



## Entrepreneurial Intention among Malaysian Undergraduates

Mohammad Ismail

Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 02600, Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

Tel: 60-4-9882-000 E-mail: mohammadismail@perlis.uitm.edu.my

Shaiful Annuar Khalid

Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 02600, Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

Tel: 60-12-5140-436 E-mail: dr\_shaiful@yahoo.com

Mahmod Othman

Faculty of Science Computer and Mathematic, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 02600, Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

Tel: 60-4-9882-000 E-mail: mahmod135085@perlis.uitm.edu.my

Hj.Kamaruzaman Jusoff (Corresponding author)

Faculty of ForestryUniversiti Putra Malaysia, 43400, Serdang, Selangor Malaysia

Tel: 60-3-8964-7176 E-mail: kjusoff@yahoo.com

Norshimah Abdul Rahman

Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 02600, Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

Tel: 60-4-9882-000 E-mail: shima70@perlis.uitm.edu.my

Kamsol Mohamed Kassim

Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 02600, Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

Tel: 60-19-5505-432 E-mail: Kamsol@perlis.uitm.edu.my

Rozihana Shekh Zain

Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 02600, Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

Tel: 60-4-9882-000 E-mail: Rozihana@perlis.uitm.edu.my

### Abstract

Research in entrepreneurship field has magnetized the interest of many researchers as a tool of development for many countries. The study of the factors that leads people to become entrepreneurs has been a question of many researchers. This study explores the relationship between the Big-Five personality factors, contextual factors and entrepreneurial intention. As such, it fits squarely into the literature on the antecedents of entrepreneurship. Previous research has focused on the need for achievement as well as social psychological characteristics such as attitude and self-efficacy. This study looks at the extraversion, conscientiousness, agreeableness, openness, neuroticism, perceived barriers, perceived support and close support which are determinants of entrepreneurial intention. The data was gathered from 123 undergraduate students at one of the university branch campuses in the northern region of Peninsular Malaysia. Data collection was based on voluntary basis, informed consent, and anonymity. Regression analyses indicate that entrepreneurial intention is positively correlated with extraversion, openness, and close support. In the final section, we discuss these results and discover a future research agenda.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship intention, Big-five personality, Contextual factors

### 1. Introduction

The entrepreneurship development has been growing steadily in Malaysia. Due to the importance of the entrepreneurial sector, it has become one of the national agendas in many countries. The importance of entrepreneurship to the Malaysian economy is proven by the various supporting mechanisms and policies that exist for entrepreneurs, including funding, physical infrastructure and business advisory services. The establishment of the Ministry of Entrepreneur Development in 1995, clearly indicates the growing importance of the government role on the issue of entrepreneur

development (Ariff & Abu bakar, 2005). Entrepreneurial education at tertiary level has also become an essential component of many curriculums in private and public higher learning institutions. Since future entrepreneurs can be found amongst those who are currently undergoing their educational process at the universities, entrepreneurship education has been used as one of the most effective ways to promote the transition of graduates into the world of entrepreneurship. Empirical research into the field of entrepreneurship has grown enormously in the last two decades especially in the western cultures. The nature of work, connected with self-employment such as self-actualization, independence and greater satisfaction has become more desirable among graduates (Baughn, Cao, Le, Lim, & Neupert, 2006). These have been supported by several empirical studies. Hart and Harrison (1992) for example, investigated the tendency of university students to involve in business in Northern Ireland and found that 47% of the students expressed the intention to run their own business. Similarly, a study by Karr (1985) explains that 46% of colleges students consider own business as a career. However, other research has also documented evidences for a lower entrepreneurial intention. Brenner, Pringle & Greenhaus (1991) reported that although 55% of the respondents preferred business as a career, only 5% of the students specified the willingness to operate their own business. One of the issues that are still questionable from these studies is to determine the factors that discriminate between students with strong entrepreneurship intention and those without strong entrepreneurship intention. There is not many research has been done on personality factors that drive the students' career decision toward self-employment (Luthje & Franke, 2003). Hence, this article attempts to examine personality factors as determinants of students' entrepreneurial intention. The remainder of this paper is divided into three sections. First, the review of related literature is presented and hypotheses are formulated. Next, methods are outlined followed by a presentation of results and discussions.

## **2. Literature Review**

Psychological research claims that intentions are a critical predictor of consequent planned behaviour (Bagozzi, Baumgartner & Yi, 1989). Consequently entrepreneurial intention is an important phenomenon, and has involved substantial cognitive research. Krueger, Reilly & Carsrud (2000) instigate with the presumption that any decision to form a new business venture is planned rather than being a conditioned response. They contrast a model of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991), in which the potential entrepreneur's assessment of their own competence or self-efficacy. Bandura (1986) predicts the instigation of a new venture, with Shapero's (1982) model of the "entrepreneurial event" in which an event, such as job loss, "displaces" the inertia that dominates human behaviour and choice. Nevertheless in both models a contrast was made between potential for entrepreneurial activity and intention. An individual may have a potential but not make any transition into entrepreneurship because of lack of intention. On a different tack, Birley and Westhead (1994) find evidence to support a range of motivations, which cover instrumental motivations (wealth), the desire for personal development and the need for approval and esteem. Gatewood, Krueger, Reilly & Carsrud (1995), examine cognitive factors which may influence new venture creation, suggest that external perceptions are stronger for men (perception of a market opportunity) than for women, whereas women are more likely to cite internal explanations (such as the desire to be one's own boss).

### *2.1 Personal Factors and Entrepreneurial Intention*

In addition to personality traits, several additional individual difference variables have been found to predict entrepreneurship. Demographic factors affecting entrepreneurship are age, sex, education, work experience and role models. Several individual difference variables have also been found to predict entrepreneurial behaviors. These personal factors include age, gender, and education. Mazzarol, Volery, Doss & Thein (1999) state that females were less likely to be founders of business than male. Kolvereid (1996) also states that those with prior experience in entrepreneurial activities have higher entrepreneurial intention compared to those with no prior experience. Several studies supported the argument that males had significantly higher entrepreneurial intention than females (e.g., Mazzarol et al., 1999; Kolvereid, 1996). Furthermore, Mazzarol et al., (1999) report that previous working experience was also found to affect entrepreneurial intention. Specifically, they found that those with government sector work experience were less likely to start a new business venture as compared to their counterparts with experience in private sector. Kolvereid (1996) also reports that the types of experience also affect entrepreneurial intention. He found that respondents with entrepreneurial experience have higher entrepreneurial intention than those without such experience. Studies have also revealed that people having a parent who is an entrepreneur are more likely to express entrepreneurial intention (Krueger, 1993). Webb, Quince and Wathers (1982) found that students who have taken entrepreneurship courses reported higher entrepreneurship intention than other students. Thus, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Based on the above-mentioned studies and theoretical discussion we can reckon that personal factors such as gender and working experience might have an influence on entrepreneurial intentions.

### *2.2 Contextual Factors and Entrepreneurial Intention*

Contextual factors include a large set of factors that might influence the intention to engage in entrepreneurship activities (Penning & Kimberly, as cited in Luthje & Franke, 2003; Kristiansen, 2001). Among the important contextual factors include perceived support, perceived barriers and close support. There is evidence that business owners tend to

have strong supporters whereby the support from their family seems to be particularly important. Parents, siblings, spouses — all of them have something to say when an individual starts up a venture. Sometimes they can be supportive, and sometimes they can be negative. Support and encouragement from family members, relatives and friends have been shown to be associated with development of entrepreneurs (Davidson & Honig, 2003; Baughn et al., 2006). Support from family and friends are critical particularly in shaping the perceived desirability of a particular business venture as well as providing financial assistance. In terms of perceived support, individuals might be willing to engage in entrepreneurship activities if they perceive that the environment of business is favorable. This is known as a trigger effect. Individuals who perceive the existence of business opportunities (e.g., access to capital, availability of business information) are more likely to make the decision to start a new business. On the other hand, if the individuals have negative perception regarding the environment of the business, they may not decide to start their own business (Luthje & Franke, 2003; Kristiansen & Indarti, 2004). Lacking of knowledge on legal matters, having personal conflicts, lacking knowledge on how to develop a business plan, not having access to finance and lacking support from formal institutions may hinder a person's tendency in becoming an entrepreneur. Based on the above review of related literature, we set the following hypotheses for empirical analyses in this paper.

Given the above, we propose that students' deviance can be predicted as the students' perceived barriers, perceived support and close support.

### *2.3 The Big Five Personality Traits and Entrepreneurial Intention*

One of the approaches in determining potential entrepreneurs is by assessing their personality. Gartner (1988) states that the entrepreneurs are individuals with have a specific set of personality explain a person as an entrepreneur. Personality traits have proven to be predictors of many aspects of entrepreneurship including the intention to start a business, succeed in running a business, and enhance corporate entrepreneurship (Shaver and Scott, 1991). One of the lines of entrepreneurial research concentrates on personality factors. Research on the relationship between entrepreneurship and personality has been a subject to several criticisms. Several personality traits have been investigated by different researchers make it difficult to systematically compare similar studies. Singh and DeNoble (2003) state that more universal measures of personality are required (Singh & DeNoble, 2003). One possibility in this regard is the so-called Big Five personality factors, which are extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness, and neuroticism (Goldberg, 1990). Schneider's (1987) attraction-selection-attrition (ASA) model explains how individual and organizational processes produce mean differences in personality across organizational work environments. Here, this study adapts ASA theory to explain the association between personality and entrepreneurial intention. Individuals with certain personality traits may be more attracted to the entrepreneurial form of employment than others may be. Individuals with certain personality traits may find entrepreneurship activities more satisfying and thus may persist long enough to actually establish the new venture and become an entrepreneur.

In the discussion of the personality traits, this study only focus on the five dimensions of the Big Five which are neuroticism, extraversion, conscientiousness, openness and agreeableness. Neuroticism refers to the degree to which an individual has emotional stability (Singh & DeNoble, 2003). Individuals who have high neuroticism trait tend to experience a number of negative emotions such as anxiety, hostility and depression (Costa & McCrae, 1992). On the other hand, emotionally stable individuals are able to keep their composure under stressful situations and show high level of self-esteem, relaxed and self-confident. These traits appear to be important for entrepreneurs. Extraversion illustrates the extent to which people are assertive, dominant, energetic, active, positive emotions and enthusiastic (Costa & McCrae, 1992). People who score high on extraversion tend to be cheerful, like to be with people and large groups, and seek excitement and stimulation. People who score low on extraversion prefer to spend more time alone and are characterized as reserved, quiet and independent. Entrepreneurs must interact with a diverse range of constituents including venture capitalists, partners, employees and customers. Thus, an argument can be made that extraverted individuals would tend to develop positive views of entrepreneurship. Openness is the tendency to be creative, curious, adventurous and receptive to new experience (Singh & DeNoble, 2003). These characteristics are important components of the entrepreneurial experience. Someone who is low on openness can be characterized as conventional, narrow in interests, and unanalytical. Founding a new venture is likely to require the entrepreneur to explore new ideas, use his or her creativity to solve business problems, and to take innovative business strategies. Agreeableness assesses one's tendency to be compassionate and cooperative rather than suspicious towards others. An agreeable personality may facilitate an entrepreneur to build business networking that is crucial for a new venture. Individuals who are high on agreeableness can be characterized as trusting, forgiving, caring, altruistic and gullible. On the other hand, someone who is at the low end of the agreeableness can be characterized as manipulative, self-centered, suspicious, and ruthless (Digman, 1990; Costa & McCrae, 1992). Conscientiousness indicates an individual's degree of organization, persistence, hard work and motivation in the pursuit of goal accomplishment. Some researchers have viewed this construct as an indicator of preference or the ability to work hard (Barrick & Mount, 1991). A conscientious personality may serve an entrepreneur well in planning and managing the details associated with running a company and interacting with internal and external stakeholders.

Based on the above-mentioned studies and theoretical discussion we can consider that personality factors might have an influence on students' deviance.

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Sample

The sample of this study comprised of 123 undergraduates enrolled in courses in the campus of an institution of higher learning in Malaysia. The mean age of the respondents is 21.50 years ( $SD=1.62$ ). Twenty-two percent of them are males while the rest 78% are females.

#### 3.2 Measurement

The study used a self-administered questionnaire to obtain information related to the study topic. The variables under investigation in this study were agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, openness, neuroticism, perceived barriers, perceived support, close support and entrepreneurial intention. Items to measure these concepts were adapted from the literature on entrepreneurial intention at the individual level (e.g., Saucier, 1994; Kolvereid, 1996). The instrument was refined after pre-testing with a small sample. The survey included items about the respondents' background. Gender was dummy coded 0 for female and 1 for male. A dichotomous item asked whether one or both of the respondents' parents currently own their full-time business. Responses were dummy coded 0 for no and 1 for yes. Questions on entrepreneurial experience and whether the students have taken entrepreneurial course were also dummy coded as 1 for yes and 0 for no. Correlation and regression analyses were used to analyze data. Correlation analysis was used to determine the nature of the relationship between the study variables. Regression analysis was used to explore the total effect of the independent variables on the criterion variable.

### 4. Results

The effects of personal characteristics on subjects' EI were analyzed using the t-test analysis. As shown in Table 1, the results of t-tests proved that there was no significant difference between males and females in term of entrepreneurial intention. In terms of previous experience in businesses, even though students who have experience in business activity reported higher level of EI than those who did not have experience, these differences were not statistically significant. Finally, the results also showed that students with parents or relatives who own a business entity did not report significantly higher level of entrepreneurial intention than students with parents or relative with no business ownership. The t-test also indicated that those students who have taken entrepreneurship course reported significantly higher entrepreneurship intention than other students.

<<Insert Table 1>>

Table 2 presents the overall means, standard deviations, and correlations of the variables in this study. The entrepreneurial intention measure was found to be significantly and moderately correlated to each of the independent variables, though close support ( $r=.49$ ,  $p<.01$ ) appeared to show slightly stronger bivariate relationships with the dependent variable. However, perceived barriers and neuroticism were not significantly correlated with entrepreneurial intention.

<<Insert Table 2>>

Table 3 presents the results of hierarchical multiple regression analysis predicting entrepreneurial intention. Given the divergent theories on entrepreneurship, it would be difficult to control all possible antecedents of entrepreneurship. According to Crant (1996) such demographic factors as gender and parental role models are appropriate control variables for a study of individual differences in entrepreneurship intention. As can be seen, together the 3 control variables accounted for 10 percent of the variance in entrepreneurial intention. The contextual factors explained an additional 24 percent of the variance in entrepreneurship intention. However, only close support ( $Beta = .45$ ,  $p<.01$ ) significantly predicted the criterion variable. In the third step, personality factors contribute an additional 11 percent of the variance in entrepreneurial intention. However, only extraversion ( $Beta = .22$ ,  $p<.05$ ) and openness ( $Beta = .25$ ,  $p<.05$ ) significantly predicted the entrepreneurial intention.

<<Insert Table 3>>

### 5. Discussion and Conclusions

This study provides general support to the relationship between the Big-Five Personality, contextual factors and entrepreneurship intention. Findings on specific personality factors are further discussed below. This study shows that university students' extraversion and openness are invaluable in understanding entrepreneurial intention among students. The findings that openness significantly predicted entrepreneurship intention are consistent with previous literature (e.g., Singh & DeNoble, 2003). Open individuals tend to be curious, imaginative, adventures and receptive to business opportunities. These characteristics are important in becoming successful entrepreneurs. Extraversion is also significantly and positively related to entrepreneurship intention. Extraversion describes the extent to which people are

active, energetic and enthusiastic. The findings of this study are also consistent with previous studies that extraversion is positively related to interest in enterprising occupations (e.g., Costa, McCrae & Holland, 1984). This study has also shown that there is a difference between students who have taken entrepreneurship course and those who do not in terms of entrepreneurial intention. The findings of this study may have policy implications especially for those providing assistance to entrepreneurs and small business owners. It is very likely that experience and knowledge gained by taking entrepreneurship subject have stimulated interest and ambitious in becoming entrepreneurs. Future entrepreneurial activities organized by universities and government agencies need to take this into consideration. Furthermore, entrepreneurship curriculum in Malaysian institutions should include on those characteristics (e.g., adventures, active) as part of the syllabus. Since the graduates of tertiary education are associated with high rates of entrepreneurship activities (Vasiliadis & Poullos, 2007), we believe that by giving more attention into entrepreneurship education could improve the development of graduate entrepreneurship activities. Unfortunately, the reason why neuroticism, agreeableness and conscientiousness are not related to entrepreneurial intention is not obvious. Nevertheless, it is possible to speculate on several potential explanations. The bivariate analysis shows a moderate correlation between these independent variables and the criterion variable. However, this relationship is not strong enough to hold up in the multivariate analysis. Conscientiousness, for example, is associated with diligence, organization, and persistence, which may be appropriate for self-employment. Those same characteristics, however, may push an individual away from self-employment toward a career in a larger organization that would also value such traits. Furthermore, the finding also indicated the role of close support that should not be neglected in nurturing the emergence of entrepreneurs. The impact of support from family and friends on entrepreneurship tendency is more obvious in a collectivist culture like Malaysia that emphasizes on cohesiveness. Support from family and friends are important because graduates startup a business based on family resources and they do not use banking loans (Vasiliadis & Poullos, 2007). The study has also contributed to the Eastern entrepreneurship body of knowledge especially in graduate entrepreneurial intention. However, the findings of this study need to be taken with precaution because of the low percentage of male respondents and is clearly not representative for the general population. Another limitation to this research is the small size of sample that did not permit generalization. Future research should focus on the unanswered questions in terms of what factors help in realizing the intention to do business. Another important question that this study did not attempt to answer is the implication of some variables as moderators. Since research on entrepreneurship is expanding, perhaps there are some variables that may moderate the relationship between the independent variables used in this study and the entrepreneurship intention. These questions are outside the scope of this study; however, future research into these questions would shed light on this important question.

## References

- Ajzen, I. (1991). Attitudes, traits, and actions: Dispositional prediction of behavior in social psychology. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 20, 1-63.
- Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behaviour, *Organizational Behaviour and Human Decision Processes*, 50:179-211.
- Ariff, M., & Abubakar, S.Y. (2005). Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Malaysia [www.mansfieldfdn.org/programs/program\\_pdfs/ent\\_malaysia.pdf](http://www.mansfieldfdn.org/programs/program_pdfs/ent_malaysia.pdf)
- Bagozzi, R., Baumgartner, H., and Yi, Y. (1989). An investigation into the role of intentions as mediators of the attitude-behaviour relationship. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 10:35-62
- Bandura, A. (1986). *Social Foundations of Thought and Action: A Social Cognitive Theory*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
- Barrick, M. R., & Mount, M. K. (1991). The big five personality dimensions and job performance: A meta-analysis. *Personnel Psychology*, 44, 1-26.
- Baughn, C.C., Cao, J. S. R., Le, L. L. M., Lim, V. A., & Neupert, K.E. (2006). Normative, social and cognitive predictors of entrepreneurial interest in China, Vietnam and the Philippines. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship*, 11 (1), 57-77.
- Birley, S. and Westhead, P. (1994). A taxonomy of business start-up reasons and their impact on firm growth and size. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 9:7-31.
- Blanchflower, D.G., Oswald, A., and Stutzer, A. (2001). Latent entrepreneurship across nations. *European Economic Review* 45:680-691.
- Brenner, O.C., Pringle, C.D. & Greenhaus, J.H. (1991). Perceived fulfillment of organizational employment versus entrepreneurship: Work values and career intentions of business college graduate. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 29(3), 62-74.
- Costa, McCrae & Holland. (1984). Personality and vocational interests in an adult sample, *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 69(3), 390-400.

- Costa, P. & McCrae, R. (1992). Four ways five factors are basic. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 13, 653-665.
- Crant, M. J. (1996). The proactive personality scale as a predictor of entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 34(3), 42-49.
- Davidson, P., & Honig, B. (2003). The role of social and human capital among nascent entrepreneurs. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 18, 301-331.
- Digman, J. M. (1990). Personality structure: Emergence of the five-factor model. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 41, 417-440.
- Gartner, W. (1988). Who is an entrepreneur? Is the wrong question. *American Journal of Small Business*, 12, 11-32.
- Gatewood, E.J., Shaver, K.G. and Gartner, W.B. (1995). A longitudinal study of cognitive factors influencing start-up behaviors and success at venture creation. *Journal of Business Venturing*, Vol. 10, pp. 371-91.
- Goldberg, L.R. (1990). An alternative "description personality". The Big-Five factor structure. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 59, 1216-1229.
- Hart, M., & Harrison, R. (1992). Encouraging enterprise in Northern Ireland: Constraints and opportunities. *Irish Business and Administrative Research*, 13, 104-116.
- Karr, A.R. (1985). Labor letter. *The Wall Street Journal*, November 1.
- Kolvereid, L. (1996). Prediction of employment status choice intention. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 21(1), 47-57.
- Kristiansen, S. (2001). Promoting African pioneers in business: What makes a context conducive to small-scale entrepreneurship? *Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 10(1), 43-69.
- Kristiansen, S., & Indarti, N. (2004). Entrepreneurial intention among Indonesian and Norwegian students. *Journal of Enterprising Culture*, 12(1), 55-78.
- Krueger, N., & Brazeal, D. (1994). Entrepreneurial potential & potential entrepreneurs. *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*, 18(3), 91-104.
- Krueger, N.F. (1993). The impact of prior entrepreneurial exposure on perceptions of new venture desirability and feasibility. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 18(1), 5-21.
- Krueger, N.F., Reilly, M.D., and Carsrud, A.L. (2000). Competing models of entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Venturing* 15: 411-432.
- Luthje, C., & Franke, N. (2003). The making of an entrepreneur: testing a model of entrepreneurial intention among engineering students at MIT. *R & D Management*, 33(2), 135-147.
- Mazzarol, T., Volery, T., Doss, N. & Thein, V. (1999). Factors influencing small business star-ups. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research*, 5(2), 48-63.
- Saucier, G. (1994). Mini-markers: A brief version of Goldberg's unipolar big-five markers. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 63, 506-516.
- Schneider, B. (1987). The people make the place. *Personnel Psychology*, 40, 437-453.
- Shapiro, A. (1982). Social dimension of entrepreneurship. In C. A. Kent et al. (Eds.). *The encyclopedia of entrepreneurship* (pp. 72-89). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Shaver, K.G. and Scott, L.R. (1991). Person, process, choice: the psychology of new venture creation. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, Vol. 16, No. 2, p. 23.
- Singh, G. & De Noble, A. (2003). Views on self-employment and personality: An exploratory study. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship*, 8(3), 265-281.
- Vasiliadis, A., & Poullos, T. (2007). Entrepreneurship among graduates: Reality and prospects in tertiary education. *Proceedings of the Academy of Entrepreneurship*, 13(1), 75-82.
- Webb, T., Quince, T., Wathers, D. (1982). *Small Business Research, the Development of Entrepreneurs*, Gower, Aldershot.

Table 1. The differences in the entrepreneurial intention by selected demographic factors

Variable		N	Mean	t-value
Gender	Male	27	3.67	1.29
	Female	96	3.65	
Entrepreneurial experience	Yes	60	4.00	1.41
	No	61	3.71	
Entrepreneurial parents	Yes	35	3.69	1.39
	No	88	3.53	
Whether have taken entrepreneurial courses	Yes	92	3.75	2.08*
	No	22	3.35	

Table 2. Intercorrelation among study variables

Variables	Means	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Perceived barriers	3.25	.77	(.84)								
2. Perceived support	3.53	.64	.09	(.79)							
3. Close support	3.69	.66	.07	.32**	(.77)						
4. Extraversion	3.88	.67	.04	.07	.29**	(.80)					
5. Conscientiousness	3.91	.71	.08	.10	.37**	.20*	(.83)				
6. Agreeableness	3.87	.70	.01	.24**	.42**	.22*	.51**	(.79)			
7. Openness	3.67	.71	.08	.10	.33**	.22*	.43**	.39**	(.82)		
8. Neuroticism	3.56	.65	.04	.07	.10	.03	.29**	.14	.05	(.81)	
9. EI	3.67	.77	.06	.35**	.49**	.26**	.23*	.22*	.27**	.12	(.85)

\*p&lt;.05; \*\*p&lt;.01

Alpha reliability in parentheses

Table 3. Results of Hierarchical Regression Analysis

Variables	$\Delta R^2$	Overall R <sup>2</sup>	$\beta$	F value
Control Variables	-	.10		3.11*
Gender			.05	
Entrepreneurship course			.28*	
Entrepreneurial parents			.09	
Contextual Factors	.24	.34		7.21**
Perceived Barriers			.05	
Perceived Support			.18	
Close Support			.45**	
The Big Five Personality	.11	.45		4.69**
Agreeableness			.06	
Extraversion			.22*	
Conscientiousness			.12	
Neuroticism			.02	
Openness			.25*	

\*p&lt;.05; \*\*p&lt;.01