

The Influence of Family Environment on Generation Z's Entrepreneurial Intention through Self-Efficacy



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ABSTRACT: This study aims to determine the influence of the family environment on the entrepreneurial intention through self-efficacy in Generation Z. This type of research is quantitative with a population of Generation Z in Pengangsalan Village as the center of the songkok MSME industry, in Lamongan Regency. This research data collection using questionnaires, the number of samples studied were 100 respondents with criteria aged 18-25 years and did not have a business. The data analysis method used Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS). The results showed that there was a positive and significant effect of each related variable, namely the family environment on entrepreneurial intention, the family environment on self-efficacy, self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention, and the family environment on entrepreneurial intention through self-efficacy.

KEYWORDS: Family environment, Generation Z, Entrepreneurial Intention, Self-Efficacy

I. INTRODUCTION

In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0, entrepreneurial intention of every individual or community group is very much needed in a country, including Indonesia (Ellitan, 2020; Hidayat & Yunus, 2019; Rosenthal et al., 2021). Although Indonesia occupies the 4th position in the category of the largest population in the world, the quality of existing Human Resources (HR) has not been maximized properly (Salesman, 2021). This is due to an imbalance between the quantity of employment and the quantity of human resources. According to data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2021), the number of open unemployment in February 2021 was 9.30% of the 205.36 million working age population or around 19.10 million people. This high percentage shows that unemployment is one of the problems in the development of this industrial revolution era.

As an effort to reduce the unemployment rate, the implementation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to Large Enterprises is another alternative so that the working age population in Indonesia can do it (Gherghina et al., 2020; Supandi et al., 2022). In fact, the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia is still lower than other countries in the Southeast Asia region. According to data released by the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises reported by BPS processed data in 2021, the number of entrepreneurs in Singapore is 7%, Malaysia is 6%, Thailand is 5%, and Indonesia is still at 3.4%. Therefore, the growth of the entrepreneurial spirit in creating jobs plays an important role in supporting the country's economic growth (Kemenkopuk, 2021).

In an effort to foster an entrepreneurial spirit, there are several factors that must be considered, both internal and external factors, so that they can affect a person's courage to make decisions in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial intention of the working age population is influenced by income expectations, self-efficacy, and entrepreneurship education (Yusuf & Efendi, 2019). In addition, the family environment also affects the mindset in decision making, especially for family members who are ready to compete in the world of work (Purwanto, 2021; Rastiti et al., 2021). This theory is also based on research put forward by Mustapha & Selvaraju (2015) which states that there are differences in the readiness of career plans for students who have a supportive family environment background with a less supportive family environment. In a supportive family environment, students will have better career preparation so that they can foster interest and creativity in entrepreneurship. Based on the phenomena and research results that have been mentioned, it can be seen that entrepreneurial intention can be influenced by various factors such as family environment and self-efficacy.

The community that should be the spearhead of the driving force for the establishment of entrepreneurship is Generation Z. Generation Z or Gen Z refers to the generation born in 1996-2012, who were raised by technology, the internet and social media

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so that they have a preference for starting entrepreneurship (Kautish et al., 2021). However, at this time the majority of Generation Z choose to become workers in an industry (Nguyen Ngoc et al., 2022; Sari et al., 2017). The number of shifts in industrial locations from big cities such as Surabaya and Gresik to Lamongan has implications for the absorption of Generation Z who become industrial workers. According to a survey conducted by the National Labor Force (SAKERNAS) in 2017, industrial workers increased by 24.000 from 42.000 with a total of 66,000 workers since 2013. However, this is considered not optimal in solving the unemployment problem in Lamongan because of the qualification provisions on field availability. industrial jobs have not been able to embrace generation Z with different backgrounds (Sari et al., 2017). Generation Z with a high school education has the highest unemployment rate at 32.74%, while the unemployed with a diploma or bachelor's education is 17.58% (BPS, 2021). As a result, Generation Z with a senior high school education and a diploma and above need more attention in meeting their economic needs.

Pengangsalan Village is a village located in Lamongan Regency with a high number of MSMEs. Based on data obtained by researchers through the Department of Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises in Lamongan district, at the beginning of 2022 there were 101 entrepreneurs in Pengangsalan village with details of 72 people in the handicraft business category, 17 people in the merchant category, 8 people in the culinary category, and 2 people each categorized as fashion and services. From these details, it can be concluded that the majority of the villagers have pursued a craft called songkok craftsmen, so that the village was awarded the nickname "Songkok Industrial Central Area" by the Lamongan Regency Government. The results of the researchers' initial observations with several songkok craftsmen, The researchers found that they believed that the songkok entrepreneurship had fulfilled their needs and supported economic empowerment in Lamongan. However, not all Generation Z is willing to inherit the business from generation to generation or take the initiative to become entrepreneurs in other fields. Therefore, this study aims to determine the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial intention through self-efficacy in Generation Z.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Family Environment

The family environment is the first place for children to learn to get an education that can influence behavior and the direction of life goals (Fan et al., 2022). Environmentfamily as the main example that has a big impact on behavior in the child's growth period, especially from parents (Purwanto, 2021). In this context, parents can be role models for their children's future, it can be interpreted that parents can indirectly influence children's enthusiasm in pursuing careers, one of which is becoming an entrepreneur. In line with this opinion, Rastiti et al. (2021) revealed that family members provide the foundation for preparing children to become effective workers in the future.

Parents who have their own business have a higher probability of passing the profession on to their offspring (Sintya, 2019). Therefore, children who grow up in an entrepreneurial family environment will receive information to form their attitudes and beliefs about entrepreneurial abilities from an early age. In this study, we used indicators based on research by Subagia et al. (2022) namely Inspiration and support for entrepreneurship and learning entrepreneurship in the family.

B. Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy can be interpreted as a sense of confidence in a person's belief in his ability to do something (Wilson et al., 2009). In addition, according to Esnard-Flavius (2010) Self-efficacy is a belief in one's own talents where the person is able to exercise control over certain actions. Further, Hadyastiti et al. (2020) describes self-efficacy as confidence in completing and managing tasks in an efficient manner. Therefore, the greater the self-efficacy of a young person, the more likely he is to act.

Previous research has argued that self-efficacy is a factor that has a positive effect on entrepreneurs. For example, Srimulyani & Hermanto (2022) argues that an entrepreneur who has high self-efficacy tends to put forth more effort over a longer period of time, persist in the face of setbacks, and develop better plans or strategies. Hence, entrepreneurs must have confidence and trust to carry out entrepreneurial tasks, including facing dynamic business conditions. The indicators in this study are individual trust, leading human resources, and belief in business success (Utami, 2017).

C. Generation Z

Generation Z is a generation that grew up in a highly connected and internet-dominated environment, where information is available at the click of a button (C. Wang et al., 2021). These technological advances have both positive and negative effects on Generation Z. The positive side is that a lot of information can be obtained quickly which allows Generation Z to expand their knowledge and be proactive in their learning. On the other hand, too much screen time can add to feelings of isolation and lead to underdeveloped social skills. In addition, the technology that is transforming the economy makes Generation Z low-income, vulnerable when it comes to entering the workforce.

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Generation Z has become the focus of studies in the fields of human resources, marketing, and business strategy (Business Insider, 2021; Francis & Hoefel, 2018). Studies show that Generation Z is looking for jobs or businesses that have a social impact (Goh & Lee, 2018; Guerrero et al., 2021). Generation Z career decisions are based on perceptions of work-life balance, further learning and organizational growth (Grow & Yang, 2018). In addition, based on observations made by Barhate & Dirani (2022) that ninety percent of Generation Z will work in a career that currently does not exist in society.

D. Entrepreneurial Intention

The family environment is the first place for children to learn to get an education that can influence behavior and the direction of life goals (Fan et al., 2022). Environmentfamily as the main example that has a big impact on behavior in the child's growth period, especially from parents (Purwanto, 2021). In this context, parents can be role models for their children's future, it can be interpreted that parents can indirectly influence children's enthusiasm in pursuing careers, one of which is becoming an entrepreneur. In line with this opinion, Rastiti et al. (2021) revealed that family members provide the foundation for preparing children to become effective workers in the future.

III. METHOD

Judging from the problem, this research is a quantitative research that comes from two types of data, namely primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from filling out questionnaires, while secondary data was obtained from journals, books and other references related to the object of research. Sampling used a purposive sampling method with the criteria of generation Z who are in the environment of songkok craftsmen in Pengangsalan Village, Lamongan Regency and do not yet have a business. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire distributed to 100 people by using a Likert Scale.

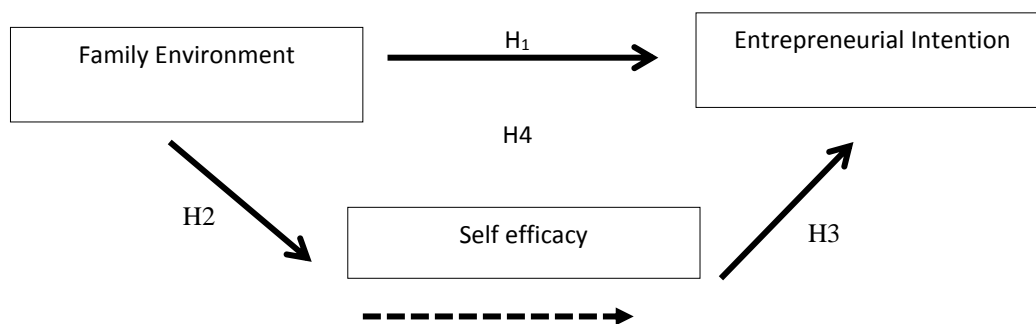
The analytical technique used in this research is descriptive statistical analysis and Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) analysis. *Structural Equation Model* or SEM is a statistical method that can measure and analyze the relationship patterns of latent constructions and indicators with each other as well as errors in measurement, so that SEM can solve problems in the research being studied (Mustikasari & Widaningsih, 2019).

In this study, the exogenous variable is the family environment, the endogenous variable is entrepreneurial intention, while the moderator variable is self-efficacy.

Table 1. Variables in Research

Variable	Indicator
Family Environment (X2) Source: (Subagia et al., 2022)	a. Entrepreneurial inspiration and support
	b. Learning entrepreneurship in the family
Self Efficacy (X3) Source: (Utami, 2017)	a. Individual trust
	b. Leading human resources
	c. Confidence in business success
Entrepreneurial Intention Source: (D. Wang et al., 2018)	a. Interest
	b. Entrepreneurial knowledge
	c. Innovation

To examine the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial intention through self-efficacy in Generation Z, the following is a picture of the conceptual framework in this study:



Source: Data processed by researchers, (2022)

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

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In accordance with the formulation of the problem described, the hypotheses of this research are:

- 1) H1: It is suspected that the family environment directly has a positive and significant effect on Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention.
- 2) H2: It is suspected that the family environment has a positive and significant direct effect on Generation Z's self-efficacy.
- 3) H3: It is suspected that self-efficacy has a positive and significant direct effect on Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention.
- 4) H4: It is suspected that the family environment has an indirect effect on entrepreneurial intention through Generation Z self-efficacy.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

1. Respondents Characteristic

The total number of respondents who participated in this study were 100 people consisting of 46 men (46%) and 54 women (54%). Based on last education, the majority of respondents graduated from high school 63. In terms of work, it is known that respondents are still in school or have the status as students, namely 59 people (59%), there are 39 people (39%) who work as employees of songkok craftsmen, while 2 people (2%) work as teachers. Respondent's family background as a songkok entrepreneur as many as 48 people (48%), there are 25 people (25%) who have farmer parents, there are 16 people (16%) who have merchant parents, there are 3 people (3%) who have factory workers parents, and there are 2 people (2%) have civil servant parents, each 1 person (1%) whose parents work as teachers, salon owners, songkok craftsmen, curtain craftsmen, tailors and event properties rentals.

2. Descriptive Respondents' Responses to Variables Family environment

The average (mean) of respondents' responses to the work environment variable indicators is in the range of 3.41-4.20 (agree). These results indicate that the average Generation Z the respondents who became the research respondents had a good family environment, this was supported by the average (mean) respondents' responses to the overall family environment variable of 3.64. In terms of inspiration and support, average respondent has good communication or relationship with parents, and parents allow for entrepreneurship. Average respondent inspired by parents to be entrepreneurship, parents also provide support to become an entrepreneur, besides that parents provide capital to set up a business. In terms of learning entrepreneurship in the family, on average Generation Z who become research respondents gain knowledge for entrepreneurship from parents.

3. Descriptive Respondents' Responses to Variables Self Efficacy

The average (mean) of respondents' responses to the indicators of the self-efficacy variable is in the range of 3.41-4.20 (agree). These results indicate that the average Generation Z who become research respondents have high self-efficacy, this is supported by the average (mean) respondents' responses to the overall self-efficacy variable of 3.88. In terms of individual beliefs, the average respondent has an attitude never give up to be able to set up their own business, confident that they can manage their business, and sure to be able to compete with similar businesses to the business to be established. In terms of the ability to lead human resources, the average respondent has good social skills, and has the ability to lead and influence people around them. Meanwhile, in terms of confidence in business success, the average respondents have attitude diligent in working and not easily discouraged to meet economic needs, and confident of being able to survive and develop the business.

4. Descriptive Respondents' Responses to Variables Entrepreneurial Intention

The average (mean) of respondents' responses to the variable entrepreneurial intention is in the range of 3.41-4.20 (agree). These results indicate that the average Generation Z The research respondents have a relatively high entrepreneurial intention, this is supported by the average (mean) respondents' responses to the overall entrepreneurial intention variable of 3.91. In terms of interest, average respondent has an entrepreneurial intention, choose a career as an entrepreneur rather than work for others, and assume that by entrepreneurship, the income will be better. Average respondent intends to start a business in the future. In terms of entrepreneurial knowledge, on average respondent starting a business after gaining entrepreneurial knowledge and being able to see opportunities in entrepreneurship. In terms of innovation, on average respondent always looking for the latest information to develop the business to be established and want to create jobs for others.

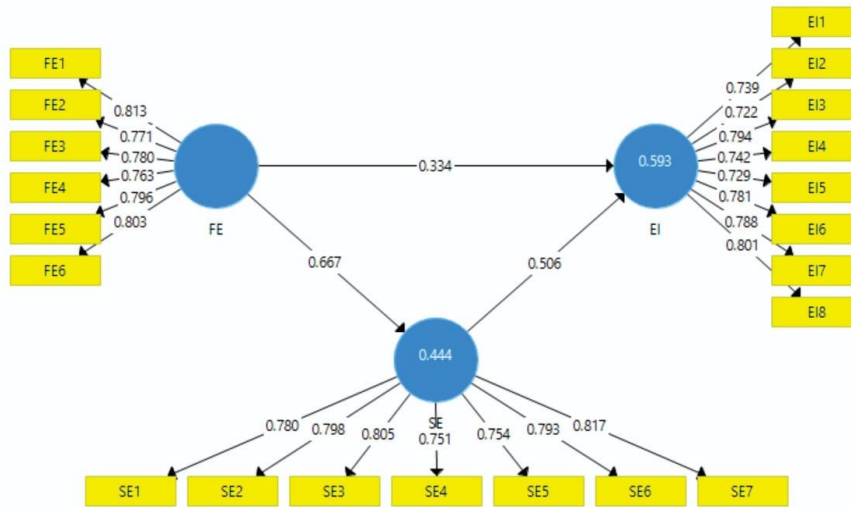
B. Analysis Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square

In this study, to test the research hypothesis, Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) analysis was used with the Smart PLS program. Below will explain the results of the outer model and inner model.

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1. Outer Model

The measurement model or outer model shows the indicator's ability to translate the measured latent variables and measure the level of validity and reliability of the statement instruments used in the study. The following is a tested PLS model.



Source: Data processed by researchers, (2022)

Figure 2. Outer Model

2. Validity Test

Validity test using Convergent Validity assessment can be estimated using SmartPLS software. Individual reflective measure is declared high if the correlation is $> 0,70$ (Ghozali & Latan, 2015). The loading limit of this study is 0.70. In accordance with the Convergent Validity test, the outer loading value of all variables is $> 0,70$, so all variables can be declared valid. Validity can also be measured using the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value. with the recommended limit of $> 0,5$. In accordance with Table 1, the results of the AVE value $> 0,50$ so that all variables are considered valid according to Fornell and Larcker in Ghozali & Latan (2015).

Table 2. Outer Loading Factor

	Family Environment	Self Efficacy	Entrepreneurial Intention	Conclusion
FE1	0,813			Valid
FE2	0,771			Valid
FE3	0,780			Valid
FE4	0,763			Valid
FE5	0,796			Valid
FE6	0,803			Valid
SE1		0,780		Valid
SE2		0,798		Valid
SE3		0,805		Valid
SE4		0,751		Valid
SE5		0,754		Valid
SE6		0,793		Valid
SE7		0,817		Valid
EI1			0,739	Valid
EI2			0,722	Valid
EI3			0,794	Valid
EI4			0,742	Valid
EI5			0,729	Valid
EI6			0,781	Valid
EI7			0,788	Valid
EI8			0,801	Valid

Source: Data processed by researchers, (2022)

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Table 3. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Variable	AVE	Conclusion
Family Environment	0.621	Valid
Self Efficacy	0.617	Valid
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.581	Valid

Source: Data processed by researchers, (2022)

Based on the AVE value of each research variable, it is known that the family environment variable, self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention have an AVE value > 0,5. These results conclude that the variables used in the study have met convergent validity.

3. Reliability Test

A variable is declared reliable if the Cronbach Alpha score > 0,7 (Ghozali & Latan, 2015). The following data shows that the Cronbach's Alpha score for each variable is recorded > 0,7 so that it can be said that the level of reliability is high. The following are the results of the data reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha scores:

Table 4. Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Conclusion
Family Environment	0.878	Valid
Self Efficacy	0.897	Valid
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.897	Valid

Source: Data processed by researchers, (2022)

Based on value *cronbach's alpha* on the family environment variable, self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention have values *cronbach's alpha* > 0.7. These results conclude that each research variable has met composite reliability or reliable.

4. R-Square Value Evaluation

The value of R Square is the coefficient of determination on the endogenous construct. According to Chin & Marcoulides (1998) R square values are 0,67 (strong), 0,33 (moderate) and 0,19 (weak). To see the strength of the relationship from the model, the researcher used the R² value of each endogenous variable.

Table 5. R² Value of Research Latent Variables

Variable	R-Square	R Square Adjusted
Self Efficacy	0.444	0.439
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.593	0.584

Source: Data processed by researchers, (2022)

In table 4 data above, it can be seen that the value of *R-square* for the self-efficacy variable is 0,444 or 44,4%. This explains that the variable family environment contributes to forming self-efficacy variables, while 55.6% is another variable not discussed in this research, and the value of it falls into the category of low influence.

Then, the value of *R-square* variable entrepreneurial intention in the table worth 0,593 or 59,3%. This explains that the variable entrepreneurial intention have a contribution to influence family environment to entrepreneurial intention, while the rest 40,7% is the contribution of another unexplained variable in this study, and this value falls into the category of significant influence tall.

5. Hypothesis testing

Estimated path coefficient used for hypothesis testing by looking at the significant influence between variables and seeing parameter coefficient values and t statistical significance values with the method bootstrapping (Ghozali & Latan, 2015). The criteria used to test the hypothesis with the criteria of coefficient value or value Original Sample (O) is positive then shows a positive influence and the t-statistical value > 1.96 and the p value values < 0.05 shows a significant effect of exogenous variables on the variable endogenous. The calculation results can be seen in the following table:

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Table 6. Value of Estimate Coefficient Path

Hypothesis	Original Sample (O)	t-statistics (O/STDEV)	p-value	Decision
FE-> EI	0.334	2,797	0.003	H1 Accepted
FE-> SE	0.667	9,493	0.000	H2 Accepted
SE-> EI	0.506	4,241	0.000	H3 Accepted
FE-> SE -> EI	0.337	3,810	0.000	H4 Accepted

Source: Data processed by researchers (2022)

Estimate Coefficient Path Value and Hypothesis Testing Research hypothesis testing is done by looking at the path coefficient and the t-statistic or p-value of the inner model. The research hypothesis can be accepted if the path coefficient is positive and the t-statistic > 1.64 (one tailed on $\alpha=5\%$) or p-value < 0.05 ($\alpha=5\%$).

The following is the estimated path coefficient value and the results of the research hypothesis testing:

- 1) H1: there is a positive and significant effect family environment on entrepreneurial intention of Generation Z. From the table above shows the path coefficient of the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial intention which has a positive value of 0.334, with a t-statistic value of 2,797 > 1,64 and a p-value of 0,003 < 0,05, so that in this study H1 was accepted.
- 2) H2: there is a positive and significant effect family environment on the self-efficacy of Generation Z. From the table above, it is shown that the path coefficient of the influence of the family environment on self-efficacy is positive at 0,667 with a t-statistic value of 9,493 > 1,64 and a p-value of 0,000 < 0,05, so that in this study H2 was accepted.
- 3) H3: there is a positive and significant effect positive and significant self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention of Generation Z. From the table above, the path coefficient of the effect of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention has a positive value of 0,506, with a t-statistic value of 4,241 > 1,64 and a p-value of 0,000 < 0,05, so that in this study H3 was accepted.
- 4) H4: There is a positive and significant influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial intention mediated by Generation Z's self-efficacy. From the table above, it is shown that the path coefficient of the indirect influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial intention through self-efficacy has a positive value of 0,337, with a t-statistic value of 3,810 > 1,64 and a p-value of 0,000 < 0,05, so that in this study H4 was accepted.

E. DISCUSSION

1. The Family Environment Directly Affects Entrepreneurial Intention

Based on the results of the analysis of hypothesis testing that has been done, it can be seen that the family environment variable directly has a positive and significant effect on Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention in Pengangsalan Village. Research result by Sintya (2019) concluded that the Family Environment has an effect on Entrepreneurial intention. Family environment is one of the important factors to influence Generation Z's Entrepreneurial intention. Yusuf & Efendi (2019) said that the better the family environment, the better the readiness for individual entrepreneurship will be. In line with this research, Utami (2017) argues that the intensity of families who introduce entrepreneurship from an early age, the level of readiness of Generation Z for entrepreneurship will also be higher.

Entrepreneurial intention can be formed if the family has a positive influence on these interests, because the attitudes and activities of fellow family members influence each other both directly and indirectly. Parents who have their own business can also influence the mindset in determining their future work, as well as entrepreneurial intention in Generation Z. Parents who have their own business in certain fields such as grafting business can generate interest in their children to be entrepreneurship in the same field. Therefore, a better and more supportive family environment will significantly increase Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention in Pengangsalan Village.

2. Family Environment Directly Affects Self-Efficacy

Based on the results of the analysis of hypothesis testing that has been carried out, the family environment directly has a positive and significant effect on the self-efficacy of Generation Z in Pengangsalan Village. Research result by Utami (2017) also highlight that family environment has an important role to guide the future of their children, so that parents indirectly have an influence on one's self-efficacy in determining their child's career in the future. These results are in line with Hadyastiti et al. (2020) that one of the functions of the family is to form psychologically the psychological character of Generation Z including believing in their abilities or self-efficacy. So that the family environment affects a person's self-efficacy. The results of this study

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also strengthen previous research conducted by Yusuf & Efendi (2019) which states that social support from the family environment of Generation Z affects their self-efficacy.

Self-efficacy has a strong relationship with the family environment. Thus, if self-efficacy and family environment increase, then one's entrepreneurial intention also increases. So that the increase in entrepreneurial intention is the impact of the simultaneous relationship between self-efficacy and the family environment. A better and more supportive family environment will significantly increase Generation Z's self-efficacy in Pengangsalan Village.

3. Self-Efficacy Directly Affects Entrepreneurial Intention

Based on the results of the analysis of hypothesis testing that has been carried out, self-efficacy directly has a positive and significant effect on Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention in Pengangsalan Village. Previous research has shown that self-efficacy has a significant influence on entrepreneurship (Esnard-Flavius, 2010; Sitinjak, 2019; Wilson et al., 2009; Yusuf & Efendi, 2019). Self-efficacy is one of the supporting factors for growing entrepreneurial intention. In another study also explained that Generation Z who have strong self-efficacy will be more enthusiastic to be entrepreneurs and dare to make decisions and be responsible for decisions taken, on the contrary if Generation Z with low self-efficacy there is a possibility of not daring to make decisions and to start entrepreneurship (Ie & Visantia, 2013). The results of this study are strengthened by Sintya (2019) which states that self-efficacy can provide a sense of confidence in oneself and confidence in one's abilities so that it becomes an important capital to start entrepreneurship.

The influence of parents who work alone, and have their own business has a tendency for their children to become entrepreneurs as well. Children who have parents who are entrepreneurs or live in an entrepreneurial family environment will receive knowledge in the early days so as to form attitudes and perceptions about trust in entrepreneurial abilities. Higher self-efficacy will significantly increase Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention in Pengangsalan Village.

4. The Family Environment Indirectly Affects Entrepreneurial Intention Through Self-Efficacy

Based on the results of the analysis of hypothesis testing that has been done, the family environment has an indirect effect on entrepreneurial intention through Generation Z self-efficacy in Pengangsalan Village. Research by Putra & Sari (2022) concluded that if a person has support from the family environment, this element must be balanced with self-efficacy, because entrepreneurial intention will not grow if there is no sense of self-efficacy. In other studies, it has been shown that the family environment increases entrepreneurial intention, either directly or indirectly through self-efficacy (Utari & Sukidjo, 2020). The results of this study are strengthened by research Alfan & Andriansyah (2022) which shows a significant positive and indirect impact between family environment variables on entrepreneurial intention through self-efficacy variables. This result means that a better and more supportive family environment will significantly increase Generation Z's self-efficacy, which in turn will significantly increase Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention in Pengangsalan Village of research respondents. Hence, it can be concluded that the family environment influences Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention in Pengangsalan Village directly or indirectly. Meanwhile, self-efficacy affects Generation Z's entrepreneurial intention in Pengangsalan Village.

V. CONCLUSIONS

1. CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurial intention of every individual or community group is needed by a country, including Indonesia. Through research conducted with quantitative data analysis, information was obtained that a good and supportive family environment had a positive and significant impact on entrepreneurial intention of Generation Z in Pengangsalan Village through self-efficacy. Where the family environment is getting better and more supportive, it will increase the self-efficacy of Generation Z in Pengangsalan Village, this will further increase entrepreneurial intention of Generation Z in Pengangsalan Village.

2. SUGGESTION

In order to confirm more reliable research results, research in a wider area needs to be carried out. In addition, testing of other variables that have not been studied in this study also needs to be carried out in order to determine the objectivity of entrepreneurial intention of Generation Z. The results of this study can be used as a reference for scientific knowledge. In addition, for Generation Z to improve their skills in entrepreneurship can follow training or interacting with experienced entrepreneurs, so that after gaining knowledge Generation Z can run the planned business.

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