

# Gender Differences in Students' Entrepreneurial Interest in Higher Education at Tangerang

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Received: 19<sup>th</sup> March 2019/ Revised: 11<sup>th</sup> June 2019/ Accepted: 27<sup>th</sup> June 2019

**How to Cite:** Mardisentosa, B., & Khusaini. (2019). Gender Differences in Students' Entrepreneurial Interest in Higher Education at Tangerang. *Binus Business Review*, 10(2), 95-103. <https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v10i2.5545>

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## ABSTRACT

This research aimed to analyze the differences in entrepreneurial interest between male and female students. The research used independent sample test approaches. The population was the students in Tangerang with a locus at Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja College of Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek College of Technology with a total of 5.803 students. The samples consisted of 487 students using Slovin formulation that were taken randomly by using proportionate simple random sampling technique. The instrument used was the questionnaire. The model analysis was Mann-Whitney U-test and Kruskal-Wallis test. The result shows that the students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang is included in the high category. The highest of students' entrepreneurial interest is Rahardja College Information and Computer Management results prove that there is no difference in entrepreneurial interest between male and female students. It is because the students have gained the knowledge and comprehension of entrepreneurship. Significantly, the students' entrepreneurial interests at Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja College of Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek College of Technology are no different. This study contributes to the entrepreneurship and gender literature in the context of the economies of regions and developing countries.

**Keywords:** gender differences, students interest, entrepreneurial interest, higher education

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, women entrepreneurship is an important issue in the economy of developing countries such as Indonesia. Economic progress and retrogression of a nation are largely determined by the existence and role of entrepreneurs, especially for women. Entrepreneurship is a process of developing and applying creativity to produce innovations that manifest in the behavior, both within the community or more specifically among students. The study of gender and entrepreneurship is shown by Henry, Foss, and Ahl (2016). They concluded that in Indonesia as a developing country, the linkages between gender and entrepreneurship still had not received much attention from the researchers.

Meanwhile, studies of entrepreneurial interests

have been carried out by several researchers according to many perspectives, such as Trivedi (2017) and Zhang, Duysters, and Cloodt (2014). One of the perspectives examined is gender. Gender has an important role in fostering entrepreneurial interest.

In relation to the role of women in the economy, International Finance Corporation (2011) reported that the formal ration of women employment is frequently increased along with an increase in the number of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia. Japhta, Murthy, Fahmi, Marina, and Gupta (2016) stated that the number of formal SME employment in 2013 was 47,0%, and women owned formal enterprise about 43%. In 2016, there was 52,9% of microenterprise. Women owned 50,6% of small enterprise and 34,0% of medium enterprise in an urban area. During 2013-2015, a small

enterprise owned by women was 443 trillion (USD 36,5 billion), and medium enterprise was 421 trillion (USD 34,6 billion) in Indonesia GDP in 2013 or 9,1% overall.

Based on Figure 1, the number of open unemployment in Banten in 2017 was 519,56 thousand people or 9,28%. From that, 31,62% were female with open unemployment. The number of the male was 68,38% with open unemployment.



Figure 1 Comparison of Male and Female with Open Unemployment in Banten in 2017  
(Source: Central Bureau of Statistics in Banten Province, 2018)

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten (2018) noted that the number of open unemployment in Tangerang in 2008 was 18,62%. In 2017, it was 7,16% or a decrease of 9,46% in 9 years. If it is compared to the number of unemployment in Banten, after 2011, the number of unemployment in Tangerang is lower. However, If it is seen from the nominal number of unemployment, the unemployment rate in Tangerang continues increasing from 2014-2016 (79.368 to 88.000 people) and increases again to 90.001 unemployment people.

Then, from the highest education which they graduate from, the unemployment from high school and university graduates is increasing. In Tangerang in 2015, the number of unemployment according to the highest education (university) was 6,78% from 30.004 graduates. In Banten, there is also a significant number of unemployed graduates from universities. This happens because of a discrepancy between the types of work with the expected wage.

Buana, Hidayat, Prayogi, and Vendy (2017) stated that it was very important to know one's entrepreneurial interest. Meanwhile, Wang and Wong (2004) agreed that the students' entrepreneurial interest was a source of future entrepreneurs. It means that colleges (academic institution) have an important role in resulting the entrepreneurs. The presence of entrepreneurship is not merely as a driving force for the social economy, but as a pusher of social change for improving the quality of human life. Social change means the decrease of poverty, depletion of gap income, and the decrease in unemployment.

Poverty, social and spatial gap, productive age

of unemployment, food scarcity, and depletion of energy reserves are the big challenges for Indonesia in entering the free market and global competition. Mopangga (2014) argued that the solutions taken to get out from those complex issues of demanding soul, creative and innovative thought and action, could be through the creation of young entrepreneurs in adequate quantity and quality.

Gender is different from the type of gender. It is because the type of gender is a biological difference between male and female in general, and it cannot change. Wang and Wong (2004) and Putra (2013) suggested that the students' gender was not proven to have a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial intentions. This is because gender is the new femininity that is ideal or perfect for encouraging women to take full responsibility in their search for personal or professional perfection and success (McRobbie, 2015).

Although women have an important role in encouraging an increase in the country's economy, the results of the previous study prove that women's entrepreneurial intentions are lower than men (Santos, Roomi, & Liñán, 2016). They also have lower entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Dempsey & Jennings, 2014) as they face more obstacles in their efforts to start and grow their business compared to men (Mersha & Sriram, 2019).

Wang and Wong (2004) also stated that factors of gender, family experience in enterprise, and education level significantly influenced the students' interest of entrepreneurship in Singapore. However, family income, ethnicity, and citizenship obtained the opposite findings. Mersha and Sriram (2019) clearly said that gender was the differences in the characteristics and success of entrepreneurship. The determinants of success in entrepreneurship were significantly influenced by motivation, self-efficacy, and skills possessed by gender. So, they looked more at gender characteristics than gender, which contributed to the success of entrepreneurship.

Gender has an influence on entrepreneurial intentions from the different views of the carrier by men and women. Women consider that job is not an important thing because they are still seen as wives and housewives. It causes a gender influence on entrepreneurial intentions because men have a more proactive nature than women. Zeffane (2015) concluded that females also had lower self-confidence compared to men. Because of this self-confidence, women tended to be less courageous to take risks.

In contrast, previous researchers on gender find that there is no difference in entrepreneurial interest between men and women. However, in the study, which uses analysis of variance, find any evidence that the differences in entrepreneurial intentions between men and women are insignificant. This finding is not consistent with previous studies (Haus, Steinmetz, Isidor, & Kabst, 2013).

Moreover, the research conducted by Urbano, Ferry, and Noguera (2014) found that the same

factors influenced the level of social entrepreneurship activities of women and men. Women's social entrepreneurship conditions in a country tended to be similar. Meanwhile, Smith, Sardeshmukh, and Combs (2016) found that gender did not have a direct effect on the entrepreneurial intentions. However, gender contributed in increasing creativity significantly and directly.

In supporting these studies, there are more similarities than differences between gender towards an entrepreneurial interest (Goel, Göktepe-Hultén, & Ram, 2015). However, when the variable gender difference is made as a predictor variable, women have a dominant influence in work autonomy, while men more emphasize on achievement in influencing entrepreneurial intentions (Yukongdi & Lopa, 2017).

Moreover, Ester and Román (2017) showed there was empirical evidence of increasing in female entrepreneurship that could be attributed to generation replacement. The increase in the number of women's entrepreneurship was signalized by the diversity of research among European countries related to gender and entrepreneurship research. A positive attitude towards entrepreneurship was very important to be considered in the future. Education was a key factor in increasing women's entrepreneurship.

Kazumi and Kawai (2017) stated that the independence of women entrepreneurs was a strong and useful mediator to influence informal institutional support on business performance. Women had an action sensitivity that could strengthen their efficacy so that women could become entrepreneurs. Therefore, public policy makers had to carefully consider the need to introduce gender sensitivity into institutional actions.

Another research also supports important gender role in the growing entrepreneurial interest. By using the Theory of Plan Behavior (TPB) as a valuable tool in explaining gender differences in entrepreneurial intentions, Malebana (2015) showed that gender had a significant relationship with entrepreneurial intentions, attitudes towards becoming entrepreneurs, perceived behavioral control, subjective norms, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

The inequality of the analysis results with the mentioned theory, it can cause a change in view. Not only men must work, but women can also work to fulfill the needs of life. In contrast, the level in women's entrepreneurial interest is lower than men because women tend to avoid risk and have low self-confidence (Zeffane, 2015).

Moreover, Nowiński, Haddoud, Lančarič, Egerová, and Czeglédi (2019) stated that previous research provided an ambiguous picture regarding the impact of gender on entrepreneurial intentions and education. This situation was caused by the stigma about gender roles that women considered themselves to be less competent in completing work than men, such as being entrepreneurs. Therefore, the research findings on gender and entrepreneurship still provide ambiguous evidence. Next, to prove the gender

difference in student of entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang, the first hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

$H_1$  : There is a significant difference in interest in entrepreneurship between female and male students.

Associated with the role of academic institutions in increasing students' entrepreneurial intentions, Sumarsono (2013) stated that there were differences in entrepreneurial intentions of economic faculty students and non-economic faculty students. Entrepreneurial intentions of students were different before and after entrepreneurship training. The colleges had an important role in producing entrepreneurs (Wang & Wong, 2004).

The academic institutions have a large role and the opportunity to implant an entrepreneurial attitude, so the graduates are not only experts in an academic field but also new entrepreneurs who are ready to become economic heroes. According to Kwong and Thompson (2016), students who have the interest (aspirations) of entrepreneurship can guard themselves against stress, be responsible, and see themselves as a natural leader.

Besides that, the lack of student's entrepreneurial interest is caused by the issue that students are afraid of failure and lack of business capital. According to Srihadiastuti and Hidayatullah (2018), the main factor of failure in new business for college graduates is capital because it can constraint other factors. The capital is also the most challenging obstacle to be overcome by graduates who have not experienced business failures. For this reason, the student's abilities and knowledge in entrepreneurship can be improved by making entrepreneurship courses the compulsory subject, establishing an incubation center on campus, and making entrepreneurial curriculum changes (Sumarno, Gimin, Haryana, & Saryono, 2018).

The findings are different about entrepreneurial interest at Semarang State University with sufficient categories. It illustrates the condition of the lack of intention or desire of entrepreneurial students by creating new products through business opportunities and risk-taking (Setiaji, 2018). Thus, Furthermore, the researchers examine the differences in interest in student entrepreneurship between universities in the Tangerang. The second hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

$H_2$  : There is a significant difference in interest in entrepreneurship between higher educations in Tangerang.

The colleges in Tangerang are used as the research locus because colleges are one of an agent to create reliable entrepreneurs. According to Wood (2011), college is a stakeholder who carries out the entrepreneurial education and produces the entrepreneur candidates to support the economy of a country.



The researchers identify the differences in entrepreneurial interest as the first step for students to start a new enterprise according to gender and college characteristics. The colleges are Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja College of Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek College of Technology. The purposes of this research are to analyze: 1) the level of male and female students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang; 2) the level of students' entrepreneurial interest in the three colleges in Tangerang; 3) the differences between male and female students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang; and 4) the differences in students' entrepreneurial interest in the three colleges in Tangerang. For the third and fourth goals, the researcher examines hypotheses ( $H_1$  and  $H_2$ ).

The benefit of this research is that it can add literature about gender and entrepreneurial interest. Among others, there is still a research gap of findings on gender differences in entrepreneurship, and it can clarify the findings with comparative analysis models. Another benefit is to add the literature on the role of universities in producing reliable prospective entrepreneurs because they have an impact on reducing unemployment and increasing regional economic development. Given that the study of the comparison of entrepreneurial interest is still not massive. Finally, this research is expected to provide benefits for students to make the right decisions to choose to become entrepreneurs or become employees after graduating from college.

## METHODS

In determining the college (academic institution) as a sample, the researchers pay attention to the number of students, students' gender, type of the academic institution, the grade of the accreditation, and location of the academic institutions. In this study, the population is Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja College of Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek College of Technology, in Tangerang. The total number of students in the three colleges is 5.803. A sample is determined by Slovin formula, and 487 students are obtained (4,83% of error) with 308 samples of Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, 154 samples of Rahardja College of Information and Computer Management, and 25 samples of Yuppentek College of Technology. The sample is also determined by proportionate random sampling technique.

The distribution of questionnaires is done directly with the procedure as follows. First, the researchers test validity and reliability. Second, six students (surveyors) are asked to distribute questionnaires to the selected samples directly, and respondents fill out questionnaires. Third, surveyors directly collect questionnaires that have been filled out by respondents. Finally, the surveyors directly implicate the data from the questionnaires.

The researchers examine the hypotheses ( $H_1$  and  $H_2$ ) and verify the previous study or existing theories.

However, researchers will conduct a descriptive analysis in advance of the results of the study. The method is used to solve the research questions about the comparison of entrepreneurial interest between male-female students and three colleges in Tangerang, which are used as samples. The formulation to test the difference is assumed that  $n_1 \neq n_2$  and homogeneous variants ( $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ ). Then, the researchers use the Polled Varian formula with degrees of freedom (df) =  $n_1 + n_2 - 2$ .

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left[ \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right]}} \quad (1)$$

Where,

$\bar{X}_1$  = Mean of sample 1,

$\bar{X}_2$  = Mean of sample 2,

$S_1$  = Standard deviation of sample 1,

$S_2$  = Standard deviation of sample 2

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Students' entrepreneurial interests are desires, interests, and willingness to work hard or be strong-willed. Those are to fulfill their needs without feeling afraid of the risks they will face, and by learning from failures experienced and developing business. The entrepreneurial interest is not only the desire of the inner self but also the potential of establishing a business.

Before conducting the inferential analysis, the first researcher discusses the description about the entrepreneurial interest in general. This result is obtained from 487 questionnaires. Furthermore, the researchers discuss various indicators of the entrepreneurial interest entrepreneurship by gender.

The results of this research show that students' interest in Tangerang needs to be improved by considering the function of colleges as agents of chance and producing future of the entrepreneurs. The efforts to increase the entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang are closely related to the elements in it. For example, it can be lecturers who are focused on handling the entrepreneurship in colleges.

The results of data collection on the students' entrepreneurial interests in Tangerang suggest the high category with nine indicators. Those are pleasure in becoming an entrepreneur, seeking entrepreneurial information, entrepreneurship as hobbies, thinking entrepreneurs must be tough, being forced to become entrepreneurs, becoming successful if being entrepreneurs, being not regulated by others, heart tendency, and opening new jobs. The results can be seen in Figure 2.

Based on Figure 2, it shows that the highest score of students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang

is pleasure in becoming an entrepreneur. It is with the value of 85,95% of the sampled students. Another indicator that influences high students' entrepreneurial interest is succesful if being entrepreneurs with 84,56% and seeking entrepreneurial information with 83,08%. Meanwhile, the lowest indicators are entrepreneurship as hobbies, being forced to become an entrepreneur, entrepreneur must be tough with scores in sequence of 73,14%, 75,11%, and 76,39%.

The low level of students to find out entrepreneurship illustrates that the students have a low level in reading interest. The information about entrepreneurship can be easily found through the observation of the surrounding environment, printed media, books, websites, and other available social media. For this reason, the students need to be encouraged by the colleges by providing observation task or other tasks to find the information and present it. It can encourage the students' growth in entrepreneurial interest.

Generally, the results of student's entrepreneurial interest by gender shows that the mean score of female students' entrepreneurial interest is higher than male students. The mean score of female entrepreneurship students' entrepreneurial interest is 35,99 (79,99%), and males are 35,63 (79,20%). The difference is 0,36 (see Table 1).

The difference in the score of the entrepreneurial interest in female students compared with male students has no statistically significant difference. Therefore, it is necessary to do further testing. The score of the entrepreneurial interest by gender for each indicator can be seen in the following Table 2.

Table 1 Students' Mean Score in Entrepreneurial Interest by Gender

Gender	Mean score
Male	35,63 (79,20%)
Female	35,99 (79,99%)

(Source: Data Processed by the Researchers, 2018)

Table 2 Score of Each Indicator in Students' Entrepreneurial Interest by Gender

Indicator	Score	
	Male	Female
Pleasure in becoming an entrepreneur	85,57%	86,30%
Being forced to become an entrepreneur	73,83%	76,26%
Entrepreneurship as hobbies	72,78%	73,46%
Opening new jobs	77,22%	79,69%
Becoming successful if being entrepreneurs	83,83%	85,21%
Heart tendency	83,91%	80,31%
Entrepreneurs must be tough	78,00%	74,94%
Not be regulated by others	76,00%	79,38%
Seeking entrepreneurial information	81,65%	84,36%
Average	79,20%	79,99%

(Source: Data Processed by the Researchers, 2018)

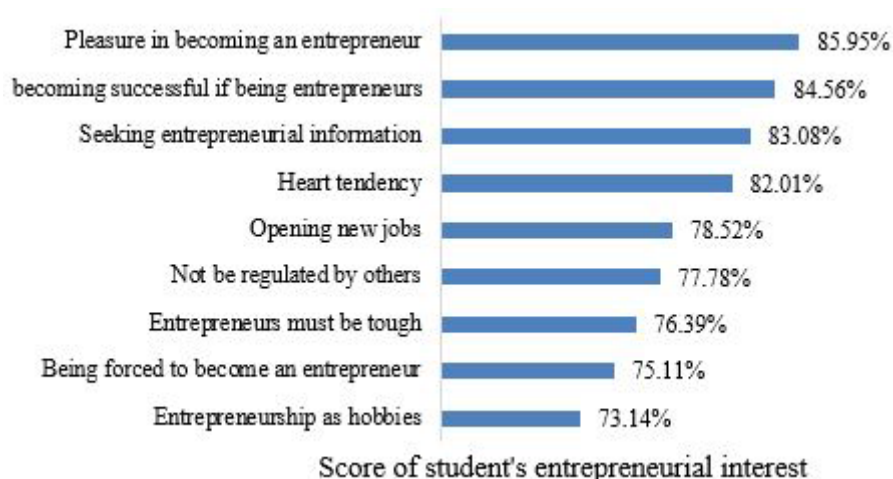


Figure 2 The Rate of Students' Entrepreneurial Interest in Tangerang  
(Source: Data Processed by the Researchers, 2018)

Based on Table 2, it illustrates that female students generally have an advantage on seven indicators of entrepreneurial interest with a score between 73,46%–86,30% compared with male students. Meanwhile, male students lead only two indicators. Those are heart tendency (83,91%) and entrepreneurs must be tough (78,00%).

With the high students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang, it is potential to overcome unemployment by creating new jobs after graduating from college. However, this result shows an anomalous condition with the state of open unemployment in Tangerang in 2017 which reached 74.981 people who were 15 years old and over. From them, female unemployed reached 23.708 people (following the calculation of 31,62% in Banten). Meanwhile, nationally, entrepreneurs in Indonesia are no more than 3,1% (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten, 2018). It can be said that the high entrepreneurial interest has not been able to provide a significant contribution in reducing female unemployment in Tangerang. It certainly becomes-critical role of colleges.

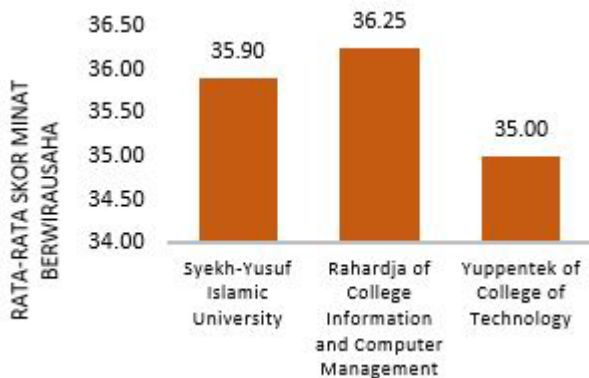


Figure 3 The Comparison of the Mean Score of Entrepreneurial Interest at Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek of College of Technology

(Source: Data Processed by the Researchers, 2018)

Figure 3 shows that the students' entrepreneurial interest in the three colleges is high (high standard = 36,00) generally. However, the highest score is at Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management with a score of 36,25. Then, the lowest is at Yuppentek of College of Technology. It means that Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management students have the highest entrepreneurial interest compared with the other colleges which are used as the samples.

To examine  $H_1$ , the researchers analyze the requirements, namely the normality and homogeneity test. The results of the normality test using the chi-square method obtain p-value sig = 0,000 < 0,05. It means that data on students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang are not normally distributed. Meanwhile, the results of the homogeneity test using the

homogeneity of the variance test show a sig value = 0,663 > 0,05. It can be concluded that the data variant is homogeneous. The results are in Table 3.

Table 3 The Normality and Homogeneity Test

Test	Sig.	Decision
Chi-Square	0,000	Data is not normally distributed
Homogeneity of variance	0,663	Variance data is homogenous

(Source: Data Processed by the Researchers, 2018)

After testing the data which show that the data are not normally distributed, the researcher determines the nonparametric test of Mann-Whitney U with SPSS 22 software. This test is conducted to determine whether there is a difference in students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang between male and female students ( $H_1$ ). The results can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4 Independent Sample Test by Mann-Whitney U Test

Test	Sig.	Decision
Independent Sample of Mann-Whitney U Test	0,704	Retain $H_1$ (not proven: there are no differences between male and female students' entrepreneurial interest)

(Source: Data Processed by the Researchers, 2018)

Based on Table 4, the result of variance similarity test with F-test statistic with the significance value is 0,704 > 0,05. It means that the first hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is retained. It can be concluded that there is no difference between male and female students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang. Students' gender does not determine the growth of entrepreneurial interest, but there are other growth factors such as education, social environment, family income, and others.

The results of this study are identical to the research conducted by Camelo-Ordaz, Diáñez-González, and Ruiz-Navarro (2016), Goel *et al.* (2015), Putra (2013), Wang and Wong (2004). They showed that female students had entrepreneurial interest which was no different from male students. It means that female and male have an opportunity to be an entrepreneur.

However, there are findings from different previous studies which show that women's entrepreneurial interests are more receptive than men (Haus *et al.*, 2013; Zeffane, 2015; Santos *et al.*, 2016). Related to the previous research, entrepreneurial interest according to gender is not significantly

different. This result is not in line with Indarti and Rostiani (2008). They concluded that gender did not contribute significantly to increase the students' entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia.

The results are expected to provide understanding to students that there is no different entrepreneurial interest between male and female students. Besides that, the results of this study also provide a better understanding of what drives the growth of the interest of entrepreneurship among students as potential business owners. This is because most students still have not determined whether to start entrepreneurship or choose to work in the formal sector. Although there is a common entrepreneurial interest between male and female, male students have the advantage of being confident in success and the ability to manage the business. For this reason, the researchers suggest that male students can help female students to compile the business planning process. This is intended so that the business implementation of men can contribute directly to develop their business in the future.

To analyze  $H_2$ , the researchers examine the differences in students' entrepreneurial interest according to their colleges. It is to see whether there is a difference in students' entrepreneurial interest at Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek of College of Technology. The tests used are a normality test and homogeneity test. The results of the normality test by using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov show that the data of entrepreneurial interest at Yuppentek of College of Technology is normally distributed. However, the data of entrepreneurial interest at Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University and Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management are not normally distributed. It is because of  $p\text{-value sig} = 0,000 < 0,05$ . The results of the homogeneity test from the three data at Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek of College of Technology get the significance value of  $0,337 > 0,05$ . It implies that the data are homogeneous.

Furthermore, the researchers conduct a different test on the average of the three sample groups. Kruskal-Wallis test (non-parametric test) is used because the data are not normally distributed. The Kruskal-Wallis test results as shown in Table 5

Table 5 The Different Test Average by Kruskal-Wallis Test

Type of Test	Sig	Decision
Chi-Square	0,527	Retain $H_2$ (not proven: There are no differences in students' entrepreneurial interest at Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management, Yuppentek of College of Technology)

(Source: Data Processed by the Researchers, 2018)

Based on Table 5, it shows that the results of the hypothesis test by Kruskal-Wallis test got a significance value of  $0,527 > 0,05$ . It can be concluded that  $H_2$  is retained. Thus, the hypothesis which states that there is no difference in students' entrepreneurial interest between Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management, and Yuppentek of College of Technology is not proven. The students' entrepreneurial interest in the three colleges is not significantly different.

The results illustrate that the three universities in Tangerang have the same social capital in producing a reliable entrepreneur. Higher education also become agents in regional development. Higher education has a key role in encouraging the growth of entrepreneurs (Wang & Wong, 2004).

However, the results of this study has different findings to the previous research conducted by Sumarsono (2013) who compared the intention of entrepreneurship between economic faculties and non-economics. Economics faculty students had higher entrepreneurial interest compared to other faculties at Muhammadiyah Ponorogo University.

The things that can be done by the colleges in Tangerang in increasing the entrepreneurial interest are providing the opportunities for lecturers who have the experience of successful entrepreneurs and permanent lecturers. They have a greater entrepreneurial spirit. Thus, they can hold the student activities of entrepreneurship-based, such as drafting competitions enterprise, entrepreneurship seminars, and entrepreneurship training. They also have academic activities in the form of internships in various companies.

## CONCLUSIONS

From the research results, the researchers can conclude that the students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang is in the high category. The highest students' entrepreneurial interest is in Rahardja of College Information and Computer Management. Then, there is no difference in the students' entrepreneurial interest according to gender. It is supported by the test results, which show no difference in male and female students' entrepreneurial interest in Tangerang. However, male students tend to have more entrepreneurial interest. Likewise, the comparison of entrepreneurial interest among the three colleges is also not significantly different.

This research contributes to gender and entrepreneurship literature in the context of the economies of regions and developing countries. Contrary to the existing literature, this research finds similarities in entrepreneurial between women and men. For women, the desire to be independent predicts their intention to become entrepreneurs. However, women who score high in job insecurity have lower levels of entrepreneurial tendencies. Women have lower rates of risk-taking compared to men. However,



there are no significant differences in entrepreneurial as mentioned earlier.

The implication of the research is based on the results and findings of the study. It is intended to several parties including students and policymaker in colleges. The students should learn and participate in activities related to entrepreneurship to develop their entrepreneurial potential. Moreover, students should increase the frequency of their involvement in entrepreneurial practices and informal discussions about entrepreneurship.

For policymakers at college, they should facilitate the provision of special programs for students such as business incubators and business plan writing competitions (business plans) with certain prizes/bonuses. It has an impact on increasing the student's entrepreneurial interest and skill. They can also design the entrepreneurship curriculum, so the students are interested in entrepreneurship as their career choice.

The researcher has limitations in carrying out the analysis. In this study, it only includes the sample size according to gender, college, and statistical results, regardless of the factors that encourage the growth of interest in student entrepreneurship. Gender differences and the characteristics of universities have consequences in terms of implementation. Even though the score of interest in female entrepreneurship is higher than male, the researchers have difficulty in terms of personality.

For future research, the researchers can identify and find out more about differences of the other characteristics. For example, it can be based on parents' income, ethnicity, and house location. The Mannova model can also be used to analyze it. The future research can also use the characteristics to analyze the influence on the student's entrepreneurial intention at the national level. Besides that, future research can use a regression model to capture the factors that influence the growth of entrepreneurial interest, like family background, personalities, environment, or culture.

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