

The Effect of Entrepreneurial Knowledge and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship Mediated by Self-Efficacy

Anis Fitriyaningsih¹, Henry Eryanto², Nadya Fadillah
Fidhyallah³

1 Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

2 Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

3 Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received: 13 January 2023;

Accepted: 1 April 2023;

Published: 15 April 2023

Keywords:

Entrepreneurship Knowledge,
Family Environment, Self-
Efficacy, Interest in
Entrepreneurship

Abstract

This research was conducted to determine the effect of Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship with Self-Efficacy as an intervening variable in students of SMKN 50 Jakarta. The research method used is a quantitative research method with a descriptive approach. The population used in this study were class XII students at SMKN 50 Jakarta from all majors, namely AKL, BDP, OTKP, and MM consisting of 213 students and students with a sample of 131 students referring to the Isaac and Michael tables. The research model uses a path analysis model and the data analysis technique used is SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) using the SmartPLS version 3 application. From the results of the study, it can be seen that there is a positive and significant influence between the variables of entrepreneurial knowledge on self-mediated entrepreneurial interest. - efficacy, there is a positive and significant influence between family environment variables on interest in entrepreneurship which is mediated by self-efficacy

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan dan Lingkungan Keluarga terhadap Minat Berwirausaha dengan Self-Efficacy sebagai variabel intervening pada siswa SMKN 50 Jakarta. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Populasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa SMKN 50 Jakarta kelas XII dari semua jurusan yaitu AKL, BDP, OTKP, dan MM yang terdiri dari 213 siswa dan siswa dengan sampel 131 siswa mengacu pada tabel Isaac dan Michael. Model penelitian ini menggunakan model analisis jalur dan teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) dengan menggunakan aplikasi SmartPLS versi 3. Dari hasil penelitian dapat diketahui bahwa terdapat pengaruh secara positif dan signifikan antara variabel pengetahuan kewirausahaan terhadap minat berwirausaha yang dimediasi oleh self-efficacy, Terdapat pengaruh secara positif dan signifikan antara variabel lingkungan keluarga terhadap minat berwirausaha yang dimediasi oleh self-efficacy

How to Cite:

Fitriyaningsih, et al. (2022). The Effect of Entrepreneurial Knowledge and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship Mediated by Self-Efficacy. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi, Perkantoran dan Akuntansi*, 7(2), 349-111. <https://doi.org/10.21009/JPEPA.007.x.x>

* Corresponding Author.

anisafitriyaningsih6@gmail.com
Anis Fitriyaningsih

INTRODUCTION

Population growth greatly impacts various aspects of human life. Along with the times, the population throughout the world has increased, including in Indonesia. According to worldmeters data, Indonesia currently occupies the 4th position as the country with the most population of 279,061,000 people (Worldmeters, 2022). This increase in population was then followed by various social problems, such as: poverty, unemployment, social inequality, crime, high infectious diseases, low levels of education and juvenile delinquency.

Not only from the continuously increasing population, but the entry of the Covid-19 virus into Indonesia in March 2020 was also one of the problems that had a major impact on the Indonesian economic sector. The reason is that to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the government implemented various policies such as reducing the mobility of community activities (social distancing), reducing hours for work activities and Work From Home (WFH) which ultimately led to a reduction in employee wages, many companies closed their businesses and experienced bankruptcy which has an impact on reducing the number of workers to the worst is the termination of employment (PHK), especially in the sectors most affected by the pandemic (Kementrian Keuangan Republik Indonesia, 2021)

BPS records SLTA/SMU and SMK are the biggest contributors to the unemployment rate each year. Vocational schools should be a form of an educational unit that plays a major role in developing students' abilities so they can be absorbed in certain fields of work, and able to see job opportunities according to their abilities (Ardiansyah, Yohana, & Fidhyallah, 2021). Substantially apart from working in industry or continuing their education to tertiary institutions, SMK is also an institution that aims to produce graduates who are ready to work, entrepreneurial, creative, and intelligent, have a competitive spirit and can develop local excellence which can later compete in the global market (Sudji Munadi, 2018). However, the fact is that SMA and SMK are the biggest contributors to the unemployment rate. According to Republika.co.id, vocational students' interest in entrepreneurship is still relatively low. This is evidenced by the 1.4 million graduates of SMK students, only 2.5% or around 40 thousand students who enter the business world (Republika, 2018)

Entrepreneurship comes from 2 words, namely entrepreneurship and effort which are then given the affix of ke's. *Wira* means knight, hero, fighter, and valiant while effort means working or doing something. The definition of entrepreneurship according to Kusuma et al (2021) is dynamic behavior to dare to take all risks as well as be creative and develop. Yuyun Wirasamita in the book Suryana & Bayu (2014) states that entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship are active production factors that can drive other resources such as natural resources, capital resources and technological resources, to generate wealth and prosperity through the creation of jobs, income and products that people need.

As for the research by Indriyani & Subowo (2019) the indicators used for entrepreneurial knowledge are: 1) Knowledge of the business to be entered or initiated, 2) Knowledge of the existing business environment, 3) Knowledge of roles and responsibilities and 4) Knowledge of management and organization While in Suratno's research (2020) the indicators used in entrepreneurial knowledge are:

1. Knowledge of the business to be initiated
2. Knowledge of roles and responsibilities
3. Knowledge of personality and self-ability
4. Knowledge of business management and organization

The family environment is one of the factors a person determines choices for his future (Adha et al., 2023). Family is the first and foremost environment that influences a person's mindset. Atiningsih & Kristanto (2020) also stated that the family is the first and main environment for children to receive education and guidance. In line with Atiningsih and Kristanto, Sundari & Zuana (2018) also said that the family environment is the starting point for education for the first time a child receives it. In a family, children get education and guidance after they are born. Therefore, the

family environment has a major influence on the growth and development of children. Based on some of the opinions that have been stated above, it can be concluded that the family environment is the first and foremost environment for a child to get education in order to shape behavior and ways of thinking and become a source of motivation to determine his future. The indicators used in this study based on the previous studies mentioned above are:

- a. How parents educate,
- b. Relationships between family members,
- c. home atmosphere,
- d. Family economic situation.

Malcock & Mutlu (2018) said that "Self-efficacy has been defined in various ways and is described by Bandura as a combination of self-confidence, self-reliance and trust in oneself". In accordance with Bandura's theory, self-efficacy is a combination of self-confidence and self-reliance which is a contributing factor to learning success. Self-efficacy is a personal belief in one's capability to organize and execute courses of action required to attain designated types of performance's "Self-efficacy is an individual's belief in his ability to organize and carry out the actions needed to achieve the goals that have been set" Vebrina (2021) Based on some of the opinions that have been stated above, it can be concluded that self-efficacy or self-efficacy is the self-confidence that exists in a person to complete tasks effectively and efficiently to get the results as expected. The indicators used in this study based on the previous studies mentioned above are:

1. Level of task difficulty (magnitude),
2. Strength of belief (strength)
3. Generality (generality).

Entrepreneurial interest will arise when someone has an interest in the world of business and the provision that has been obtained through their knowledge. According to Farida (2016) Interest in Entrepreneurship is the desire, interest, and availability of individuals through the ideas they must work hard or be strong-willed to try to meet their life needs, without being afraid of the risks that will occur, being able to accept challenges, confident, creative and innovative and have the ability and skills to meet needs. Aini et,al (2017) said that interest in entrepreneurship is the desire, curiosity, interest, and willingness of students to work hard, be independent, dare to take risks and face challenges within limitations, by acting creatively to meet their life needs and the progress of their business. Based on some of the opinions that have been stated above, it can be concluded that Entrepreneurial Interest is the desire, interest, and availability of individuals to create a business and are willing to accept all the risks and challenges that will be faced with the skills and abilities they have to meet their life needs. The indicators used in this study based on the previous studies mentioned above are:

1. Desire,
2. Interest,
3. Willingness

METHOD

According to Darmadi (2013) the research method is a scientific method used to obtain data intended for certain uses. In this study, researchers used quantitative research methods or research that collected numbers in the form of numbers. According to Sugiyono (2018) the survey method is a quantitative research method that is used to obtain past or current data regarding beliefs, characteristics, opinions, behaviors related to sociological and psychological variables from samples taken on certain populations where the data collection technique is by observing both interview and through a questionnaire. The population used by researchers in this study were class XII students of SMKN 50 Jakarta, all expertise programs, namely OTKP, AKL, BDP, and MM totaling 213 students consisting of 6 classes. The technique used by researchers in sampling is proportional sampling with

a total of 131 samples. In this study, researchers used a Likert scale by giving 5 choices, including Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Undecided (R) Disagree (TS) and Strongly Disagree (STS).

The measuring instrument in this study was a questionnaire which was distributed to grade 12 students at SMKN 50 Jakarta. The results of the analysis of the data obtained are quantitative (statistical) or use numbers which can be interpreted as the results of proving the hypotheses that have been designed previously. The research model used is the path analysis model. The analysis technique used in this study is the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) model operated by the SmartPLS version 3.0 program for hypothesis testing.

Table 1.
Research Indicators

Variable	Indicator
Entrepreneurial Knowledge	Knowledge of the business to be initiated
	Knowledge of roles and responsibilities
	Knowledge of personality and self-ability
	Knowledge of business management and organization
Family Environment	How parents educate
	Relationships between family members
	Home atmosphere
	Family economic situation.
Self-Efficacy	Task difficulty level (magnitude)
	Strength of belief (strength)
	Generality (generality).
Entrepreneurial Interest	Desire
	Interest
	Willingness

Source: Processed by Researchers

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Convergent Validity

Testing the validity of using the PLS criteria can be done by looking at the value of the loading factor, where the value must be > 0.70 , so that it can be said that the statement is valid. It can be concluded that the higher the value obtained, the more valid the indicator.

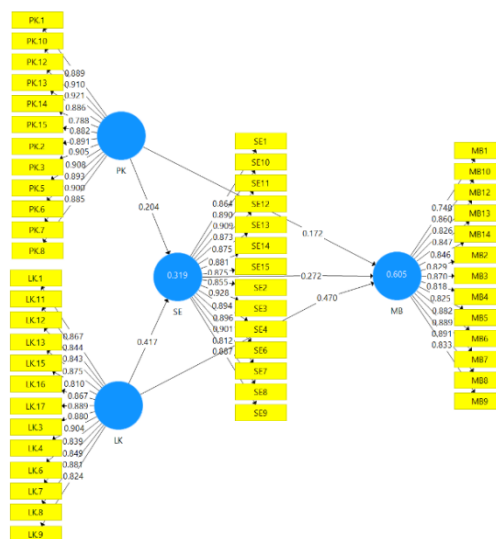


Figure 1. Convergent Validity

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Table 2.
Outer Loading Factor

	Family Environment (X2)	Entrepreneurial Interest (Y)	Entrepreneurial Knowledge (X1)	Self efficacy (Z)
LK.1	0,867			
LK.11	0,844			
LK.12	0,843			
LK.13	0,875			
LK.15	0,810			
LK.16	0,867			
LK.17	0,889			
LK.3	0,880			
LK.4	0,904			
LK.6	0,839			
LK.7	0,849			
LK.8	0,881			
LK.9	0,824			
MB1		0,748		
MB10		0,860		
MB12		0,826		
MB13		0,847		
MB14		0,846		
MB2		0,829		
MB3		0,870		
MB4		0,818		
MB5		0,825		
MB6		0,882		
MB7		0,889		
MB8		0,891		
MB9		0,833		
PK.1			0,889	
PK.10			0,910	
PK.12			0,921	
PK.13			0,886	
PK.14			0,788	
PK.15			0,882	
PK.2			0,891	
PK.3			0,905	
PK.5			0,908	
PK.6			0,893	
PK.7			0,900	
PK.8			0,885	
SE1				0,864
SE10				0,890
SE11				0,909
SE12				0,873
SE13				0,875
SE14				0,881
SE15				0,875
SE2				0,855
SE3				0,928
SE4				0,894
SE6				0,896
SE7				0,901
SE8				0,812
SE9				0,887

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Based on the results of the calculation of the loading factor listed in the table above, it is known that all items or indicators of entrepreneurial knowledge, family environment, self-efficacy, and interest in entrepreneurship have a value of > 0.70, so it can be concluded that all items or indicators meet the validity requirements and can be said to be valid.

Composite Reliability

Table 3.
Composite Reliability

	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Family Environment	0,971	0,974	0,739
Entrepreneurial Interest	0,966	0,970	0,713
Entrepreneurial Knowledge	0,976	0,978	0,790
<i>Self Efficacy</i>	0,978	0,980	0,778

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Based on the results of the calculations listed in the table above, it is known that all items/statements have a composite reliability value > 0.70 and an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value with a value > 0.50 so it can be concluded that all items/statements meet the reliability requirements and can be said to be reliable or can reliable.

Cronbach's Alpha

Cronbach's Alpha value is used for the purpose of strengthening the reliability test results, where a variable can be said to be reliable if the Cronbach's alpha value > 0.70.

Table 4.
Cronbach's Alpha

	Cronbach's Alpha
Family Environment	0,971
Entrepreneurial Interest	0,966
Entrepreneurial Knowledge	0,976
Self-Efficacy	0,978

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Based on the results of Cronbach's Alpha calculations listed in the table above, it is known that all items/statements have a value > 0.70 so it can be concluded that all items/statements meet the reliability requirements and can be said to be reliable or reliable.

Inner Model Analysis R-Square (R2)

Table 5.
R-Square

	R Square	R Square Adjusted	Keterangan
Entrepreneurial Interest)	0,760	0,755	Kuat

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Based on the table above it can be explained that the value of R Square (R2) on the dependent variable (Job Satisfaction) was obtained at 0.760 which indicates that there is an influence of 76% between the dependent variable namely entrepreneurial knowledge (X1), family environment (X2), Self-efficacy (Z) to the dependent variable in the form of Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y). To get more accurate results, effect predictions can also be seen from the R Square Adjusted value. From the calculation above it is known that the value of R Square Adjusted for the dependent variable (Job

Satisfaction) is obtained at 0.755 which indicates that there is an influence of 75.5% between the dependent variable namely entrepreneurial knowledge (X1), family environment (X2), Self-efficacy (Z) to the dependent variable in the form of Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y)

F-Square (F2)

Based on the table above, the results can be explained as follows:

- The influence between the construct variable of entrepreneurial knowledge and the construct of entrepreneurial interest is $0.215 > 0.15$ which means that both have a moderate relationship.
- The influence between the construct of the family environment variable and the construct of interest in entrepreneurship is $0.052 < 0.15$, which means that both have a weak relationship
- The influence between the construct variable self-efficacy and the construct variable interest in entrepreneurship is $0.429 > 0.35$ which means that both have a strong relationship
- The influence between the construct variable of entrepreneurial knowledge and the construct of self-efficacy is $0.265 > 0.15$ which means that both have a moderate relationship.
- The influence between the construct of family environment variables and the construct of self-efficacy is $0.248 > 0.15$, which means that both have a moderate relationship.

Table 6.
F-Square

	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	Family Environment	Self Efficacy	Entrepreneurial Interest
Entrepreneurial Knowledge			0,265	0,215
Family Environment			0,248	0,052
Self-Efficacy				0,429

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Hypothesis Test

The results of hypothesis testing can be seen in the following Table 7, and Table 8.

Table 7.
Hypothesis Test

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P - Values
Entrepreneurial Knowledge-> Entrepreneurial Interest	0.172	0.179	0.083	2.090	0.037
Entrepreneurial Knowledge -> Self Efficacy	0.240	0.220	0.094	2.167	0.031
Family Environment -> Entrepreneurial Interest	0.470	0.462	0.089	5.268	0.000
Family Environment -> Self Efficacy	0.417	0.406	0.104	4.009	0.000
Self efficacy -> Entrepreneurial Interest	0.272	0.271	0.082	3.338	0.001

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Table 8.
Indirect Influence Analysis

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P - Values
Entrepreneurial Knowledge->Self efficacy -> Entrepreneurial Interest	0.266	0.255	0.133	2.007	0.045
Family Environment-> Self efficacy -> Entrepreneurial Interest	0.319	0.299	0.134	2.374	0.018

Source: Data processed by researchers with Smart PLS 3.0 (2022)

Discussion

H1: There is a positive and significant direct effect between Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Interest in Entrepreneurship

Based on the results of the calculation of the path coefficient in the previous calculation table, namely the variable Knowledge of entrepreneurship on interest in entrepreneurship, the original sample result was 0.172, while the t-statistic was $2.090 > 1.96$. Then for the p value obtained a value of $0.037 < 0.05$. So it can be said that entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on the interest in entrepreneurship at SMKN 50 Jakarta and H1 in this study was accepted. The results of this study are in line with the results of previous research conducted by Atiningsih & Kristanto (2020) which stated that the more knowledge or knowledge obtained, the more interest in entrepreneurship will be fostered. This is evidenced by the research results he obtained where the z-count value was $5.306 > z$ -table value of 1.65 with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a regression coefficient value of 0.230

H2: There is a positive and significant direct influence between the family environment and interest in entrepreneurship.

Based on the results of the calculation of the path coefficient in the previous calculation table, namely the family environment variable on entrepreneurial interest, the original sample result was 0.470, while the t-statistic was $5.268 > 1.96$. Then for the p value to get a value of $0.000 < 0.05$. So that it can be said that the family environment has a positive and significant effect on the interest in entrepreneurship at SMKN 50 Jakarta and H2 in this study is accepted. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by (Atiningsih & Kristanto, 2020) which states that the family environment is very influential in shaping children's interests, one of which is interest in entrepreneurship, this is evidenced by obtaining a coefficient value of 0.608 and a T statistic of 7.238 greater than T table 1.96.

H3: There is a positive and significant direct effect between Entrepreneurial Knowledge on Self-efficacy

Based on the results of calculating the path coefficient in the previous calculation table, namely on the variable Entrepreneurial knowledge on self-efficacy, the original sample result was 0.204, while the t-statistic was $2.167 > 1.96$. Then for the p value to obtain a value of $0.031 < 0.05$. So it can be said that entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on the self-efficacy of students at SMKN 50 Jakarta and H3 in this study is accepted. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Atiningsih & Kristanto (2020) which stated that entrepreneurship knowledge partially has a positive and significant effect on self-efficacy as evidenced by obtaining a significance result of 0.027, which means < 0.05 and a t value -count 2.267.

H4: There is a positive and significant direct effect between the family environment on self-efficacy

Based on the results of the calculation of the path coefficient in the previous calculation table, namely the family environment variable on self-efficacy, the original sample result was 0.417, while the t-statistic was $4.009 > 1.96$. Then for the p value to get a value of $0.000 < 0.05$. So that it can be said that the family environment of students at SMKN 50 Jakarta has a positive and significant effect on the self-efficacy of students at SMKN 50 Jakarta and H4 in this study is accepted. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Atiningsih & Kristanto (2020) which states that the family environment partially has a positive and significant effect on self-efficacy as evidenced by obtaining a significance value of 0.032 which means < 0.05 and the t-value count 2.197

H5: There is a positive and significant direct effect between self-efficacy and interest in entrepreneurship

Based on the results of calculating the path coefficient in the previous calculation table, namely on the variable self-efficacy on entrepreneurial interest, the original sample result was 0.272, while the t-statistic was $3.338 > 1.96$. Then for the p value to obtain a value of $0.001 < 0.05$. So, it can be said that self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on students' interest in entrepreneurship at SMKN 50 Jakarta and H5 in this study is accepted. The results of this study are in line with the results of previous research conducted by Sudjarwo & Sudarama (2019) which stated that self-efficacy has a significant influence on the interest in entrepreneurship of SKB course participants, this is evidenced by obtaining a t count = 2.493 with sig. = $0.015 < 0.05$.

H6: There is a positive and significant indirect effect between Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Interest in Entrepreneurship

Based on the results of calculating the path coefficient in the previous calculation table, namely on the variable entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial interest with the mediating variable, namely self-efficacy, the original sample result was 0.266, while the t-statistic was $2.007 > 1.96$. Then for the p value it gets a value of $0.045 < 0.05$. So that it can be said that entrepreneurial knowledge indirectly has a positive and significant effect on students' interest in entrepreneurship at SMKN 50 Jakarta which is mediated by self-efficacy and H6 in this study is accepted. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Atiningsih & Kristanto (2020) which states that entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship through self-efficacy as evidenced by the acquisition of a t-count value of $5.117 > t$ -table of 1.672 and a significance result of 0.000.

H7: There is a positive and significant indirect effect between the family environment and interest in entrepreneurship

Based on the results of calculating the path coefficient in the previous calculation table, namely the family environment variable on entrepreneurial interest with the mediating variable, namely self-efficacy, the original sample result was 0.319, while the t-statistic was $2.374 > 1.96$. Then for the p value to obtain a value of $0.018 < 0.05$. So that it can be said that the family environment indirectly has a positive and significant effect on students' interest in entrepreneurship at SMKN 50 Jakarta which is mediated by self-efficacy and H7 in this study is accepted. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Atiningsih & Kristanto (2020) which states that the family environment has a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship through self-efficacy which is then proven by obtaining a t-count value of 1.293 with a significance value of 0.001.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the research that the researchers have done above, the researchers conclude empirically according to what was described in the previous chapter. The following are things that researchers can conclude as follows: (1) There is a significant influence between entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial interest. The more often a person receives information about entrepreneurship, the more positive the impact will be in increasing his interest in entrepreneurship. So, it can be said that the higher the student's entrepreneurship knowledge, the higher the interest in entrepreneurship, and vice versa; (2) There is a significant influence between the family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship. So that it can be said, the better or higher the support of the family environment for a child's interest, the higher the interest of a child including one interest in entrepreneurship; (3) There is a significant influence between entrepreneurial knowledge on self-efficacy. So that it can be said, the wider or higher the knowledge that a person has makes him more confident in himself that he can do it or in other words someone who has extensive entrepreneurial knowledge will be able to trust himself to be able to achieve goals and overcome existing obstacles; (4) There is a significant influence between the family environment on self-efficacy. So that it can be said, the higher the support from the family environment, the higher the self-confidence or self-efficacy in a child. In other words, the role of the family environment, especially parents in caring for and directing a child, will be very influential in growing his interest, including interest in entrepreneurship; (5) There is a significant influence between self-efficacy variables on entrepreneurial interest. So that it can be said, the higher a person's belief, the higher his interest in deepening the things he wants to know, including one interest in entrepreneurship; (6) There is a significant influence between entrepreneurial knowledge variables on entrepreneurial interest which is mediated by self-efficacy. So that it can be said, if entrepreneurial knowledge and self-efficacy increase by one unit, the interest in entrepreneurship will also increase. The higher the knowledge gained by students about entrepreneurship, the higher the self-efficacy. Then the higher the interest of a child to do an activity that attracts his attention; (7) There is a significant influence between family environment variables on entrepreneurial interest which is mediated by self-efficacy. So that it can be said, if the family environment and self-efficacy increase by one unit, the interest in entrepreneurship will also increase.

The more the family environment supports a child's interest which is then accompanied by high self-efficacy. Then the higher the interest of a child to do an activity that attracts his attention.

In conclusion, implications and limitations of the research that has been presented above. Hopefully researchers can provide useful suggestions for further researchers. The following are some recommendations and suggestions for future researchers: (1) In this study the variables of entrepreneurial knowledge, family environment and self-efficacy were used for interest in entrepreneurship, but in fact there were many other variables that were considered to have contributed to increasing student interest in entrepreneurship such as entrepreneurial motivation, social environment. Based on research conducted by Armansyah & Yuritanto (2021) entrepreneurial motivation has a significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship with an influence of 36.8%; (2) At the time of testing the research instrument, a total of 63 statements were used, but 11 statements were invalid. So that in the process of analyzing the inner model the researcher only uses 52 statement items and many statements experience dropping. The researcher hopes that in future research, it can improve the indicators used to obtain more accurate and better results and conclusions; and (3) Based on the results of the Sobel test, the percentage results are still low, namely on the effect of entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial interest mediated by self-efficacy of 20.4% and on the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial interest mediated by self-efficacy of 22.8%. The researcher hopes that in future research, other mediating variables can be used to obtain even better results.

REFERENCES

- Adha, M.A., Eryanto, H., Ariyanti, N.S., Musadad, A.A., Musyaffi, A.M., & Wibowo, A. (2023). Evaluating the Structural Effect of Family Support and Entrepreneurship Training on Entrepreneurship Intention Among Indonesian University Students. *International Journal of Educational Methodology*, 9(1), 227-236. Retrieved from https://pdf.ijem.com/IJEM_9_1_227.pdf
- Aini, M. P., Santosa, S., & Hamidi, N. (2017). Pengaruh Lingkungan Keluarga Dan Lingkungan Sekolah Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha. *Jurnal "Tata Arta" UNS*, 3(2), 1-10.
- Ardiansyah, R. S., Yohana, C., & Fidhyallah, N. F. (2021). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Berwirausaha Siswa SMK Negeri Jakarta. *Jurnal Bisnis dan Keuangan*, 2(2), 484-496.
- Atiningsih, S., & Kristanto, R. S. (2020). Peran Self Efficacy Dalam Memediasi Pengaruh Pengetahuan Berwirausaha, Tingkat Pendidikan, Lingkungan Keluarga, Dan Pengalaman Kerja Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi*, 1(15), 385-404.
- Darmadi, H. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan dan Sosial*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Farida, S., & Nurkhin, A. (2016). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kewirausahaan, Lingkungan Keluarga, Dan Self Efficacy Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Siswa Smk Program Keahlian Akuntansi. *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, 5(1), 273-289. Retrieved from <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eeaj>
- Indriyani, I., & Subowo. (2019). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan dan Lingkungan Keluarga Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Melalui Self-Efficacy. *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, 470-484. doi:DOI: 10.15294/eeaj.v8i2.31493
- Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia. (2021). *Kajiann Dampak COVID-19 Terhadap Pasar Tenaga Kerja dan Respons Kebijakan di Kawasan Asia dan Pasifik*. Retrieved from Badan Kebijakan Fiskal: <https://fiskal.kemenkeu.go.id/kajian/2021/08/18/2433-kajian-dampak-covid-19-terhadap-pasar-tenaga-kerja-dan-respons-kebijakan-di-kawasan-asia-dan-pasifik>
- Kusuma, I. L., Fitria, T. N., & Dewi, M. W. (2021). Pelatihan Kewirausahaan Sebagai Peluang Bisnis Untuk Generasi Milenial Di Soloraya Selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Budimas*, 2(2).
- Malkoç, A., & Mutlu, A. K. (2018). Academic Self-efficacy and Academic Procrastination: Exploring the Mediating Role of Academic Motivation in Turkish University Students. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 6(10), 2087-2093. doi:DOI: 10.13189/ujer.2018.061005
- Republika. (2018). *Lulusan SMK yang Berwirausaha Masih Minim*. Retrieved from [Republika.co.id: https://www.republika.co.id/berita/p3h0dh359/lulusan-smk-yang-berwirausaha-masih-minim](https://www.republika.co.id/berita/p3h0dh359/lulusan-smk-yang-berwirausaha-masih-minim)

- Sudjarwo, R., Wahyudin, A., & Sudarma, K. (2019). The Role of Self-Efficacy in Mediating the Effect of Entrepreneurial's Knowledge, Personality and Family Circles Against the Enterprise's Interest. *Journal of Economic Education*, 67-74. Retrieved from <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jeec>
- Sudji Munadi, d. (2018). *Employability Skills Lulusan SMK dan Relevansinya terhadap kebutuhan dunia kerja*. Yogyakarta: UNY Press.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sundari, & Zuana, M. M. (2018). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan dan Lingkungan Keluarga Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Siswa Kelas XI SMKN 1 Dlanggu Kabupaten Mojokerto. *Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum Islam*, 3(2).
- Suratno, Kohar, F., Rosmiati, & Kurniawan, A. (2020). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan, Media Sosial, Dan Motivasi Berwirausaha Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Siswa/I Pada Smk Negeri 1 Kota Sungai Penuh. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 1(5), 477-490. Retrieved from <https://dinastirev.org/JIMT>
- Suryana, Y., & Bayu, K. (2014). *Kewirausahaan pendekatan karakteristik wirausahawan sukses*. Kencana.
- Vebrina, D. (2021). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Pendidikan Ekonomi Institutpendidikan Tapanuli Selatan. *Jurnal Education and development*, 9(3), 400-405.
- Worldmeters. (2022, Mei 18). *Top 20 Largest Countries By Population (Live)*. Retrieved from [worldometers.info: https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/#top20](https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/#top20)
- Yuritanto, & Armansyah. (2021). Pengaruh Efikasi diri dan Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa STIE Pembangunan Tanjungpinang. *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 1(12).