

Family Background and Entrepreneurial Intention of Selected Corp Members in Oyo State, Nigeria

¹Lebile Temitayo Oluwatobi & ²Ajike, Emmanuel

^{1&2}Department of Business Administration and Marketing, School Management Sciences, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship Intention has been discussed in extant literature as the foundation for successful businesses. The decision of an individual to start a business is often derived from his constant interactions and consultations with his social environment. An individual who belongs to an entrepreneur-family has a greater chance to choose an entrepreneurial career than one hailing from non-entrepreneurial background. However, the effect of family background on entrepreneurial intention of corps members in Nigeria has not been fully established, which has created a literature. Therefore, this study investigated the the effect of family background on entrepreneurial intention in Nigeria. The study adopted the survey research design. 439 batch B corps members in Ibadan North, Ibadan Southwest and Ogbomoso North Local government area of Oyo State, Nigeria served as the sample unit. Questionnaires were administered to the selected Corp members. Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficients for the constructs ranged from 0.810 to 0.827. A response rate of 87.4% was recorded from the field work. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential tools with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 27. Findings revealed that family background has significant effect on entrepreneurial intention selected corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria. ($R = 0.551$, $R^2 = 0.304$, $t = 6.476$, $P < 0.05$). Specifically, the study found that Family background has a significant combined effect on entrepreneurial intention of selected corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria. ($\beta = 0.568$, $R^2 = 0.323$, $AdjR^2 = 0.293$, $F(4, 380) = 10.958$, $P < 0.05$). The study concluded that there is significant relationship between family background and entrepreneurial intention, with a moderate positive correlation. The study therefore recommended that Youth corps members should understand the potential influence of family business experience and entrepreneurial education on their entrepreneurial competence and knowledge. Reflect on the experiences and knowledge gained from family businesses and leverage them to enhance your entrepreneurial abilities.

Keywords: *Family background, Business experience, Entrepreneurial education, Family income, Family culture.*

Corresponding Author: **Lebile Temitayo Oluwatobi**

Background to the Study

The family as a social system constitute a significant influence on the decisions of individuals who are members of such social unit. Studies in the literature as affirmed that the influence of family occupation on the career choice of an individual can be explained from the social perspective. This emphasis that the decision of an individual to start a business is often derived from his constant interactions and consultations with his social environment. An individual who belongs to an entrepreneur-family has a greater chance to choose an entrepreneurial career than one hailing from non-entrepreneurial background. The 21st century global world have recognized the importance of entrepreneurial intention which is increasingly seen as a critical endeavour for job creation, employment generation, and economic progress and growth in both developed and developing countries.

Intention is regarded the best predictor of behaviour (Oluwafunmilayo et al. 2018) and therefore, it can predict the new business creation process (Krueger, Reilly, & Carsrud, 2000). Intention represents the individual motivation to choose among alternative courses of action (Ramayah & Harun, 2005). According to Quan (2015) entrepreneurship intention is a state of mind that leads a person to favourably select a self-business rather than a paid job. Entrepreneurship intention appeared as a reference to possess a business venture or become self-employed by establishing a new business or buying an existing one (Ottih, 2018). Moreover, actions are unlikely in the absence of intention (Patricia, 2016).

Globally, there have seen growing interest in undertaking and intensifying actions to promote and support the idea of entrepreneurial intention as an attractive alternative to wage employment among students (Al Ayyubi et al, 2018; San & Khuong, 2019). Entrepreneurial intention in the United Kingdom is a growing area of research. In recent years, the number of entrepreneurs starting new businesses has increased significantly (Adeeko & Treanor, 2022). Research has shown that there are a number of factors that influence an individual's intention to become an entrepreneur. These include an individual's personal characteristics, such as their education level, their perceived risk tolerance, their self-efficacy and their attitude towards entrepreneurship (Brown, & Cowling, 2021). Additionally, research has indicated that the wider economic and social environment, such as the current state of the economy, the availability of financial support and the presence of entrepreneurial role models, also play a role in influencing entrepreneurial intention. However, the exact extent to which each of these factors shape an individual's entrepreneurial intention in the UK is still not fully understood. Recent research suggests that a range of factors, including socio-cultural, economic and educational, are associated with entrepreneurial intention in the UK (Belitski et al., 2020).

Graduate entrepreneurship intention in Africa is on the rise due to the increasing recognition of its potential to fuel economic growth and reduce poverty. The development of an entrepreneurial mindset among graduates is an important part of creating a vibrant and dynamic economy in African countries (Urban & Chantson, 2019). An increase in graduate entrepreneurs could create an environment in which businesses can compete and innovate, creating jobs and increasing economic activity. The growth of graduate entrepreneurship in Africa is also being facilitated by the development of an entrepreneurial culture, in which

individuals are encouraged to take risks and pursue their passions. This has been encouraged by the success of African entrepreneurs who have become role models and inspirations to many (Puni et al., 2018). Furthermore, the increasing availability of technology and digital tools has also enabled graduates to create and scale businesses with far less capital than in the past. However, access to capital is one of the biggest barriers to graduate entrepreneurship intention in Africa. Most African countries lack an efficient financial system, which makes it difficult for young entrepreneurs to secure the necessary funding to get their businesses off the ground. This is compounded by the fact that banks tend to be hesitant to lend to young entrepreneurs due to their lack of experience and capital (Mothibi & Malebana, 2019).

Entrepreneurship intention in Nigeria is growing steadily as the country continues to experience a period of economic growth and development. More and more young people are looking to start their own businesses and become their own boss (Agu & Nwachukwu, 2020). This is due to the increasing number of resources and support available for entrepreneurs, such as government grants, funding, and training programmes. Additionally, the rise in mobile phone penetration, access to finance, and the increasing number of small businesses have all contributed to the growth in entrepreneurial activity (Oguntimehin, 2018). The Nigerian government has taken steps to promote entrepreneurship and encourage young people to engage in the sector. This includes the establishment of the Nigerian Youth Investment Fund, which provides grants to young entrepreneurs for their ventures, and the setting up of the Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation, which offers guidance and advice to aspiring entrepreneurs (Aladejebi, 2018). Additionally, the Nigerian Stock Exchange has launched the Nigerian Entrepreneurship Exchange to provide access to capital for start-ups. These initiatives and resources have enabled young entrepreneurs to gain the skills and resources they need to establish and grow their businesses. The government has also put in place policies that encourage entrepreneurship, such as tax incentives and special loans for start-ups. As a result, Nigeria has seen a surge in entrepreneurial activity, with the number of start-ups almost doubling in the past five years (Ezeh et al., 2020). This trend is set to continue, as more and more Nigerians realise the potential of entrepreneurship and the economic opportunities it offers. Nevertheless, the ecosystem for entrepreneurs in Nigeria still faces numerous challenges, such as inadequate funding, limited access to mentors and skilled personnel, and a lack of business and legal support (Aladejebi, 2018; Chukwuma-Nwuba, 2018). With regard to that interest in entrepreneurship intention, this study intended to find the effect of family background on entrepreneurial intention in Nigeria.

Review of Literature

The Conceptual, Empirical and Theoretical Reviews were done in this section in Relation with Previous authors views in both the Dependent and Independent Variables.

Entrepreneurship Intention

Individuals uncover fresh business opportunities and convert them into marketable products or services, which is what entrepreneurship is characterized as (Nguyen, 2018). Intentionality is a state of mind that directs a person's attention toward a goal, resulting in experience and action (Bouhaleb, 2020). Entrepreneurial intent is a state of mind in which people want to

start a new company or provide new value to an existing one (Kalitanyi & Visser, 2016). It is a driving factor behind entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is defined as the process of beginning a new business by planning and organizing business plans, as well as dealing with and accepting the risk that comes with starting a new firm in order to make profit. The entrepreneur's talent obtained via their schooling includes planning, inventive ideas, and the capacity to take risks. This is a process that combines an entrepreneur's creativity, organizing ability, management ability, and new ideas to generate profit through a new business endeavor (De-Silva & Koggalage, 2020).

Entrepreneurship is seen as a critical aspect in a country's economic development (Urbano, & Aparicio, 2016; Toma et al. 2014). Entrepreneurship is recognized as an important aspect in the development of a country's economy since it works to create new job possibilities in the country while also eliminating poverty, generating and raising the country's income level, and creating wealth (Low et al. 2005). Entrepreneurship can also be defined as a process that uses land, capital, and labour as inputs to deliver a product to consumers through the ability of the producer to select the appropriate opportunity and invest to establish a successful business venture using their talent and skills gained through education (Nwangwu, 2007).

Intentionality, according to Pihie (2009), is a behavioural intention that arises from attitudes and becomes an instantaneous predictor of behaviour. In addition, Choo and Wong (2009) claimed that intention is the best predictor of entrepreneurial behaviour, while Vesalainen and Pihkala (2000) defined intentionality as a conscious state of mind that directs attention (and thus experience and action) toward a specific object (goal) or path to achieve it. As a result, they believe that people who start a business not only have a proclivity to start, but also to behave rationally in order to achieve their objectives. Malle and Nelson (2003) describe intents as the combination of mental states (intention, belief, and desire) that gives a behaviour intentionality. Bird (1988) had defined intentionality as a conscious state of mind that directs attention (and thus experience and behaviour) toward a definite object (goal) or path to attain it long before. As a result, they claim that people who start a business not only have a proclivity to start, but also to behave rationally in order to achieve their objectives. As a result, intentionality is based on cognitive psychology, which aims to explain or anticipate human behaviour.

Entrepreneurial intention, according to Wu & Wu (2008), is an individual's personal desire to start a new firm or a new driver that adds value to existing organizations. According to Quan (2012), entrepreneurship ambitions may be divided into two types: impulsive and intentional. Intention without realistic control of business resources is known as impulsive entrepreneurial intention, and it can be impacted by human characteristics, culture, or demographic variables. Deliberate entrepreneurial intention, on the other hand, refers to an individual's willingness to start a business because entrepreneurial behaviours are feasible. It is largely reliant on external resources, such as prior experience or the development of a network. Several research have looked into the motivations for starting a business.

Entrepreneurial intent is a state of mind in which people want to start a new company or provide new value to an existing one. It is a driving factor behind entrepreneurship (Wu et al., 2008). Individuals' entrepreneurial goals are essential variables that predict their entrepreneurial behaviour, according to Peng, Liu, and Kang (2012). However, studies are unable to agree on a common description of an individual's entrepreneurial objectives. They define it as a mental attitude that influences their decision to start a business, such as desire, wish, and hope. However, in the current situation in India, where the government continues to be perplexed by the question of how to gainfully employ the millions of graduates and postgraduates who leave academic institutions every year, the study of entrepreneurial ambitions has gained popularity. Every succeeding government has made it their mission to find a solution to this conundrum. Job creation and employment are ongoing discussions at the highest levels, and this was a topic to address for many years.

Entrepreneurial intention, according to Wu & Wu (2008), is an individual's personal desire to start a new firm or a new driver that adds value to existing organizations. According to Quan (2012), entrepreneurship ambitions may be divided into two types: impulsive and intentional. Intention without realistic control of business resources is known as impulsive entrepreneurial intention, and it can be impacted by human characteristics, culture, or demographic variables. Deliberate entrepreneurial intention, on the other hand, refers to an individual's willingness to start a business because entrepreneurial behaviours are feasible. It is largely reliant on external resources, such as prior experience or the development of a network.

Family Background

According to Joseph, a child's growth is influenced by his or her family background. This involvement frequently begins at birth and continues until the child graduates from high school. School counselors are commissioned by the American School Counselor Association to provide specific support to their kids and their families. This section on family engagement examines the studies that supports (a) family involvement in academic problems, (b) family involvement in personal/social growth, and (c) family involvement in career development (Joseph, 2012).

The term "family background" refers to all of the situations and circumstances in a family that have an emotional, physical, or intellectual impact on a child (Muola, 2010). Children come from a variety of family backgrounds, each of which is affected differently by different family circumstances, which is why some children come from a good family background while others come from a bad one. According to Kirkwood, the background way for some families differs from time to time for the same folks (Kirkwood, 2009). A family can be divided into two types: nuclear and extended. Extended families are those families with a high number of connected relatives, or in other words, parents and children who reside in the same house. This is a prevalent family structure in African countries. And a nuclear family is one in which a married couple and their children live together. This is a prevalent family type in Western countries (Ugwuja, 2010).

AlAyyubi et al. (2018) found three sources that can lead to entrepreneurial purpose in individuals: family, a source of prior family business experience, a source of information, and financial resources. The model of entrepreneurial event acknowledges that the family plays a big role in influencing the intention of the child to start a business. Shapero and Sokol (2016), in particular, emphasized that the father and the mother play important roles as far the perception of venture feasibility and desirability is concerned. Besides, the family serves a breeding ground for would be entrepreneurs as long it provides the child with effective and efficient role modeling (Pruett et al, 2019). Hence, there is a possibility that such child would have a strong preference for entrepreneurship (Sorensen, 2017) as he/she grows older. Although Drennan, Kennedy, and Renfrow (2014) classified family background into three (i.e. prior exposure to family business, a difficult childhood, and frequent relocation as a child), they are of the view that early exposure to entrepreneurship and experience in the family business have impact on the family members attitude and intentions towards entrepreneurship. In another study, Carr and Sequeira (2017) support the view that family background plays a major role in shaping entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, scholars have also extended family background to include genetic dispositions (Nicolaou & Shane, 2016; Laspita et al., 2017). These scholars are of the view that the relationship between parents and grandparents with entrepreneurial experience breeds structural and communication patterns that are capable of promoting strong preference for entrepreneurship in the grandchildren.

Empirical Review

Family Background and Entrepreneurial Intention

The studies of Shittu and Dosunmu (2018), Oluwafunmilay et al. (2018), Kolvereid (2017), Peterman and Kennedy (2016), Kalitanyi and Visser (2016), Cardella et al. (2020), Georgescu and Herman (2020) and Aladejebi (2018) utilized the descriptive survey research and target population in their study to examine the impact of family background and entrepreneurial intention. Sample size was calculated by using Yamane (1967) and Cochram (1977) formulas. The data type was primary, and the instrument used to collect data was a questionnaire while the sampling technique used was stratified and simple random sampling. Data collected for these studies were analysed by descriptive and inferential statistical technique while Statistic Package for Social Science (SPSS) was utilized to test the hypotheses. Linear and multiple regression analysis were used to determine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Shittu and Dosunmu (2018), empirically examined the impact of family background on the entrepreneurial intention among fresh graduates in Nigeria. The family as a social institution remains resilient in its psychological functions in Nigeria. The study, therefore hypothesized that family background has significant influence on the entrepreneurial intention among fresh graduates in Nigeria. They draw a sample of 250 corps' members, currently serving with the Nigerian Youth Service Corp (NYSC) in Bayelsa state, using a simple random sampling technique. With the aid of the primary data collected, their findings are quite revealing. Following the preliminary conclusions drawn from this study, they offer suggestions for further studies.

Theoretical Review

Theory of Planned Behaviour (1982)

The theory of planned behaviour is an extension of the theory of reasoned action (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980) made necessary by the original models limitations in dealing with behaviour over which people have incomplete volitional control. For ease of presentation, possible feedback effects of behaviour on the antecedent variables are not shown. As in the original theory of reasoned action, a central factor in the theory of planned behaviour is the individual's intention to perform a given behaviour. Intentions are assumed to capture the motivational factors that influence a behaviour; they are indications of how hard people are willing to try, of how much of an effort they are planning to exert, in order to perform the behaviour. As a general rule, the stronger the intention to engage in a behaviour, the more likely should be its performance. It should be clear, however, that a behaviour intention can find expression in behaviour only if the behaviour in question is under volitional control, i.e., if the person can decide at will to perform or not perform the behaviour. Although some behaviour may in fact meet this requirement quite well, the performance of most depends at least to some degree on such non-motivational factors as availability of requisite opportunities and resources (e.g., time, money, skills, cooperation of others).

According to TPB, which was proposed by Ajzen in 1991 and documented by Venkatapathy and Pretheeba (2014), an individual's behaviour is determined by the intention behind that behaviour. Such behaviour is a function of attitude toward the behaviour, SN, and perceived behaviour control, according to the hypothesis. In TPB, the degree to which a person has a favourable or unfavourable appraisal of the behaviour in issue is referred to as attitude toward behaviour (Venkatapathy & Pretheeba, 2014). An individual with a high level of positive awareness and a favourable attitude toward a particular behaviour is more likely to take the desired action. SN is the second part of the specific behavioural intention. The social pressure to do or not perform the linked behaviour is referred to as SN. PBC is the intention's third component. The feeling of ease or difficulty that occurs in a given behaviour is referred to as PBC. It is based on the notion that particular resources and opportunities are available or not available in order to complete certain tasks. In general, it is assumed that the higher the PBC, the more serious an individual's desire to start a business is.

Methodology

For this study, survey design was used. Using observation and interpretation approaches, descriptive research allows the researcher to characterize the existing relationship. This study used simple regression to analyze the data. When modeling and analysing several variables, it is employed. The target population of this study is 2021 batch B corps members in Ibadan North, Ibadan Southwest and Ogbomoso North Local government area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Ibadan was chosen because it is fast becoming a business hub of the southwest in Nigeria. The population of the study was two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three (2763) corps members according to the state coordinator. The Taro Yamane formula was used to select a population sample size of 439, and the data were collected using standardized questionnaires. The analysis of the results revealed that the Cronbach alpha value was greater than 0.7. Both descriptive and inferential tools were employed to analyze the data. The

statistical package for science solutions (SPSS) version 26 was used to conduct multiple regression analysis and determine the impact of the variables. The pilot study was conducted to test the relevance of the research instrument used to measure the items under consideration and also the simplicity of the questions to be distributed to the respondents which will be measured using the reliability and validity test. The sample size consisted of 10% of the sample size which was filled by the 2021 batch B corps members in Ibadan Southeast local government, Oyo state. In line with extant literature, the response options provided in this study's questionnaire follow the 6-point Likert type scale, consistent with (Mishra et al., 2019; Kaur et al., 2018; Kaliyadan & Kulkarni, 2019; Onifade et al., 2022). The scale had been an ordinal interval scale numbered from 1 to 6. The response options in the questionnaire covers, Very High (VH) = 6, High (H) = 5, Moderately High (MH) = 4, Moderately Low (ML) = 3, Low (L) = 2, Very Low (VL) = 1 (Adeoti et al., 2017; Kuforiji et al., 2019; Sunday & Olasoji, 2023; Sonko et al., 2020).

Summary of Sources of Research Instrument

Reliability is an internal measure of the instrument's consistency, and it demonstrates its ability to generate comparable and consistent results. A survey instrument with high reliability indicates a high level of consistency. The instrument should be deemed trustworthy when used to measure or gather data, and its outcome should always remain the same once it is achieved. To verify the reliability of the research instrument, the study's reliability was tested using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and statistical techniques like Cronbach's alpha as well as multiple-item measures. The pre-test results indicated that the scale was deemed reliable (Cronbach's > 0.70) and confirmed the validity of manipulation checks.

Table 1: Reliability Results

S/N	Variables	No of Items	Cronbach	Composite	Remarks
1.	Family Background	4	0.710	0.912	Accepted
2.	Entrepreneurial Intention	4	0.843	0.933	Accepted

Data Analysis and Results

The researcher distributed 439 copies of questionnaire to the respondents of which 384 copies of the distributed questionnaire were duly filled and returned and was used for the analysis. This represents a response rate of approximately 83% of the population employed in the study, which was considered adequate.

Hypothesis: Family background has no significant effect on entrepreneurial intention of selected corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria. The hypothesis was tested using multiple linear regression. Family Background were identified as the independent variable, while the dependent variable was operationalised as Entrepreneurial Intention in this study. Table 2 displays the presentation of the obtained parameter estimates and analysis outcomes.

Table 2: Summary results of regression analysis on the effect of family background on entrepreneurial intention of selected corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria

Model		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	41.708	10.838		3.848	.000
	FAMILY BUSINESS EXPERIENCE	1.455	.286	.490	5.081	.000
	FAMILY EDUCATION	.559	.412	.138	1.357	.178
	FAMILY INCOME	-.326	.360	-.095	-.905	.368
	FAMILY CULTURE	.633	.358	.185	1.766	.081

a. Dependent Variable: ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION
b. R= 0.568 R²= 0.323, AdjR² 0.293 F(4, 380) = 10.958 P<0.05

Source: Researchers' Findings 2023

Interpretation

Table 2 showed the multiple regression analysis results for the family culture on entrepreneurial intention of selected corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria. The results showed that family business experience ($\beta = 1.455$, $t = 1.455$, $p < 0.05$) have a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial intention, family education ($\beta = 0.559$, $t = 1.357$, $p > 0.05$) and family culture ($\beta = 0.633$, $t = 1.766$, $p > 0.05$) have positive and insignificant effect on entrepreneurial intention, while family income ($\beta = -0.326$, $t = -0.905$, $p > 0.05$) have negative and insignificant effect. The results of the analysis revealed that family business experience have significant effect on entrepreneurial intention of selected corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria. This implies that family business experience is an important factor in the entrepreneurial intention which in turn yields an increase in entrepreneurial intention.

The R value of 0.568 supports this result and it indicates that family background has a moderate positive relationship with. This is supported by coefficient of determination, $Adj. R^2 = 0.293$ indicates that about 29.3% variation that occurs in the entrepreneurial intention can be accounted for by the components of family background while the remaining 70.7% changes that occurs is accounted for by other variables not captured in the model. The predictive and prescriptive regression models are thus expressed:

$$EI = 41.708 + 1.455FBE + 0.559FE + -0.326FI + 0.633FC + U_i \text{---Eqn (i) (Predictive model)}$$

$$EI = 41.708 + 1.455 FBE + U_i \text{--- Eqn(i) (Prescriptive model)}$$

Where:

- EI = Entrepreneurial Intention
- FC = Family Culture
- FI = Family Income
- FE = Family Education
- FBE = Family Business Experience
- U_i = Stochastic Error Term

The predictive model showed that holding family background to a constant zero, entrepreneurial intention would be 41.708 which is positive. From predictive model, it could be seen that of all the family background variables, family business experience was insignificant, therefore, it was not removed from the prescriptive model. The results of the prescriptive model showed that when family business experience is improved by one-unit, entrepreneurial intention will increase by 1.445 units respectively. This implies that an increase in family business experience would lead to an increase in entrepreneurial intention. Also, the F-statistics ($df = 4, 380$) = 10.958 at $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) indicated that the overall model is significant in predicting the effect of family background on entrepreneurial intention, which implies that background is an important predictor of entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_{05}) which states that family business experience has no significant effect on entrepreneurial intention was rejected.

Discussion of Findings

The study found that family business experience has significant effect on entrepreneurial intention ($R = 0.568$ $R^2 = 0.323$, $Adj R^2 = 0.293$ $F(4, 380) = 10.958$ $p < 0.05$). This result is in corroboration with existing results. Hangrove et al. (2002), Aini (2015), and Puspitaningsih (2016) and Kurczeska and Bialek (2014) in their studies of impact of family culture and entrepreneurial self-efficacy utilized both primary and secondary data to collect information and descriptive survey research method. Stratified, purposive and simple random sampling was used for their sampling technique while target population was also utilized for the population study. Data gathered was analysed with linear and correlation regression analysis with aid of SPSS to carry out the analysis of data. The concept of self-efficacy spawned entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is a cognitive attribute that is required to accomplish a task or behaviour successfully (Shittu and Dosunmu, 2014). It is a source of confidence in one's ability to summon the necessary motives, cognitive resources, and other strategies to improve control over occurrences in any given task (Zellweger, Sieger, and Halter, 2011). In other words, self-efficacy helps to avoid an emotionally secure option that would train the mind to see the self in a more positive light.

Individual judgments might be influenced by entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Critical competency (i.e. efficacy), resources, and credible publicity, according to Shittu and Dosunmu (2014), are crucial tools for boosting perceptions of feasibility. These give aspiring entrepreneurs the ability to seize opportunities whenever they arise in their environment. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy, according to Shepard and Krueger (2002), influences people's choice of action as well as the quantity of energy (or effort) expended during that action. They claimed that potential entrepreneurs' perceived feasibility is higher when their self-efficacy for entrepreneurial behaviour is higher. Families create experiences that influence children's self-efficacy beginning in infancy. Families differ in capital, such as financial or material resources (e.g., income), human or nonmaterial resources (e.g., education), and social resources (e.g., social networks and connections) (Al-Ayyubi, Setyanti, & Suroso, 2018). (Schunk, 2005). Suyun Huang (1999), Hangrove et al. (2002), Aini (2015), and Puspitaningsih (2016) conducted earlier study that concluded that the family environment had an effect on self-efficacy. In the meantime, Kurczeska and Bialek (2014) discovered that the amount of

entrepreneurial intention in Poland is gender-dependent, with men having stronger intentions toward venture creation than women. However, in this study, self-efficacy is not a significant factor in determining entrepreneurial inclinations. This is because the reason for women's lesser entrepreneurial intent in this study has nothing to do with their self-efficacy.

Martinez Campo (2011), looked at the function of gender as a mediating factor in the link between self-efficacy and the development of individual entrepreneurial goals in a group of persons in Barranquilla, Colombia. They employed gender as a mediator to examine the impact of self-efficacy entrepreneurial goals. However, the findings do not support the use of gender as a mediator in the relationship between self-efficacy and the development of individual entrepreneurial intentions. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is defined as the ability to change a person's conviction in his or her ability to complete the activities required to successfully start and run a new business. The opinions of entrepreneurial intention among Nigerian graduates are gathered in this study through the construction of self-efficacy.

In a study conducted in Nigeria by Iro-Idoro and Iro-Idoro (2015), self-efficacy was found to predict entrepreneurial intent among students in tertiary institutions. As a result, self-efficacy is a strong predictor of tertiary students' entrepreneurial ambition in Nigeria. A similar association between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intent is exhibited in the United States. Shinnar, Hsu, and Powell (2014) discovered a link between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intent among students who took an introductory entrepreneurship course. The notion of self-efficacy is based on the larger framework of social cognitive theory. According to this idea, human functioning is the outcome of interactions between personal elements (such as cognitions and emotions), behaviours, and environmental situations (Bandura, 1997). Self-efficacy, in this view, influences one's behaviour and the settings with which one interacts, and is influenced by one's actions and environmental situations (Schunk, 2005). Previous research by Peng et al. (2012), Pettersdotter et al. (2016), Shangui Hu et al. (2017), and Oluwafunmilayo et al. (2018) found that the cultural environment influences self-efficacy.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study aimed to investigate the influence of family background on entrepreneurial intention among selected corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria. The empirical results demonstrated a significant relationship between family background and entrepreneurial intention, with a moderate positive correlation. Furthermore, the study revealed that family business experience significantly impacted entrepreneurial competence, while family entrepreneurial education had a significant effect on entrepreneurial knowledge. However, family income was not found to have a significant effect on entrepreneurial feasibility, and family culture did not significantly influence entrepreneurial self-efficacy. These findings provide valuable insights into the role of family background factors in shaping entrepreneurial outcomes among corps members in Oyo State, Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and the implications of the study, the following recommendations should be given attention.

- i. Youth corps members should understand the potential influence of family business experience and entrepreneurial education on their entrepreneurial competence and knowledge. Reflect on the experiences and knowledge gained from family businesses and leverage them to enhance your entrepreneurial abilities. Also, take advantage of entrepreneurial education programs and courses to further develop your knowledge and skills. These programs can provide valuable insights, tools, and resources to enhance your entrepreneurial capabilities.
- ii. Families should actively encourage entrepreneurial aspirations among youth members by recognizing and valuing family business experiences. Create an environment that fosters learning, innovation, and entrepreneurship within the family setting. Encourage family members, including corps members, to pursue entrepreneurial education programs and courses. Support their participation in workshops, seminars, and training sessions to enhance their knowledge and skills.

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