students of entrepreneurial intention.
4. To test the effect of initial capital on students of entrepreneurial intention.
5. To test the effect of government regulation on students of entrepreneurial intention.

1.4 Hypothesis of the study

H_{a1}: The effect of family status on student's entrepreneurial initiation is significant and positive.

H_{a2}: The effect of social factor on student's entrepreneurial initiation is significant and positive.

H_{a3}: The effect of gender factor on students' entrepreneurial initiation is significant and positive.

H_{a4}: The effect of initial capital on student's entrepreneurial intention is a significant and positive

H_{a5}: The effect of government regulation on entrepreneurial intention is a significant and positive.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study

1.5.1 Scope of the study

This study was delimited geographically, conceptually and methodologically. Geographically, the study conducts at Addis Ababa University regular graduating class students with the title; factors that affect entrepreneurial intention of graduating class students. Conceptually, it is confined with the variables such as family status, gender factor, social factor, government regulation, and initial capital of the entrepreneur as independent variables and entrepreneurial intention as dependent variables. Methodologically, this study was conducted quantitative approach only; qualitative approach is not part of it.

1.5.2 Limitation of the study

This study also has some limitation, studies often focus on specific populations, such as university students in specific geographical area. This limits the generalization of findings to other contexts or populations. The results may not be representative of the larger population. Long-term prediction: It is challenging to accurately predict and measure long-term entrepreneurial intentions. Intentions may change over time due to various factors such as personal circumstances, market conditions, or changes in motivation. Therefore, the predictive nature of many studies may have limitations. External validity: The studies often take place in controlled settings, s structured surveys. Such conditions may not fully reflect real-life entrepreneurial situations, thereby limiting the external validity of the findings.

1.6 Significance of the study

This study is significant for the institution because it provides some insight into where to focus, in order to increase graduates' entrepreneurial intentions. As well as significant for

policymakers (government) concerned in entrepreneurship because it provides some insight as well as recommendations. It also plays an important role in determining the level of entrepreneurial intention to create/improve loan policies for banks and lending institutions. It has a significant impact on undergraduates' future career paths by identifying elements associated with entrepreneurial intention and molding themselves. It also has a role for community-based institutions, such as fund-raising Non-governmental organization (NGO) youth groups, to assess the entrepreneurial intention of the new workforce and to support and assist them in achieving their goals.

1.8 Organization of the study

This paper has five chapters. The first chapter includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective, significance, scope and limitation of the study. The second chapter, it consists the theoretical, empirical studies and conceptual studies. The third chapter deals with the general research methodologies including research design, sampling techniques, sample size, sources of data, data collection method and data analysis. Chapter four incorporates the analysis of the data and presentation. Finally, chapter five includes the conclusion and recommendation.

1.9 Definition of terms

In the research the following key terms and acronyms will be used repetitively.

Entrepreneurial intention: - is enthusiasm and first choice of an individual to set up a new business. Further, it is defined as one's passion to be occupied in self-employment, start a business activity and make it a successful venture.

Family status: - individual's family's occupational background influences career choices by inducing to choose a career in which they are viewed positively and influences their children attitudes toward entrepreneurship.

Initial capital: -Initial capital refers to the amount of money or assets that a company or individual contributes at the beginning of a business venture or investment. It is the first investment made to start a business or project. This initial capital can come from personal savings, loans, investments from partners, or other sources. The amount of initial capital provided determines the financial foundation of the business and its ability to cover initial expenses, purchase assets, and operate until revenue is generated.

Government regulation: - government regulation refers to rules and laws implemented by a government to control and oversee various aspects of society, such as business practices, environmental protection, public health and safety, and consumer protection. The purpose of government regulation is to ensure fair competition, protect the public interest, promote economic stability, and minimize harm to individuals and the environment.

Social factor: - Social factors are social aspects of life that influence the behavior and quality of life of an individual. This can include the influence of society, communities, cultures, group memberships and institutions such as family. Social factors can be structures such as a socioeconomic class or experiences such as a life event.

Genderfactor: - refers to factors that emanates from the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviors and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Concept and Theories

Entrepreneurship is an elusive concept. Some of them view it as risk bearing others call it innovation yet, others considers it as thrill-seeking but It is a process by which individuals pursue opportunities regardless to the reason they currently control Stevenson & Jarilo as cited in Barringer&Ireland, (2010) Fred Wilson stated that Entrepreneurship is the art of turning ideas into a business. According to the conference held in the U.S.A it is defined as “Entrepreneurship is the attempt to create value through reorganization of business opportunities, the management of risk taking Entrepreneurship appropriate to the opportunities and through the communication and management skills to mobilize human, financial and material resources necessary to bring project fruition.(Barringer& Ireland,2010).

Entrepreneurship is a process that involves creating and implementing new ideas through energy, passion, and creativity. Successful entrepreneurship requires a willingness to take calculated risks, the ability to build an effective team, creative skills to obtain necessary resources, the ability to develop a solid business plan, and the vision to identify opportunities where others see chaos and confusion

Entrepreneurship is characterized as a dynamic process including vision, change, and invention. Entrepreneurship is a process that involves creating and implementing new ideas through energy, passion, and creativity. Successful entrepreneurship requires a willingness to take calculated risks, the ability to build an effective team, creative skills to obtain necessary resources, the ability to develop a solid business plan, and the vision to identify opportunities where others see chaos and confusion (Kuratko, 2009).

Entrepreneurship is derived from the French term "entrepreneur". Entrepreneurs are also referred to as self-employed individuals. There is no universal definition of entrepreneur since people from various fields of study interpret and define it differently. An economist describes an entrepreneur as someone who combines resources to make them valuable, whereas a psychologist defines an entrepreneur as someone who is motivated by forces such as the desire to get or attain something in order to experiment and achieve a certain objective. For a businessperson, an entrepreneur may be a threat, a competitor who is aggressive, but he

or she may also be an ally, a source of supplies, a consumer, or someone who creates wealth for others while also finding better ways to use resources, minimize waste, and give jobs. (Hisrich, & shepherd, 2005).

An entrepreneur is a person with telescopic vision, drive, and talent who recognizes and seizes business chances. Entrepreneurs must be competent in order to function as entrepreneurs.. (Veerabhadrapa, 2009).And also according to Peter Druckers(1984) defines as an entrepreneur as one who always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an opportunity. Entrepreneurs use innovation as a basic tool to exploit change as an opportunity for a new business or service. The primary distinction between entrepreneurship and entrepreneur is that entrepreneurship is an intentional activity conducted by an individual or group of related individuals to establish, sustain, and generate profit through the creation and distribution of economic commodities or services (Veerabhadrapal, 2009

According to Kobia and Sikalieh (2010), entrepreneurship is a relatively new field of study, and they advocate for more research into the subject. As a result, entrepreneurship research is still seen as important and practical. Furthermore, because academics have uniformly agreed that entrepreneurs are produced, not born, the classic attribute theory may not be applicable to current entrepreneurs (Bolton and Turner, 2005). Furthermore, Schwartz has stated that understanding what elements influence entrepreneurial intent is crucial in entrepreneurship studies. Investigating the predictors of entrepreneurial intention is thus a critical step in establishing strategies for developing competitive entrepreneurs..

According to (Wu, Wu, 2008, Nabi, 2009, and Guerrero, 2008), entrepreneurial intention is described as a state of mind in which people aspire to establish a new firm or a new value driver within an existing enterprise. Entrepreneurship development is now very important because it is a key to economic development. The goal of industrial development, regional expansion, and job creation is dependent on entrepreneurial development..

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Family status

The family background of potential entrepreneurs is an important factor in shaping their attitudes towards entrepreneurship. Family background provides an early social network for potential entrepreneurs to learn about the social and cultural norms of business, which can influence their career choices and attitudes towards (Vardhan and Biju, 2012).

Family status has been most critical element influencing the development of entrepreneurial intentions. Early communication from an individual's family's occupational background influences career choices by inducing individuals to choose a career in which they are viewed positively and influences individuals' attitudes toward entrepreneurship (Getinet, 2003; Keat, 2011). Individuals with a business-making or business-occupation family background were found to have a more favorable attitude toward entrepreneurship. People with a business experience may have a better exposure to entrepreneurial endeavors since they are aware of the hurdles of beginning their own business (Keats2011; Getinet, 2003). According to Laspita's (2006) study, the father, who has a substantial intention toward the student's business aspirations, significantly influences a student's entrepreneurial intentions. For people who have previously worked in a family business, their earlier experiences filtered via their perspective of themselves based on how important others view them in the context of self-employment. A crucial and essential need for the establishment of a new Venture is entrepreneurial conduct that is instantly and enthusiastically supported. When a person lacks experience and their family is not encouraging, they may grow discouraged and finally give up on beginning a business (Keats, 2012).

2.2.2 Gender factor

The gender factor has been employed by prior studies to predict entrepreneurial intention both direct predictor and as a moderating variable, and they showed different results between males and females. Do Paco, Ferreria, Raposo, Rodriguez, and Denis (2015) compared both male and female students' participation in their study. They proved that male students had a higher score than female students. Further, Wilson, Kckul, and Marino (2007) used gender as an independent variable to measure self-efficiency and entrepreneurial intention. These scholars also hypothesized that there would be a significant impact of gender on

entrepreneurial intentions. They also proved that gender had an important influence on self-efficiency and entrepreneurial intention. Further, these scholars said that male students are more likely to start their own business than female students are.

The relationship between gender and entrepreneurial intention makes for a very interesting study. The literature is replete with studies delving into this linkage. Several studies report that men feel themselves more efficient and oriented to create a new venture than women (Sanchez, 2011). Zeffane (2013), in the study carried out in the United Arab Emirates, reported no statistically significant difference in the overall entrepreneurial potential between males and females. Gupta (2008, 2009) examined the role of socially constructed gender stereotypes and their influence on the entrepreneurial intentions of males and females. They did not find a statistically significant difference in the entrepreneurial intentions of males and females. There is much speculation in research about differences in entrepreneurial intentions between males and females. Several studies have found contrasting results. The study of Kickul (2010) among 5,000 middle and high school students observed gender gaps in entrepreneurial interest. Among adolescent students, Zaidatol and Afsaneh (2009) found a significant difference in entrepreneurial intention between male and female students, with the male students obtaining a higher mean score. Shinnar (2012) examined how culture and gender shaped entrepreneurial perceptions and, in the process, entrepreneurial intentions across three nations. The findings of the study reported significant gender differences in perceptions of barriers. The study of Strobl (2012) is in agreement with the study of Shinnar (2012). It was reported that male students had a more positive attitude towards entrepreneurship and stronger entrepreneurial intentions.

2.2.3 Government regulation

The current and anticipated economic and political infrastructure of the home country should also have an impact on an entrepreneur's intentions and market-oriented conduct. According to Aldrich & Wiedenmayer (1993), the socio-political climate of the nation has the capacity to either foster or stifle entrepreneurship. For instance, a "hostile" economic climate marked by extreme market volatility, high rates of inflation and unemployment, and economic instability may breed distrust and deter a prospective entrepreneur from acting. Political instability frequently coexists with economic instability in a nation. A few of the many factors that have an impact on entrepreneurial purpose include the lack of corporate law, intellectual property rights, bureaucratic hurdles, corruption, and correct tax arrangements. List the factors that

hinder a country's ability to foster entrepreneurship, such as "the ease of doing business in the economy," "availability of venture stability," "availability of legislation for easily creating firms," "availability of foundries," "bureaucratic barriers' for business activity," etc. Thus, in an environment with supportive political and business leaders, latent entrepreneurs were inspired to take action.

2.2.4 Social factors

Another antecedent of intention is a social factor called social norm, which refers to "perceived social pressure to perform or not to perform the behavior" (Ajzen, 1991, p. 188). Past literature has shown controversial results on the relationship between social norms and entrepreneurial intention. Moriano (2011) confirms that social norms are a significant predictor of entrepreneurial intention. In addition, van Gelderen (2008) also found that social norms were important in explaining intention towards entrepreneurship; they further discussed those students with entrepreneurial family members and friends had positive social norms with regard to entrepreneurship. Similarly, Carr and Sequeira (2007) and Kautonen (2009) have also obtained positive relationships between social norms and entrepreneurial intention in their studies. Contrarily, Paço et al. (2011) conclude that societal norm has historically played a minor role in predicting entrepreneurial intention and as a result, it has little impact on entrepreneurial intention. Similarly, Shook and Bratianu (2010) contend that societal norm does not have a favorable impact on an individual's intention to start a business. Other studies, including those by Fini (2009), Sommer, and Haug (2011), further support the idea that social norms are not a reliable indicator of entrepreneurial intent. The results of the predictability of social norm on entrepreneurial intention have been contradictory, necessitating further research into this issue.

2.2.5 Initial capital

Numerous studies have shown the value of capital for entrepreneurs, albeit the precise sources of capital (such as bank loans, credit cards, venture capital, and personal wealth, among others) can differ greatly. Significant hurdles to capital also exist for low-income people who lack initial wealth (pre-existing wealth) Hwang, V., Desai, S., and Baird, R. (2019)

The results of the study showed that key determinants of entrepreneurial intentions identified during the research process. Access to capital is a common obstacle to starting new businesses, especially in poor countries with little support from financial institutions (Indarti, 2004).

According to a previous survey, one of the most difficult challenges in starting and growing a new business is securing sufficient funding. Given the importance of entrepreneurship to economic growth, it is not surprising that efforts to mitigate entrepreneurial capital problems have become a priority for policy makers around the world (Kerr and Nanda, 2009).

2.3 Conceptual frame work

In this study, the dependent variable is entrepreneurial intention, and the independent factors are family status, gender factor, initial capital, social factor, and government regulation. How these independent variables may affect entrepreneurial ambition and the measuring scale is explored using a five-point Linkert scale. In addition, 23 item questioners assess entrepreneurial intention and the five independent variables. Additionally, it decides how those factors affect the graduating class's entrepreneurial intentions.

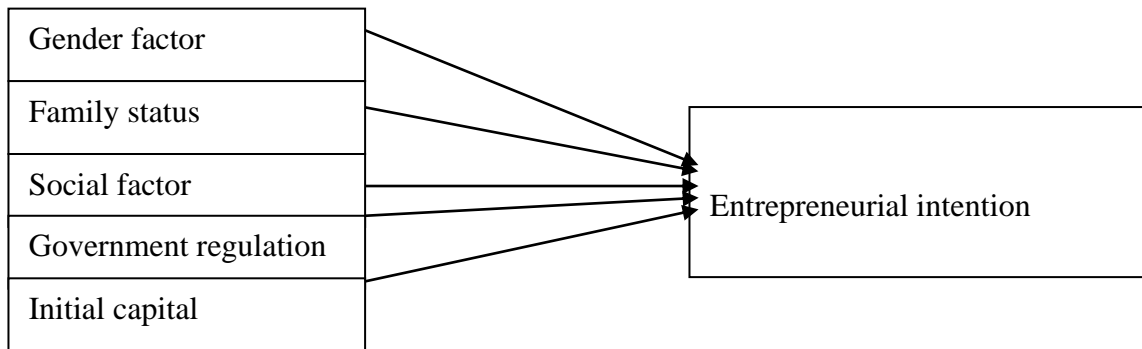


Figure 2.1 Independent and Dependent variables

Conceptual framework of the study adopted from Remeikiene and Startiene(2013).

Gap in the Literature

Previous study has shown different findings about factors that affecting entrepreneurial intention of students at different factors. However, as to my knowledge there was no detail study conducted in the Ethiopian context. Though abiyu (2014), made a study on this topic, it was not exhaustive as expected. Therefore, this study fills this gap make the examination more exhaustive through variables that are more relevant in Ethiopian context.

CHAPTER THREE

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Addis Ababa University (AAU) is a national university located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is the oldest university in Ethiopia. AAU has thirteen campuses. Twelve of these are situated in Addis Ababa, and one is located in Bishoftu, about 45 kilometres (28 mi) away. AAU has several associated research institutions including the Institute of Ethiopian Studies. The nucleus of AAU was formed with the establishment of the University College of Addis Ababa (UCAA) in 1950. UCAA, which initially consisted of the Faculties of Arts and Science, became a fully-fledged college when it was chartered in 1954. In 1955, the Building College was opened. In February 1961, these various colleges and the Theological College were brought together to form the Haile Selassie University. Beginning with enrollment capacity of 33 students in 1950, AAU now has 48,673 students (33,940 undergraduate, 13,000 graduate and 1733 PhD students) and 6043 staff (2,408 academics and 3,635 support staff).

➤ Mission

Addis Ababa University's mission is to produce competent graduates, provide need-based community service and to create problem-solving research outputs through innovative and creative education, research and consultancy service to foster social and economic development of the country.

➤ Vision

Addis Ababa University aspires to be ranked among the top ten pre-eminent African graduate and research universities in 2023.

3.2 Research Design

The research design is determined by the nature of the investigation and the research aims. A research design is a set of assumptions and considerations that lead to particular contextualized guidelines that link theoretical concepts and elements to a devoted strategy of inquiry backed by methodologies and procedures for collecting empirical data (Jan Jonker et al, 2010).

Explanatory or casual research approach is used with the objective of establishing the cause and effect relationship between family status, government regulation, initial capital, social factors and gender factors, on entrepreneurial intention; This approach is chosen because the main purpose of the study is to test existence of possible relationship between (family status, government regulation,, initial capital, social factor and gender factor), and it demonstrates the causal link between the dependent and independent variables. As a result, causal study strives to define what the causes are and what the effect is. Explanatory research looks for causes and reasons. It aims to understand phenomena by discovering and measuring causal relations among them (Mitchell and Jolley, 2007).

3.3 Target Population

This study intended participants were all regular under graduating class students at Addis Ababa University. The university has eleven collages with typical graduating class students and considered as target groups of population. Therefore, 2,826 students used as the target population, and 350 students serve as the sample.

3.4 Sample Size

According to Yamane (1967) sampling as "drawing a sample or selecting a subset of elements from a population." by using simple random sampling technique As a result, the researcher used Yamane's (1967) this formula to calculate sample size from the total population.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+(N)(e)^2} \text{Where,}$$

N = is the total population

n = is the sample from the population

e = is the error term which is 5% (i.e. Confident level)

$$\frac{2826}{1 + (2826)(0.05)^2} = 350.4029 \approx 350$$

3.5 Sampling Techniques

Obtaining a sample from the target population within the university was critical in terms of time as well as finances. Target population was huge there are categorized under 11 collages of the university therefore taking sample will important from time and finance perspective. Since target populations under the study was heterogeneous, stratified random sampling technique uses to get representative sample from (departments)strata in order to get equal chance to be selected from the population. Therefore, sample size from each stratum will calculates by the following formula:

Sample size to be taken from the given collage =

$$\frac{\text{thetotalnoofthestudntsingivencollage}}{\text{totaltargetpopulation}} * \text{thesamplesize}$$

Table 1.2 Sample size distribution

Addis Ababa University 2022/2023 Graduated regular undergraduate students	Total <u>No students</u>	Sample size
1. College of Natural Sciences	380	47
2. College of Health Sciences	550	68
3. College of Veterinary medicine and Agriculture	53	7
4. College of Education and Behavioral Studies	33	4
5. College of Business and Economics	768	96
6. College of Law and Governance Studies	79	10
7. College of Social Sciences	162	20
8. College of Humanities Language Studies ,Journalism and communication	75	9
9. SB College of Performing and Visual Arts	107	13
10. Addis Ababa Institute of Technology	448	55
11. Ethiopian Institute of ArctectureBuilding Construction and City Development	171	21

Source: Based on the data obtained from AAU Registrar office (2023)

3.6 Data Type, Source and Collection Method

In this study, primary and secondary data were employed in the investigation. The primary data gathered from the target students, while secondary data collected from various publications, books, published and unpublished records. This study used five point Likert scale questionnaire in order to make questioners are interesting to respondents and thereby enhance their cooperation, ultimately to ensure maximum response rate. The statements in the questionnaire were rated on a continuous 1–5 Likert scale, with denoting 1 strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree, and 5 denoting strongly agree.

3.7 Reliability and validity analysis

According to Mouton (2001), reliability and validity boost the instrument's credibility and the study's worth by gauging the accuracy with which a research instrument measures. Preliminary test was conducted on 30 samples to polish reliability and validity of the questions and identifies deficiencies in the design of questions. Studies will gain value if its authenticity and dependability are promoted; Cronbach's alpha, a coefficient of dependability, is typically used for analyzing reliability of a psychometric test result for a sample of test takers.

According to Sekaran&Bougie (2010) Cronbach's Alpha of coefficient lies from 0.7 to < 0.8 is good and 0.8 to < 0.9 are very good therefore all independent variables are in good reliability since Cronbach's Alpha exceeds 0.70. The dependent variable, entrepreneurial intention is yielding good reliability result with Cronbach's Alpha of 0.784. Hence after obtaining 0.784, result of reliability test, 350 sets of questionnaires were distributed.

Variables	Construct	Cronbach's alpha
Dependent	Entrepreneurial Intention (EI)	0.900
Independent	Gender Factors (GF)	0.851
Independent	Family Status(FS)	0.924
Independent	Initial Capital (IC)	0.883
Independent	Government Regulation(GR)	0.884
Independent	Social Factors(SF)	0.887
Over all		0.784

Table 3.2 Reliability and validity test Source: survey (2023)

3.8 Methods of data analysis and interpretation

In this study, multiple regressions were employed to analyze the statistical relationship between the dependent and independent variables that would be shown in chapter two of the conceptual framework. The regression model's mathematical foundation is expressed as follows:

$$EI = B_0 + \beta_1 FB + \beta_2 GF + \beta_3 GR + \beta_4 SF + \beta_5 IC$$

Where,

EI=Entrepreneurial Intention and it is dependent variable

B₀ = Constant Term

FB= family Status

GR= Government Regulation

SF= Social Factor

GF= Gender Factor and IC= initial capital

3.9 Ethical considerations

To meet the ethical obligations of the research, the researcher utilized proper citation, followed truthful data collection and analysis, maintained data confidentiality, acquired the consent of the students, and kept the identity of respondents unanimous based on their consent. As much as possible ethical language was used in the questioners constructed and distributed to the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the interpretation and presentation of the findings obtained from the data. The chapter presents the background information of the respondents and the interpretation of the analysis based on the objectives. To investigate the determinants of entrepreneurial intention of graduating class students of AAU 350 questionnaires were distributed and all of them were returned. To analyze the data and doing empirical analysis, the results of the descriptive analysis were presented first, followed by the inferential analysis. The first phase involved editing, coding and the tabulation of data. The data was then checked for possible erroneous entries and corrections were made appropriately.

4.2 Profile of Respondents and Demographic Analysis

The necessary information for this study was obtained from 2023 Regular graduating class students of Addis Ababa University

Table4. 2Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents Characteristics	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Gender of the respondents	Male	158	45.1
	Female	192	54.9
Age of Respondent	19-25 years	214	61.14
	26-30 years	129	36.86
	31-35 years	7	2.0
Year of staying in the University	4 Years	190	54.3
	5 Years	116	33.1
	7 Years	44	12.6
Respondents	Illiterate	90	25.7
	Primary	76	21.7
	Secondary	61	17.4

father level of education	Vocational	22	6.3
	University	66	18.9
	Other	35	10.0
Respondent mother education level	Illiterate	129	36.9
	Primary	95	27.1
	Secondary	70	20.0
	Vocational	30	8.5
	University	21	6.0
	Other	5	1.4

Source: Survey result (2023)

In order to analyze the demographic information such as gender, age, year of studying, and level of parent education and the researchers' utilized descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency, and they were presented through tables.

Table 4.1 shows the gender of respondents in percentage. Out of the total respondents (N=350), 192 respondents (54.9%) are female and 158 respondents (45.1%) are male. This implies that most of the respondents are female.

The above table 4.1 show that from total respondent 214(61.14) of them were from 19-25 years old, 129(36.86%) are 26-30 years old. There is 7(2.0) are 31-35 years old. This implies that from the total respondent, most of the respondents are at young age.

Based on the above table 4.1 among the total respondents, 190(54.3%) of them has been stayed for four years.116 (33.1%) of them has been stayed for five year, 44(12.6%) of respondent has been stayed for seven years. This implies that most of the respondents (students) are social science stream students.

As the above table 4.1 indicates the respondents fathers level of education, among 350 respondent, 90(25.7%) of respondent fathers are illiterate. 76(21.7%) respondent fathers have been joined primary schools. 61(17.4%) of respondent fathers have been joined secondary school. The 22(63%) of respondent father have vocational education. 66(18.9%) of them

have been joined to the universities and the rest 35(10%) have other kind of education which is not listed above. This implies that most of respondent fathers are not well educated.

From table 4.1, across 350 respondents, 129 (36.9%) of their mothers are illiterate, whereas 95 (27.1%) of their mothers attended primary school. 70 (20.0%) of respondent mothers were enrolled in secondary schools. 30(8.5%) have vocational education.21 (6.0%) of them completed university, and 5 (1.4%) acquired other types of education not stated above.

4.3 Results of Descriptive Statistics

Table 4. 3Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Family status	4.2829	.45103	350
Initial capital	4.0914	.90923	350
Government regulation	3.9575	.63534	350
Social factor	4.0321	.33541	350
Gender factor	2.0132	.43351	350

Source: Survey result (2023)

Table 4.2 describes that the overall results generated for Family status in which the mean is (4.2829)with standard deviation (.45103)which is greater than the average value of 2.5 in a five-point Likert scale measurement. From this, it is possible to see that students’ family status is above the average with minimal standard deviation (less than 1).

The above table (4.2) reveals that the mean score of initial capital is (4.0914) that means above midpoint of Likert scale. This implies that it is good to obtain access to finance for starting new business as perceived by the respondents. Therefore; the attitude of students towards access to initial capital for starting business is positive.

The above tables (4.2) indicate that the mean score of government regulation is (3.9575) that means above midpoint of Likert scale. This mean that the government regulation is favorable

for new business formation as it was perceived by respondents. This indicates that government regulation encouraging students for starting new business.

Similarly according to participants of this study social factor has mean score of (4.0321) that means above midpoint of Likert scale. This mean that the social factor is favorable for new business formation as it was perceived by respondents. This indicates that social factor encouraging students for starting new business.

The above tables (4.2) indicate that the mean score of gender factor is (2.0132) that means below midpoint of Likert scale. This mean that the gender factor is not favorable for new business formation as it was perceived by respondents. The perception of students towards government policy regarding to entrepreneurship was found negative. This indicates that students perceived gender factor is not encouraging to being an entrepreneur.

Determinants of entrepreneurial intention of students is further analyzed through regression analysis in the following sections.

4.4Regression Analysis Results

4.4.1 Multicollinearity Test

When two or more explanatory variables in a multiple regression model are strongly linearly connected, this is referred to as Multicollinearity. Running variance inflation factor (VIF) and tolerance static (1/VIF), among other methods, can be used to detect Multicollinearity. The following table displays the statistics for collinearity made up of tolerance thresholds and variance inflation factors (VIF).

Table 44.Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
(constant)		
Family Status	.766	1.324
Gender Factors	.873	1.142
Initial Capital	.666	1.503
Government regulation	.843	1.201
Social Factors	.861	1.162

From the Table 4.2, the tolerance of each independent variable ranges from 0.666 to 0.873, and the variance inflation factor ranges from 1.162 to 1.503.) Tolerance values less than one for all independent variables and the value of variance inflation factors less than ten were judged acceptable (O'brien, 2007). Therefore, the result shows that there is no Multicollinearity among the explanatory factors

4.5 Normality Test

A normality test was performed on the data to determine whether it was well characterized by a normal distribution and how likely an underlying random variable would be normally distributed. Skewness and kurtosis were used in this study to assess data normality. According to George and Mallery (2005), the permitted range for skewness and kurtosis is ± 2 . The results of this study's normality test, which are shown on table 4.3, show that each variable's skewness and kurtosis lie within a range of ± 2 . As a result, it can be said that the data was normally distributed.

Table 4. 5 Descriptive Statistics for Skewness and Kurtosis

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Entrepreneurial Intention	350	-.142	. 138	-.507	. 259
Gender Factor	350	.006	. 138	-.312	. 259
Family Status	350	-.263	. 138	-.281	. 259
Initial capital	350	-.258	. 138	-.174	. 259
Government regulation	350	-.185	. 138	.017	. 259
Social Factor	350	-.106	. 138	-.131	. 259

Source: Survey result (2023)

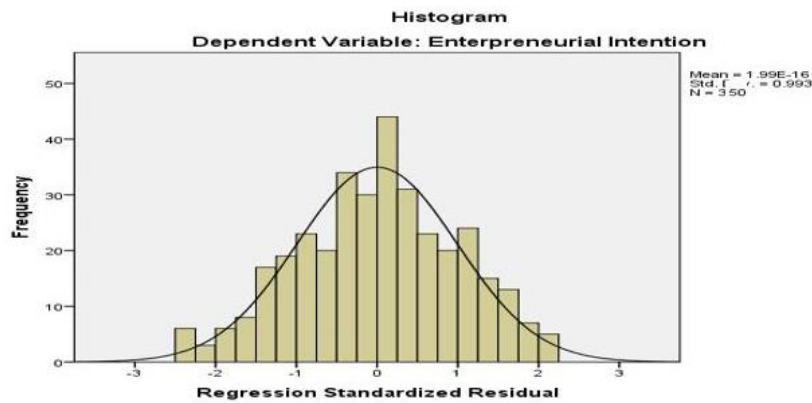
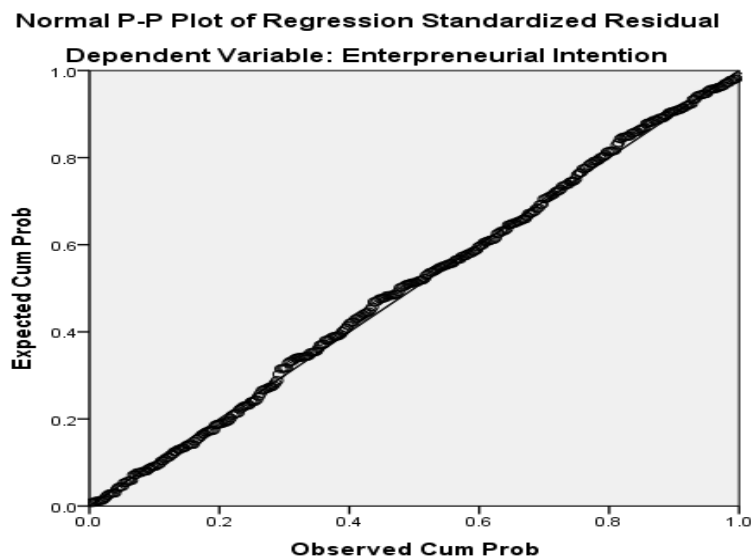


Figure 4.1Regression Standardized Residual

According to Krithikadatta (2014), a normal distribution resembles a symmetric bell-shaped. Hence the result demonstrates the underlying frequency distribution, which resembles a bell-shaped curve.

Source: Survey result (2023)

Figure 4.2P-P Plot of Standardized Residuals



Source: -Survey result (2023)

The p-p plot of standardized residuals is shown in Figure 4.2. A normal probability map is particularly useful for checking assumptions about normality. The residuals' normal probability plot should essentially follow a straight line. As shown in the illustration, the line is nearly straight.

4.5.1 Model Fit

The model fit (The model’s ability to predict the outcome variable) in the current study is assessed through R^2 cross-validity and (the adjusted R^2). The R^2 is used to assess the variance of entrepreneurial intention (dependent variable) accounted to the independent variables, whereas, the adjusted R^2 measures the cross-validity of the model. The results of the model-fit are presented in the model summary table. It is essential to assess the goodness of model fit, which measuring how well the observed data fits the model. A good measure of goodness-of-fit is the R^2 which represents the amount of variance in the outcome explained by the model. That means, it measures the percentage of the variation in the outcome that can be explained by the model

Table 4. 6 Multiple Liner Regression Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.785 ^a	.616	.603	1.84297
a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Factors, Family Status, Gender Factors, Government Regulation , Initial Capital				

Source: -Survey result (2023)

This multiple regression model (Table 4.4) shows R square is the explained variance and it is actually the square of the multiple R $(0.785)^2$. Therefore, it is pointed out that the R square is 0.616, which means that 61.6. % of variation of dependent variable (entrepreneurial intention) can be explained by the five independent variables (family status, government regulation and initial capital, socio factor and gender factor). This means that 38.3 % of entrepreneurial intention determinant is not explain by the independent variables (family status, government regulation and initial capital, socio factor and gender factor).

Cross-validation of the Model

It is hard to be sure; that the model produced from sample accurately represents the full population. However, there are methods for determining how well the model predicts the outcome in a different sample. Cross validation is one method for accomplishing this. Cross-validation evaluates the model's accuracy across diverse samples.

Table 4. 7 Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA)

ANOVA ^s						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1010.660	5	202.132	59.168	.000 ^b
	Residual	627.624	184	3.411		
	Total	1638.284	189			
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Social Factors, Family status, Gender Factors, Government regulation, Initial Capital						

Source: -Survey result (2023)

Based on Table 4.5 the F value is 59.168 with a P-value $0.000 < 0.01$, significance level. Thus, the overall regression model shows 99% significance level and this implies that predictor variables (family status, government regulation, initial capital, socio factor and gender factor) explained the dependent variable (entrepreneurial intention).

4.5.2 Coefficients of the Multiple Regression Analysis

To know the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable the regression function is in the form of

$$EI = B_0 + \beta_1 GF + \beta_2 FB + \beta_3 IC + \beta_4 GR + \beta_5 SE + e$$

Where,

EI is dependent variable

EI=Entrepreneurial Intention

B₀ = Constant Term

FB= Family Status

GE =Gender F actor

GR = Government Regulation

SE=Socio-Economic

IC=Initial Capital

e = error term and $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$ are coefficients

EI (Entrepreneurial Intention) is the dependent variable, β_0 is the constant and Family status, Social Factors, Gender Factors, Government regulation, and Initial Capital are parameters to be estimated. $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$ are coefficients of the independent variables and e is the error term.

Table 4. 8 Coefficients of Dependent and Independent Variables

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	B		
(Constant)	.923	1.071		.863	.392
Family status	.523	.042	.602	11.531	.000
Initial Capital	.213	.056	.217	3.861	.000
Government regulation	.233	.054	.215	4.281	.000
Social Factors	.142	.059	.118	2.416	.017
Gender Factors	-.096	.053	-.095	-1.918	.056

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention and b. Family status , Initial Capital, Government regulation, Social factor , Gender Factors

Source: -Survey result (2023)

In the following discussions, both the significance and the effect of variables are discussed.

I. Regression result of Family Status

The result shows that family status has positive ($\beta = .602$) and significant ($P = .000$) effect on entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis that family status has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention of students is supported.

This finding is in line with the literature of studies of Getinet's (2003), and Westhead (2003), who found out that family status has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. Furthermore, the better the family status is the more entrepreneurial intention of students will be.

II. Regression result of Government Regulation

The result shows that government regulation has positive ($\beta = .215$) and significant ($P = 0.000$) effect on entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis that government regulation has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention of students is supported.

This finding is in line with the literature of studies of Wang et al. (2020), shows that government regulation has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This implies that the better conducive government regulation is the more entrepreneurial intention of students and entrepreneurship performance of country's among which are "the ease of doing business in economy", "offered of venture stability".

III. Regression Result of Initial Capital

The finding shows that initial capital has positive ($\beta = .217$) and significant ($P = 0.000$) effect on entrepreneurial intention. The proposed hypothesis that states student's initial capital has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention of students is supported.

The finding is in line with the literature of studies of Waktole Dadi's (2017) shows that initial capital has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention of students. This implies that having sufficient initial capital can increase entrepreneurial intention of student's likelihood of someone becoming an entrepreneur.

IV. Regression Result of Social Factor

The result shows that social factor has positive ($\beta = .217$) and significant ($P = .017$) effect on entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis that states social factor has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention of students is supported.

The finding is in line with the literature of studies of Moriano et al. (2011), and van Gelderen et al. (2008), found out that social factor is a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. Furthermore, making good social norm attachment creates more entrepreneurial intention of students.

V. Regression Result of Gender Factor

The finding shows that gender factor has not significant (P value of .057) on entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis that states gender factor has not significant.

The finding is in line with the literature of studies of Zeffane (2013), found out that gender factor has not significant on entrepreneurial intention.

4.5.3 Summary of hypothesis

The study utilized based on result of regression analysis and hypothesis test can be summarized P- value test. The guideline stated that, if the value of P is greater than 0.05 reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the alternative when P value is less than 0.05.

Table 4. 9 Test of Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Test independent variable with dependent variable	Result	Decision
H1	Family status has statistically significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention	Significant (P=.000) Positive (β =.602)	H1; Accepted
H2	Initial capital has statistically significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention	Significant (P=.000) Positive (β =.217)	H2; accepted
H3	Government regulation has statistically significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention	Significant (P=.000) Positive (β =.215)	H3; accepted
H4	Social factor has statistically significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention	Significant (P=.000) Positive (β =.118)	H4; accepted
H5	Students' gender has statistically significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention	Not significant (P=.056)	H5; not accepted

In terms of the stated research hypotheses, the following findings emerged from the investigation: The four independent variables such as social factors, family status (P=.000, β =.602), initial capital (P=.000, β =.217), government role (P=.000, β =.215) and social factor (P=.000, β =.118) are significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention of students. In this study gender factors, has no significant on entrepreneurial intention because the result shows P= 0.056 level of sig as shown in hypothesis testing table

CHAPTER FIVE

5 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

To find out the level of effect that the independent variables on entrepreneurial intention, multiple regression has been conducted in the data analysis and the major findings are presented below.

Figure 4.1 and table 4.3 shows skewness and kurtosis values, all those variables' of skewness value are near zero, which is normally distributed. Since all the skewness and kurtosis value of both the dependent and independent variables is (Std.errors = .138) and (Std.errors = .259) respectively.

All the independent variables (family status, initial capital ,government regulation and social factor) are significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. However,statistically gender factor has not significant effect on entrepreneurial intention. Based on the standard coefficient (Beta) values, family status ($\beta=0.602$, Sig.value $\beta =.000$) has the highest contribution for the variance followed by initial capital ($\beta=0.217$, Sig.value $\beta =.000$), government regulation ($\beta=0.215$, Sig.value $\beta =.000$) and social factor ($\beta=0.118$, Sig.value $\beta =.017$) (Table 4.6).

5.2 Conclusion

- Family status has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This implies that Student's family plays a significant role to be an entrepreneur. Moreover, family background has the highest effect towards the entrepreneur intention compare with other independent variables.
- Initial capital has has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneur intention. This indicates that availability of initial capital is one determinant factor to be an entrepreneur.
- Government regulation has a significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. This shows that students entrepreneurial intention is affected by government rule, regulation and policy.
- Social factor has significant and positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. Having good social norm and conducive social attachment have an effect on entrepreneurial intention of students as well as social influence via parents is an essential determinant of entrepreneurial career decisions.
- Gender factor statistically has not a significant on entrepreneurial intention of students.

5.3 Recommendations

The following recommendation are made in light of the study's findings of summary, and conclusions.

- Since family status is the most determining element, it is preferable if the university and community-based institution raised awareness among students' family in order to shape their children's entrepreneurial mindset.
- Finding of the study demonstrates, that initial capital has a substantial power to start a new business. In order to stimulate future entrepreneurs, financial institutions adjust their interest rates, policies, and procedures.
- Since society involvement is one of determinant component, it would be better if the university and community-based institution allocate seminars for students about how to keep and improve social values, ideologies, new emerging aspirations on the entrepreneurial intention.
- The finding shows that government's role has a major effect on entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the government foster an atmosphere which is favorable for future entrepreneurs by offering subsidies, providing training, and establishing connections with financial intuition.

5.4 Recommendations for further study

While there may be some differences in entrepreneurial intention between genders, the study found that gender factor statistically have not significant effect on entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the relationship between gender and entrepreneurial intention need further study to have consistent result with past studies and future research is needed.

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Appendix

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
MASTERS OF BUSINESS LEADERSHIP

Dear respondent,

The survey is being developed to gather information about the goals of the investigation and to assess the entrepreneurial intentions of regular undergrad students in AAU. Your information will be kept private and used exclusively for this study's objectives. Your truthful responses will be very important to achieving the goals of this study.

Thank you in Advance!

General instruction: Do not write your name, Put tick marks (√) in the table & box provided

I. Personal Background

- Sex male female
1. Age: 19-25 years 26-30 years 31-35 years 36-40
years
2. Your year of staying 4 year 5 year 7 year
3. What level of education your parents achieved?

	Illiterate	Primary	secondary	vocational	university	other
Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II. Personal Inclination and Entrepreneurship

Dear respondent please put your level of agreement about the following statements by using the following scales, which is represented by numbers from 1 up to 5: (1) = Strongly Disagree = (2) Disagree = (3) Neutral = (4) = Agree = (5) strongly Agree

N°	Personal Inclination	Level of agreement				
1.	I will do everything possible to start and run my business in the near future.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	My career ambition is to become an entrepreneur.	1	2	3	4	5

3.	I would have a great likelihood of success if I started a business.	1	2	3	4	5
Gender Factors						
4.	In business environment men are more likely to take risks than women	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Our culture encourage men are more than women to engage to a business	1	2	3	4	5
6.	It would be very difficult for a women than men to develop a business idea	1	2	3	4	5
7.	A women start a business to combine a carrier and family responsibility	1	2	3	4	5
Family status Factors						
8.	Supporting my parents in business has changed my goal to being an entrepreneur	1	2	3	4	5
9.	My parents are willing to finance on my future entrepreneurial activity	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Support from family and friend is important when starting a new business	1	2	3	4	5
11.	My family would encourage me if I want to start a business	1	2	3	4	5
Initial Capital Factor						
12.	It is easy to get financial instruments from venture capital	1	2	3	4	5
13.	There is the availability of finance to support entrepreneurial activity	1	2	3	4	5
14.	If I had the opportunity and resources, I would like to start a business	1	2	3	4	5
15.	The availability of initial capital is a guaranty to business startup	1	2	3	4	5
Government regulation Factors						
16.	The policy and procedure that employed by the government encourage a new venture creation	1	2	3	4	5
17.	There is a well-functioning support infrastructure in place to support the start-up of new firms	1	2	3	4	5
18.	Political instability would discourage the entrepreneurial activity	1	2	3	4	5
19.	Government involvement could be necessary condition for entrepreneurial activity	1	2	3	4	5
Social Factor						
20.	The society would be supportive on an entrepreneurial activity	1	2	3	4	5
21.	The economic system of our country would be favorable for entrepreneurial intention.	1	2	3	4	5
22.	Does the economic stability of the home country affect entrepreneurial activity?	1	2	3	4	5

23.	My country social value could encourage entrepreneurial activity	1	2	3	4	5
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Thank you for your cooperation!