

The Impact of the Family Environment on Students' Interest in Entrepreneurship with Entrepreneurial Motivation as an Intervening Variable (Case Study on Students in Medan City)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the impact of the family environment on entrepreneurial motivation and to determine the partial influence of both the family environment and entrepreneurial motivation on students' interest in entrepreneurship. Additionally, the study explores how the family environment influences students' entrepreneurial interest through entrepreneurial motivation in Medan City. Since the population is not precisely known, the study employs the MOE formula to determine the sample size, resulting in 100 participants. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, and path analysis is applied for data analysis. The study's findings indicate that the family environment The influence of entrepreneurial motivation on students' interest in entrepreneurship is both positive and significant, while the family environment also plays a crucial role, positively impacting both entrepreneurial motivation and students' interest in entrepreneurship through the mediation of entrepreneurial motivation.

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship serves as a pathway for individuals to build a career and secure a sustainable livelihood in the future. As noted by Saiman (2014:43), "entrepreneurs are individuals who possess entrepreneurial traits and are typically willing to take risks, especially in managing their businesses or companies based on their own abilities and determination."

Grounded in this understanding, the researcher finds it compelling to explore the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial interest, with entrepreneurial motivation acting as an intervening variable. This study aims to delve into the interplay of these factors, shedding light on how familial dynamics and motivational elements contribute to shaping entrepreneurial aspirations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship is a path through which individuals can build a career and work towards a sustainable future. As stated by Saiman (2014:43), "entrepreneurs are individuals who possess entrepreneurial traits and typically have the courage to take risks, particularly in managing their businesses or companies based on their abilities and determination."

Entrepreneurial motivation serves as the driving force behind one's business endeavors. When a person has strong motivation, it encourages them to pursue success as an entrepreneur. In turn, heightened entrepreneurial motivation can spark an increased interest in entrepreneurship. Thus, the stronger the motivation, the greater the entrepreneurial interest in an individual (Abdullah and Septiany, 2019).

METHODOLOGY

This research is an associative research, which is research that connects two or more variables. Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that associative research intends to provide an explanation of the influence of the family environment on students' entrepreneurial interest and entrepreneurial motivation as an intervening variable. The location of the research is on campuses in the city of Medan, namely UISU, UMSU, and USU. The research time and preparation of the thesis will be carried out from November 2023 until completion.

A population refers to a group of objects or subjects that share specific qualities and characteristics defined by the researcher for the purpose of study, from which conclusions will be drawn (Sugiyono, 2019:61). In this research, the participants include students from UISU, UMSU, and USU who have successfully completed entrepreneurship courses; however, the precise number of these individuals remains unspecified. The sampling approach follows the recommendation of Hair et al. (2020), as the exact population size is uncertain. According to Hair et al. (2020), excessively large sample sizes can make it difficult to obtain a reliable goodness-of-fit measure, so a minimum sample size of 5-10 observations per estimated parameter is suggested. For this study, a 10% margin of error is used, reflecting a 10% error rate and a 90% confidence level.

The sample size is set at 100 respondents, which is a reasonable range for a good sample size, typically between 100-200 respondents. The sampling method employed is nonprobability sampling, specifically the incidental sampling technique, where participants are selected based on chance – any individual who happens to meet the researcher can be included in the sample.

The procedures carried out by the researcher in collecting data are as follows:

1. Field Survey
2. Questionnaire

RESEARCH RESULT

In this section, the author will provide a detailed description of the questionnaire data collected from the respondents. The author will process and present the data by visualizing the responses for each question aspect. *Respondent Characteristics*

a. Respondent Characteristics by Gender

The characteristics of respondents by gender can be seen in Table 1. The following

Tabel 1.
Respondent's Identity by Gender

No	Jenis Kelamin	Sample	Percentage (%)
1	Male	61	61.00
2	Female	39	39.00
Sum		100	100

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024

From Table 1, it can be seen that the respondents are male as many as 61 people or equal to 61.00%. Female respondents were 39 people or equal to 39.00%.

b. Respondent Characteristics by Age

The characteristics of respondents by age can be seen in Table 2. The following.

Table 2.
Respondents' Identities Based on Age

No	Age (years)	Sample	Percentage (%)
1	18 - 19	25	25.00
2	20 - 21	39	39.00
3	22 - 23	32	32.00
4	24 - keatas	4	4.00
Over		100	100

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024

From Table IV.2, it can be seen that respondents aged 18-19 years are 25 people or equal to 25.00%, respondents aged 20-21 years are 39 people or equal to 39.00%, respondents aged 22-23 years are 32 people or equal to 32.00% and respondents are 24 years and older are 4 people or equal to 4.00%.

c. *Characteristics of Respondents Based on Semester Level*

The characteristics of respondents based on semester level can be seen in Table 3 the following.

Table 3.
Respondent's Identity Based on Semester Level

No	Education Level	Sample	Percentage (%)
1	Semester II	34	34.00
2	Semester IV	32	32.00
3	Semester VI	11	11.00
4	Semester VIII	23	23.00
Sum		100	100

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024

From Table IV.3, it can be seen that the respondents in the second semester were 34 people or equal to 34.00%, the respondents in the fourth semester were 32 people or equal to 32.00%, the respondents in the sixth semester were 11 people or equal to 11.00% and the respondents in semester VIII were 23 people or equal to 23.00%.

1. *Description of Respondent's Answer*

a. *Independent Variable (X) Family Environment*

The findings of the study concerning the respondents' descriptions of family environment variables are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4.
Respondents' Opinions on Family Environment

No Statement	Answer Frequency									
	SS		S		N		TS		STS	
	5	%	4	%	3	%	2	%	1	%
1	46	46,00	23	23,00	20	20,00	11	11,00	0	0
2	37	37,00	33	33,00	25	25,00	5	5,00	0	0
3	41	41,00	29	29,00	18	18,00	12	12,00	0	0
4	45	45,00	23	23,00	22	22,00	10	10,00	0	0
5	44	44,00	25	25,00	17	17,00	14	14,00	0	0
6	41	41,00	27	27,00	16	16,00	16	16,00	0	0

Source : Data processed, 2024.

1. The findings from the respondents' answers, as presented in Table IV.4 of the initial statement, indicate that 46.00% strongly agreed, 23.00% agreed, 20.00% remained neutral, 11.00% disagreed, and a portion strongly disagreed.
2. The findings from the respondents' answers, as presented in Table IV.4 of the second statement, indicate that 37.00% strongly agree, 33.00% agree, 25.00% remain neutral, 5.00% disagree, and none strongly disagree.
3. The findings from the respondents' answers, as presented in Table IV.4 of the third statement, indicate that 41.00% strongly agreed, 29.00% agreed, 18.00% remained neutral, 12.00% disagreed, and a portion strongly disagreed.
4. The findings from the respondents' answers, as presented in Table IV.4 of the fourth statement, indicate that 45.00% strongly agree, 23.00% agree, 22.00% remain neutral, 10.00% disagree, and none strongly disagree.
5. The findings from the respondents' answers, as presented in Table IV.4 of the fifth statement, indicate that 44.00% strongly agree, 25.00% agree, 17.00% remain neutral, 14.00% disagree, and none strongly disagree.
6. The findings from the respondents' answers, as presented in Table IV.4 of the sixth statement, indicate that 41.00% strongly agree, 27.00% agree, 16.00% are neutral or disagree, and there are no respondents who strongly disagree.

b. Bound Variable (Y1) Entrepreneurial Motivation

The results of the study regarding the respondents' explanation of the entrepreneurial motivation variables can be seen in the following Table 5:

Table 5.
 Respondents' Opinions on Entrepreneurial Motivation

No Statement	Answer Frequency									
	SS		S		N		TS		STS	
	5	%	4	%	3	%	2	%	1	%
1	22	22,00	39	39,00	22	22,00	17	17,00	0	0
2	46	46,00	20	20,00	19	19,00	15	15,00	0	0
3	45	45,00	22	22,00	17	17,00	16	16,00	0	0
4	37	37,00	25	25,00	21	21,00	17	17,00	0	0
5	32	32,00	22	22,00	16	16,00	30	30,00	0	0
6	22	22,00	28	28,00	18	18,00	32	32,00	0	0

Source : Data processed, 2024.

1. Based on Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the first statement are as follows: 22.00% strongly agree or remain neutral, 39.00% agree, 1.17.00% disagree, and none strongly disagree. The findings from the respondents' answers, as presented in Table IV.5 of the second statement, indicate that 46.00% strongly agree, 20.00% agree, 19.00% remain neutral, 15.00% disagree, and there are no respondents who strongly disagree.
2. According to Table IV.5, the respondents' responses to the third statement are as follows: 45.00% strongly agree, 22.00% agree, 17.00% are neutral, 16.00% disagree, and 0.00% strongly disagree.
3. Based on Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the fourth statement are as follows: 37.00% strongly agree, 25.00% agree, 21.00% are neutral, 17.00% disagree, and 0.00% strongly disagree.
4. Based on Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the fifth statement are as follows: 32.00% strongly agree, 22.00% agree, 16.00% are neutral, 30.00% disagree, and 0.00% strongly disagree.
5. Based on Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the sixth statement are as follows: 22.00% strongly agree, 28.00% agree, 18.00% are neutral, 32.00% disagree, and 0.00% strongly disagree.

c. *Interoevning Variable (Y2) Student Entrepreneurial Interest*

The results of the research regarding the respondents' explanation of the variables of students' entrepreneurial interest can be seen in Table IV.6 below:

Table 6.
Respondents' Opinions on Student Entrepreneurial Interest

No Statement	Answer Frequency									
	SS		S		N		TS		STS	
	5	%	4	%	3	%	2	%	1	%
1	42	42,00	25	25,00	22	22,00	11	11,00	0	0
2	40	40,00	24	24,00	29	29,00	7	7,00	0	0
3	35	35,00	29	29,00	22	22,00	14	14,00	0	0
4	34	34,00	29	29,00	29	29,00	8	8,00	0	0
5	37	37,00	31	31,00	20	20,00	12	12,00	0	0
6	34	34,00	34	34,00	15	15,00	17	17,00	0	0

Source : Data processed, 2024.

1. Based on Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the first statement are as follows: 22.00% strongly agree, 39.00% agree, 17.00% disagree, 22.00% are neutral, and 0.00% strongly disagree.

2. Based on Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the second statement are as follows: 46.00% strongly agree, 20.00% agree, 19.00% are neutral, 15.00% disagree, and 0.00% strongly disagree.
3. According to Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the third statement are as follows: 45.00% strongly agree, 22.00% agree, 17.00% are neutral, 16.00% disagree, and none strongly disagree.
4. The results of the respondents' answers according to Table IV.5 of the fourth statement which stated strongly agree with 37.00%, agree with 25.00%, neutral with 21.00%, disagree with 17.00% and strongly disagree with none.
5. According to Table IV.5, the respondents' answers to the third statement are as follows: 45.00% strongly agree, 22.00% agree, 17.00% are neutral, 16.00% disagree, and none strongly disagree.
6. According to Table IV.5, the results of the respondents' answers for the sixth statement are as follows: 22.00% strongly agree, 28.00% agree, 18.00% are neutral, 32.00% disagree, and none strongly disagree.

2. Data Quality Test

a. Data Validity Test

The validity test is a method employed to evaluate the validity of questionnaire items associated with each variable. An item is deemed valid if the computed correlation coefficient (*r* count) exceeds the corresponding table value (*r* table). To conduct this validity test, we initiate the process by calculating the value of *r* in the following manner.

$$(f) = n - 2$$

$$d (f) = 100 - 2$$

$$d (f) = 98$$

Details:

d (*f*) = degree of freedom (*r* table)

n = Number of samples

Table 7.
 Results of the Validity Test of Family Environmental Variables

	r calculate	r table	Information
VAR00001	0.556	0.197	Valid
VAR00002	0.452	0.197	Valid
VAR00003	0.581	0.197	Valid
VAR00004	0.417	0.197	Valid
VAR00005	0.411	0.197	Valid
VAR00006	0.696	0.197	Valid

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

Table 7 menunjukkan bahwa seluruh butir pernyataan telah valid karena $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ dengan taraf signifikansi 0.05 (0.197). Dengan demikian, kuisioner dapat dilanjutkan pada tahap pengujian reliabilitas.

Table 8.
Results of the Validity Test of Student Entrepreneurial Interest Variables

	r calculate	r table	Information
VAR00001	.654	0.197	Valid
VAR00002	.604	0.197	Valid
VAR00003	.591	0.197	Valid
VAR00004	.546	0.197	Valid
VAR00005	.623	0.197	Valid
VAR00006	.547	0.197	Valid

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

Table 8 shows that all items of the statement are valid because the calculation $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ has a significant level of 0.05 (0.197). Thus, the questionnaire can be continued at the reliability testing stage.

Table 9.
Results of the Validity Test of Entrepreneurial Motivation Variables

	r calculate	r table	Information
VAR00001	.452	0.197	Valid
VAR00002	.507	0.197	Valid
VAR00003	.525	0.197	Valid
VAR00004	.386	0.197	Valid
VAR00005	.572	0.197	Valid
VAR00006	.542	0.197	Valid

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

Table 9 shows that all items of the statement are valid because the calculation $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ has a significant level of 0.05 (0.197). Thus, the questionnaire can be continued at the reliability testing stage.

b. Data Reliability Test

The items that have successfully passed the validity test will subsequently undergo an assessment of their reliability, As demonstrated in the table provided below.

Table 10.
Variable Reliability Test Results

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Student entrepreneurial interest	0.826	Dependable
Family environment	0.772	Dependable

Entrepreneurial motivation	0.757	<i>Dependable</i>
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Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

SPSS provides a facility to measure reliability with Cronbach's Alpha (α) statistical test. A variable is said to be reliable if it gives a value of (α) 0.60 (Ghozali, 2019:45). Based on the table above, it can be observed that the Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than 0.60, indicating The instrument demonstrates a high level of reliability.

3. Path Analysis

Path analysis is a statistical technique used to evaluate how each exogenous variable influences endogenous variables, examining direct, indirect, and total effects. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results, specific conditions must be met during the analysis. *Substructure Path Analysis I*

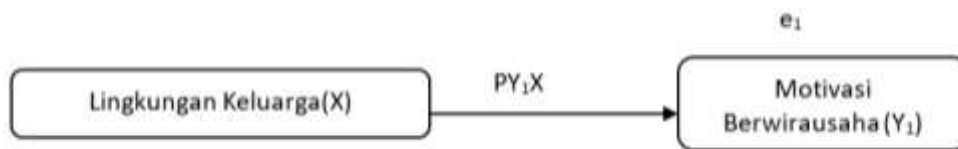


Figure 1. Sub Structure Model I
 Source: Data Processed, 2024

Figure 1 shows the magnitude of the value of the pathway efficiency (PY1X) of the environmental environment on entrepreneurial The significance of entrepreneurial motivation is evident in its profound impact.

a. Substructure I

- Classical Assumption Test Sub Structure I

Substructure Normality Testing 1

The normality test of the regression model was conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test by setting up a hypothesis. If the probability value exceeds 0.05, the null hypothesis (Ho) is dismissed, suggesting that the data does not follow a normal distribution.

.Table 11

Results of the Substructure I Normality Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		<i>UnStandardizedResidual</i>
N		100
<i>Normal Parameters^{a,b}</i>	<i>Mean</i>	.0000000
	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	3.76095549
<i>Most Extreme Differences</i>	<i>Absolute</i>	.086

	Positive	.064
	Negative	-.086
Test Statistic		.086
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.063 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

The results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method yielded an Asymp. Sig value of 0.063, which is greater than the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data follows a normal distribution.

Testing of Multicollinearity of Substructure I

The following explains The significance of entrepreneurial motivation is evident in its profound impact. 4o mini.

Table 12.
Results of Substructure Multicollinearity Test I
Coefficients^a

Model		UnStandardizedCoef		StandardizedCo	T	Sig.	CollinearityStatisti	
		ficients	icients	efficients			cs	Tolerance
1	(Constant)	8.042	2.169		3.707	.000		
	Lingkungan keluarga	.597	.089	.561	6.708	.000	1.000	1.000

a. *DependentVariable*: Motivasi berwirausaha

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

Substructure Heteroscedacity Testing I

The heteroscedasticity test can be conducted using the Glejser test, as shown in Table 13.

Table 13.
Results of Substructure I Heteroscedasticity Test
Coefficients^a

Model		UnStandardizedCoeffici		StandardizedCoefficien	T	Sig.
		ents	ents	ts		
1	(Constant)	3.115	1.292		2.412	.018
	Lingkungan Keluarga	-.005	.053	-.009	-.086	.932

a. *DependentVariable*: Abs_Res

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

- Testing Sub Structure Model Qualification 1

The statistical representation of the calculation results is as follows:

Table 14.
Model Summary^b

Mode	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.561 ^a	.315	.308	3.78010

a. Predictors: (Constant), Family Environment

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Motivation

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

The R Square value of 0.315 suggests that the family environment variable explains 31.5% of the variation observed in entrepreneurial motivation., while the remaining 68.5% is attributed to other factors or errors in the substructure model I.

- Hypothesis Testing

The findings from the hypothesis testing concerning substructure I are presented below:

Table 15.
 Substructure Hypothesis Testing 1

Model		UnStandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.042	2.169		3.707	.000
	Lingkungan keluarga	.597	.089	.561	6.708	.000

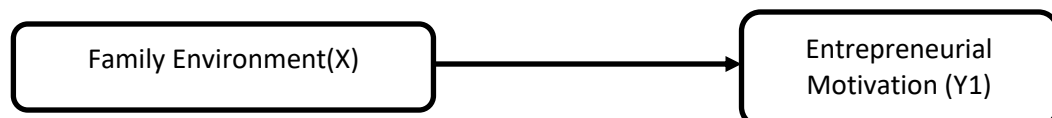
Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial motivation

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024.

Table 15 above shows that the probability value (p) for the family environment is 0.000. Since this value is less than the Alpha value (0.05), it can be concluded that the family environment has a significant effect on entrepreneurial motivation. The effect of the family environment on entrepreneurial motivation is 0.561.

- Substructure I Test Results

The path analysis model can be articulated as follows, in accordance with the explanation of substructure I.



Source: Processed Data, 2024

Figure 2. Substructure Path Analysis Model I

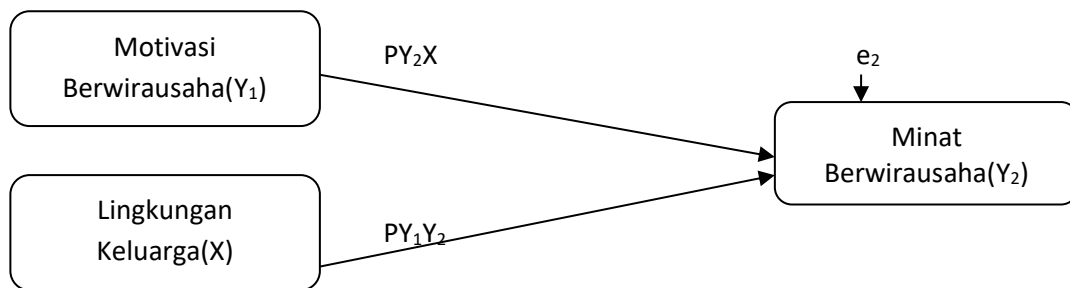
Figure 2 A straightforward regression analysis equation is presented.:

$$Y_1 = 0,561PY_1X + 0,685e_1$$

- 1). $PY_1X = 0,561$ The positive coefficient for the independent variable X (family environment) suggests that a 1-unit increase in the family environment is associated with an increase of 0.561 in entrepreneurial motivation.
- 2). $e_1 =$ If there is an error in the model assumptions, the model can be adjusted by adding 0.685 to better approximate the actual results.

b. Substructure Path Analysis II

Path analysis is utilized exclusively to identify the relationship patterns among three or more variables. Below is presented a second model of path analysis.



Source: Processed Data, 2024

Figure 3. Substructure Path Analysis Model II

Figure 3 demonstrates the magnitude of the pathway coefficient (PY_2X) representing the impact of entrepreneurial motivation on entrepreneurial interest, highlighting the extent of this influence. It also presents the coefficient of the PY_1Y_2 pathway, which reflects the effect of the family environment on entrepreneurial interest, illustrating the strength of the family environment's influence on entrepreneurial interest.

- Classical Assumption Test Sub Structure II

To ensure that the regression line equation obtained is linear and used to find forecasting, data normality, multicollinearity, and heterokedanness will be tested.

Sub Structure Normality Testing II

The data normality test uses the normality test which can be seen in Table 16 below:

Table 16.
Results of Substructure Normality Test II
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		<i>UnStandardizedResidual</i>
N		100
<i>Normal Parameters^{a,b}</i>	<i>Mean</i>	.0000000
	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	3.56887996
<i>Most Extreme</i>	<i>Absolute</i>	.096

<i>Differences</i>	<i>Positive</i>	.068
	<i>Negative</i>	-.096
<i>Test Statistic</i>		.096
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>		.097 ^c

- a. *The test follows a normal distribution.*
- b. *The analysis of the data indicates that the distribution is normal..*
- c. *Lilliefors Significance Correction.*

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

The findings from the normality test conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method indicate that the Asymp. Sig. value is 0.097, exceeding the threshold of 0.05. Consequently, it can be inferred that the data adheres to a normal distribution..

Multicollinearity Testing

This document outlines the process of identifying multicollinearity through the analysis of the correlation matrix of independent variables, as well as by computing the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values..

Table 17.
Coefficients^a

Model	<i>UnStandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>	T	Sig.	<i>Collinearity Statistics</i>	
	B	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>Beta</i>			<i>Toleranc e</i>	VIF
1 (Constant)	6.897	2.209		3.122	.002		
Lingkungan keluarga	.484	.103	.458	4.724	.000	.685	1.459
Motivasi berwirausaha	.221	.096	.223	2.296	.024	.685	1.459

- a. *Dependent Variable: Minat berwirausaha mahasiswa*

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

Based on Table 17, it can be observed that the VIF values for the family environment and entrepreneurial motivation variables are both less than 10 (VIF < 10). This suggests that the independent variables in the regression model are not exhibiting multicollinearity.

Substructure Heteroscedacity Testing II

The heteroscedasticity test can be conducted using the glacier test, as illustrated in Table 18 below.

Table 18.
 Results of Substructure Heteroscedasticity Test II
Coefficients^a

Model		UnStandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.115	1.380		3.706	.000
	Lingkungan keluarga	-.091	.064	-.172	-1.423	.158
	Motivasi berwirausaha	-.008	.060	-.017	-.137	.891

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Res1

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

The analysis presented indicates that the significance value (Sig.) for the family environment variable (X) is 0.158, while the significance value (Sig.) for the entrepreneurial motivation variable (Y1) is 0.891. Given that the significance values for both variables exceed 0.05, it can be inferred that there are no indications of heteroscedasticity within the regression model.

- Determination Coefficient (R²) Substructure II Testing

The statistical results can be seen in Table 19 below:

Table 19.
Substructure Determination Coefficient II
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.612 ^a	.374	.361	3.60548

a. Predictors: (Constant), Motivasi berwirausaha, Lingkungan keluarga

b. Dependent Variable: Minat berwirausaha mahasiswa

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

The R Square value of 0.374 indicates that the variables of family environment and entrepreneurial motivation explain 37.4% of the variation observed in students' entrepreneurial interest. The remaining 62.6% is attributed to other factors or errors within the substructure model II. Substructure Hypothesis Testing II

The results of hypothesis testing for substructure II are as follows:

Table 20
Substructure Hypothesis Testing II
Coefficients^a

Model		UnStandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	6.897	2.209		3.122	.002		
	Lingkungan keluarga	.484	.103	.458	4.724	.000	.685	1.459
	Motivasi berwirausaha	.221	.096	.223	2.296	.024	.685	1.459

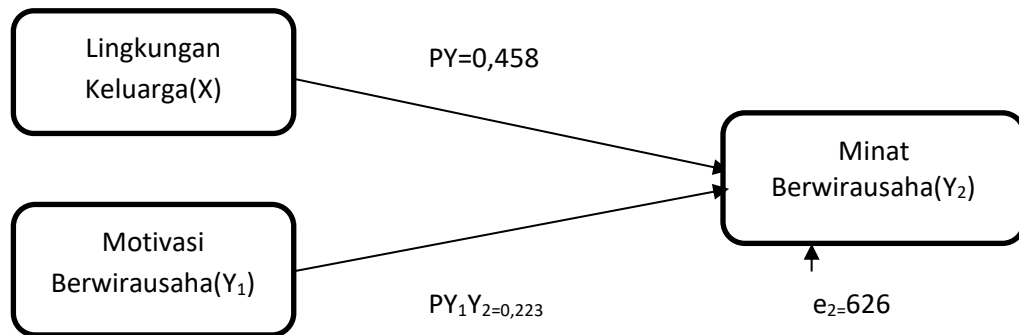
a. *Dependent Variable*: Minat berwirausaha mahasiswa

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2024.

Table 20 demonstrates that the probability value (p) for the family environment is 0.000, and for entrepreneurial motivation, it is 0.024. Since both values are smaller than the Alpha value of 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that the family environment and entrepreneurial motivation each have a positive and significant effect on students' interest in entrepreneurship. Specifically, the influence of the family environment on students' entrepreneurial interest is 0.458, while the influence of entrepreneurial motivation on students' entrepreneurial interest is 0.223.

• Substructure II Test Results

Substructure II Test Results



Source: Data Processed, 2024.

Figure 4

Table 20.
 Sobel Testing

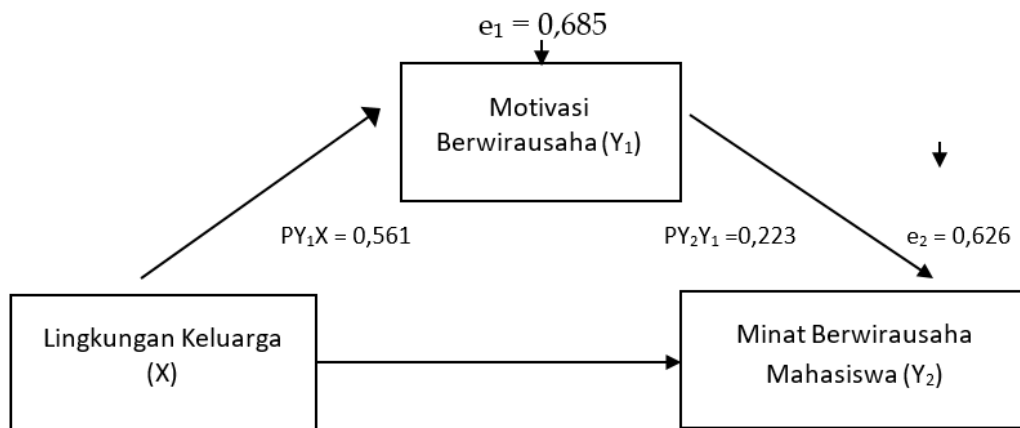
Input:		Test statistic:	Std. Error:	p-value:
a	0.561	Sobel test: 2.17962307	0.05739662	0.02928541
b	0.223	Aroian test: 2.15586802	0.05802906	0.03109397
s _a	0.089	Goodman test: 2.20418108	0.05675713	0.02751161
s _b	0.096	Reset all	Calculate	

The results in the table indicate that the Sobel Test produced a probability value (p-value) of 0.029, which is less than 0.05 ($0.029 < 0.05$). This finding suggests a significant influence of the family environment on students' entrepreneurial interest through entrepreneurial motivation. The magnitude of the indirect effect of the family environment on students' entrepreneurial interest via entrepreneurial motivation is calculated as follows:

$Y_1X \times pY_2Y_1 = 0.561 \times 0.223 = 0.125$. This value represents the indirect pathway in the path analysis model used in this study.

c. Path Analysis Model

Based on the discussion that has been described above, the path analysis model in this study is as follows:



Source: Data Processed 2024

Figure 5

Based on the figure and the previous explanation, the total effect of each exogenous variable on the endogenous variable can be calculated. The total effect of the family environment on students' entrepreneurial interest is:

$$\text{Total Influence} : p_{Y_2X} + (p_{Y_1X} \times p_{Y_2Y_1}) = 0,458 + 0,125 = 0,583$$

The Impact of Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Drive.

The t-test results indicate a positive and significant influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial motivation. This conclusion is supported by a t-value of 6.708, which is greater than the critical value of 1.984, and a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000, which is less than 0.05.

The Influence of Family Environment on Student Entrepreneurial Interest

The t-test results demonstrate a positive and significant influence of the family environment on students' interest in entrepreneurship. This is evidenced by a t-value of 4.724, which exceeds the critical value of 1.984, and a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000, which is less than 0.05.

The Effect of Entrepreneurial Motivation on Student Entrepreneurial Interest

The t-test results indicate a positive and significant influence of entrepreneurial motivation on students' entrepreneurial interest. This is supported by a t-value of 2.296, which is greater than the critical value of 1.984, and a significance value (Sig.) of 0.024, which is less than 0.05. This means that entrepreneurial motivation has a partial effect on students' entrepreneurial interest. Entrepreneurial motivation can be categorized into internal motivation, which originates from within an individual, and external motivation, which comes from the surrounding environment.

The Influence of Family Environment on Students' Interest in Entrepreneurship Through Entrepreneurial Motivation

The results of the t-test indicate a positive and significant effect of the family environment on students' entrepreneurial interest through entrepreneurial motivation. This finding is further supported by the Sobel test, which produced a Sig. value of 0.029, less than 0.05, confirming the significance of the effect.

DISCUSSION

The Faculty of Economics at the Islamic University of North Sumatra (FE UISU) was founded by the Islamic University of North Sumatra Foundation on February 16, 1957, making it the oldest private economics faculty in Sumatra.

a. History of the Faculty of Economics and Business UMSU

On March 1, 2017, the Faculty of Economics at UMSU was officially renamed the Faculty of Economics and Business of UMSU. The change was inaugurated by the Vice Chancellor I of UMSU. This faculty now offers seven study programs, spanning from diploma to postgraduate levels, including a Tax Management program for the Diploma III program...

b. History of the USU Faculty of Economics and Business

The Faculty of Economics and Business, was first established in Banda Aceh. In 1961 the University of North Sumatra opened the Faculty of Economics located in Medan.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions in this study are:

1. The family environment has a positive and significant impact on the entrepreneurial motivation of students in Medan City.
2. The family environment positively and significantly influences students' interest in entrepreneurship in Medan City.
3. Entrepreneurial motivation has a positive and significant impact on the interest of students in entrepreneurship within Medan City.
4. The family environment positively and significantly influences entrepreneurial interest through students' entrepreneurial motivation in Medan City.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

There are limitations of research using questionnaires, namely sometimes the answers given by the sample do not show the real situation.

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