

Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention among University Students: A Comparative Study between IPB University (Indonesia) and WULSS-SGGW (Poland)

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Abstract: Entrepreneurship is a trend, this entrepreneurial growth brings tremendous economic improvement to a country, so that more and more a country has entrepreneurship, the economy will increase. Type of country according to base sector in Poland is agrarian country, same with Indonesia. The low number of entrepreneurs is indicated as a gap between human resources and education problems in farmer's level. Colleges play an important role in creating young agricultural entrepreneurs which is a crucial issue in this country. Based on the various descriptions above, it is necessary to study the level of interest in entrepreneurship among students. In addition, it is necessary to conduct a study of what factors influence entrepreneurial interest in students.

1 INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is an important issue in the world economy. The economic progress or deterioration of a nation is largely determined by the existence and role of entrepreneurial groups. There is no nation in the world that can become a developed country without being supported by a number of youth and communities who are self-employed. The high level of scientific research, its relation to student education and the diversity and attractiveness of our teaching determine the position of universities in the country and throughout the world. The campus is forward-thinking where high-quality education meets the world class of research and innovation, but the output is for the global labor market as a worker. In fact, the opportunity to open a business is equally great. This is certainly interesting to discuss, with the Theory of plan behavior researchers try to analyze the factors that influence Entrepreneurial Intention on Students at IPB University and WULSS-SGGW.

The entry of Poland to become a member of the European Union in 2004 has also increasingly encouraged significant progress in all sectors. The annexation process promotes the process of structural reform and opens up possibilities for new

development with funding from the European Union. Same with the country of Indonesia, agrarian country. Given that entrepreneurship has become an international issue regarding the development of quality and increasing the number of entrepreneurs in their respective countries because entrepreneurship has an important role for the advancement of a country, entrepreneurial spirit needs to be grown in Indonesian students as prospective university graduates and young people who will help continue the course of the Indonesian economy, so that it becomes a superior human resource.

As an agrarian country with tremendous natural resources, agricultural sector of Indonesia is a very potential business area to be developed by youths. Developing agricultural entrepreneurship is needed to drive human resource productivity of the sector (Lee and Wong, 2004). Business actors in agricultural commodity are only about 44.20 million people (0.17 per cent) of the Indonesian population. The low number of entrepreneurs is indicated as a gap between human resources and education problems in farmer's level. Colleges play an important role in creating young agricultural entrepreneurs which is a crucial issue in this country. The colleges are responsible on increasing growth of graduated scholar to be

unemployment about 14.5 per cent in period 2012-2015. There is low intention of those scholars for being entrepreneurs in agriculture due to financial factors which needs huge financial capital (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention can be interpreted as the first step in the process of establishing a business that is generally long-term (Boateng and Bampoe, 2014; Kruger, 1993). Entrepreneurial intention reflects a person's commitment to start a new business and is a central issue that needs to be considered in understanding the entrepreneurial process of establishing a new business. The intention of entrepreneurship has recently begun to get attention for research because it is believed that an intention related to behavior can prove to be a reflection of real behavior (Tjahjono and Ardi, 2008). In the theory of planned behavior it is believed that factors such as attitudes, subjective norms will shape one's intentions and then directly affect behavior.

The intention of entrepreneurship is a determination to do entrepreneurship with certain goals that are owned by individuals. The intention of entrepreneurship is a representation of actions planned to carry out entrepreneurship. Besides the intention of entrepreneurship can be interpreted as a possibility or intention of someone to create something new by using available and needed resources by looking at the opportunities that exist and without ignoring the risks that will be faced in the future. Besides the intention of entrepreneurship can be interpreted as a possibility or intention of someone to create something new by using available and needed resources by looking at the opportunities that exist and without ignoring the risks that will be faced in the future, To measure students' intentions for entrepreneurship there are several indicators (Engle et al., 2010) which were then used as indicators of entrepreneurial intention in this study, namely: Happy entrepreneurship, Readiness for entrepreneurship, A mature consideration for entrepreneurship, Decide to become an entrepreneur.

2.2 Theory of Planned Behaviour

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) which is the development or refinement of Reason Action Theory by Fishbein and Ajzen in 1975. The theory explain

the notion of intention as a dimension of individual subjective probability in relation to self and behavior. This theory explains the intentions (intentions) of individuals to carry out certain actions or actions (Ajzen, 1991). Intention is considered to be able to see motivational factors that influence behavior. Intention (intention) is an indication of how much effort an individual will make to do something. Then the intention is someone's estimate of how likely he is to carry out a certain action.

Theory of planned of behavior states that intention (intention) is a function of three basic determinants, namely:

1. Attitude behaves (attitude toward the behavior).
2. Subjective norms.
3. Perceived behavioral control.

Being a basic theory in this study is because the determination of three independent variables in this study is a factor found in the theory of planned behavior, namely the need for achievement, subjective norms, and self-efficacy. This theory was chosen as the basic theory of research because according to Ajzen (1991) planned behavior theory is suitable to explain any behavior that requires planning, such as entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is clearly categorized into planned behavior because individuals form expectations and assess behaviors that are carried out on the results obtained afterwards.



Figure 1: Model of Intention in Theory of Planned Behaviour

The model used in this study is based on previous research (Linan and Chen, 2009). This study aims to test and find out how much intention students have to be able to work independently (entrepreneurship) and what factors influence it. The model that will be used as the basis for carrying out this research is 'Entrepreneurial Intention Model' which is an integration model, Theory of Planned Behavior.

2.3 Attitude toward Behaviour

Attitude is a function based on behavioral beliefs, namely a person's belief in positive and / or negative consequences that someone will get when doing a behavior (salient outcome beliefs). Attitudes toward behavior (attitude toward the behavior) are defined as the level of positive or negative assessment of an individual towards a behavior. Attitude toward the behavior is determined by a combination between individual values about the positive and / or negative consequences of the behavior raised (behavioral beliefs) with a person's subjective value of the consequences of such behavior (outcome evaluation) (Ajzen, 2006).

Based on the TPB theory, personal attitudes toward a behavior are derived from beliefs about the consequences caused by these behaviors, which are termed behavioral beliefs. Furthermore, based on TPB, someone who believes that displaying certain behaviors will lead to positive results will have a favorable attitude towards the behavior, while people who believe that displaying certain behaviors will lead to negative results, then he will have an unfavorable attitude.

2.4 Subjective Norms

Subjective norms are the beliefs of individuals to comply with or fulfill suggestions or input from surrounding people to participate in entrepreneurship activities. Subjective norms are functions based on beliefs or beliefs called normative beliefs, namely beliefs about agreement and / or disagreement that come from references of other people or groups that are considered important and influential for individuals, such as family, friends, and people which is considered important.

Subjective norms are a measure of social pressure to determine whether entrepreneurial behavior needs to be done or not. The social pressure refers to the perception of certain groups (reference people) who approve or not a person's decision for entrepreneurship and usually individuals try to adhere to the perceptions of the group. Subjective norms relate to perceptions where a group of people exerts a large influence on people's behavior, studying where social networks influence individual behavior.

2.5 Perceived Behavioral Control

Perception of self-control is defined as a function based on control beliefs, namely the belief of someone about the presence or absence of supporting

or inhibiting factors to be able to emerge behavior. Belief can be obtained from the individual's previous experience of a behavior, information that an individual has about a behavior obtained by making observations on knowledge possessed by themselves and other people known to individuals, and also by various other factors that can increase or decrease individual feelings about levels difficulty in carrying out a behavior. The more individuals feel a lot of supporting factors and a few inhibiting factors to be able to do a behavior, the greater the control they feel for the behavior and vice versa, the fewer individuals feel the supporting factors and many inhibiting factors to perform a behavior, then the individual will tend to perceive themselves difficult to do this behavior. There are two factors for determining perceived behavioral control, namely belief and perceived power control.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Population and Samples

The population in the study was undergraduate and postgraduate students of IPB University and WULS-SGGW. In this study the sampling technique using convenience sampling. This is sampling based on the availability of elements and the ease of getting them. Samples are taken / selected because the samples are in the right place and time. The sample will be examined with the following conditions: a) Student active in Bogor Agricultural University or Warsaw University of Life Science b) Level of education are bachelor and master.

This study uses surveys and questionnaires as a data collection tool. Data collection is done by distributing questionnaires to students in IPB University and WULS-SGGW with survey online.

In this research the samples used were 150 from each university.

Sampling Procedures

1. Questionnaire Online
2. Giving questionnaires to respondents with Likert scale 1-6.
3. Using social media to share or find direct participant to fill the questionnaire online

In this study, the data needed are primary data. The acquisition of primary data is done through the distribution of questionnaires, interviews to observations to get an overview of intention entrepreneurs.

3.2 Data Analysis Technique

To analysis data, researcher using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with software Smart PLS. Because of its ability to process data both for formative and reflective SEM models. Formative SEM models have characteristics including latent or construct variabels to indicator variables. The reflective SEM model is a SEM model which the construct variable is a reflection of the indicator variable, so that the arrow leads from the indicator variable to the latent variable. Statistically, the consequence is that there will be no error in the indicator variable.

Structural Equation Model (SEM) is part of a statistical model that can explain the relationships between variables (Ghozali, 2006). In general, a SEM model can be divided into two. The first is the measurement model and the second is the structural model. Measurement model is part of the SEM model that describes the relationship between latent variables and indicators. Structural model is a model that describes the relationship between latent variables with one another or between exogenous latent variables with endogenous latent variables. Because there are two parts in the SEM model, there are also two errors in SEM, namely an error in a measurement model and in a structural model.

Partial Least Square (PLS) is a technique of making models that are currently popular in management research and entrepreneurship (Hair et al., 2014). Procedure Structural equation models try to explain the structure or pattern between a collection of latent constructs measured by several or one indicator. The PLS approach is used to see the direct influence between individual internal and external variables in assuming entrepreneurial

intentions. Based on the results of the PLS analysis various indicators that are really strong in describing each of the latent variables will be obtained. PLS is a powerful analytical method because it can be applied to all types of data scales (distribution free) where it does not assume data with a certain distribution so that data can be either nominal, category, ordinal, interval or ratio. In addition to being able to be used as a confirmation theory, PLS can also be used to build relationships that have no theoretical basis.

The data were analyzed using Smart-PLS (Ringle et al., 2020). In order to evaluate the importance of each aspect of perceived service quality, a second-order model was proposed in this study. The proposed model summarized in Figure 1. The model was evaluated for its validity and reliability based on partial-least-squared criterion.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Validity and Reliability Model

The PLS model evaluation require validity and reliability test for the given model. The indicator for each construct should be able to explain its variables well according to the its average variance extracted (AVE) and composite reliability. The AVE value for each construct should be more than 0.5 to achieve the validity model. The composite reliability value for each construct should be more than 0.7 to achieve the reliability model.

The results of SmartPLS calculations that have met the validity and reliability requirements are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 below.

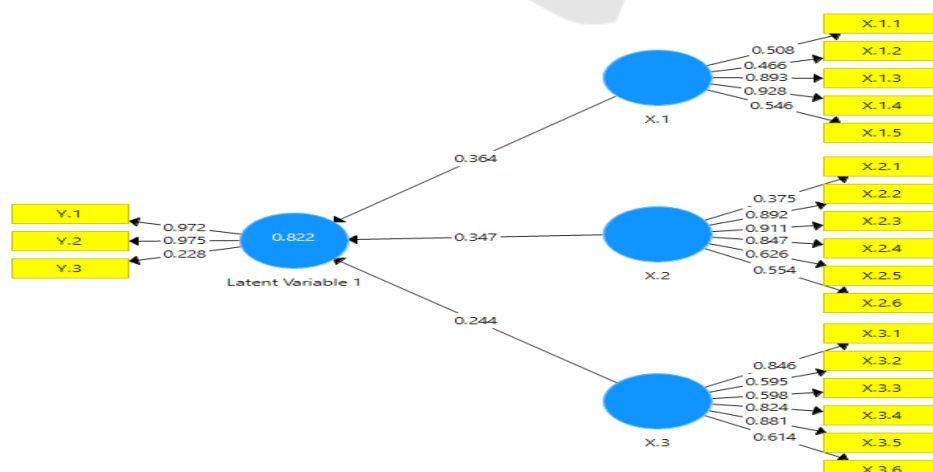


Figure 2: Structural and measurement models for IPB University before removed

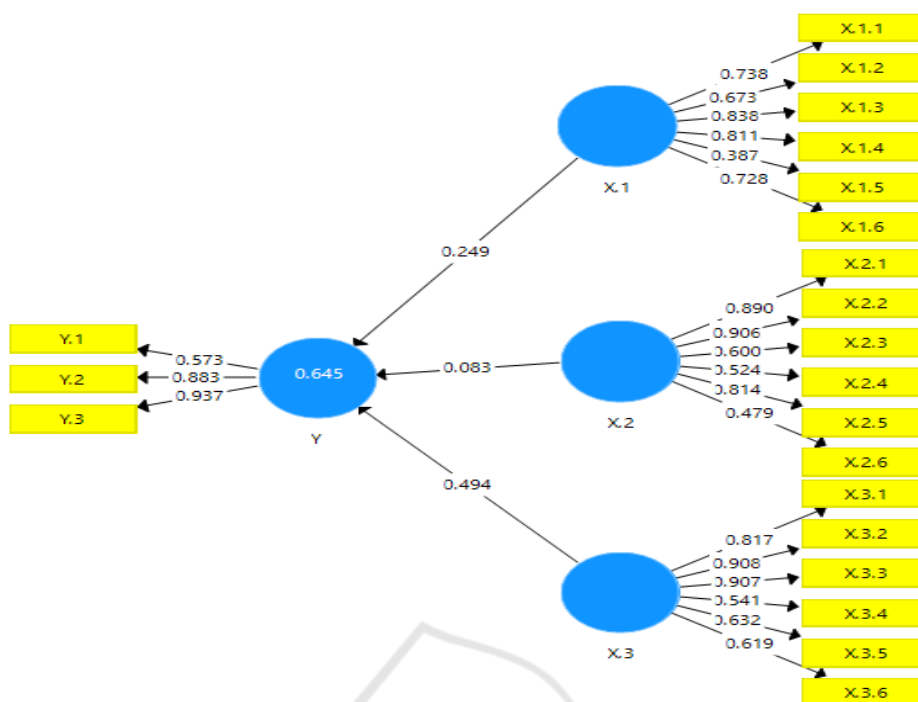


Figure 3: Structural and measurement models for WULS-SGGW before removed

There are 2 types of validity in PLS SEM, namely discriminant validity and convergent validity.

1. Discriminant validity

Valid indicators also need to be tested for discriminant validity by cross loading or the average value of the extracted variant (Average Variance Extracted/AVE). Discriminant validity is an additional concept which means that two conceptually different concepts must demonstrate adequate differentiation. The point is that the set of indicators combined is not expected to be unidimensional. Criteria indicators that can represent a latent if it has a AVE value above 0.5. Table 1 and

2 gives AVE values above 0.5 for almost all constructs contained in the research model.

Based on Table 1 and Table 2 it can be seen that all constructs have a value of AVE > 0.5, this shows that all constructs are valid.

2. Convergent validity

Convergent validity if a set of indicators can represent a latent (valid) and the underlying latent can be seen using factor loading values. An indicator is declared valid if it has a loading factor > 0.5 or > 0.7 according to the researchers' determination of the intended construct. Indicators that have a loading factor < 0.5 are removed, The following are valid indicators:

Table 3. Loading Factor Value (IPB University)

No	Variable	Statement	Loading Factor	Result
1	Attitude (X.1)	Compability (X.1.3)	0.922	Valid
		Full of Challenge 1 (X.1.4)	0.95	Valid
		Full of Challenge 2 (X.1.5)	0.603	Valid
2	Subjective Norms (X.2)	Superior's Influence 2 (X.2.2)	0.894	Valid
		Superior's Influence 3 (X.2.3)	0.91	Valid
		Peer Influence 1 (X.2.4)	0.857	Valid
		Peer Influence 2 (X.2.5)	0.637	Valid
3	Perceive Behavior (X.3)	Adaptability 1 (X.3.1)	0.85	Valid
		Adaptability 2 (X.3.2)	0.588	Valid

No	Variable	Statement	Loading Factor	Result
		Confidence 1 (X.3.3)	0.591	Valid
		Confidence 2 (X.3.4)	0.829	Valid
		Self Efficacy 1 (X.3.5)	0.883	Valid
		Self Efficacy 2 (X.3.6)	0.608	Valid
4	Entrepreneur Intention (Y)	Prefer to be entrepreneur (Y.1)	0.977	Valid
		Improve social status (Y.2)	0.977	Valid

Table 4: Loading Factor Value (WULS-SGGW)

No	Variable	Statement	Loading Factor	Result
1	Attitude towards (X.1)	Locus of Control 1 (X.1.1)	0.772	Valid
		Locus of Control 2 (X.1.2)	0.684	Valid
		Perceived Usfulness (X.1.3)	0.828	Valid
		Compability (X.1.4)	0.797	Valid
		Full of Challenge 2 (X.1.6)	0.76	Valid
2	Subjective Norms (X.2)	Superior's Influence 1 (X.2.1)	0.895	Valid
		Superior's Influence 2 (X.2.2)	0.901	Valid
		Superior's Influence 3 (X.2.3)	0.624	Valid
		Peer Influence 1 (X.2.4)	0.564	Valid
		Peer Influence 2 (X.2.5)	0.838	Valid
3	Perceived Behavior (X.3)	Adaptability 1 (X.3.1)	0.819	Valid
		Adaptability 2 (X.3.2)	0.909	Valid
		Confidence 1 (X.3.3)	0.908	Valid
		Confidence 2 (X.3.4)	0.538	Valid
		Self Efficacy 1 (X.3.5)	0.633	Valid
		Self Efficacy 2 (X.3.6)	0.616	Valid
4	Entrepreneur Intention (Y)	Prefer to be entrepreneur (Y.1)	0.563	Valid
		Improve social status (Y.2)	0.887	Valid
		Profitable (Y.3)	0.939	Valid

There are 2 tests to measure the consistency of reliability. If the composite reliability value is ≥ 0.7 , it is reliable. So if <0.7 then it is not reliable. From table 4, it shows that the composite reliability value for almost all constructs is ≥ 0.7 , only the characteristics of fishermen and education are <0.7 . This shows that almost all constructs in the estimated model meet the composite reliability criteria.

Reliability testing can also be strengthened with Cronbach's Alpha. Cronbach's Alpha is a measure of reliability that has values ranging from zero to one (Hair et al., 2010). The recommended value in the Cronbach's Alpha test is > 0.6 (reliable), and in Table 4 shows all constructs have a Cronbach's Alpha

value > 0.6 , so it can be said that all constructs are reliable.

4.2 Structural Model Testing (Inner Model)

After the estimated model meets the Outer Model criteria, the structural model (Inner model) is then tested.

Criteria R^2 is endogenous latent variable:

R^2 value of 0.67 is categorized as substantial,

R^2 value of 0.33 is categorized as moderate,

R^2 value of 0.19 is categorized as weak

R^2 value > 0.7 is categorized as strong

Table 5. Output R-square (IPB University)

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Y	0.849	0.846

Based on Table 5 we can draw conclusions, the influence of variables X.1, X.2, and X.3 on the Y variable gives an R-sq value of 0.849 which can be interpreted that the variability of the construct Y can be explained by variables X.1, X. 2, and X.3 is 84.9% while the remaining 16.1% is explained by other variables not in the research model.

Table 6. Output R-square (WULS-SGGW)

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Y	0.648	0.64

Based on Table 6 we can draw conclusions, the influence of variables X.1, X.2, and X.3 on the Y variable gives an R-sq value of 0.648 which can be interpreted that the variability of the construct Y can be explained by variables X.1, X. 2, and X.3 is 64.8%

Table 7. The effect of each exogenous variable on endogenous variables (IPB university)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	TStatistics ((O/STDEV))	P Values
X.1 -> Y	0.405	0.384	0.105	3.854	0.00
X.2 -> Y	0.269	0.278	0.116	2.325	0.02
X.3 -> Y	0.303	0.315	0.055	5.555	0.00

Based on the picture above we can draw conclusions, the influence of Attitudes towards Entrepreneurs Intention gives an original sample value of 0.405 which can be interpreted about the magnitude of the Entrepreneurial Intention that can be emulated by Attitudes towards 40.5% while 59.5% is needed by other variables in the research model. The attitude towards positive toward the Intention of Entrepreneurs is getting bigger The attitude towards the Intention of Entrepreneur will be higher The t-statistic value of Attitude toward is 3,854 and the t-table value with a significance level of 5% = 1.96, then the t-statistic value is greater than t-table. Important attitude towards having significance to entrepreneur's intentions. Subjective Norms of Entrepreneurial Intentions provide an original sample value of 0.269 which can be interpreted as a large Entrepreneurial Intention that can be understood by Subjective Norms is 26.9% while 73.1% can be influenced by other variables that are not in the research model. Subjective Norms have

while the remaining 35.2% is explained by other variables not in the research model.

4.3 Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis testing criteria in this study are of significance level (α) of 5% and are determined by the following criteria:

1. If $t_{arithmetic} > t_{table} (1.96)$ then the hypothesis is accepted.
2. If $t_{arithmetic} < t_{table} (1.96)$ then the hypothesis is rejected.
3. Hypothesis testing can also be determined by the P-value with criteria as follows:
4. If the P-value < 0.05 , the hypothesis is accepted.
5. If P-value > 0.05 , the hypothesis is rejected

Testing the complete hypothesis can be explained as follows:

a positive impact on Entrepreneurial Intention so that the greater the Subjective Norms, the Entrepreneurial Intention will be higher. The t-statistic value of Subjective Norms is 2.325 and the value of t-table with a significance level of 5% = 1.96, then the t-statistic value is greater than t-table. Adding Subjective Norms to Entrepreneur Intention.

The effect of Perceived Behavior on Entrepreneur Intention gives the original sample value of 0.303 which can be interpreted as the amount of Entrepreneurial Intention that can be understood by Perceived Behavior is 30.3% while 69.7% is discussed by other variables that are not present in the research model. Perceived Behavior has a positive impact on Entrepreneur's Intention so that the greater the perceived Behavior the Entrepreneur's Intention will be higher. Perceived Behavior t-statistic value is 5.555 and t-table value with a significance level of 5% = 1.96, then the t-statistic value is greater than t-table. Perceived behavior has significance to the Entrepreneurs Intention.

Table 8. The effect of each exogenous variable on endogenous variables (WULS-SGGW)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	t-Statistics ((O/STDEV))	Sig
X.1 - > Y	0.256	0.246	0.143	1.784	0.075
X.2 - > Y	0.152	0.152	0.111	1.371	0.171
X.3 - > Y	0.434	0.451	0.185	2.348	0.019

Based on the picture above we can draw a conclusion, the effect of Attitude towards Entrepreneur Intention gives an original sample value of 0.256 which can be interpreted that the influence of Entrepreneur Intention that can be explained by Attitude towards is 25.6% while the remaining 74.4% is explained by other variables that do not exist in the research model. Attitude towards a positive effect on Entrepreneur Intention so that the greater the Attitude toward the Entrepreneur Intention will be higher. The t-statistic value of Attitude towards is 1,784 and the t-table value with a significance level of 5% = 1.96, then the t-statistic value is smaller than t-table. This means that Attitude towards does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneur Intention.

The influence of Subjective Norms on Entrepreneur Intention gives an original sample value of 0.152 which can be interpreted that the influence of Entrepreneur Intention that can be explained by Subjective Norms is 15.2% while the remaining 84.8% is explained by other variables that are not in the research model. Subjective Norms have a positive effect on Entrepreneur Intention so that the greater the Subjective Norms, the higher the Entrepreneur Intention. The t-statistic value of Subjective Norms is 1,372 and the value of t-table with a significance level of 5% = 1.96, then the t-statistic value is greater than t-table. This means that Subjective Norms do not have a significant effect on Entrepreneur Intention.

The effect of Perceived Behavior on Entrepreneur Intention gives an original sample value of 0.434 which can be interpreted that the influence of Entrepreneur Intention that can be explained by Perceived Behavior is 43.4% while the remaining 56.6% is explained by other variables that are not in the research model. Perceived Behavior has a positive effect on Entrepreneur Intention so that the greater the Perceived Behavior, the higher the Entrepreneur Intention. Perceived Behavior t-statistic value is 2.348 and t-table value with a significance level of 5% = 1.96, then the t-statistic value is greater than t-table. This means that Perceived Behavior has a significant effect on Entrepreneur Intention.

5 CONCLUSION

Each country has a different dominant entrepreneurial intention factor. This is influenced by factors mentioned in the study and also there are several other factors which are not mentioned. In this case, a functional campus is needed to maximize students who have business entrepreneurial intentions. So that, the intention can later be realized well, not only in the form of intention but also in real action which in the end will become a momentum to increase the number of entrepreneurs in the country.

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