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| RESEARCH ARTICLE

How Attitude, Social Norms, and Perceive Behavioral Control Impact Entrepreneurial Intention with Additional Characteristics of Migration Background from Central/East Java

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| ABSTRACT
Indonesia currently possesses the third fastest growing economy among the G20 economies, but it has shown recent problems with Wealth Distribution issues based on its GINI number, which has been growing during the presidency of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Indonesia's status has also been stuck in a lower middle-income country for 13 years, based on data from 2018 (Lumbangaol & Pasaribu, 2018). Much of the wealth is located in big cities such as Jakarta. But every year, we do see the phenomena of wealth distribution that happen during Idul Fitr / EID Mubarak / EID Al Fitr. The year 2023 marked the largest number of mudik ever, with the number predicted to be 123.8 million people moving to their family origin location (kominfo, 2023). This is almost half of the population of Indonesia (45.8%). This study intends to study the migration background/migration trait and use it as a comparison characteristic in the Theory of Planned Behaviour with the Independent Variable of Attitude, Social Norms, and Perceived Behavioural Control and the dependent variable of Entrepreneur Intention. Data was gathered using questionnaires from previous research and then processed by SPSS and SEMPLS to quantitatively test the hypotheses. 144 respondents from the JABODETABEK area participated in the research. The hypotheses tested are that Migration Trait has a moderating effect on Entrepreneur Intention. The study result did not show the effect of migration traits on moderating the effect of attitude, social norms, and perceived behavioural control on entrepreneurial intention. The result can become a base for further study in this area.

| KEYWORDS
Entrepreneurship, EMBA, Inequality, Wealth Distribution

| ARTICLE INFORMATION
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1. Introduction

Right now, among the G20 economies, Indonesia's economy is expanding at the third-fastest rate. According to statistics from 2018, Indonesia's GDP per capita grew by 4% year on average between 2000 and 2017. Only two other nations—China and India—performed better over this time, with annual growth rates of 9% and 5.5%, respectively (Tjoe, 2018). The World Bank also noted that during the previous 15 years, Indonesia has experienced a notable transition. Between 1999 and 2014, the country's poverty rate was cut in half, from 24 percent to 11 percent. Growth was 6 percent a year on average for ten years, ending in 2015. As the sole representative from Southeast Asia, Indonesia also joined the G-20 on a global scale (Wai-Poi & Alatas, 2015).

However, inequality could soon arise in Indonesia. According to a 2015 World Bank analysis, only the top 20% of Indonesia's population profited from the country's economic growth over the previous ten years. These 20% earn over US$3,600 in total income and spend between $10 and $100 a day on household necessities, transportation, and food. In Indonesia, there are already at least 70 million people that fit this description (almost twice as many as California's population), and by 2030, that number is

expected to rise to 135 million (Tjoe, 2018). The Gini Index, as developed by Italian statistician Corrado Gini in 1912, is used to measure income distribution or wealth distribution in a population. Recent trends (see Figure 1.1) showed that inequality in 2014 was at the highest level, according to the World Bank Report. The trend also showed growth from 2000 to 2014 (Wai-Poi & Alatas, 2015).

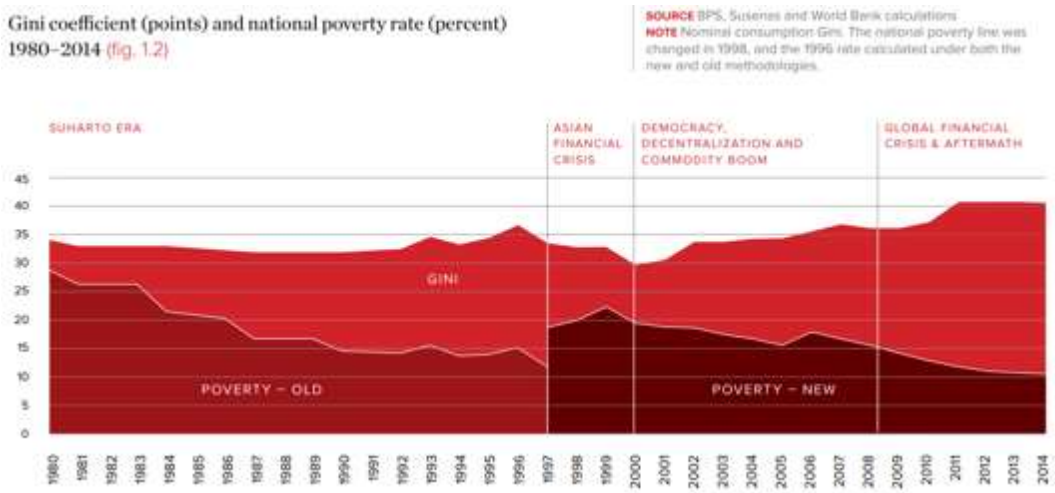

Figure 1. Coefficient Indonesia over the years

Perfect equality is represented by a GINI coefficient of 0 (or 0%), while perfect inequality is represented by a coefficient of 1, or 100%. Anomalies such as negative wealth or income could cause other values to fall beyond the range of 0 to 1. The GINI Coefficient in Indonesia demonstrated an upward tendency during the presidency of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Even though the tendency may have slowed down during the new Jokowi administration, this should still be taken seriously. In Indonesia, 70 million people fall into the consumer class, and this number is expected to double by 2030. There is a chance that this class will leave the vulnerable/poor behind. Since 2002, the proportion of people living in poverty has dropped by almost 2% annually, whereas the proportion of people who are vulnerable to poverty has only dropped by 0.1% annually. These patterns suggest that the battle against poverty is waning. In comparison, the consumer class experienced an annual growth rate of 10%.

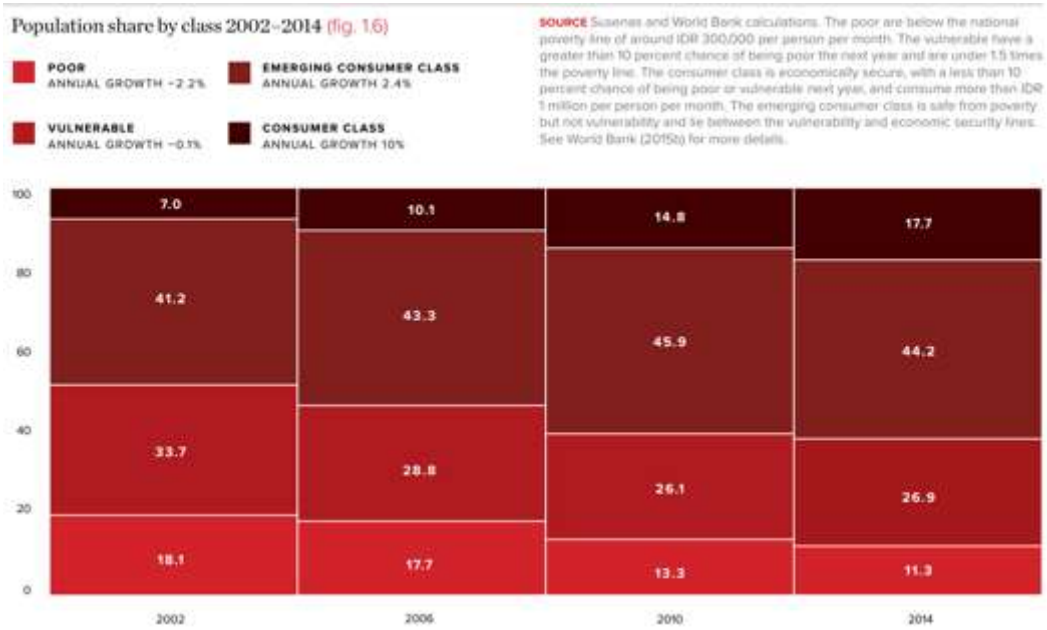

Figure 2. Population share by class 2002-2014

The stagnation is prevalent and quite obvious when we look at Indonesia's status for the last decade. Based on statistics from 2002 to 2014, the World Bank classified Indonesia as a Lower Middle-Income Country for 13 years. This indicates that Indonesia's economy has been unable to achieve the status of a Higher Income Country for a considerable amount of time—13 years. This

indicates a clear propensity for Indonesia to fall into the Middle-Income Trap (MIT). According to some experts, Indonesia has experienced MIT (Lumbangaol & Pasaribu, 2018). This year, in 2023, the writer sees the phenomena of the Mudik Lebaran / Yearly Moslem Festival temporary in-migration first-hand. With the ease of traveling restriction due to Covid 19, we see the largest mudik Lebaran / Circular Migration. This year (2023), the number was predicted to be 123.8 million people moving to their family origin location (kominfo, 2023). This is almost half of the population of Indonesia (45.8%). This temporary relocation is a way for them to celebrate their successes in overcoming the difficulties of fasting during Ramadan as well as their victories in overcoming life's struggles to obtain cash benefits from the city. It results in a short-term redistribution of wealth. There would be a redistribution of wealth since the people would bring some of their economic gains with them along with this temporary circular in-migration, or mudik (Soebyakto, 2011). While wealth is distributed as a result, this is by no means a long-term fix. On the other side, wealth distribution and growth require entrepreneurship. According to (Murniawaty et al., 2022), entrepreneurship has long been viewed as a means of promoting innovation and technical advancement, fostering competition, producing jobs, spurring economic growth, and raising levels of national welfare. It is more common for city dwellers to maintain ties to their rural families.

It is anticipated that by 2030, there will be a greater number of cities with a population of two million or more (in contrast, Europe currently has only ten such cities). It is anticipated that many cities will have economic growth of at least 7% annually. Using a few cities as an example in comparison to Jakarta (Indonesia's Second-Tier Cities on the Move, n.d.).

Indicator	Jakarta	Surabaya	Bandung	Makassar
Population (in 2015)	10'177'924	2'848'543	2'481'469	1'449'401
Population Growth (2010-2015) [%]	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%
Area [km²]	662.3	326.4	167.3	175.8
Population Density [ppl./km²]	15'367	8'728	14'831	8'246
GDP (2015) [USD]	150'327'421'555	30'786'475'671	14'840'760'573	8'653'306'276
GDP Growth (2010-2015) [%]	6.2%	7.0%	7.9%	8.5%
GDP per Capita [USD]	14'770	10'808	5'981	5'970
Apartment Prices, Mid- to High-End [USD/m²]	2,977 - 6,996	893 - 2,977	850 - 3,274	na

Figure 3. Comparison Jakarta and Other Cities (Indonesia's Second-Tier Cities on the Move, n.d.)

This comparison shows that second-tier cities are growing faster than Jakarta, which is the country's capital. The GDP of Indonesian provinces is displayed in the following table relative to other nations (based on a study published in the Journal of Ekonomi Pembangunan) (Maipita & Wahyudi, 2017). We can see that these provinces are comparable to some countries in the world. Thus, their provincial capital should rival the capital of those countries. There are examples from China that show that internal migration to other locations has been shown to promote the effect of improving regional innovation, but it also presents a significant distribution of population and wealth phenomenon (Zhao & Li, 2021). A Chinese study also found that with return migration, or rural migration, urbanized city dwellers frequently have no intention of settling down permanently in the host city. A sizable portion of them plan to go back to their hometown town or city rather than their rural place of origin (Tang & Hao, 2019). From a different angle, examples can also be found in overseas migration studies. Studies of Diaspora also show that when migrants return to invest/start a new business, they bring acquired human capital back to the origin country, thereby turning brain drain into brain gain. (Dustmann et al., 2011). All these studies of return migration while situated in another country are examples of a similar situation in Indonesia, which can be observed through the phenomenon of Mudik Lebaran (Circular Migration). Around 123.8 million people are performing Mudik Lebaran (Circular Migration) this year. The prediction of the impact of these Mudik events on the regional economy was IDR 67 trillion (or USD 4.5 billion (Elena, 2023).

The goal of this study is to further the understanding of the intentions of entrepreneurs among Javanese, specifically those from Central and East Java, as well as to further strengthen the possibility that they will pursue entrepreneurship and help build other Javanese towns. In light of the yearly Indonesian Mudik / Circular Migration phenomenon, the advantages of further developing the places of origin, and the idea that additional economic centres must be built in order to improve economic distribution, the writer looked further into the topic of entrepreneurial intentions for the middle class and consumer class with migratory backgrounds (originating from Central Java, East Java).

The topic of entrepreneurial intention has been extensively studied. However, the writer did not find one that links Migration Traits as a moderating factor. The majority of studies on entrepreneurial intention focused on students, such as students' entrepreneurial intentions. Regarding migration, there are studies focused on the intention to settle, not the intentions of migrant entrepreneurs. One study looks into the likelihood of immigrant entrepreneurs to engage in international entrepreneurship. However, one statement was found to solidify the case for migrants to have strong entrepreneurial intentions. "Migrants have a greater

propensity to engage in entrepreneurial activity and are more likely to identify opportunities than non-migrant peers" (Middermann, 2020). Additionally, this research is new because it fills a gap in the literature by focusing on the use of TPB to assess returnee migrants' entrepreneurial intentions (Mejia et al., 2022) or possible returnee in this case; thus we've included the Migration Background (Migration Trait) from central or eastern Java as a novelty.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theory of Planned Behaviour

The underlying theory for this research is the Theory of Planned Behaviour. This theory was initially based on the previous theory TRA (Theory of Reasoned Action), which considers humans to be influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors come within oneself, which can come from attitude or insight. External is from the surrounding / the social environment of that individual. According to the TRA, to carry out the behaviour, it must be preceded by Intention (INT). According to this theory, intention is influenced by attitude (ATT) and Subjective Norms (SN). Attitude is the evaluation of the behaviour and whether performing the behaviour is beneficial or not. Subjective norm (SN) is basically social pressure to engage in or not from engaging in the behaviour (Barbera & Ajzen, 2020). The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) incorporates both perceived and actual behavioural control into the paradigm, resulting in its renaming as the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), Krueger's Entrepreneurial Potential Model (EPM), and Shapero's model of Entrepreneurial Event (EET) are three models that have been developed to examine Entrepreneur Intention. TPB examines how three key components influence organizational or individual Behaviour: attitudes (ATT), subjective norm (SN), and perceived Behavioural control (PBC). The author chose the model used in the model used Healthy Eating Behaviour Research (Liu et al., 2021) that introduces Social Support as a moderating variable. Migration Traits are proposed to replace Social Support to further study the effect of Migration Traits and adapt the model to Entrepreneurial Intention.

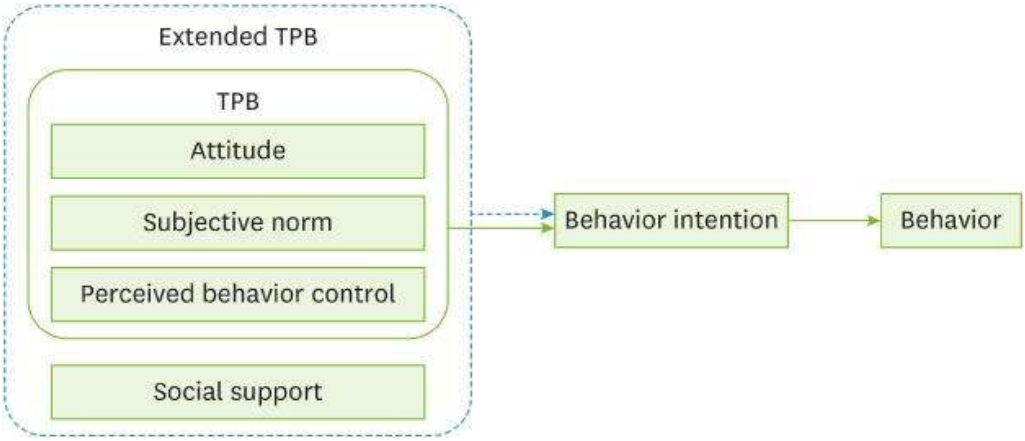

Figure 4. Extended TPB Used in Healthy Eating Behavior Research

2.2 Attitude / Personal Attitude

Attitude, or personal attitude (ATT), refers to an individual's evaluation of the outcomes resulting from their actions or beliefs towards a particular Behaviour. (Ajzen, 1987). In aggregate, this belief is theorized to produce positive/negative attitudes toward the Behaviour (Ajzen, 2020). The attitude itself, as Krueger presented it, it is a perception of whether the subject finds personally favourable or not favourable about performing the Behaviour. People primarily form their attitudes from underlying values and beliefs. If it is considered good and beneficial, then the person will give a positive response (Ajzen, 2005). Attitude is also considered dynamic. Personality Traits are considered more stable than Attitudes (Liu et al., 2021). It is formed from Behavioural Belief / Individual's belief of positive/negative consequences. And coupled with outcome evaluation of the said subject (Setiartiti & Sadik, 2020).

2.3 Subjective Norm

Subjective Norm refers to the belief that an important person or group of people will approve and support a particular Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991). So contrary to Attitude, which is a personal factor, Subjective norms are a social factor. Subjective Norms also can be considered social pressure. It tends to make individuals want to follow the social pressure of those important to them (i.e., Family, Friends, and Colleagues) (Liñán & Chen, 2009). The effect of those who are important to oneself can be the driving force behind the intention to do something. When we look at the subject of migration, Subjective norms can be opinions or external pressure from the people around the person who hold some expectations of the person (i.e., judgement of significant others of the person to the migration intention of persons (Gödri & Feleky, 2019). For example, if migration is a good thing in the eyes of significant others.

2.4 Perceived Behavioural Control

The definition of Perceived behaviour refers to the perception of whether it is easy/difficult for the person's own ability to do the Behaviour (Liñán & Chen, 2009). People usually do the Behaviour if they think they can perform the Behaviour, have good control of it, and excel in it. Perceived Behavioural control is also considered a feasibility component of the intention. Enhanced perceived control is likely to bolster an individual's inclination to engage in the Behaviour and amplify their level of effort and determination. Perceived Behavioural control can indirectly influence Behaviour by affecting Intention (Ajzen, 2002). The performance of a behaviour is affected by the availability of sufficient resources and the ability to overcome drawbacks to that behaviour. Individuals' perception of abundant resources and little obstacles positively correlates with their perceived behavioural control and strengthens their will to engage in behaviours(Hardin-Fanning & Ricks, 2017). Individuals who feel having a higher availability of resources and fewer obstacles tend to have a stronger sense of behavioural control and a greater intention to conduct behaviours.

2.5 Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention (EI) refers to the deliberate mental state that precedes action and focuses attention on entrepreneurial activities. Behaviours such as initiating a fresh enterprise and adopting an entrepreneurial role (Moriano et al., 2012) In the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Liñán & Chen, 2006), the intention were based on 3 motivational factors, namely Attitude, Social Norms, and Perceived Behavioural Control that influence Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) Entrepreneurial intention (EI) refers to the primary mental state that comes before taking action and focuses attention on entrepreneurial activities. Behaviours include initiating a new enterprise and adopting an entrepreneurial role (N. F. Krueger et al., 2000). There is plenty of evidence and arguments supporting that intention plays an important role in the decision to start a firm, backed by research and literature (Liñán & Chen, 2009).

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Summarizing the literature review above, the author proposes the following research model to be tested in this study.

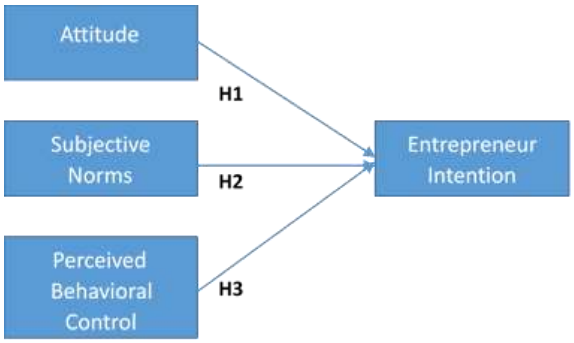

Figure 5. Research Framework

There are 6 hypotheses to be tested. The first 3 make use of all the respondent data to test the framework used, which is the Theory of Planned Behavior – Entrepreneur Intention. The next 3 is making a comparison of data with MT = 0 and MT = 1 (which is based on the respondent response to the Migration Trait question. For any response that resulted in any of the Migration Traits questions answered as "yes", we consider MT = 1.

3. Methodology

Using the understanding of the outer layer in Research Onion, the researcher makes decisions on how to obtain the data. The research will use the following:

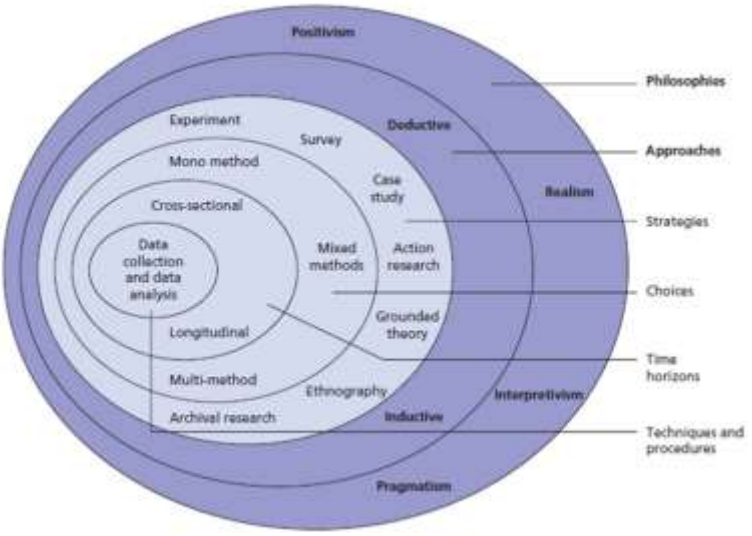

Figure 6. Research Onion (Saunders & Tosey, 2012)

As a Summary from the discussions in the following sections, this research will be using a Quantitative method of the means of survey using a time horizon in a one snap manner, meaning data will be obtained within a certain timeframe (month A, 2023 to Month B, 2023). The study employs a quantitative research approach grounded in the positivist philosophy. The primary data will be based on results from questionnaires, which will be supported by a literature review of books and other articles/research. Primary and secondary data were gathered. Respondent primary data will be obtained via a questionnaire. We'll gather secondary data from reports, websites, books, literature, and other sources. Questionnaires will be distributed via various social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp groups, as well as through emails or other forms of media. This research will employ the Likert scale on a five points scale (to be discussed whether we will omit Neutral for better results).

The population to be studied is the Middle Class / Consumer Class with migration history (first / second generation) from Central / East Java who reside in Jakarta. Purposive sampling and non-probability sampling were both used in this investigation. Purposive sampling and non-probability sampling were both used in this investigation. Since we will be using PLS-SEM to process the data, one way to determine the sample size is by using the Cohen Table. The research hypothesis will be evaluated using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) approach. The analysis techniques encompassed are Factor Analysis, Path Analysis, and Regression.

4. Results and Discussion

Research with a target of middle class people residing in Jakarta with migration background from Java (Central / East Java) questionnaires. All 144 respondents that we obtained came from the middle class. The definition of the middle class is to use 2 characteristics: being educated with at least a Bachelor's Degree or having an income above IDR 4,000,000 per month. Either one of those will classify the respondent as middle class. From the result, we obtained 60 without a migration background from (Central / East Java) and 84 with a background from Central / East Java.

4.1 Research Model Validation (Outer Model)

The first assessment is to analyze the outer model/measurement model evaluation to determine whether the indicator can effectively describe the variable. To test this, we test both validity and consistency. 3 tests were done: Internal consistency, convergent validity, and discriminant validity. To test the internal consistency, we look to Cronbach's Alpha to be more than 0.7 and also the Composite Reliability of a minimum 0,7.

Table 1. Internal Consistency and Convergent Validity Result

Relationship	Cronbach Alpha > 0.7	Composite Reliability > 0.7 (Rho_a and Rho_c)		AVE > 0.5	Result
Attitude	0.921	0.924	0.941	0.761	Accepted
Subjective Norms	0.862	0.876	0.906	0.708	Accepted
Perceived Behavioural Control	0.911	0.916	0.932	0.694	Accepted
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.928	0.928	0.943	0.734	Accepted

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

For Discriminant Validity, we look to Fornell Lacker, HTMT, and Cross Loading. Fornell Lacker's criterion is that the square root of AVE must be higher than the multiplication with other variables (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). From the table below, we can see that the result of the square root of the same variables is higher than the multiplication of other variables.

Table 2. Fornell Lacker Result

Relationship	ATT	SN	PBC
ATT	0.872		
SN	0.726	0.857	
PBC	0.565	0.664	0.833
EI	0.778	0.671	0.528

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

Another test to check the Discriminant Validity is Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT). The basis of measurement for this approach is a multitrait-multimethod matrix. HTMT value must be less than 0.9 (Henseler et al., 2015). From the table below, we can see that all of them are below 0.9.

Table 3. Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Result

Relationship	ATT	SN	PBC
ATT			
SN	0.783		
PBC	0.618	0.718	
EI	0.866	0.740	0.592

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

The last test to review discriminant validity is Cross loading. Cross Loading looks at each indicator and compares the indicators to other variables. The indicators with regard to its variable must be higher than those of the others.

Table 4. Cross Loading Result

	ATT	SN	PBC	EI
ATT1	0.850	0.656	0.524	0.593
ATT2	0.901	0.710	0.475	0.658
ATT3	0.851	0.719	0.460	0.592
ATT4	0.908	0.720	0.475	0.670
ATT5	0.851	0.591	0.534	0.646
SN1	0.547	0.771	0.371	0.479
SN2	0.752	0.851	0.501	0.653
SN3	0.661	0.903	0.470	0.592
SN4	0.633	0.835	0.417	0.508
PBC1	0.450	0.453	0.785	0.479
PBC2	0.507	0.481	0.822	0.568
PBC3	0.424	0.407	0.811	0.533
PBC4	0.515	0.451	0.827	0.565
PBC5	0.429	0.412	0.826	0.547
PBC6	0.498	0.441	0.922	0.617
EI1	0.625	0.646	0.580	0.846
EI2	0.610	0.556	0.645	0.866

	ATT	SN	PBC	EI
EI3	0.634	0.620	0.566	0.880
EI4	0.587	0.504	0.492	0.861
EI5	0.661	0.564	0.547	0.817
EI6	0.609	0.549	0.575	0.870

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

4.2 Structural Model Evaluation (Inner Model)

Next, we move into structural model validation (inner construct). 3 values are to be reviewed for structural model validation. Path Coefficient, Collinearity Issue (VIF), Coefficient of Determination *R-square*, and Effect Size f^2 which to be evaluated using the software SmartPLS.

Table 5. Structural Model Validation Result

Relationship	Path Coefficient	R^2	VIF	f^2
Attitude → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.380	0.636	2.767	0.143 (close to moderate impact)
Subjective Norm → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.191		2.611	0.039 (small impact)
Perceived Behavioural Control → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.348		1.514	0.220 (Medium High Impact)

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

The first observation is the Path coefficient. Based on the Path coefficient, both Attitude and Perceived Behavioural Control have a similar effect (0.380 and 0.348) on Entrepreneurial Intention, while Subjective Norms is a considerably weaker affect (0.191).

All VIF must be less than 5. Based on (James et al., 2013), One predictor should not too correlate with the other as it will distort the result. Based on theory, the VIF must not be more than 5. A value of 5-10 is considered moderate, and values above 10 are signs of a high, not tolerable correlation of predictor (James et al., 2013), meaning there is no multi-collinearity issue.

The third observation is to check the f2 value/effect value to judge the relative impact of the exogeneous variable on endogenous variables. According to (Hair et al., 2014), values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 denote small, medium, and large effect values.

4.3 Hypotheses Testing

Hypotheses testing is being done with bootstrapping to calculate both t and p values. The bootstrap sample used was 5000. The value is then used to assess path coefficients' significance and t values. Using one tail t-value is 1.65, and p value is 0.05 (at α = 5%) (Hair et al., 2014). With the PLS-SEM bootstrapping method, we can test the correlation between the variables. When testing the hypotheses with all 144 respondents, we found that H1 and H3 were supported.

Table 6. Structural Model Validation Result

Hypotheses	Relationship	Path Coefficient	t	p	Remarks
H1	Attitude → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.394	3.039	0.001	Supported
H2	Subjective Norm → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.192	1.532	0.063	Not Supported
H3	Perceived Behavioural Control → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.337	3.746	0.000	Supported

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

Next, we look at and analyze the next hypotheses. For the next hypotheses, we divide the data into 2; one set is for those with responses to the Migration background questionnaire as 1. When either of these questions (or both) resulted in an answer yes or 1, we defined the response as MT = 1.

Table 7. Migration Background

Migration Traits / Background	1. First Generation: Migrated from Central Java / East Java? (MT1) 2. Second Generation: Have Parents who migrated from Central Java / East Java? (MT2)	The Influence of a Migration Background on Attitudes Towards Immigration (Becker, 2019) **Use of 0 as No. And 1 as Yes**

Source: Researcher processed data

With this, we obtain 60 of the responses with MT = 0 or not having a migration background from Central or East Java, while around 84 with MT = 1 or having a migration background from Centra or East Java.

Table 8. Comparing Table

	MT = 0				MT = 1			
Relationship	Path Coefficient	R^2	VIF	f^2	Path Coefficient	R^2	VIF	f^2
Attitude → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.254	0.723	3.249	0.072 (small impact)	0.497	0.512	2.301	0.220 (Medium high)
Subjective Norm → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.363		3.057	0.156 (medium impact)	0.041		2.160	0.002 (low impact)
Perceived Behavioural Control → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.348		1.655	0.264 (Medium High Impact)	0.291		1.325	0.131(small medium)

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

Attitude is one area that shows respondents with a Migration Background from Central or East Java are more influenced by Attitude, looking at the Path coefficient of Attitude → Entrepreneurial Intention. While those without a migration background have a stronger impact from perceived behavioural control.

To check the hypotheses H4-H6, we run bootstrap with one tail. For MT=1, H4 and H6 were supported, while for MT = 0, H5 and H6 were supported, as we see the data. MT 1 for attitude shows that the path coefficient was higher than MT=0. For MT = 0, the subjective norms were considerably higher than those for MT = 1. PBC shows an identical Path Coefficient.

Table 9. Path Coefficient

	MT = 0			MT = 1		
Relationship	Path Coefficient	T	P	Path Coefficient	T	P
Attitude → Entrepreneurial Intention for MT = 1	0.254	1.378	0.084	0.380	3.309	0.001
Subjective Norm → Entrepreneurial Intention for MT = 1	0.363	2.072	0.019	0.191	1.532	0.063
Perceived Behavioural Control → Entrepreneurial Intention for MT = 1	0.348	3.557	0.000	0.348	3.746	0.000

Source: Data Processing Results with SmartPLS (2024)

4.3.1 Attitude towards Entrepreneurial Intention

The results show that the Influence of Attitude towards Entrepreneurial Intention is not significant at the 0.05 level (P > 0.05). This shows that Attitude does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intention in individuals without a migration background. In individuals with a migration background, the Influence of Attitude toward Entrepreneurial Intention is significant at the 0.05 level (P < 0.05). This shows that Attitude has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intention in individuals with a migration background. So, it can be concluded that attitude has a more significant effect on entrepreneurial intention among individuals with a migration background than those without a migration background.

4.3.2 Subjective Norm towards Entrepreneurial Intention

From the table above, the Influence of Subjective Norms towards Entrepreneurial Intention is significant at the 0.05 level (P < 0.05). This shows that subjective Norms have a significant effect on entrepreneurial intention in individuals without a migration background. Meanwhile, in individuals with a migration background, the Influence of Subjective Norms on Entrepreneurial Intention is not significant at the 0.05 level (P > 0.05). This shows that subjective Norms do not have a significant effect on entrepreneurial intention in individuals with a migration background. It can be concluded that subjective Norms have a significant effect on entrepreneurial intention in individuals without a migration background, but they are not significant for individuals with a migration background.

4.3.3 Perceived Behavioral Control on Entrepreneurial Intention

It was found that the Influence of Perceived Behavioral Control on Entrepreneurial Intention is very significant at the 0.05 level (P < 0.05). This shows that Perceived Behavioral Control has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intention in individuals without a migration background. Likewise, in individuals with a migration background, the Influence of Perceived Behavioral Control on Entrepreneurial Intention is very significant at the 0.05 level (P < 0.05). This shows that Perceived Behavioral Control has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intention in individuals with a migration background. So, it can be concluded that Perceived Behavioral Control has a significant influence on Entrepreneurial Intention in both groups, both with and without a migration background. The effect is consistent in both conditions.

This analysis shows that migration background affects the extent to which Attitude and Subjective Norms affect Entrepreneurial Intention, while Perceived Behavioral Control remains an important factor in both groups.

5. Conclusion

The goal of this study is to give insight into whether there is a mediating factor of migration background to the entrepreneur's intention, with a focus on those with a migration background from central or East Java and coming from the middle class. The study shows that the questionnaires used were valid for the purpose of reviewing Entrepreneur intention. Both outer validation and inner validation show that they are capable of supporting the research.

The hypotheses developed from H1 to H3, we found that Attitude influences Entrepreneur intention and Perceived Behavioural control are supported while Social Norms are not. This means that social norms were not proven, statistically based on the sample obtained, to influence enterprise intention. When we checked H4 to H6, we found that in people with a Migration Background, Attitude plays a more important role than attitude for people without a Migration Background. However, people who do not have a migration background are considerably affected by subjective norms or pressure from people important to the respondent. PBC, though, was found identical, which means the circumstances and the situational support will affect both people with a migration background and those without a migration background.

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