



THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY BACKGROUND FACTORS ON STUDENTS' TENDENCY TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

This study investigates the impacts of demographic and Family background factors on the Tendency towards entrepreneurship among university students in Ethiopia. Attitudes can be based on the influence of demographic characteristics and family background. Specifically, the objective of this study is to examine the influence of demographic characteristics and family background on university students' tendency towards entrepreneurship. The sample survey conducted among the Wollo university students. An empirical test carried out on the data gathered from questionnaires. The research results showed that among the demographic variables of the respondents and their tendency towards to start up their own business. Gender and age groups of the student have association with the student's tendency to start up their own business in the study area. Because the p-value is less than the significant level (0.05). On the other case to test the association between the Family Backgrounds of the students and their tendency towards to start up their own business. Mothers and Fathers education status have association with student's intention to start their own business. Since the p-value is less than the significant level (0.05), the researchers rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that educational level of father's and Mothers' of students have a significant association with student's intention to start their own business. However, Parents' Residence and parent's occupation of the students have no significant association with students' intention to start their own business. Since the p-value is more than the significant level (0.05), the researchers accepted the null hypothesis and rejected the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that Parents' Residence and parent's occupation have no association with student's intention to start their own business.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship; Tendency towards Entrepreneurship; Demographic Characteristics; Family Background; University Students.*

1. Introduction

Today in this very turbulent world economy, Entrepreneurship option become as a stable and an increasing attractive occupation for particularly where there is increasing unemployment hardship exists (Elizabeth, Jackson and Maalu, 2012). ILO report (2011) indicated that out of the 200 million unemployed people in the world, 75 million people were between the ages of 15 and 24, which represented 23.5% of the world's total working poor population. Entrepreneurship is the basis for every nation's economic growth and it offers unemployed university graduates a way to become employed (Fatoki, 2014). Entrepreneurship has been alighted as instrument in an economy, there by generating a productive development (Teixeira and Davey, 2008). As the importance of entrepreneurship has been recognized as vital to the sustainability of a country's economic stability and growth (EU Commission, 2004).

In Ethiopia self-employment becomes a more attractive and rewarding career option for the people and particularly for University students. Entrepreneurship will not only help in reducing unemployment but also more importantly make young people understand that they have alternatives to create their own destiny by starting their own business (Sharma and Madan, 2014). However, the desirable career choice for entrepreneurship in Ethiopia is the lowest among Sub-Sahara countries (GEM Report, 2012).

Entrepreneurship studies have increased among university students over the last decade (Solomon, et al, 2005). This is the fact that wages employment is no longer a guarantee especially in the public sector for university graduates (Kamau, 2006). In today's competitive job environment, total job opportunities are limited and thus one must compete to secure a job as supply of jobs is limited (Obembe,otesile,and ukpong, 2014). As a result, many graduates are unable to get a job upon graduation. According to Buang (2011) entrepreneurship is one of the career options for youth graduates. Therefore, it is critical to understand the factors that affect their tendency to start-up a business in the future. Sharma and Madan (2014) point out that there are a number of individual factors that motivate a person's decision to become an entrepreneur. These can be intelligence, past self-employment experience, past work experience and educational course of professional students on their decision to take up entrepreneurship as a career choice.



The relevance of the students and young people in any economy cannot be underestimated since they are the future and the determinant of economic viability of a nation. Once the young people understand the importance of entrepreneurship, the unemployment rate can be reduced and the economy will experience an increase in growth (Lokoko, Rankhumise and Ras, 2012; Obembe,otesile,and ukpong,2014;Denanyoh, et al.,2015).

Attitudes greatly help to encourage entrepreneurship and enables to evaluate, reinforce and to change strategy in order to enhance entrepreneurial behavior in the country contributing to economic development, wealth creation for all and the alleviation of poverty (Musa and Ayub,2014;Amiry,Alibeigi,&Ghassempouri,2015). The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) reported by (Bosma and Levie, 2009) entrepreneurial attitudes is about the extent to which people think there are good opportunities for starting a business. Commitment of entrepreneurs can be achieved when the potential and practicing entrepreneurs are having favorable attitude towards Entrepreneurship. This is because attitude plays a very important role in shaping the behavior of entrepreneurs. Thus a positive students' penchant towards entrepreneurial activities is therefore paramount in anticipating the entrepreneurship feasibility of a country and an interest push for colleges and universities in building aself-employed mentality of the students (Glinskiene and Petuskiene,2011;Obembe, Otesile,and Ukpong,2014).

In Ethiopia different scholars made different researches on university student's attitude towards Entrepreneurship. One of the research made by Abraham (2015) on attitudes of undergraduate students towards self-employment in Ethiopian public universities. The study were used job preference and Entrepreneurship education course as factors of students attitude towards entrepreneurship and Robson (2015), also studied on determining entrepreneurial motivation of undergraduate students in Ethiopian higher learning institutions. They focused on the institutional role, entrepreneurship course, and expected opportunities as determining entrepreneurial motivation factor variables. However, according to the researcher's knowledge no studies have been carried out on the what the Students tendency towards entrepreneurship look like on the demographic and family factors in the study area (Wollo University).

Therefore, the aim of this research is to examine the Impact of Demographic and Family Background factors of university student's on the Tendency towards Entrepreneurship.

2. Research Hypotheses

In view of the variables of the study, the following hypotheses were developed based on review of related literature.

H₁: There is a relationship between the demographic variable (gender and age) and student's tendency towards entrepreneurship.

H₁: There is association between family backgrounds (parent occupation, parent educational levels and parent residence) of students and student's tendency towards entrepreneurship.

3. Literature Review

Now a day entrepreneurship is viewed as a sprocket in the social-economic development of the countries and it has capacity to create employment opportunities (Mustapha & Selvaraju, 2015). Entrepreneurship is an important driver for economic growth, productivity and social development and hence is perhaps one of the main issues in current public policy debate in different countries (Denanyoh, et al., 2015).

Active participation of all segments of the society is an important element to bring about economic, social and cultural development in any country. However, youth can play a major role in all sectors of development; they are sensational to accept new ideas and creativity. In order to translate their potential energies and capabilities into fruitful action, they need favorable environment (Guarcello and Rosati, 2007). Therefore, boosting an entrepreneurial culture among the university graduates has become a very critical issue and developing opportunity-oriented mindset in university students (Gerba, 2012).

Attitude is general and relatively stable assessment of a situation or phenomenon that involves beliefs, feelings and behavior (Kaseorg and Raudsaar, 2013). Ajzen (2001) also, defined as it is the degree to which a person evaluates something positively or negatively. Attitudes towards entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship are important determinants for future entrepreneurial activity and these attitudes would be impacted by the family background of an individual (Goel, et al, 2007). Therefore, this study emphasized on the impact of demographic and family background factors on students' tendency towards entrepreneurship.



3.1. Demographics Characteristics and the tendency towards Entrepreneurship

The demographic characteristics of people shape their behaviors towards entrepreneurship and influencing entrepreneurial activity (Sajilan, Hadi and Tehseen,2013). Studies Shows that demographic characteristics have a vital role towards the entrepreneurial behaviors.

According to Rosti and Chelli (2005) found that the links between demographic factors and entrepreneurship. The study found that gender differences among male and female have not significant relationship with business start-ups. Similarly, Mustapha and Selvaraju (2015), Pour, Mooriae & Heydari (2013) found that gender have no significant influence on the entrepreneurship inclination.

However, other scholars indicated that the influence of gender on the inclination of students towards entrepreneurship. The studies found that there was a significant difference in their attitudes towards entrepreneurship between male and female students (Fatoki, 2014; Chigunta,2002; Fatoki & Chigonda,2011;Ismael, Abdullah and Othman ,2010). Gerba (2012) also observed that male students have higher personal attraction towards entrepreneurial career, self-efficacy and achievement need than female students. Furthermore, Chigunta (2002) and Fatoki and Chigonda (2011) also indicated that young men are more likely to be self-employed than young women. They also suggested that social-cultural constraints affect the participation rate of young women than young males. Prakash (2014) also indicated that in traditional society the sociological set up of male dominated than women. Hence, women considered as weaker and always made to depend on men folk.

The other important factors that affect attitudes towards entrepreneurship are age. Many scholars depicted the relationship between the age groups of the people and their attitudes towards entrepreneurship (Raposo and Paço, 2011; Bosma et al., 2007; Sinha,1996). According to Reynolds (1997) the person's age has been considered as a key demographic characteristic to know his or her entrepreneurial behaviors and intentions. He also added that most active entrepreneurship is over the age of 25. Another study conducted in India by Sinha (1996) also revealed that in younger age the entrepreneurs are more successful than their older age.

3.2. Family background and the tendency towards entrepreneurship

Many Scholars has been suggested the influence of family background on individual's tendency towards entrepreneurship (Morrison,2000;Kirkwood,2007;Musa & Ayuba, 2014;Mustapha & Selvaraju,2015). Morrison (2000) suggested that there is a strong correlation between family background and participation in entrepreneurial activity. The common premise is that a good influence brought by family about entrepreneurship who contribute to higher entrepreneurial tendency to start up business (Kirkwood, 2007). Other Study also conducted across country between Italian and Argentinean among undergraduate students and The study found that entrepreneurial family background has a bigger impact on the propensity towards starting your own business (Postigo, Lacobucci, and Tamborini,2006).

With the different results presenting by previous research works, this study particularly summarized family background factors with emphasis Fathers and mothers educational status, Father's and Mother's occupation and also, parents residence association with student's tendency towards entrepreneurship.

One of the major factors that affecting students' tendency to start up business is parents' education levels. The level of parental formal education is factor that influences the business interests of children. Young people who had well educated parents have higher chance of getting employment (Rees & Gray, 1982). Thus, with their level exposure, they are giving assistance in finding work is clearly not the only way in which family members can influence the employment prospects of young people, but also much education takes place in the home. So that youths who have well educated parents and who have been exposed to books and to serious discussion while growing up may have advantages in finding and holding jobs over other youths with the same amount of formal schooling(Udoh & Sanni,2012 ;Rees & Gray ,1982).

Family Occupation is other of the most dominant factors that affect attitudes entrepreneurs to start up business. According to Fatoki (2014) students whose parents are involved in business have a higher level of entrepreneurial intention compared to students whose parents are not involved in business. A study by Wang and Wong (2004) found that the lack of information on entrepreneurship to be a problem for the students, noting, students coming from a family with no entrepreneurial background are perceived as being at a considerable disadvantage having less access to relevant information. Furthermore, family or peer businesses are also known to inspire fresh graduates by providing a supportive environment which gives them information and resources to start a business after they graduate (Bagheri and Pihie, 2010).

Parents' residence of the student also the other factors of students' tendency to start a business. Researches done by (Eurobarometer, 2007; Sternberg, 2009) which dedicated that rate of entrepreneurship in rural regions is



consistently lower than the rate of entrepreneurship in urban regions. Gemma and Ibrahim (2015) also indicated that location of the business in urban based businesses have a higher chance of accessing the fund than rural. Similarly, Marshall and Samal (2006) compared start-up entrepreneurs between rural and urban areas in terms of financial capital. The study found that higher net worth and residence in cities were positive effects on the start of a new business than rural areas.

However, Joo (2011) found that rural areas tend to be more personal, peaceful, clannish, and have a smaller number of consumers than urban areas; therefore community and financial management information is useful to start new businesses. In addition to this the study also shows in rural areas, having fewer household members and having children are good for creating new businesses, while in urban areas having more household members and fewer children is favorable for participants in new businesses. These results imply that in rural areas, smaller families and shorter tenure tend to start new things.

4. Methodology

This research relies on quantitative types of research. The quantitative type is used more to analyze the association between demographic variable Students tendency towards entrepreneurship and also family background of an individual have an impact on individual's tendency towards entrepreneurs to start their own business . Furthermore, these researches were used descriptive and cross-sectional design. It studied the relation between variables at a point in time.

The target population of the study was 253 final year management students in the year of 2017 College of business and economics at Wollo University. Since Final year Management students at Wollo university has taken entrepreneurship course as a major course than other departments.

Therefore, 155 respondents were selected for the study by using Slovin's sample size formula with probability sampling design of Simple Random Sampling. The data employed to undertake the research was gathered from primary sources, by using questionnaire. The questionnaire was employed some alternative questionnaire and some yes or no questionnaire that adopted from different scholars such as (Sajilan, Hadi and Tehseen, 2013; Ismael, Abdullah and Othman, 2010; Gemma and Ibrahim, 2015; Yeng, Selvarajah and Meyer, 2014). The subjects were given the questionnaire in their teaching class and Instruction on how to fill the questionnaire was given and collected by the researchers. The instrument was pilot tested. The internal consistency of the instrument was checked by Cronbach Alpha, which was 0.77.

In order to analyze data collected from the sample; the obtained data is processed in the way that is appropriate for analysis for the whole survey operation. Data processing includes manual editing, coding and data entry. The researcher makes all these activities, to achieve the objective of study. Besides, the researchers applied table, percentage and chi-square test with statistical tools with the help of software package such as SPSS.

5. Results and Discussion

In this study from the total 155 distributed questionnaires for students 141 questionnaires were collected, which is indicating a response rate of 91 percent.

Testing the Hypotheses

H₁: The demographic variable (gender and age) of the student have significant relationship with startup business.

In order to do this research, the researchers had used the Chi-square to test for association between two categorical variables and test for determining whether there is a significant relationship between two categorical variables or not.

1. The Association between Gender and the tendency towards to start up business

Table No 5.1, Cross tab of gender and intent to start own business

		Do you want to start your own business		
		Yes	No	Total
Gender	Male	16 (11.35%)	62 (43.97%)	78 (55.32%)
	Female	0 (0.0%)	63 (44.68%)	63 (44.68%)
Total		16 (11.35%)	125 (88.65%)	141 (100)

(Source: Own Survey, 2017)



As table above indicates that out of the total population 78 (53.32%) respondents were male and 63 (44.68%) respondents were female and a regarding to the intention to start up their own business based on gender, out of the total male respondent (78), only 16 (11.35%) respondent have interest to start up their own business, the remain 62(43.97%) respondents have no tendency to start up their own business. Similarly, out of the total female respondent, all of them 63(44.68%) respondent have not tendency to start up their own business.

In Ethiopia most of people, especially young people assumed that the traditional “job- for-life” career path is the only option rather than self-employed. This supported by European Micro finance Network (2012) and ILO (2011) which was indicated that youth people as compared to other people less likely to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Because, it is more difficult for young people to engage in business as they lack knowledge and skills, experience.

Literature also shows that in developing countries participation of youths in business varies with gender (Fatoki and Chigonda, 2011; Prakash, 2014).They indicated that young men are more likely to be self-employed than young women because, the existence of social- cultural constraints, Women are considered as weaker and always made to depend on men folk in their family and outside, throughout their life.

The researchers also had used Chi-square test for independence to determine whether gender is related to the need to start and run own business or not. Since the test (Pearson Chi- Square = 14.577, df =1, Sig. =0.000) indicates that there is significant ($p < 0.05$) association between gender and want to start own business. So, based on this, the researchers rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that there is a relationship between gender and want to start own business.

2. The association between Age groups of the respondent and the tendency to start your own business

Table No. 5.2, Cross tabulation of Age groups and the tendency to start your own business

	Do you want to start your own business		Total
	yes	no	
Age 21-25	16(11.35%)	102(72.34%)	118(83.69%)
26-30	0(0%)	23(16.31%)	23(16.31%)
Total	16(11.35%)	125(88.65%)	141(100%)

(Source: Own Survey, 2017)

As Shown the above table the association between the age groups of the respondent and the tendency of startup business. The majority of the respondent regarding of the age group were 21-25 and also in descriptive statistics the relationship between the age group of the respondent and the tendency towards to start up their own business, out of 118 (83.69%) (The age groups of 21-25), 102(72.34%) (Respondents have no interest to start up business, only 16 (11.35%) of respondents have interests to start up their own business. Furthermore, on the age groups of 26-30, all of the respondents have no tendency to start up business. This indicated that the majority of the respondents have no association their age group with the tendency towards to start up their own business.

The researchers also used the Chi-square test, to determine whether age group of the students has significant associations with students want to start their own business in the study area or not. The test (Pearson Chi-Square = 3.518, df =1, Sig. =0.061) indicates that there is not significant ($p > 0.05$) association between age groups of the respondent and Students' tendency to start their own business. Since the p-value is 0.061 is greater than the significant level (0.05). The researchers can accept the null hypothesis and not accepted the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that the age group the students have not a significant association with students tendency to start their own business.

H2: Family background (Parents' Occupation, Educational level of Mother, Educational level of Father and Parents' Residence of an individual have significant relationship with students want start up business.

Family backgrounds of the students are the other factors that affect the students' tendency to start their own business. In



this research researchers focused on Parents' Occupation, Educational level of Mother, Educational level of Father and Parents' Residence variables. One of the family background factors of the respondent is Parents' Occupation. So, the researchers used descriptive analysis and Chi-Square test to determine whether Parents' Occupation have significant relationship with students intention to start up business.

3. The association Between Parents' Occupation and start -up business

Table No 5.3,Cross tab of Parents' Occupation and tendency to start business

Response		Do you want to start your own		Total
		Yes	No	
Parents' Occupation	Government	16 (11.35%)	112 (79.43%)	128 (90.78%)
	Self-employed	0 (0%)	7 (4.96%)	7 (4.96%)
	Retired	0 (0%)	6 (4.26%)	6 (4.26%)
Total		16 (11.35%)	125 (88.65%)	141 (100)

(Source: Own Survey, 2017)

Table No 5.3 depicts that, regarding to parent's occupation of the respondent and their tendency towards to start up their own business in the study area. Out of the total respondent (141), 128 (90.78%) of the respondents responded that their parent's occupation were government sectors. 7 (4.96%) of the respondent's families were self-employed and also 6 (4.26%) of the respondents' family were retired. In general, out of the total respondents 125 (88.65%) of the respondents have no interest to start up their own business and the remaining 16 (11.35%) respondents have interest to start up their own business.

This indicated that the parent's occupation of the students' have no relation with the tendency of students towards to start up business. Because, in this study majority of respondent's family were government sectors employed. According to Fatoki (2014) students whose parents are involved in business have a higher level of entrepreneurial intention compared to students whose parents are not involved in business. Since, family businesses are inspire fresh graduates by providing a supportive environment which gives them information and resources to start a business after they graduate (Bagheri and Pihie, 2010).

Similarly, the researchers were tests to determine whether parent's occupation of the students has significant associations with students want to start their own business by using the Chi-square test. The test (Pearson Chi-Square = 1.833,df=2,Sig.= .400) indicates that there is no significant ($p > 0.05$) association between parent's occupations of the respondent and Students' tendency to start their own business. Since the p-value is 0.400 is greater (more) than the significant level (0.05), researchers can accept the null hypothesis and rejected the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that parent's occupation of the students have no a significant association with students intention to start their own business.

4. The relationship between the Educational level of Mother and the student's tendency to start your own business.

Table No. 5.4.Cross tab of Educ. level of Mother and the student's tendency to start own business.

Response		Do you want to start your own		Total
		yes	No	
Educational level of Mother	primary education	1(0.71%)	0(0%)	1(0.71%)
	Secondary education	2(1.42%)	0(0%)	2(1.42%)
	preparatory school	4(2.84%)	0(0%)	4(2.84%)
	Diploma	9(6.38%)	27(19.15%)	36(25.53%)
	university graduate and	0(0%)	98(69.50%)	98(69.50%)
Total		16(13.3%)	125(88.7%)	141(100%)

(Source: Own Survey, 2017)

Table 5.4 depicts that regarding to the relationship between the Educational level of Mother and the student's tendency to start your own business. Out of the total respondent (141), 98 (69.50%) of the respondents responded that their Mother's education level were university graduates. 36 (25.53%) of the respondent's mother were hold diploma and also only 4(2.84%); 2(1.42%) and 1(0.71%) of the respondents' mothers educational level were preparatory school, Secondary



education and primary education respectively. When researchers see the relationship between the Educational level of Mother and the student's tendency to start your own business; out of the total respondents 125 (88.65%) of the respondents have no interest to start up their own business and the remaining 16 (11.35%) respondents have interest to start up their own business. This indicated that the mothers education level of the students' have no relation with the tendency of students towards to start up business.

However, the researchers were test whether the Educational level of Mother have a significant association with students intention to start their own business or not by using Chi- square to test. The test (Pearson Chi-Square = 73.902, df= 4, Sig.=.000), Since the p-value is 0.000 is less than the significant level (0.05), the researchers rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that educational level of mother has association with student's intention to start their own business.

Table No. 5.5.Cross tab of Educational level of Father and tendency to start business

		Do you want to start your own business		Total
		yes	no	
Educational level of Father	High School education	1(0.71%)	0(0%)	1(0.71%)
	Diploma	3(2.13%)	0(0%)	3(2.13%)
	University Graduate and above	12(8.51%)	125(88.65%)	137(97.16%)
Total		16(11.35%)	125(88.65%)	141(100%)

(Source: Own Survey, 2017)

The same as educational level of mother, Tables 5.5 depicts that regarding to the relationship between the Educational level of father and the student's tendency to start your own business. Out of the total respondent (141), 137 (97.16%) of the respondents responded that their father's education level were university graduates. 3(2.13%) of the respondent's father had diploma and only 1(0.71%) of the respondents' fathers educational level were preparatory school completed . When the researchers see the relationship between the Educational level of fathers of the respondent and their tendency to start your own business; out of the total respondents 125 (88.65%) of the respondents have no interest to start up their own business and the remaining 16(11.35%) respondents have interest to start up their own business. This indicated that the mothers education level of the students' have no relation with the tendency of students towards to start up business.

The researchers also test the association between the education level of father and students intention to start their own business by using Chi-square to test. The test (Pearson Chi-Square = 32.162, df=2, Sig. =.000) Since the p-value is 0.000 is less than the significant level (0.05), the researchers rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that educational levels of father have a significant association with student's intention to start their own business.

5. Test of Parents' Residence with student's intention to start their own business.

Table 5.6 below depicts that regarding to parent's residence with student's intention to start their own business in the study area. Out of the total respondent (141), 132(93.62%) of the respondents responded that their parent's residence were urban area and the remaining 9(6.38%) of the respondent's families were lived in rural area and also in descriptive statistics the relationship between parents' residence of the respondent and the tendency towards to start up their own business, out of 125(88.65%) of the respondents either urban nor rural have no interest to start up their own business and the remaining 16(11.35%) respondents who are living in urban area have interest to start up their own business. This indicated that the parent's residence of the students' have no relation with the tendency of students towards to start up business.

The researchers also test Parents' Residence of an individual has a significant association with student's intention to start their own business. So, the researchers used Chi- square test to determine Parents' Residence of an individual have a significant association with student's intention to start their own business. Since the p-value is 0.267 is more than the significant level (0.05), the researchers accepted the null hypothesis and rejected the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that Parents' Residence have no association with students intention to start their own business.



Table No. 5.6.The association between Parents' Residence and student's tendency to start own business

Response		Do you want to start your own business		Total
		yes	no	
Parents' Residence	Urban	16 (11.35%)	116 (82.27%)	132 (93.62%)
	Rural	0 (0%)	9 (6.38%)	9 (6.38%)
Total		16 (11.35%)	125 (88.65%)	141 (100%)

(Source: Own Survey, 2017)

6. Conclusion

The Demographic Characteristics of Sample Respondent indicated that the majority of the respondents were found on the age of 21-25 and majority of the respondents were male. In relation with the Occupation, Educational level and Residence of the students Parent/family, most of the respondents/ students family are having good educational background, they have good occupation and their residential area of most family is urban so that they can access to different facility.

When tested the hypothesis among the demographic variables of the respondents and their tendency towards to start up their own business. Gender and age groups of the student have association with the student's tendency to start up their own business in the study area. Because the p-value is less than the significant level (0.05). On the other case to test the association between the Family Backgrounds of the students and their tendency towards to start up their own business. Mothers and Fathers education status have association with student's intention to start their own business. Since the p-value is less than the significant level (0.05), the researchers rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that educational level of fathers and Mothers of students have a significant association with student's intention to start their own business. However, Parents' Residence and parent's occupation of the students have no a significant association with students intention to start their own business. Since the p-value is more than the significant level (0.05), the researchers accepted the null hypothesis and rejected the alternative hypothesis. Thus, the researchers conclude that Parents' Residence and parent's occupation have no association with student's intention to start their own business.

Furthermore, this research finds that only 11.35 percent of the students at Wollo University intend to start business. Though the question did not indicate any time line to express their entrepreneurial intention, the percentage appears to be less. Ethiopia as a country would require its youth take up entrepreneurial endeavor for economic growth, however this study finds that educated youth have less inclination towards entrepreneurship. There could be various reasons for such an outcome; higher education increases the opportunity cost (Voiculescu, 2009), entrepreneurs are not socially looked up to, lack of perceived opportunity, lack of investible surplus and others. It is also possible that there is lower level of awareness and higher risk perception about entrepreneurship as career. Future research in these demographic profiles of the research area will bring more clarity.

7. Implications of the Research

In the twenty one century fostering Entrepreneurship is the key strategic tool to sustain overall social-economic development of any nation. Therefore, in order to change students' mindset from finding jobs to creating jobs after graduation the education institutes, ministry of education and other stakeholder would be well advised to arrange training in order to train students with correct profile to make them a successful entrepreneur. An entrepreneurial intention is a commitment to start a new business and intentions are immediate antecedents of actual behavior. Thus, government, the Universities and all concerned stakeholders those who involved in promoting entrepreneurship should try to improve the image of entrepreneurship as an attractive career alternative, this could positively affect students' attitude towards entrepreneurship.

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