



Father Nurturance as Moderators of Perceived Family Support for College Students' Entrepreneurial Intentions

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Abstract: *The main objective of this study is to examine the role of family support in the entrepreneurial intentions of college students, particularly the role of fathers. Understanding entrepreneurial intentions in the context of college students are imperative to encouraging future entrepreneurial behaviors. Family support is an important external factor in predicting college students' entrepreneurial intentions. Another aspect of family support that must be considered is the unique role of father nurturance, specifically, in relation to college students' entrepreneurial intentions. The respondents consisted of 189 college students between the ages of 18 and 25 years studying in Surabaya. The study utilized quantitative and correlational approaches with data analyzed using regression. The main data collection tool used in the study was a questionnaire. The research findings show that family support has a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intentions in college students. Father nurturance is a moderating variable that strengthens the influence of family support and entrepreneurial intentions on college students. The implication of this research is to highlight the importance of the family's role in supporting the entrepreneurial process. In addition, fathers, specifically, play a unique role as supporters and positive role models in increasing the entrepreneurial intentions of college students.*

Keywords; *father nurturance, family support, entrepreneurial intention, college students, Indonesia*

Abstrak; Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat peran dukungan keluarga, terutama ayah terhadap intensi berwirausaha pada mahasiswa. Memahami intensi berwirausaha pada konteks mahasiswa merupakan sebuah hal yang penting untuk mendorong perilaku-perilaku kewirausahaan dikemudian hari. Dukungan keluarga menjadi faktor eksternal yang penting untuk memprediksi intensi kewirausahaan mahasiswa. Hal yang juga harus diperhatikan dalam dukungan keluarga adalah secara spesifik pengasuhan ayah memiliki peranan yang unik dalam kaitannya dengan intensi berwirausaha mahasiswa. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah 189 mahasiswa dengan batasan umur antara 18-25 tahun yang sedang menempuh pendidikan di Surabaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan pendekatan korelasional dan analisis data menggunakan regresi. Alat pengumpul data utama dalam penelitian ini adalah kuesioner. Temuan dalam penelitian ini adalah dukungan keluarga secara signifikan berpengaruh positif terhadap intensi berwirausaha

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pada mahasiswa. Pengasuhan ayah menjadi variabel moderator yang memperkuat pengaruh dukungan keluarga dan intensi berwirausaha pada mahasiswa. Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah perlunya peran dari keluarga untuk mendukung proses kewirausahaan dari mahasiswa. Selain itu, secara spesifik, ayah memiliki peran unik sebagai pendukung dan role model yang bersifat positif dalam meningkatkan intensi berwirausaha dari mahasiswa

Kata kunci: *pengasuhan ayah, dukungan keluarga, intensi berwirausaha, mahasiswa, Indonesia*



Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of the determinant of economic growth (Audretsch et al., 2015; Urbano & Aparicio, 2015; Yildırım et al., 2016). Krueger et al., (2000) define entrepreneurship as a thought process and deliberate action, meaning that behavior can be predicted (Krueger et al., 2000). Ajzen (1991) argues that intention, which is a human thought process, can be used to predict certain behaviors. Based on this theory, entrepreneurial intentions is an important step in being able to predict entrepreneurship itself (Lee & Wong, 2004; Liñán & Chen, 2009). In the context of college students, it is important to examine the predictors of entrepreneurial intention, as this stage represents the period in which college students determine their careers (Ambad & Damit, 2016). By better understanding entrepreneurial intention in the context of college students, this study hopes to further encourage future entrepreneurial behaviors.

Several previous studies have attempted to examine the predictors of entrepreneurial intention. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) proposed by Ajzen (1991) based on the studies conducted, is considered adequate for predicting an individual's intentions. The predicting factors of intention based on the Theory of Planned Behavior proposed by Ajzen (1991) are personal attitude, perceived social norms, and perceived behavioral control. Shapero & Sokol (1982) created an intention model specific to entrepreneurship. The model consists of three predictors: perceived desirability, propensity to act, and perceived feasibility. This model was tested by Krueger et al., (2000) with the research findings supporting the model. In their literature study, Cardella, (2020) stated that there are two general predictors of entrepreneurial intention: personality

traits, and environmental and behavioral factors.

Entrepreneurial intention is often studied based on individual factors, for example, personality traits, locus of control, need for achievement, self-efficacy, innovativeness, and risk attitude (Kerr et al, 2018). Previous research findings have not consistently stated that external factors can strongly predict entrepreneurial intention (Cardella, 2020; Zellweger et al., 2011). Turker & Selcuk, (2008) stated that if college students perceive a supportive environment, they are more easily able to determine career choices. Edelman et al., (2016) more specifically revealed that the association between family support and entrepreneurial intention in young people has been overlooked in previous studies.

Entrepreneurship studies in the context of education are different from studies in the context of adults or companies (Kurniawan, et al, 2019; Kurniawan, et al, 2021). Henderson & Robertson, (1999) based on their findings revealed that, in the context of young adults or during the period in which a person is in college, entrepreneurial characteristics must be cultivated externally. In this regard, Henderson & Robertson, (1999) showed that young people's perceptions of family support have a positive impact on college students' entrepreneurial intentions. Denanyoh et al., (2018) argue that family support related to entrepreneurial careers can take the form of enthusiasm, morals, or finances. Shen et al., (2017) developed a matrix of Perceived Family Support in the context of entrepreneurship, consisting of three dimensions: perceived emotional support, perceived intellectual support and perceived economic support. Research conducted by Ambad & Damit, (2016) reveals that, in the context of young adults who are studying, family support has an influence on entrepreneurial

intention, whereas structural support and education were found to have no effect on entrepreneurial intention. Based on these findings, family support is an important variable to be considered in terms of its relationship with entrepreneurial intention, particularly in the context of young adults who are also college students.

Role models are a key factor in an individual's ability to develop entrepreneurial capabilities (Heinonen & Poikkijoki, 2006). Cardella, (2020) revealed that forms of family support may differ depending on the regional and national culture on a macro basis. Family support is an important indicator of entrepreneurial intention. However, in the context of patriarchal or more masculine cultures, there may be specific differences between male and female role models. Bird & Brush, (2002) highlight that men are still constructed by society as ideal entrepreneurial figures over women. Previous studies have revealed that family support is an important predictor of entrepreneurial intention. However, in the context of patriarchal cultures, the father, specifically, is an important figure, representing a large part of the family support for an individual's career. This may indicate that paternal involvement in parenting strengthens the influence of family support on entrepreneurial intentions in college students. This statement is supported by previous research which revealed that fathers have a strong influence on entrepreneurial intentions (Brown, 1990; Schoon & Duckworth, 2012).

Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention is the conscious condition in which an individual directs their attention, behavior, and goals toward starting a new business (Bird, 1988). Becoming an entrepreneur is a conscious and intentional act that allows

the behavior to be analyzed (Krueger et al., 2000). Liñán & Chen, (2009) also state that entrepreneurial intention is the intention to initiate and perform entrepreneurial actions, which is influenced by several factors, including values, desires, and beliefs. Entrepreneurial intention itself is believed to be the igniting factor in an individual initiating a business (Fayolle & Gailly, 2004).

Shapero (1982) states that there are three predicting factors in the entrepreneurial intention model. These three factors are 1) perceived desirability, which refers to the extent to which an individual is interested in starting a business, where their perception is influenced by personal characteristics and values affected by their social environment, particularly from where they originate; 2) propensity to act, which represents an individual's tendency to act on existing opportunities; and 3) perceived feasibility, referring to the extent to which an individual believes in their ability to start a business. In this study, the family aspect is part of the factor of perceived desirability.

Perceived Family Support

Family is conceptualized as context for the formation of entrepreneurial intention in an individual (Shen et al., 2017). The perspectives instilled by the family are an important part of an individual's ability to start a business (Aldrich & Cliff, 2003) and to be successful in their business ventures (Powell & Eddleston, 2013). In the context of college students, who are still dependent on their parents, perceived family support is an important aspect of starting a business. Shen et al. (2017) define perceived family support as an individual's perception of emotional, intellectual, and financial support from their family in regard to starting a new business. Perceived family support is the extent to which an individual feels valued



and supported by individual family members in taking entrepreneurial actions. Perceived intellectual support is the extent to which an individual feels that their family members will provide necessary advice regarding their business. Perceived economic support is the extent to which an individual feels supported by their family members in terms of financial support in starting a new business.

Father Nurturance

Research on paternal involvement in parenting was pioneered by Lamb et al. (1985). Lamb et al. (1985) formulated three dimensions for measuring father involvement in child rearing: direct interaction, accessibility, and ultimate responsibility. Measurement tended to focus on the use of only one approach—the interaction time between fathers and their children, with less emphasis placed on the parenting process. As it has developed, research on paternal involvement in parenting has become more multidimensional. In addition, the focus of research on father involvement in parenting can be viewed from two perspectives: the perspective of the child, and the perspective of the father himself. Finley & Schwartz (2004) developed a scale of father involvement and parenting based on the child's perspective. Finley & Schwartz (2004) developed two scales: the Nurturance Fathering Scale, which examines the quality of the father's parenting from the child's perspective; and the Father Involvement Scale, which examines the father's involvement in 20 aspects of adolescent life from the child's perspective.

Finley & Schwartz, (2004) revealed that father involvement in child rearing is a broad construct. Based on this finding, it is important to note not only the amount of time a father spends with his child, but also the child's perspective on their father's involvement in parenting. The

impacts of parenting on children are seen as a long-term process, meaning the most appropriate method to examine father nurturance is to ask the child as they are entering into adulthood. Thus, the scales developed by Finley & Schwartz, (2004) target individuals who are entering adulthood. For this reason, the approach and paternal parenting scales developed by Finley & Schwartz, (2004) were utilized in this study, as they are suited to the context of college students who are in the transition period from adolescence to early adulthood.

Based on this theory, this study presents two main research questions:

- 1) Does perceived family support play a role in entrepreneurial intentions of college students?
- 2) Can father nurturance be a moderator in strengthening the relationship between perceived family support and entrepreneurial intention in college students?

Method

The research population consisted of college students aged 18-25 years studying in Surabaya. A total number of 189 respondents were willing to complete the questionnaire, 67 (35.5%) of whom were male and 122 (64.5%) of whom were female. The data was analyzed using regression assisted by JASP software.

The dependent variable in this study is entrepreneurial intention, with perceived family support being the independent variable and father nurturance as the moderator variable. The data was collected using the survey method, using a questionnaire as the data collection tool. The entrepreneurial intention variable was measured using a unidimensional scale developed by Liñán & Chen, (2009). The entrepreneurial intention scale consists of six items (e.g., I am determined to create a firm in the future, I have very seriously



thought of starting a firm, I have the firm intention to start a firm someday) with Cronbach's alpha value $\alpha=0.934$ and factor loading range = 0.632-0.869. The perceived family support variable was measured using the perceived family support scale developed by Shen et al., (2017). The perceived family support scale consists of five items (e.g., My family members will encourage me to start my business, my family members will approve my actions, my family members will give me advice to start my own business) with Cronbach's alpha value $\alpha=0.880$ and factor loading range = 0.771-0.818. The variable of father involvement in parenting used the nurturant fathering scale developed by Finley & Schwartz, (2004). The nurturant fathering scale consists of eight items (e.g., When you needed your father's support, was he there for you?, Did your father have enough energy to meet your needs, was your father available to spend time with you in activities.) with Cronbach's alpha value $\alpha=0.939$ and factor loading range = 0.614-0.774. All scales were adapted by being translated into Indonesian and to ensure the contents of the scales could be understood and in accordance with the construct, the researcher conducted a language test to 10 people

Result and Discussion

Impact of Perceived Family Support on Entrepreneurial Intention

Based on table 1, perceived family support has a significant influence on entrepreneurial intention in college students ($p<0.001$) and based on table 1 perceived family support providing an effective contribution of 13.3% ($R^2=0.133$). Based on this calculation, the first question can be answered and proven. This finding shows that in the context of college students, in addition to the importance of developing a good entrepreneurial environment within the university (Luthje & Franke, 2003; Turker & Selcuk, 2008),

perceived family support is also necessary. This finding is in accordance with the findings of Shen et al., (2017) who state that perceived family support is an important influencing factor for college students in starting a business. This research finding is relevant to higher education providers with an interest in the field of entrepreneurship, who should consider the importance of involving college students' families in developing entrepreneurship education.

In the context of college students, emotional, intellectual, and economic perceived family support have a more tangible impact on encouraging entrepreneurial behaviors than college students' personal experience and knowledge (Shen et al., 2017). The experiences of family members are extremely meaningful to college students, as universities generally place more emphasis on the theories of entrepreneurship than direct practice (Byabashaija & Katono, 2011). In addition, a large proportion of college students are financially and emotionally dependent on their families, due to their limited life experiences, including in running a business (Zellweger et al., 2011). Pablo-Lerchundi et al. (2014) revealed that the family functions as a means of transferring knowledge from older to younger generations. An interesting finding from Mungai & Velamuri,(2011) shows that a family's support for entrepreneurship, particularly in terms of an individual's parents, increases once a person enters early adulthood, around the age of 18-21 years or at the student level. In early adulthood and at the student level, individuals usually start thinking about their careers and futures, meaning that the influence of parental support is significant and imperative at this stage.

Table 1
Model 1

R ²	F	p
0.133	28.578	<0.001

Table 2.
Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized	Standard Error	Standardized	t	p
H ₁ (Intercept)	3.052	0.485		6.287	< .001
Family Support	0.423	0.079	0.364	5.346	< .001

Father Nurturance as a Moderator

Another interesting finding from this study is that father nurturance can be a moderating variable that strengthens the relationship between perceived family support and entrepreneurial intention in college students. Based on table 3, the model is significant (p<0.001), and the effective contribution is 19.5% (R²=0.195), an increase from the previous regression model, which does not include the moderating variable of father nurturance, with the perceived family support variable only having an effective contribution of 13.3% (R²=0.133). This finding is interesting as it shows that father nurturance, specifically, plays a unique role in student entrepreneurship, particularly related to entrepreneurial intention.

The importance of role models has been extensively researched from a social learning theory approach, in which it is stated that one can learn through observing role models (Bandura, 1977). Historically, fathers are positioned to act as a window to the outside world. Fathers are responsible for their family's social status, and act as role models in terms of work and life achievements (Dick, 2004). In addition, in the context of entrepreneurship, men are still believed to be the ideal entrepreneurial figures (Bird & Brush, 2002). When an individual undergoes the modeling process, not all of the role model's characteristics are adopted (Wiese & Freund, 2011). In terms

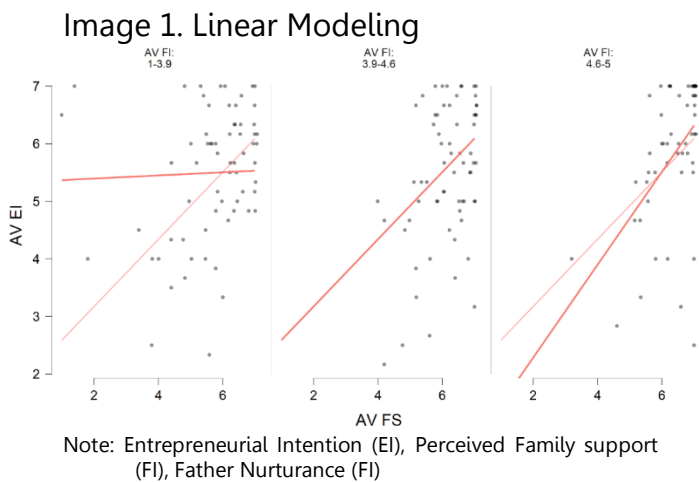
of entrepreneurship, especially in patriarchal contexts, the role of the father is still very closely related to the role of breadwinner and the ideal business actor. Consequently, closeness to one's father through parenting strengthens the father's position as a role model. In this context, college students' perceptions of their fathers' presence and involvement in parenting strengthens the relationship between perceived family support and college students' entrepreneurial intentions. If a child perceives their father to be nurturing and to have a good relationship with them, more opportunities are likely to arise for them to act as an ideal role model, strengthening family support for entrepreneurial intentions in college students.

Table 3.
Model 2

R ²	F	p
0.195	14.954	<0.001

Table 4.
Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized	Standard Error	Standardized	t	p
H ₁ (Intercept)	9.511	1.799		5.287	< .001
Family Support	-0.669	0.298	-0.576	-2.245	0.026
Father Nurturance	-1.835	0.498	-1.325	-3.681	< .001
Family Support X Father Nurturance	0.306	0.081	1.852	3.788	< .001



This study supports previous studies that perceived family support plays an important role in the entrepreneurial intentions of students. In addition, when a student feels that his father is present in his life, this will strengthen the relationship of family support to the entrepreneurial intention of the student. This finding is the novelty of this study, where a specific study is needed regarding the differences in the roles of fathers and mothers in remembering when they are in a more patriarchal culture. The practical implication of this research is the need to involve families in developing the entrepreneurial intentions of students. This will enrich the practice and study of entrepreneurship development which often emphasizes the internal factors of the individual

Conclusion

Entrepreneurial intention is an important predictor of entrepreneurial behavior itself. College students have immense potential for fostering entrepreneurial intention in order to support future entrepreneurial behavior. A more comprehensive approach is required to assess and develop an approach to support this process. Perceived family support is an important factor in college students in early adulthood developing entrepreneurial intention. Perceived family support has an important impact on

encouraging entrepreneurial intention in college students, as individuals in this stage of life are on the brink of entering the workforce. In addition, it is interesting to note that father's nurturance is a supporting factor that strengthens the relationship between family support and entrepreneurial intention. This is related to the fact that, until now, fathers have been considered to be breadwinners and ideal entrepreneurial figures, meaning that if a child perceives their father to be a good parent and to have a good relationship with them, they are more likely to perceive their father as an ideal role model and that this form of support, particularly from their father, is an important factor in accepting and supporting entrepreneurial intention in themselves.



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