The Influence of Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intention (A Study on University Students in Bandung City)

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Abstract-The high level of unemployment has required various parties to try to foster an entrepreneurial spirit in the community, especially university students. One way to overcome the problem of unemployment and improve the Indonesian economy is to increase the spirit of entrepreneurship and increase individual confidence in facing all the obstacles that occur to becoming an entrepreneur. In addition, entrepreneurship programs are expected to improve the Indonesian economy and create young entrepreneurs with undergraduate backgrounds that can help the government reduce unemployment. This study aimed to determine self-efficacy's effect on entrepreneurial intentions among students in Bandung City. This study is intended to examine the impact of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions. This study's population was students pursuing undergraduate education in Bandung City. This type of research is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The sample used in this study was 400 respondents distributed via Google Forms and then processed using SPSS statistics 26 using a purposive sampling technique. The analytical tools used in this study are classical assumption tests, simple linear regression, and hypothesis testing. The results stated that the self-efficacy variable has a positive and significant effect of 63% on entrepreneurial intention. While the remaining 37% is influenced by other variables not mentioned in this research model.

Keywords: self eeficacy, entrepreneurial intention.

I. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is a serious problem, especially in developing countries. The increasing population demands adequate employment opportunities. If not met, there will be an increase in unemployment which will result in economic crisis, poverty, and declining social welfare, including the quality of human resources and the dignity and self-esteem of individuals [1].
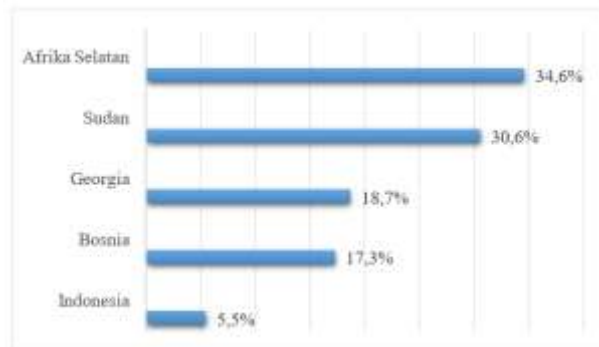
Source : [2]
Figure 1 World Unemployment Rate

In 2022, South Africa was recorded as the country with the highest unemployment rate in the world at 34.6%, followed by Sudan (30.6%), Georgia (18.7%), and Bosnia (17.3%). Indonesia was ranked 58th with an unemployment rate of 5.5%, higher than the national average of 5.28% [3].

Ideally, a country needs at least 4% entrepreneurs from the total population to support economic growth. However, Indonesia has only reached 3.47% or around 9 million out of 270 million people [3] . This figure is still behind the United States (11%), Singapore (8.5%), and Malaysia (4.5%) (OJK, 2022), indicating that Indonesia's economic growth still needs to be improved. The Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) also reflects the competitive position of Indonesian entrepreneurship below several other countries.

Table 1. World Entrepreneurship Measurement Index

| Rank	Country	GEI
27	Singapore	52.7
53	Brunei	34.3
58	Malaysia	32.7
71	Thailand	27.4
84	Philippines	24.1
87	Vietnamese	23.2
94	Indonesia	21
112	Laos	17.8
127	Myanmar	13.8

Source : [5]

The table shows that Indonesia is ranked 94th in the global entrepreneurship index, reflecting the low

number of entrepreneurs compared to other countries in Asia and the world. This shows that the entrepreneurial intentions of the Indonesian people are still not optimal. [5] .

One of the causes of high unemployment in Indonesia is the low relevance of education to the world of work. Ironically, the highest unemployment comes from college graduates, with around 737,000 unemployed people with a bachelor's to doctoral degree [6] . BPS data from 2019 shows the unemployment rate for college graduates is 6–7%, higher than elementary school graduates (2.7%) and junior high school graduates (5%) [7] . Many college graduates tend to be job seekers rather than job creators [3] . In fact, 39% of business owners come from high school graduates, while only 28% are from bachelor's degree graduates [7] .

Entrepreneurship is a strategic solution to reduce unemployment by creating jobs, increasing productivity, and driving economic growth. Without an entrepreneurial spirit, innovation will be minimal, productivity will decrease, and jobs will become increasingly limited [8] . Therefore, building the intention and self-efficacy to become an entrepreneur is very important, especially among students and those of productive age, in order to be able to create opportunities in the era of the creative economy and free market [10].
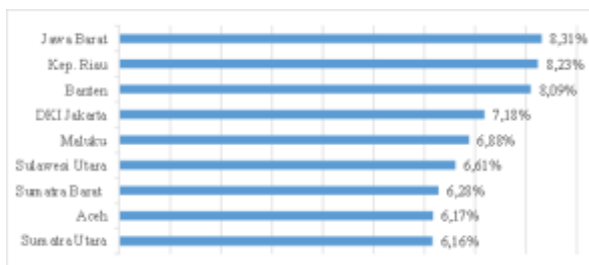
Source : [11]
Figure 2. Provincial Unemployment Rate

Based on BPS data, West Java recorded the highest unemployment rate in Indonesia at 8.31%, followed by Riau Islands, Banten, and DKI Jakarta. This reflects a serious challenge, especially in the province of West Java. One of the main solutions is to encourage entrepreneurial intentions, especially among students.

The government and universities are now emphasizing the importance of entrepreneurship as an alternative solution to reduce unemployment. However, students' interest in entrepreneurship is still low because their orientation tends to be BUMN or ASN employees. Other obstacles such as lack of self-efficacy and income uncertainty also strengthen the rejection of the choice of entrepreneurship.

Self-efficacy has been proven to be an important factor influencing entrepreneurial intention. Individuals who are confident in their abilities are more likely to start a business. However, there are still differences in research results related to the influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention, thus creating a research gap. Bandung, with the largest number of students in Indonesia, is a strategic location to study more deeply the influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions. Although the government has provided entrepreneurship programs such as kampus merdeka, its realization still needs to be pushed harder.

This study was conducted to examine the effect of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions among students in Bandung City. It is hoped that it can encourage more graduates to become entrepreneurs, reduce educated unemployment, and accelerate national economic growth.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention does not appear suddenly, but rather through a conscious and planned process that involves determination, planning, and individual readiness to face business challenges. Entrepreneurial intention or intention is the initial drive that reflects how much confidence, readiness, and willingness of an individual to act and overcome obstacles in starting a business [11] . Entrepreneurs are individuals who dare to take risks, have business instincts, and are able to create value through sacrifice of time, energy, and readiness to face financial and social risks [12] . In this context, entrepreneurial intention becomes the main foundation in determining actual behavior, because almost all individual actions come from intention and control of will [13] .

This intention can be measured through six main dimensions, namely desire, planning (plan), action (act), attitude towards risk (attitude), subjective norms (subjective norms), and perceived behavioral control (perceived behavioral control), which together reflect the individual's readiness to create and run a business. [15]. Thus, entrepreneurial intention can be interpreted as the determination and awareness within an individual to create something of value through entrepreneurial activities, which plays an important role as an indicator of actual behavior in starting and

developing a business that is able to overcome challenges and create new opportunities.
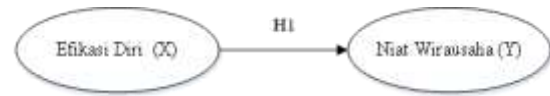
2.2 Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy influences individuals in achieving goals through belief in their ability to complete tasks or achieve certain targets, especially in specific contexts such as entrepreneurship. In life, every individual must have set goals through the goal setting process, which is sometimes achieved, but not infrequently also fails. Self-efficacy reflects a person's belief in their own ability to take action effectively and efficiently to achieve goals [15] . Individuals with high self-efficacy are able to take actions that support optimal goal achievement, including forming an intention to become an entrepreneur [16] . This process affects human function in several aspects, such as determining choices, generating motivation, and forming beliefs to run a business [17] . Instilling strong self-efficacy, especially in students, is very important because it can build self-confidence in starting a new business [18] .

The perception of self-efficacy is related to an individual's belief in completing tasks in any situation, thus becoming an important basis for measuring skills and self-readiness [19] . Individuals with high self-efficacy do not give up easily when facing obstacles and have perseverance and calmness in facing various challenges [20] . They believe that they are able to make a difference in their environment, unlike individuals with low self-efficacy who tend to feel incapable and give up easily.

Self-efficacy also plays a role in shaping motivation to complete challenging tasks in order to achieve valuable results. In this study, self-efficacy was measured through three dimensions: (1) magnitude (level of difficulty), namely the individual's belief in determining and completing tasks based on their level of difficulty; (2) generality (generality), namely the assessment of the individual's ability to complete various tasks in different situations consistently and persistently; and (3) strength (strength), namely how much confidence the individual has in facing difficulties and persisting in achieving success with the skills and resources they have.

These three dimensions have a strong influence on self-efficacy indicators in various studies. The research model in this study is described as follows:

Source : [22]
Figure 3 Research Model

Based on the research model above, it can be seen that self-efficacy is very necessary to form an individual's personality in having the confidence to become an entrepreneur by growing entrepreneurial intentions in individuals that can give individuals the ability to believe in themselves to remain optimistic in order to do something to achieve a result that is expected to help the problem of unemployment and lack of employment opportunities in Indonesia. The hypotheses H1: There is a significant influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Research design is a structured and objective scheme in collecting, measuring, analyzing, and presenting data evidence to answer research questions and test hypotheses in building a common foundation [22] . The main purpose of research design is to provide systematic guidance so that the results obtained are accurate. This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach analyzed using simple linear regression. The quantitative approach is used to solve population or sample problems through data collection in the form of numbers to determine the effect on the formulated hypothesis [23] , with a confidence level of 95% and an error of 5%. Descriptive statistics are used to understand data realistically and factually in order to draw conclusions from the subjects studied [24] .

The sampling technique is carried out through research instruments and analyzed statistically to test the hypothesis [25] . Participants are individuals involved in the study as respondents to answer questionnaires and support the achievement of research objectives [26]. This study involved students in Bandung City, because BPS data shows that Bandung City has the largest number of universities and students [27]. The study was conducted at various state and private universities

with the criteria of undergraduate students who are currently studying and have an understanding of entrepreneurship. Population is an individual or object determined by the researcher before the study [22] , namely college students in Bandung City with a total of 387,230 [28] . The sample was taken using a non-probability method through a purposive sampling technique, namely the deliberate selection of samples that are considered to represent the population [29] . This technique emphasizes the importance of selecting participants who meet certain characteristics to be representative of the population. The number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula with an error rate of 5% [30] , which is the maximum limit of error that can be tolerated in research. Then the number of research respondents was 399,582 respondents and rounded up to 400 respondents.

Research instruments are tools for measuring observable social and natural events and have an important role in collecting research data. To produce accurate and reliable conclusions, appropriate, consistent, and accurate instruments are needed, and are said to be reliable if they are able to provide accurate information and results [31] . The preparation of the instrument begins with the established research variables, then the indicators to be measured are determined and described into statement items.

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire designed to summarize information from respondents [32] . Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires via Google Form to 400 undergraduate students in Bandung City. Before filling in, respondents were explained about the purpose of the study and asked to fill in honestly to obtain accurate data and in accordance with the focus of the study. The questionnaire used was closed, meaning that respondents could only choose answers from the options provided. Measurements used a 5-point Likert scale, namely: (1) strongly agree = 5; (2) agree = 4; (3) neutral = 3; (4) disagree = 2; and (5) strongly disagree = 1 [33] .

This scale helps identify the level of respondent agreement with the statements submitted. Data collection techniques are carried out in two ways: (1) Library Research, namely reviewing literature such as books, journals, and relevant theories as a theoretical basis; and (2) Field Research, namely collecting primary and secondary data through direct distribution of questionnaires in order to obtain answers related to the research object, namely entrepreneurship.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In data analysis, the normality test is one part of the classical assumption test requirements. The normality test is used to test whether the residual value is normally distributed or not. The normality test is needed to test other variables by assuming that the residual value follows a normal distribution. If this assumption is violated, the statistical test

Table 2. Normality Test Measurement Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		400
Normal Parameters a,b	Mean	0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	5.76132676
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.038
	Positive	0.033
	Negative	-0.038
Test Statistics		0.038
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.174 c

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source: [35]

Based on table 4.9, it is known that the significance value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.174, this value is greater than 0.05. So according to the basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, it can be concluded that the standardized residual value or the data is normally distributed. Thus, the assumption or statement of normality in regression has been met.

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of variables from the residual of one observation to another observation. A good regression model is one that is homoscedastic or does not experience heteroscedasticity. The test is carried out using the Spearman's rho test, namely to find how much influence the independent variable has on its residual [3] . The following is a table of the results of the heteroscedasticity test:

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Correlations

				Unstandardized Residual	Efika the Self
Spearman's rho	Unstandardized Residual	Correlation Coefficients nt	of 1,000	0.001	
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.987	
		N	400	400	
	Self Efficacy	Correlation Coefficie nt	of 0.001	1.000	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.987		
		N	400	400	

Source: [35]

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test processing in table 4.10, it can be seen that the output above shows that the Sig. value on the independent variable or self-efficacy is 0.987, this value is greater than 0.05, so according to the basis for decision making, the data does not experience heteroscedasticity, so the simple linear regression model has met the assumption of heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation test is used to check whether there is a relationship between disturbances in the linear regression model in period t with disturbances in the previous period (t-1). The general limit used in determining the autocorrelation test is the DW value below -2 to +2 then there is no autocorrelation. A good regression model should not have autocorrelation. The assumption is that there is no correlation between the residuals in period t with the residuals in the previous period t or (t-1).

Table 4. Autocorrelation test
Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.794a	0.630	0.629	5,769	1,784

a. Predictors: (Constant), Self-Efficacy

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Source: [35]

From the output results of the autocorrelation test above, there is a Durbin-Watson value of 1.784.

To find out whether the value has autocorrelation symptoms or not, it can be identified by looking at the Durbin Watson (DW) value. From the results of the Durbin Watson table above, it can be concluded that the DW value of 1.784 below -2 to +2 means that the data does not show autocorrelation symptoms in the regression or the assumption of the autocorrelation test has been met.

Regression analysis is arranged to see the relationship built between research variables, whether the relationship built is positive or negative. Based on the data processing that has been done based on the classical assumption test including normality, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity and autocorrelation tests, it shows that the independent variable (self-efficacy) has a positive coefficient, meaning that the self-efficacy variable has a unidirectional influence on the dependent variable (entrepreneurial intention).

Table 5. The Influence of Self-Efficacy on
Entrepreneurial Intentions

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	22,907	1,977		11,589	.000
	Self Efficacy	1,431	.055	.794	26.021	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Source: [35]

The second analysis was conducted to determine the magnitude of the correlation value or relationship (R) between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention. Expressed with an R value of 0.794. From the output, the coefficient of determination (R2) value of 0.630 was obtained, which means that entrepreneurial intention is influenced by self-efficacy by 63% while 37% is influenced by other variables not mentioned in this study. Based on the R- Square value criteria , the determination coefficient test has 3 criteria, including if the R- Square value is 0.25, it can be categorized as weak. If the R- Square value is 0.50, it can be categorized as moderate and if the R- Square value is

0.75, it can be categorized as strong. In this study, the R- Square value of 0.630 was obtained, which means that entrepreneurial intention is influenced by self-efficacy with moderate criteria results.

Table 6. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test (R Square)

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.794 [a]	0.630	0.629	5,769

a. Predictors: (Constant), Self-Efficacy
b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention
Source: [35]

The results of this study indicate that self-efficacy has a positive effect on the entrepreneurial intention of students in Bandung City, with a regression coefficient of 1,431 and a significance value of 0.000 (p <0.05), which means that the higher the self-efficacy, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. The R correlation value of 0.794 indicates a strong relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention, and the R² value of 0.630 indicates that 63% of the variation in entrepreneurial intention is influenced by self-efficacy, while the rest is influenced by other factors.

The questionnaire instrument showed that most respondents agreed with three indicators of self-efficacy, namely the ability to solve problems, confidence in becoming an entrepreneur, and confidence in overcoming obstacles. This study contradicts who stated that self-efficacy has no effect on entrepreneurial intention, stated that there is a significant influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention [36]. Self-efficacy has been proven to be an important factor that encourages students to be interested in opening business opportunities, although many still do not know how to build or develop a business. Therefore, support is needed from universities and the government through entrepreneurship programs, training, seminars, and workshops so that students have the knowledge and practical skills in building a business. Students with high self-efficacy tend to have strong intrinsic motivation, actively participate in entrepreneurial activities, and are able to see challenges as opportunities to learn, so that self-efficacy is an important key in building and managing entrepreneurship effectively.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This study examines the effect of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention in undergraduate students at state and private universities in Bandung City. The high unemployment rate in Indonesia, especially among college graduates, is a challenge that can be overcome by fostering entrepreneurial intention among students. The results of the study indicate that self-efficacy has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intention with a contribution of 63%, so the research hypothesis is accepted. Students who have high self-efficacy tend to be more able to choose effective actions and strategies to achieve entrepreneurial goals, with greater levels of self-confidence and motivation. However, entrepreneurial intention is not only influenced by self-efficacy, but also by other factors that have not been studied, so further research is needed to identify additional influential variables.

This study also provides several recommendations, namely for readers to be able to increase insight and ensure the accuracy of referencess in research, for policy makers to use the results of the study as a consideration in designing programs that support the growth of entrepreneurial intentions, and for further researchers to add variables and expand research objects so that the results are more comprehensive.

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