

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. POPULATION AND SAMPLE

3.1.1. Population

The population of this study is students of the Faculty of Economics in Universitas Islam Indonesia.

3.1.2. Sample

The sampling of this study is using Convenience Sampling. According to Etikan et. al (2016) Convenience Sampling is a sample determination based on coincidence, namely members of the population met by researchers and they are willing to be the respondents to be sampled.

The data used in this study are primary data which were collected using questionnaire method. This questionnaire method is in the form of giving written questions and through a website-based questionnaire that were distributed online using a google form to active students of the Faculty of Business and Economics Universitas Islam Indonesia. Before filling out the questionnaire, the respondents were given explanation about the purpose of this study and asked to fill in the questionnaire honestly. Therefore the results are expected to be accurate.

3.2. RESEARCH VARIABLES

3.2.1. Entrepreneurial Intention (Y)

Entrepreneurial intention referred on this research is the ability to be courageous in fulfilling the needs of life and solving life problems, advancing business or creating new businesses with existing strength in itself (Yanto 1996) retrieved from Santi et. al (2017). The intention itself is an indication of how hard people want to try, how much effort they plan to carry out a behavior (Ajzen, 1991).

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of an individual's entrepreneurial intentions used questions from research by Krueger (1993) which is combined with Mwiya et al. (2017) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.1

No	Question	Reference
1	I am ready to do anything to become an entrepreneur	Mwiya et al. (2017)
2	My goal has always been to become an entrepreneur	
3	I will set up my own business	Krueger (1993)
4	I will not work for a company / organization	
5	I have the intention to start opening my own business	

3.2.2. Autonomy (X1)

Gelderen and Jansen (2006) stated that so many people like autonomy for the sake of decisional freedoms. Autonomy also comes with self-employment with increased possibilities to decide on what, how, and when aspects of work. (Gelderen et al, 2008)

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of autonomy used questions from research by Davidsson (1995) which was presented in the following table.

Table 3.2

No	Question	Reference
1	I am a person who trusts my own judgment and doesn't care much about what other people say or think	Davidsson (1995)
2	I usually do what is expected of me	
3	When I am in a group I try to always lead	

3.2.3. Challenge (X2)

According to Mulyadi (2017), a challenge or threat is something that must be faced by a company or organization to deal with various unfavorable environmental factors in a company or organization that causes setbacks.

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of challenge used questions from research by Davidsson (1995) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.3

No	Question	Reference
1	I like all aspects of entrepreneurship	Davidsson (1995)
2	I feel challenged when others perform better than me	
3	I feel that winning is important in both work and play	

3.2.4. Wealth Accumulation (X3)

Gale and Scholz (1994) stated appropriate policies for encouraging private saving may look rather different, depending on whether most saving to be consumed later in life or passed along to the next generations. The wealth accumulation itself indicates when working for the organizations, the amount of wealth that they are received can be accumulated relatively fixed, meanwhile, in the entrepreneur, the opportunities for receiving wealth are not fixed and much greater (Gelderen et al, 2008).

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of wealth accumulation used questions from research by Davidsson (1995) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.4

No	Question	Reference
1	I believe money is everything	Davidsson (1995)
2	I feel that money is the only thing I can count on	
3	Compared to most other people I know, I think about money far more than they do	

3.2.5. Workload Avoidance (X4)

Dhania (2010) indicates that a workload is a number of activities that requires mental processes or abilities that must be completed within a certain period of time. A research done by Gelderen et al. (2008) indicates the student who avoids the workload as employees are more likely to have entrepreneurial intentions.

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of workload avoidance used questions from research by Mwiya et al. (2017) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.5

No	Question	Reference
1	Become an entrepreneur. More benefits than losses for me	Mwiya et al. (2017)
2	If I have opportunities and resources, I want to start entrepreneurship	
3	Being an entrepreneur will produce great satisfaction for me	

3.2.6. Subjective Norm (X5)

According to Sukmaningrum and Rahardjo (2017), subjective norms are individual beliefs to obey or fulfill suggestions or input from people around to participate in entrepreneurial activities.

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of subjective norm used questions from research by Mwiya et al. (2017) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.6

No	Question	Reference
1	My family supported my decision to start entrepreneurship	Mwiya et al. (2017)
2	My close friend supported my decision to start entrepreneurship	
3	My fellow students supported my decision to start entrepreneurship	

3.2.7. Perseverance (X6)

Gelderen (2012) said perseverance is needed to successfully start or run a venture. Even people who are highly experienced and planned very well may run into unexpected obstacles and difficulties, and these may take longer to resolve than expected.

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of perseverance used questions from research by Mwiya et al. (2017) and (Francisco 2013) which are presented in the following table:

Table 3.7

No	Question	Reference
1	I am ready to start entrepreneurship diligently and diligently	Mwiya et al. (2017)
2	I think the key to success in entrepreneurship is perseverance and tenacity	
3	I will finish the work that I have started	Francisco (2013)

3.2.8. Creativity (X7)

Amabile (1996) retrieved from Zampetakis and Moustakis (2006) points out that, given the many obstacles that lie in the entrepreneurial pathway, a considerable creativity is required.

According to Ranto (2011) retrieved from Dewanti and Abad (2014), the realization of students who are independent and able to work requires several qualities that they must possess, including their brave attitude and creativity.

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of creativity used questions from research by Wenneks (2001) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.8

No	Question	Reference
1	I like to see things from a new perspective	Wenneks (2001)
2	I like to think of new things	
3	I do not want to look the same as others	

3.2.9. Entrepreneurship Alertness (X8)

According to Solesvik et. Al (2013) retrieved from Hussain and Hashim (2015), entrepreneurial alertness is used to develop sense by accumulating, transforming and selecting information from the environment so that it can be utilized for opportunity identification.

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of entrepreneurship alertness used questions from research by Mwiya et al. (2017) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.9

No	Question	Reference
1	I know how to grow a business	Mwiya et al. (2017)
2	I have the ability to control uncertain situations when I am an entrepreneur	
3	If I experience failure in entrepreneurship I am sure I will be able to rise again	

3.2.10. Self-efficacy (X9)

Bandura (1998) stated people who doubt their capabilities are afraid from difficult tasks which are view as personal threats. They have low aspirations and weak commitments to the goals because they choose to pursue the goal.

This study uses the score range of likert scale which is: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. The higher the score, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The assessment of self-efficacy used questions from research by Mwiya et al. (2017) which was presented in the following table:

Table 3.10

No	Question	Reference
1	If I try to start entrepreneurship, I believe I have a high chance of success	Mwiya et al. (2017)
2	I am sure that every problem that I will face will be overcome later	
3	I am sure that the entrepreneurship that I will undertake will be successful	
4	I have planned everything that I need for entrepreneurship	

3.3. DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

3.3.1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics are used to provide a description of data that is seen from the minimum value, maximum value, average, and standard deviation.

3.3.2. Data Quality Test

a) Validity Test

The validity of a measuring instrument is the ability to measure the indicators of a measurement object. It is used to measure the validity of a questionnaire used in the research. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions on the questionnaire are able to reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire (Ghozali, 2011) retrieved from Setiawan and Sukanti (2016).

b) Reliability Test

Ghozali (2011) explain led the reliability test as a tool to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable. A questionnaire is said to be reliable if person's answers to questions are consistent from time to time. The reliability test is carried out jointly on all items of questions in a questionnaire. If *Cronbach's Alpha* > 0.70 then a constructor variable is said to be reliable.

c) Classic Assumption Test

The researcher wants to test whether the model used represents or approaches the reality that there must firstly meet the classical assumption test. The Classical Assumption Test in this study consists of a normality test, a multicollinearity test, and a heteroscedasticity test.

a. Normality Test

Normality test aims to determine whether the data obtained from each variable is normally distributed or not. The normality test to be used is the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* Test using the help of an SPSS computer program. To find out whether the frequency distribution of each variable is normal or not, the research looks at the value of *Asymp. Sig.* If the value of *Asymp. Sig.* greater or equal to 0.05 then the data distribution is normal (Muhson, 2005).

b. Heteroscedasticity Test

Ghozali (2011) explains the heteroscedasticity test aimed at testing whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from residuals or observations to other observations. If the variance from one observation residual to another observation remains, then it is called Homoscedasticity and if it is different, it is called Heteroscedasticity. This study uses a heteroscedasticity test of the model *glejser*. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, heteroscedasticity does not occur.

c. Multicollinearity Test

Ghozali (2011) explains the multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found is in correlation between independent variables. In this study, the author used SPSS to conduct multicollinearity testing. It is do this by looking at the value of tolerance and the value of VIF (Variance Inflation Factor). If using the tolerance value, then it can be seen whether the tolerance value is above or below 0.01. If the tolerance value is above 0.01, then there is no multicollinearity problem. If the VIF value is less than 10 then there is no multicollinearity problem.

3.3.3. Hypothesis Test

a) Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The hypothesis testing tool in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis. The multiple regression test used in this study was a test of the significance of individual parameters (T-test), simultaneous significance test (F test), and the coefficient of determination test (R² test) using SPSS program 21st edition. The multiple linear equation model as follows:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \beta_9 X_9 + \varepsilon$$

Which is:

Y : Entrepreneurial Intention

a : Regression Constant

X₁ : Autonomy

X₂ : Challenge

X₃ : Wealth Accumulation

X₄ : Workload Avoidance

X₅ : Subjective Norm

X₆ : Perseverance

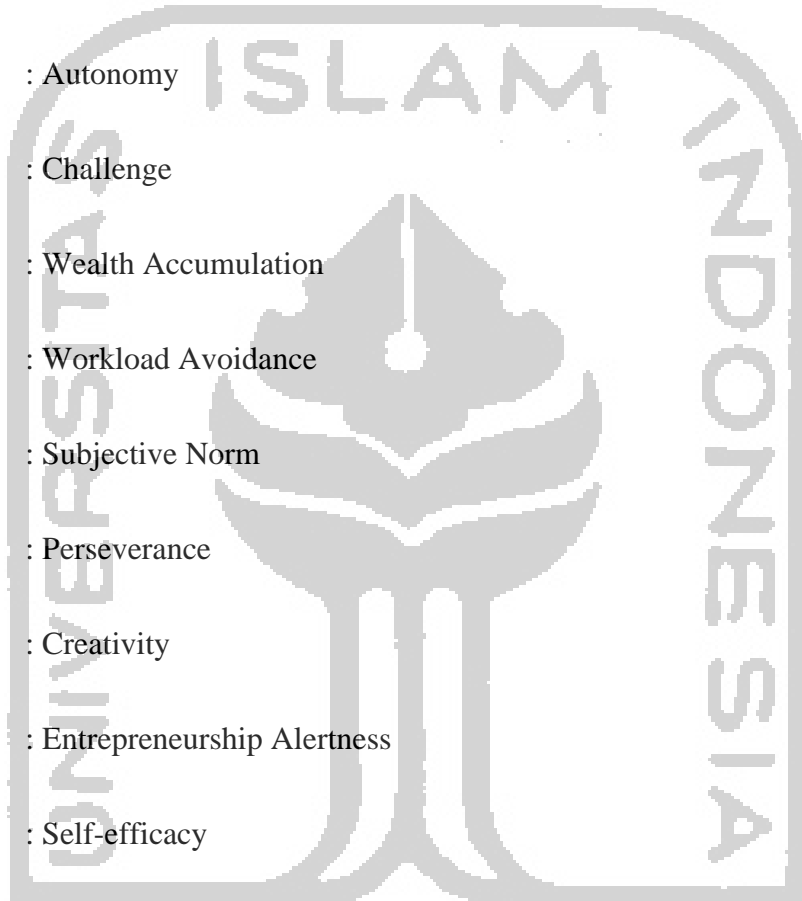
X₇ : Creativity

X₈ : Entrepreneurship Alertness

X₉ : Self-efficacy

β : Value of the Regression Coefficient

ε : Error



3.3.4. Operational Hypothesis

Based on the previous research and theoretical hypotheses, in this study, the researcher formulated the null hypothesis (H_0) and the alternative hypothesis (H_a). Researcher will test the null hypothesis (H_0) to prove whether H_0 is accepted or rejected. The hypothesis is stated as follows:

$H_{01} ; \beta_1 \leq 0$: Autonomy of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

$H_{a1} ; \beta_1 > 0$: Autonomy of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.

$H_{02} ; \beta_2 \leq 0$: Challenge of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention

$H_{a2} ; \beta_2 > 0$: Challenge of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention

$H_{03} ; \beta_3 \leq 0$: Wealth accumulation of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

$H_{a3} ; \beta_3 > 0$: Wealth accumulation of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.

$H_{04} ; \beta_4 \leq 0$: Workload avoidance of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

$H_{a4} ; \beta_4 > 0$: Workload avoidance of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.

H₀₅ ; $\beta_5 \leq 0$: Subjective norm of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

H_{a5} ; $\beta_5 > 0$: Subjective norm of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.

H₀₆ ; $\beta_6 \leq 0$: Perseverance of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

H_{a6} ; $\beta_6 > 0$: Perseverance of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.

H₀₇ ; $\beta_7 \leq 0$: Creativity of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

H_{a7} ; $\beta_7 > 0$: Creativity of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.

H₀₈ ; $\beta_8 \leq 0$: Entrepreneurship alertness of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

H_{a8} ; $\beta_8 > 0$: Entrepreneurship alertness of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.

H₀₉ ; $\beta_9 \leq 0$: Self-efficacy of the students does not affect towards entrepreneurial intention.

H_{a9} ; $\beta_9 > 0$: Self-efficacy of the students affects towards entrepreneurial intention.