EXPLORING ANTECEDENTS: KEY FACTORS SHAPING GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION

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ABSTRACT

Background: Entrepreneurship involves more than just conceiving a viable idea; it necessitates fostering the right mindset for progress. Understanding the antecedents and crucial factors influencing global entrepreneurial intention is pivotal in shaping effective entrepreneurship policies and creating an enabling environment.
Purpose: This research undertakes a thorough investigation into the antecedents and crucial factors influencing global entrepreneurial intention.
Design/Methodology/Approach: Utilizing a robust qualitative method through a systematic literature review, the study meticulously scrutinized 772 papers from the Scopus database spanning 2015-2024, with a specific emphasis on entrepreneurial intentions. The deliberate selection of 31 articles underscored a systematic approach, enriching the dataset with the utmost relevance.
Findings/Results: Across diverse economies like Saudi Arabia, India, China, and the United States, the study uncovered various research methodologies. Insights drawn from internal, external, and personal factors were examined through the lens of the Theory of Planned Behavior, shedding light on the complexities of entrepreneurial intentions. These findings, aligned with key concepts such as motivation, creativity, and self-efficacy, underscored the theory's applicability and deepened our understanding of the multifaceted dynamics shaping entrepreneurial intentions.
Conclusion: The insights derived from this study should be considered when formulating entrepreneurship policies aimed at creating an enabling environment that addresses systemic barriers and fosters a culture of entrepreneurship.
Originality/Value (State of the Art): This research offers a comprehensive and systematic exploration of the factors influencing entrepreneurial intention globally, employing a qualitative method and systematic literature review. It contributes significantly to the existing body of knowledge by contextualizing the Theory of Planned Behavior within diverse economic settings, thereby enhancing our understanding of the intricate dynamics that influence entrepreneurial intentions.

Keywords: antecedent, entrepreneurial intention, Scopus, systematic literature review, Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

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INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship went beyond having a potentially successful idea; it involved fostering the right attitudes to drive it forward (Mukundan & Thomas, 2016). Entrepreneurship involves the process of initiating (Kaandorp et al. 2020), developing (Sakun et al. 2021), and managing a new business or venture (Kazungu, 2023), typically with the aim of making a profit (Tyagi, 2020) and meeting market demands (Kang et al. 2021). Entrepreneurs served as economic innovators and catalysts for the economy, fostering the development of inventive concepts, products, services, and operational methods (Banwo, 2020). Beyond individual endeavors, the growing prevalence of entrepreneurship contributed positively to job creation (Smit, 2021), fostered innovation (Freixanet et al. 2021), and stimulated global economic development (Al-Qudah et al. 2022; Gu et al. 2021).

According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 2022-2023 report by Shewale (2023), the United States experienced a significant surge in entrepreneurship in 2023, with 31 million Americans starting new businesses. This surge notably revealed a shift in gender dynamics, as women now constitute 40% of entrepreneurs, emphasizing the evolving and inclusive nature of the entrepreneurial sphere, especially in technology-related fields. Furthermore, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 2022 National Entrepreneurship Context Index, reported by Hill et al. (2023), identified the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, India, and the Netherlands as the top five economies recommended for initiating a business. Saudi Arabia has showcased commendable progress in its entrepreneurial landscape, achieving an overall score of 6.3 a notable improvement from the previous year's 6.1 and securing a second-place ranking (Anselmo, 2023). The GEM 2022-2023 report underscores a significant surge in U.S. entrepreneurship, with an increasing number of female entrepreneurs, signaling a more inclusive entrepreneurial landscape. Saudi Arabia's remarkable progress in fostering entrepreneurship highlights the efficacy of supportive policies. These findings reflect a positive global trend towards diverse and innovative entrepreneurial ecosystems, crucial for sustained economic growth.

As per the findings of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 2023-2024 report authored by Hill et al. (2024), the United Arab Emirates continues to dominate the National Entrepreneurship Context Index (NECI) for the third consecutive year, achieving a record-high score of 7.7, the highest ever recorded across 49 economies. Remarkably, the UAE excelled in nearly all Entrepreneurial Framework Conditions (EFCs), with notable improvements in Research and Development Transfers and Commercial and Professional Infrastructure. Despite these advancements, there was a slight decline in Physical Infrastructure. The UAE's remarkable progress, highlighted in the report's Policy Roadmap, underscores the transformative power of political determination and sufficient resources in fostering an entrepreneurial environment. Notably, the top five in the NECI also include India, Saudi Arabia, Lithuania, and Qatar, emphasizing the absence of North American or European economies in this esteemed group, which holds significant implications for policymakers worldwide.

In light of these compelling statistics (Hill et al. 2023, 2024), it became evident that understanding entrepreneurial intentions was paramount. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), which considered attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, provided a framework for comprehending the motivations and aspirations behind entrepreneurial endeavors (Aliedan et al. 2022; Al-Mamary & Alraja, 2022; Mukundan & Thomas, 2016; Sadat & Lin, 2020; Sampene et al. 2023). By elucidating the psychological and social factors influencing individuals' decisions to embark on entrepreneurial ventures, TPB provided invaluable insights into fostering an environment conducive to entrepreneurial success. Moreover, a nuanced understanding of entrepreneurial intentions aided in tailoring support programs, educational initiatives, and policy interventions to nurture and sustain vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystems effectively. Thus, integrating TPB into research and practice facilitated a more holistic and informed approach towards promoting entrepreneurship and driving socio-economic development.

This study differed from previous research that studied the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention in specific countries using quantitative methods. Instead, this study employed a qualitative method, utilizing a systematic literature review of studies conducted globally, enhancing our understanding of entrepreneurial dynamics on a global scale. In pursuit of this goal, we formulated a key research question: What were the primary antecedents influencing global entrepreneurial intentions?

METHODS

This study utilized data from journals published between 2015 and 2024, focusing on entrepreneurship intention. Data collection was conducted on January 1, 2024, using Harzing's Publish or Perish 8 tool to search the Scopus database, resulting in 772 articles. The search involved using keywords related to entrepreneurship intention and synonyms for the years 2015-2024. The keywords used included 'Entrepreneurship Intention,' 'Entrepreneurial Aspiration,' 'Business Ambition,' 'Start-up Determination,' 'Venture Motivation,' 'Enterprise Purpose,' 'Innovation Intent,' and 'Business Initiative.' The research spanned the years 2015 to 2024, encompassing a complete business cycle of ten years. Data analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel 2019. After identifying eligible publications, relevant data were extracted and checked for quality. It included author information, sample size, study location, analysis methods, and key findings. A descriptive analysis was then conducted, organizing studies based on variables related to entrepreneurial intentions.

The systematic literature review drew insights from scholars such as Guzman-Holst et al. (2020), Schachner et al. (2020), and Sulistyowati & Husda (2023b, 2023a), aiming to acquire pertinent information employing a methodological framework known for its reproducibility, robustness, and transparency (Guzman-Holst et al. 2020).

In pursuit of this goal, we formulated a key research question: RQ: What were the primary antecedents influencing global entrepreneurial intentions? This research question provided focus, guiding the study's scope and ensuring relevance, directing data collection and analysis, and maintaining coherence. Finally, it underscored the research's significance and potential impact. Understanding these antecedents not only contributed academically but also informed practical strategies for fostering entrepreneurship globally.

The search process comprised four stages: Identification, Screening, Eligibility, and Inclusion. Initially, 772 papers were identified, excluding five duplicates. Subsequently, 200 irrelevant publications were screened out. Then, 536 articles were excluded based on eligibility criteria. Finally, 31 studies meeting the criteria were included for further analysis. (See Figure 1).

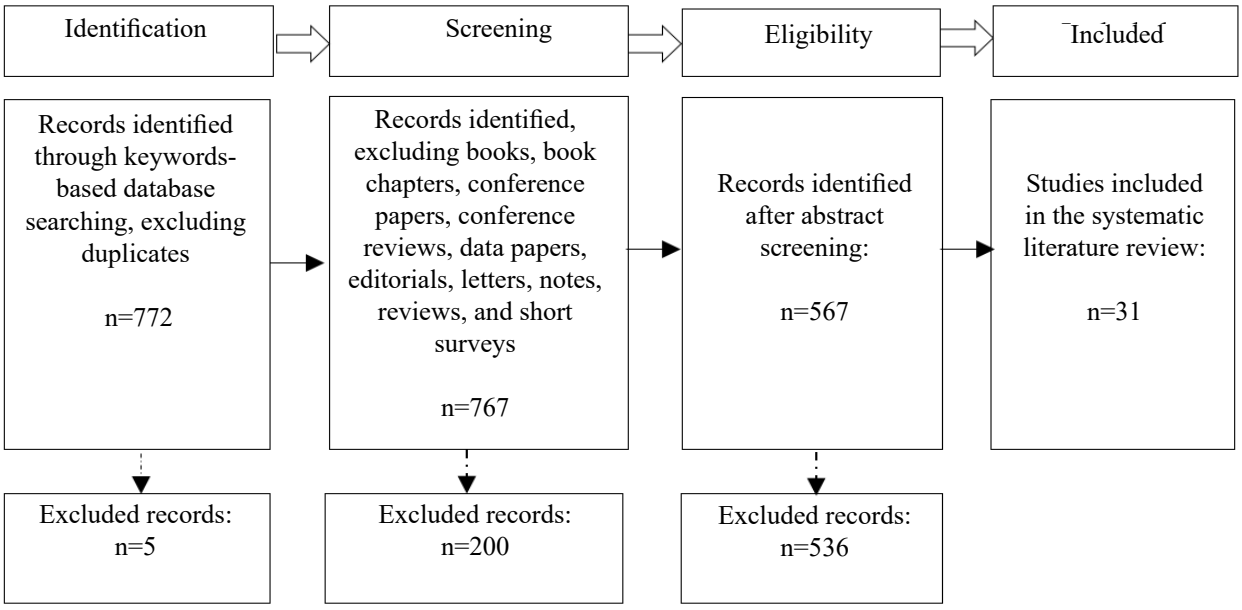

Figure 1. Systematic literature review framework (Sulistyowati & Husda, 2023b, 2023a)

RESULTS

The findings derived from the systematic literature review were meticulously compiled and elucidated in detail in Table 1. This comprehensive tabulation encapsulated the diverse range of research studies, encompassing varying methodologies, respondent profiles, and geographical locations. The table served as a valuable repository of insights, offering a nuanced understanding of the entrepreneurial landscape across different contexts. Each entry in Table 1 provided a snapshot of the research, including details such as the authors, respondent demographics, country of study, research methods employed, and key findings.

RQ: What were the primary antecedents influencing global entrepreneurial intentions?

Table 1. Findings of entrepreneurial intention research

Authors	Respondent	Country	Research Methods	Findings
(Al-Mamary & Alraja, 2022)	248 university students majoring in MIS, Management, Accounting, and Finance	Saudi Arabia	Quantitative (SEM-Amos & SPSS)	TPB model is applicable in Saudi Arabia for Entrepreneurship Intention.
(Mukundan & Thomas, 2016)	215 new hires at an IT company	India	Quantitative (SPSS)	Attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control precede Entrepreneurship Intention.
(Sadat & Lin, 2020)	306 students from the Faculty of Economics, Jakarta State University	Indonesia	Quantitative (SEM-PLS)	Attitude toward behavior and perceived behavioral control significantly impact entrepreneurial intention.
(Sampene et al. 2023)	370 students from UCC School of Business	Ghana	Quantitative (PLS-SEM)	Attitude and perceived behavioral control significantly impact entrepreneurial intention.
(Rehan et al. 2019)	1,895 university students	Pakistan	Quantitative (SEM)	Islamic values positively impact entrepreneurial intentions through attitudes toward entrepreneurship.
(Hassan et al. 2022)	475 women entrepreneurs in the food and beverage industry	Saudi Arabia	Quantitative (SEM-Amos & SPSS)	Positive impacts of psychosocial, economic, and political empowerment on Saudi women's entrepreneurship intentions, while social empowerment has a significant negative influence.
(Wang et al. 2022)	79 college students	China	Quantitative (SPSS)	FAT learning, deep cognitive learning, processing ability for deep learning ideas, feelings during teaching, and self-learning positively influence college students' FAT entrepreneurial intentions.
(Mylonas et al. 2017)	233 fourth-year female undergrad students in Aristotle University's Entrepreneurship program.	Greece	Quantitative	Creativity predicts entrepreneurial intention.
(Kim-Soon et al. 2022)	375 final year students from a public university	Malaysia	Quantitative (SPSS)	Entrepreneurial characteristics (passion, creativity, self-efficacy) have a strong positive correlation with entrepreneurial intention.
(Porfírio et al. 2022)	1,750 secondary school and vocational students	Portugal	Quantitative (Multinomial Logistic Regression Model)	Personal characteristics, psychological factors, and entrepreneurial education are important for promoting entrepreneurial intentions.
(Tshikovhi & Shambare, 2015)	355 Enactus South Africa students	South Africa	Quantitative (SPSS)	Personal attitude and entrepreneurial knowledge are essential factors influencing entrepreneurial intentions.

Table 1. Findings of entrepreneurial intention research (continue)

Authors	Respondent	Country	Research Methods	Findings
(Wu & Tian, 2022)	424 Higher Vocational College Students	China	Quantitative (SEM-Amos & SPSS)	Entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial attitudes are significant predictors of entrepreneurial intention.
(Fallah et al. 2022)	382 Iranian ELT students	Iran	Quantitative (SEM) & Qualitative	Entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial identity aspirations directly predict entrepreneurial intention.
(Tentama et al. 2019)	18 residents of Wedomartani village	Indonesia	Quantitative (SPSS)	Entrepreneurship education effectively enhances people's entrepreneurial intentions.
(Suratno et al. 2023)	322 graduate students from Jambi University	Indonesia	Quantitative (SEM-PLS & SPSS)	Entrepreneurship education and skills influence entrepreneurial intentions.
(Kusumojanto et al. 2021)	187 vocational school students in their second and third year of study	Indonesia	Quantitative (SEM-PLS)	Entrepreneurial intention is influenced by environment.
(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)	25 entrepreneurs in manufacturing SMEs	Iran	Qualitative (Thematic content analysis)	Determinants of entrepreneurial intention encompass external, internal, and personal factors, with significant barriers such as resource scarcity, financial challenges, and economic conditions.
(Adha et al. 2023)	203 Educational Administration majors at Universitas Negeri Malang (2018-2021).	Indonesia	Quantitative (SEM)	Family support and entrepreneurship training exert direct and indirect influences on entrepreneurial intentions via self-efficacy and student achievement motivation
(Zenebe et al. 2018)	169 students in management/business courses	United States	Quantitative	IT adoption and knowledge are positively associated with entrepreneurial tendencies.
(Marques et al. 2018)	638 nurses from CHTMAD and ULSNE in Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro.	Portugal	Quantitative (SPSS)	Motivation and entrepreneurial skills are crucial factors explaining professionals' Entrepreneurial Intention in their organizations.
(Adekiya & Ibrahim, 2016)	255 final-year students at Bayero University Kano	Nigeria	Quantitative (SPSS)	Student entrepreneurial intention is influenced indirectly through perceived appropriateness, perceived effectiveness, and entrepreneurial training as precursors.
(Kallas, 2019)	1,127 participants surveyed in Estonian and 365 in Russian	Estonia	Quantitative (SPSS)	Improved external environment satisfaction and increased readiness enhance entrepreneurship intention in the Environment-Readiness Entrepreneurship Intention Model.
(Zhao & Xie, 2020)	312 university students	China	Quantitative (SEM-Amos & SPSS)	Positive entrepreneurial emotion links optimism to entrepreneurship intention, while negative entrepreneurial emotion connects overconfidence to entrepreneurship intention.

Table 1. Findings of entrepreneurial intention research (continue)

Authors	Respondent	Country	Research Methods	Findings
(Elshaer & Sobaih, 2022)	440 graduates from various KSA universities	Saudi Arabia	Quantitative (CBS-SEM, SEM-Amos & SPSS)	Risk-taking directly influences students' entrepreneurship intention and complements mediation through innovativeness and pro-activeness in linking entrepreneurship orientation to intention.
(Doan Thi Thanh & Viet, 2023)	446 university students	Vietnam	Quantitative (SEM-PLS)	Entrepreneurial passion strongly influences and mediates the relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurship intention.
(Riyadi & Kholil, 2018)	242 students from the Engineering Department, Universitas Negeri Jakarta	Indonesia	Quantitative (SEM-Lisrel & SPSS)	Courage positively influences motorcycle workshop entrepreneurship intention.
(Contreras-Barraza et al. 2022)	1043 participants from the urban population across the three main regions	Chile	Quantitative (CFA-SEM)	Subjective well-being has indirect effects on entrepreneurial intention through mediated subjective norms.
(Aliedan et al. 2022)	390 fourth-year students at King Faisal University	Saudi Arabia	Quantitative (COV-SEM, SEM-Amos & SPSS)	University education support positively impacts entrepreneurial intention, exerting direct and indirect effects through TPB constructs in higher education students.
(Huang et al. 2022)	151 rural e-commerce entrepreneurs in Junpu Village and Suixi County	China	Quantitative (SEM-PLS)	Urban employment obstacles, policy support, and infrastructure positively correlate with return migrant entrepreneurship.
(Ben Youssef et al. 2021)	310 students from the University of Pristina and the University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Kosovo.	Kosovo	Quantitative (SEM-PLS & SPSS)	Personal attitude and behavioral content are the primary determinants of entrepreneurial intention.
(Baubonienė et al. 2018)	702 students and 16 experts	South Korea & Lithuania	Quantitative & Qualitative	Personal qualities, student entrepreneurship perception, and environmental factors collectively influence students' intentions to start their businesses in the near future.

The analysis of data from various research articles provided valuable insights into the primary antecedents that influenced global entrepreneurial intentions, systematically presented in Table 2. The variables identified in these research studies covered a broad spectrum of factors contributing to our understanding of entrepreneurial intentions. Within this extensive compilation, a diverse array of variables was encountered, spanning from individual attributes such as self-efficacy, passion, and inclination for risk-taking to external determinants like economic conditions, policy frameworks, and infrastructural support systems. However, this exploration delved deeper than individual traits and external circumstances, probing into the intricacies of psychological, social, and environmental dimensions. Here, we observed the intricate interplay between personal characteristics, societal contexts, and overarching structural influences, with each variable serving as a unique piece of the puzzle contributing to our understanding of entrepreneurial motivations. Together, these findings formed a nuanced portrayal of the complex dynamics underpinning entrepreneurial intentions across diverse contexts and populations. Thus, this comprehensive compilation not only highlighted the richness of scholarly inquiry but also served as a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners alike. Armed with these insights, stakeholders could cultivate environments conducive to entrepreneurship and innovation on a global scale, fostering sustainable economic growth and societal advancement.

Table 2. Antecedents of entrepreneurial intentions

Variables	Source
Ability to process deep learning ideas	(Wang et al. 2022)
Attitude	(Al-Mamary & Alraja, 2022; Ben Youssef et al. 2021; Contreras-Barraza et al. 2022; Mukundan & Thomas, 2016; Rehan et al. 2019; Sadat & Lin, 2020; Sampene et al. 2023; Tshikovhi & Shambare, 2015; Wu & Tian, 2022)
Behavioral content	(Ben Youssef et al. 2021)
Cognitive level of deep learning	(Wang et al. 2022)
Concentration on learning	(Wang et al. 2022)
Courage to take risks	(Riyadi & Kholil, 2018)
Creativity	(Kim-Soon et al. 2022; Mylonas et al. 2017)
Economic situation	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020; Hassan et al. 2022)
Education	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020; Porfírio et al. 2022; Sampene et al. 2023; Suratno et al. 2023; Tentama et al. 2019)
Entrepreneurial knowledge	(Tshikovhi & Shambare, 2015)
Entrepreneurship skills	(Marques et al. 2018; Suratno et al. 2023)
Environment	(Baubonienė et al. 2018; Kusumojanto et al. 2021)
Evaluation of entrepreneurial readiness	(Kallas, 2019)
Family environment	(Adha et al. 2023)
Feeling of the teaching process	(Wang et al. 2022)
Financial challenges	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Government policies	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Identity aspirations	(Fallah et al. 2022)
Image of student entrepreneurship	(Baubonienė et al. 2018)
Infrastructure	(Huang et al. 2022)
Innovativeness	(Elshaer & Sobaih, 2022)
IT adoption	(Zenebe et al. 2018)
IT knowledge	(Zenebe et al. 2018)
Lack of resources	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Leadership skills	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Motivation	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020; Marques et al. 2018)
Negative entrepreneurial emotion	(Zhao & Xie, 2020)
Organizational behavior	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Organizational structure	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Passion	(Doan Thi Thanh & Viet, 2023; Kim-Soon et al. 2022)
Perceived appropriateness	(Adekiya & Ibrahim, 2016)
Perceived behavioural control	(Aliedan et al. 2022; Al-Mamary & Alraja, 2022; Contreras-Barraza et al. 2022; Mukundan & Thomas, 2016; Sadat & Lin, 2020)
Perceived effectiveness	(Adekiya & Ibrahim, 2016)
Perceived entrepreneurial capacity	(Sampene et al. 2023)
Perceived social norms	(Sampene et al. 2023)
Perception of external environment	(Kallas, 2019)
Personal qualities	(Aliedan et al. 2022; Baubonienė et al. 2018)
Policy support	(Huang et al. 2022)
Political empowerment	(Hassan et al. 2022)
Positive entrepreneurial emotion	(Zhao & Xie, 2020)
Pro-activeness	(Elshaer & Sobaih, 2022)
Process of self-learning	(Wang et al. 2022)
Psychological	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Psychosocial	(Hassan et al. 2022)

Table 2. Antecedents of entrepreneurial intentions (continue)

Variables	Source
Public policies	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Risk-taking	(Elshaer & Sobaih, 2022)
Scientific knowledge	(Riyadi & Kholil, 2018)
Self-efficacy	(Adha et al. 2023; Doan Thi Thanh & Viet, 2023; Fallah et al. 2022; Kim-Soon et al. 2022; Wu & Tian, 2022)
Self-reliance	(Riyadi & Kholil, 2018)
Social empowerment	(Hassan et al. 2022)
Social media	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Soft skills	(Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020)
Student achievement motivation	(Adha et al. 2023)
Subjective norms	(Aliedan et al. 2022; Al-Mamary & Alraja, 2022; Contreras-Barraza et al. 2022; Mukundan & Thomas, 2016)
Training	(Adekiya & Ibrahim, 2016; Adha et al. 2023)
University education support	(Aliedan et al. 2022)
Urban employment obstacles	(Huang et al. 2022)

In analyzing the provided data, the first step was to categorize the variables into three distinct groups: internal factors, external factors, and personal factors (Ahadi & Kasraie, 2020). Internal factors encompassed individual characteristics, cognitive processes, and personal attributes (Tegowati et al. 2019) that directly influenced entrepreneurial intentions. External factors, on the other hand, extended beyond the individual and were shaped by broader conditions such as economic situations, government policies, and social media influence. These factors provided the contextual backdrop within which entrepreneurial intentions were formed. Finally, personal factors were specific to the individual and encompassed aspects reflecting the unique circumstances and experiences of each individual, shaping their entrepreneurial mindset and behaviors. The outcomes were outlined as follows:

1. Internal Factors: Internal factors encompassed individual characteristics, cognitive processes, and personal attributes. These factors included the ability to process deep learning ideas, behavioral content, cognitive level of deep learning, concentration on learning, courage to take risks, creativity, evaluation of entrepreneurial readiness, feelings during the teaching process, identity aspirations, innovativeness, motivation, negative entrepreneurial emotion, passion, perceived appropriateness, perceived effectiveness, perceived entrepreneurial capacity, perceived social norms, process of self-learning, pro-activeness, risk-taking, scientific knowledge, self-efficacy, self-reliance, student achievement motivation, training, and university education support.
2. External Factors: External factors extended beyond the individual and were influenced by broader conditions. These included economic situation, environment, government policies, infrastructure, perception of the external environment, political empowerment, public policies, social media, and urban employment obstacles.
3. Personal Factors: Personal factors were specific to the individual and included attitude, education, entrepreneurial knowledge, entrepreneurship skills, family environment, financial challenges, the image of student entrepreneurship, IT adoption, IT knowledge, lack of resources, leadership skills, perceived entrepreneurial readiness, personal qualities, policy support, psychological factors, psychosocial factors, risk-taking, social empowerment, and soft skills.

The findings regarding internal, external, and personal factors in relation to the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) provided valuable insights into the determinants of entrepreneurial intentions. TPB posited that attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control influenced individuals' intentions and subsequent behaviors. In this context, the internal factors identified, such as motivation, creativity, and self-efficacy, directly aligned with the constructs of TPB. Positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship, influenced by factors like passion and innovativeness, could enhance entrepreneurial intentions. Similarly, subjective norms, shaped by perceived social norms and identity

aspirations, played a role in individuals' perceptions of entrepreneurial behavior as socially acceptable or desirable. Perceived behavioral control, encompassing factors like risk-taking propensity and self-reliance, influenced individuals' belief in their ability to engage in entrepreneurial activities successfully.

Additionally, external factors such as economic conditions and government policies could indirectly impact attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control by shaping the broader socio-economic context within which individuals operate. Personal factors, including education, family environment, and psychological factors, further mediated the relationship between external influences and individuals' attitudes and perceptions towards entrepreneurship. Thus, the findings not only provided empirical support for the applicability of TPB in understanding entrepreneurial intentions but also enriched our understanding of the nuanced interplay between internal, external, and personal factors within this theoretical framework.

Managerial Implications

Understanding the multifaceted nature of entrepreneurial intentions is crucial for managers and policymakers seeking to foster an environment conducive to entrepreneurship. Internal factors, including individual characteristics, cognitive processes, and personal attributes, play a significant role in shaping entrepreneurial behavior. Organizations can promote traits like creativity, motivation, and self-efficacy to cultivate a culture that encourages entrepreneurship. Additionally, external influences such as economic conditions and government policies must be addressed proactively to create an ecosystem supportive of entrepreneurial endeavors. By adopting a personalized approach and leveraging insights from the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), managers can design interventions that target attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, influencing individuals' intentions toward entrepreneurship positively. Policymakers should consider these insights when formulating entrepreneurship policies, aiming to create an enabling environment that addresses systemic barriers and fosters a culture of entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

This research illuminated the contextual nuances and distinct factors that influenced entrepreneurial intentions across various regions, spanning from Saudi Arabia to China, Indonesia, and beyond. The results underscored the significance of accounting for diverse cultural, economic, and educational contexts when devising strategies to encourage entrepreneurship. Moreover, the study accentuated the intricate facets of entrepreneurial intentions, stressing the necessity for a comprehensive approach that encompassed individual traits and external forces. Beyond its academic contributions, this systematic literature review offered valuable practical insights, serving as a resource for policymakers, educators, and entrepreneurs aiming to cultivate an environment conducive to entrepreneurial pursuits on a global scale.

Recommendations

The global landscape of entrepreneurial intention studies, which included Saudi Arabia among the top five favorable economies for initiating a business, highlighted diverse research methodologies. The categorization of variables into internal, external, and personal factors offered a structured perspective on factors influencing entrepreneurial intentions. Findings indicated significant influences of internal factors like personal attitude and perceived behavioral control, external factors such as social norms and environmental support, and personal factors like age and education on entrepreneurial intention. These insights deepened the understanding of individual characteristics, external influences, and entrepreneurial intentions globally. Future researchers should explore topics such as longitudinal analyses of intention evolution, cultural influences, and the role of emerging technologies in entrepreneurial intentions to bridge research gaps further and inform effective strategies for fostering entrepreneurship.

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