COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION

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Abstract - Entrepreneurship is a process of creating realizing values for entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurial activities play quite important roles in promoting economic and social development. While the development of entrepreneurship in Malaysia and Nigeria is growing very fast, there have been few studies on entrepreneurship and the factors that influence intentions to become entrepreneurs. In the field of entrepreneurial research, the motivation factors which lead people to leave their comfort zone, take financial risks, abandon their high-income jobs to pursue their own business is always an interesting topic. For these reasons, in recent decades, the problems of entrepreneurship have become a focus for many scholars and policy makers. This paper examines the attributes that influences entrepreneurship intention in Malaysia and Nigeria. Data were collected from universities of the two countries. This study applies a quantitative approach with statistical techniques using descriptive statistics. The output of this study is expected to significantly contribute to business owners as well as decision makers.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship Intention, Creativity, Risk Taking, Responsive
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Introduction

Many researchers have been trying to identify the causes of entrepreneurship intention with a plethora of literature on the subject over the past decades. Attention has been given on the related factors of entrepreneur, links to personal characteristics or human capital with entrepreneurship intention. Some consider the exogenous environment as one of the most important determinants of intentions to start a new business venture. A few of them concentrate on the basic psychological components that cause the intention's formation. In reality, many entrepreneurial motivational factors have been studied by scholars from different cultures with diverse perspectives. It is proven that there are some differences in the way entrepreneurs implement their business and the formation of their entrepreneurship intentions across countries and regions. Therefore, this research focuses on attributes of creativity, risk taking and responsive towards entrepreneurial intention in Malaysia and Nigeria.

Researchers had varied discussion on the influencing factors of an individual's entrepreneurial intentions when intending to measure entrepreneurial intentions. Many analyzing models were proposed, among which the Entrepreneurial Event Model (Shapero& Sokol, 1982) and The Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991) are the representative ones. Some researchers have proposed new models about entrepreneurial intentions (Davidsson, 1995; Elfving, Brännback, &Carsrud, 2009; Krueger &Brazeal, 1994). These models analyze different factors affecting individual's entrepreneurial intentions. Basically, itis divided into three categories: individual or psychological factors, family background factors and, social and environmental factors. Researchers also focuses on the personality traits' effect on individual's entrepreneurial intentions.

Issues Concerning Entrepreneurial Intention

In reality, many entrepreneurial motivation factors have been studied by scholars in different cultures and differing contexts. It is proven that there are some differences in the way entrepreneurs implement their business and the formation of their entrepreneurship intentions across countries and regions. By analysing current research about an individual's entrepreneurial intentions and the influencing factors, some problems can be acknowledged clearly. The influencing factors identified in current study are often partial rather than a comprehensive and systematic analysis.

The mass development ofHigher Education System in Malaysia and Nigeria leads towardscritical

employment problem among university graduates. In order to rectify this issue,both Malaysian and Nigerian governments emphasise on promoting employment through entrepreneurship and have started to encourage and support university graduates to become entrepreneurs. University graduates' employment growth by starting their own business is not only encouraged but advocated by government. Incertaincases, it becomes the actual choice of graduates. However, at present there is a low proportion of entrepreneurs among Malaysian and Nigerian graduates. To promote the entrepreneurship among graduates and drive employment through entrepreneurship, it is necessary to explore the entrepreneurial intentions among university students and their influencing factors.

Motivation for Cultivating Entrepreneurial Intention

Intention is the most effective predictor of human behavior (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980; Krueger, 1993; Fayolle, 2005). Intention is also an essential element which contributed towards performing a new business, seeking expert opinion, and experienced market study. On the other hand, entrepreneurial intention is an individual's commitment to a start a new business (Krueger, 1993). Generally, it is said that the stronger the intention, the more likely that a person will perform a particular behaviour. Entrepreneurial intention is closely related to entrepreneurship behaviour. Ajzen (1991) mentioned that intention is a direct predictor of behaviour.

An individual's decision to start a business is caused by an event. The decision itself depend on several elements. For the purpose of this study, three elements have been used namely, creativity, risk taking and responsive. Creativity refers to the development of interesting and useful ideas, which closely related to innovation (Zampetakis, 2008). Creativity in an individual exists via interaction with his or her environment. Moreover, an individual's personality, knowledge, cognitive style and social background also cultivate creativity (Amabile, 1996; Hunter, Bedell, & Mumford, 2007). Creativity becomes an essential topic of discussion in entrepreneurial researches which have been established by researchers (Biraglia&Kadile, 2017; McMullan & Kenworthy 2015). Study conducted by Zampetakis, Gotsi, Andriopoulos and Moustakis (2011) among 180 Business School undergraduates indicated that the more creative young people consider themselves to be, the higher are their entrepreneurial intentions. Another study by Almeida, Ahmetoglu, and Chamorro-Premuzic (2014) specified that creativity was an important factor of entrepreneurial intention.

In entrepreneurship field, entrepreneurs are perceived as more risk prone than other people. Risk taking is defined as an element of the personal properties of entrepreneurs, which is crucial for the decision to enter an entrepreneurship career or to found a new startup firm and for the small firms' development and success (Antoncic, Antoncic&Gantar, 2012; Gantar, Antoncic, Antoncic, 2013). Entrepreneurial intention is stronger for those with more positive attitudes to risk (Douglas &Sherperd, 2002). In other words, the higher the individual's tolerance for risk, and preference for decision-making autonomy, the stronger is their intention to be an entrepreneur. According to Forlani and Mullins (2000), risk reflects on the degree of uncertainty and the potential loss is formed through a given set of behaviours.The principle of "high risk high return" is perfectly linked to people who are running a business specifically entrepreneurs. Some research results indicate that entrepreneurs prefer to take moderate risks and do not like to be involved in high-risk situations (Koh, 1996; Thomas & Mueller, 2000). Research findings also provide evidence that individuals with greater risk acceptance had stronger levels of entrepreneurial intention (Hmieleski& Corbett, 2006). Although Zhao, Hills and Seibert (2010) claimed that risk propensity is the best predictor of entrepreneurial intentions among other entrepreneurial traits, it is not necessarily related to entrepreneurial performance.

An entrepreneur is known as responsive when he or she possesses the flexibility of mind and resources necessary to see and take advantage of new and upcoming possibilities (Antoncic,

Antoncic&Gantar, 2012). Responsive placed on enterprises and entrepreneurs that respond actively to a changing environment and do so based on their own specific identities and responsibilities. Besides that, it concentrates on the question of how individual entrepreneurs adjust their business model at critical points in time on the basis of innovation (updating or changing existing – operational or non-operational - processes) and/or more emphasis on sustainability (a different approach to scarce resources or stakeholders). A study by Antoncic, et. al., (2012) pointed out that responsiveness has a crucial impact on entrepreneurial intention. This is also supported by Zhao et. al., (2010) in his studies conducted among employees in Taiwan.

The model and hypotheses of the study can be formulated as follows.

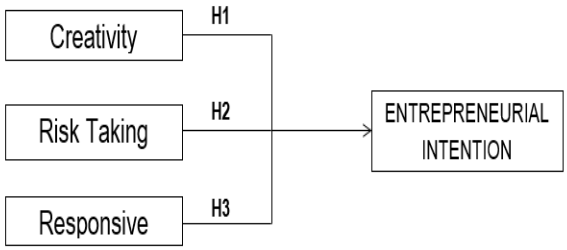

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Entrepreneurial Intention Model

Based on the preceding discussion, the following hypotheses will be tested accordingly:

H1: Creativity has an influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in a public university.
H2: Risk taking has an influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in a public university.
H3: Responsive has an influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in a public university.

Entrepreneurial Event Theory

The Entrepreneurial Event Model was developed by Shapero and Sokot (1982) to explain the interrelationship between cultural and social factors which leads to firm creation through individual perceptions. This model is considered as one of the consistent tools to measure entrepreneurial intention. Based on the Shapero's Entrepreneurial Event Model (Figure 2), three main variables that contribute towards entrepreneurial intention are perceived desirability, perceived feasibility and propensity to act. The perceived desirability (PD) refers to an individual's perceptions of desirability of entrepreneurship which affects personal attitudes, values and feelings. Perceived feasibility (PF) focuses on an individual's personal perceived ability to carry out certain behaviour. The propensity to act (PTA) is the personal disposition to act on one's decisions, reflecting volitional aspects of intention. In the current study, creativity, risk taking and responsive are classified under perceived desirability, perceived feasibility and propensity to act respectively.

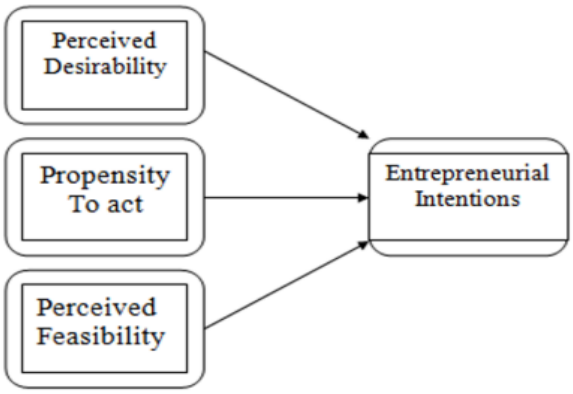

Figure 2: Shapero's Entrepreneurial Event

Methods

This study was conducted to examine the relationship between creativity, risk taking, responsive and entrepreneurial intention. This study employed quantitative methods with survey approach. In survey research, the researcher collects data from members of population and describes the phenomenon based on their attitude, behaviour, perception or values. Primary data collected from the population is usually more accurate, reliable and up-to-date. Therefore, for

the purpose of this study, the primary data was collected with the targeted respondents who were university students.

The primary data was collected through self-administrated questionnaires distributed to undergraduates in the public university. The questionnaire was distributed accordingly and collected by the representative after it was completed. The questionnaire used for this study consists of three sections: First, the cover page describes the objectives of current study. Secondly, Part 1 includes respondents' general information such as gender, age, educational level, subject of study, marital status, entrepreneurial background, exposure towards entrepreneurship education or training, and experience on entrepreneurial activity (total of 8 items). Thirdly, Part Two requires the respondents to indicate their level of agreement towards creativity, risk taking, responsive and entrepreneurial intention (total of 34 items) using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1- strongly disagree to 5- strongly agree.

Instead, data analysis for the present study was carried out in two steps. First, the preliminary analysis which used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 25.0) focused on missing values, mean and standard deviation, and percentages to establish the relative importance and weight of variables. Secondly, the main analysis would be assessed via Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using partial least square (PLS) path modelling to test the hypotheses of the study. PLS path modelling involves the two-step approach (Hair et al. 2013; Hair et al. 2014).

Findings

The findings of the current study are shown as below.Table 1 presents the profile of respondents.

Table 1
Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

	Malaysia **Frequency**	Percentage %	Kaduna **Frequency**	Percentage %
Gender				
Male	22	22.4	51	54.8
Female	76	77.6	42	45.2
Age				
20 – 25	98	100	43	46.2
26 – 30	-	-	30	32.3
31 - 35	-	-	13	14.0
36 – 40	-	-	7	7.53
Education level				
Bachelor Degree	98	100	93	100
Master	-	-	-	-
PhD/DBA	-	-	-	-

Subject of study				
Business	42	42.9	9	9.7
Entrepreneurship	18	18.4	4	4.3
Economics	2	2.0	8	8.6
Human Resource Management	9	9.2	12	12.9
Science / Engineering	1	1.0	32	34.4
Law	-	-	-	-
Others	26	26.5	28	30.1
Marital status				
Single	95	96.9	53	57.0
Married	3	3.1	40	43.0
Entrepreneurial background				
Father is a business owner	28	28.6	22	23.7
Mother is a business owner	6	6.1	13	14.0
Both parents are business owners	5	5.1	15	16.1
Siblings are business owner	12	12.2	18	19.4
My close friend is a business owner	27	27.6	18	19.4
Others	20	20.4	7	7.5
Exposure towards entrepreneurship education or training				
Yes	84	85.7	63	67.7
No	14	14.3	30	32.3
Experience on entrepreneurial activity				
Internet auction trading	15	15.3	29	31.2
Managing a personal asset portfolio	8	8.2	22	23.7
Part– time business activity while studying	75	76.5	42	45.2

Referring to the table above, 85.7 percent of undergraduates in Malaysia are exposed to entrepreneurship education or training, whereas 67.7 percent of undergraduates in Kaduna also fall under the same category. The demographic details can be referred in Table 1.

Descriptive Statistics

This section focuses on descriptive statistics namely mean and standard deviation. Mean refers to common measure of central tendency which is the average value of a given data set. Instead, standard deviation is a measure of variability or spread which provides an index of dispersion in the data set (Sekaran & Bougie 2013). Table 2 presents overall mean and standard deviation for the latent variables.

Table 2
Mean and Standard Deviation of the Study Variables

Items	Description	Malaysia		Kaduna	
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Entrepreneurial Intention	3.74	.66	4.23	.57
2	Creativity	3.69	.32	3.90	.67
3	Risk Taking	3.61	.45	3.60	.62
4	Responsive	4.00	.40	4.17	.66

As shown in table 2, the mean value of creativity among Malaysian and Nigerian undergraduates was 3.69 (SD = .32) and 3.90 (SD = .67) respectively, showing that the respondents are creative to some extent. The mean value of risk taking was 3.61 (SD = .45) among Malaysia undergraduates which slightly higher (mean: 3.60; SD = .62) than undergraduates from Nigeria, revealing that the respondents are willing to take risks. The mean value of responsive among Malaysian and Nigerian undergraduates were 4.06 (SD = .40) and 4.17 (SD = .66) which indicated the respondents' responsive level towards the changes in environment. Finally, the mean value of entrepreneurial intention among Malaysian and Nigerian undergraduates were 3.74 (SD = .66) and 4.23 (SD = .57) respectively showed the respondents intention to become entrepreneurs with the level of creativity, risk taking and being responsive.

Main Analysis

This section focuses on the main analysis of PLS model. It reports the results of measurement model, structural model and hypotheses testing.

Measurement Model

The measurement model describes the relationship between variables and their indicators (Hair et al. 2014). The assessment of the measurement model includes reliability and validity of the measurement items. The reliability assessment concentrates on internal consistency (e.g., Cronbach's alpha, composite reliability). The validity assessment concentrates on convergent validity (e.g., Average variance extracted) and discriminant validity (i.e., cross loadings and Fornell-Larcker criterion).

According to Hair et al. (2014), the weaker outer loadings (below 0.40) should be eliminated, loadings more than 0.70 should be retained and loadings between 0.40 and 0.70 should be considered for elimination if they increase the composite reliability or average variance extracted above the recommended value. The average variance extracted (AVE) should be greater than 0.5.

The SmartPLS (v 3.2.8) software was used to assess the reliability and validity of the measurement model. The total of thirty-four items was loaded on their respective variables. Based on the results, all the items were loaded on their respective variables in the Malaysian context except seven items from creativity, five items from risk taking and two items from responsive. Whereas, in the Nigeriancontext, four items from creativity, five items from risk taking and four items from entrepreneurial intention were not loaded on their respective constructs. These items were dropped step by step as suggested by Hair et al. (2014).

The internal consistency reliability of the measurement is shown in Table 3a (Malaysia) and Table 3b (Kaduna). The Crobach's alpha values were within the recommended value of 0.70 (Nunnally & Bernstein 1994) for both Malaysia and Nigeria. For example, the values were 0.76, 0.70, 0.72 and 0.91 for creativity, risk taking, responsive and entrepreneurial intention for Malaysia context. Whereas, the values for creativity, risk taking, responsive and entrepreneurial intention for Nigeria context were 0.87, 078, 0.77 and 0.82. Likewise, the composite reliability values for four latent variables ranged from 0.78 to 0.92 for both Malaysia and Nigeria.

Table 3a

Average Variance Extracted, Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha of the Variables(Malaysia)

Latent variable	AVE	CR	Cronbach's alpha
Creativity	0.50	0.83	0.76
Risk Taking	0.74	0.85	0.70
Responsive	0.55	0.78	0.72

Entrepreneurial Intention	0.55	0.92	0.91

Table 3b
Average Variance Extracted, Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha of the Variables (Nigeria)

Latent variable	AVE	CR	Cronbach's alpha
Creativity	0.52	0.90	0.87
Risk Taking	0.66	0.79	0.78
Responsive	0.52	0.84	0.77
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.53	0.87	0.82

In terms of average variance extracted (please refer to Table 3a and Table 3b), the value of each latent construct was greater than the threshold value of 0.5 and the values ranged from 0.50 to 0.74. This specified that more than half of the variance of the items were explained by its latent variables.

Discriminant validity was assessed via two methods. First method was examining the cross-loadings of items and the second method was Fornell-Larcker criterion analysis.

The result (Table 4a and Table 4b) shows that the item's outer loadings were higher compared to the cross-loadings of other constructs. Most of the outer loadings were above 0.70 which shows the items were reliable. Thus, the outer loadings of remaining items were ranged from 0.53 to 0.93 which indicated that more than half of the variance in the observed variable is explained by the constructs.

Table 5a and Table 5b show the results of discriminant validity via Fornell-Larcker criterion analysis. Based on the results, the values on diagonals was larger than the values on off-diagonals in both columns and rows. It indicated that a construct shared more variance with its items compared to other latent constructs and provide evidence on discriminant validity among constructs. In summary, the reflective measurement model of the present study had achieved the requirements in terms of internal consistency, convergent validity and discriminant validity.

Table 4a
Loadings and Cross-Loadings of Indicators (Malaysia)

	Creativity	Risk Taking	Responsive	Entrepreneurial Intention
AEI 1	0.80			
AEI 2	0.87			
AEI 3	0.57			
AEI 4	0.61			
AEI 5	0.64			
AEI 14		0.78		
AEI 15		0.93		
AEI 21			0.72	
AEI 22			0.80	
AEI 24			0.70	
AEI 25				0.79
AEI 26				0.75
AEI 27				0.80

AEI 28	0.78
AEI 29	0.85
AEI 30	0.78
AEI 31	0.72
AEI 32	0.61
AEI 33	0.72
AEI 34	0.53

Table 4b
Loadings and Cross-Loadings of Indicators (Nigeria)

	Creativity	Risk Taking	Responsive	Entrepreneurial Intention
AEI 1	0.70			
AEI 11	0.60			
AEI 2	0.79			
AEI 3	0.83			
AEI 4	0.73			
AEI 15	0.77			
AEI 16	0.64			
AEI 18	0.69			
AEI 14		0.80		
AEI 15		0.82		
AEI 20			0.81	
AEI 21			0.74	
AEI 22			0.82	
AEI 23			0.58	
AEI 24			0.63	
AEI 25				0.74
AEI 26				0.67
AEI 27				0.74
AEI 29				0.70
AEI 30				0.69
AEI 31				0.81

Table 5a
Fornell-Larcker Criterion Analysis for Discriminant Validity (Malaysia)

Latent Variable	1	2	3	4
1. Creativity	**0.71**			
2. Risk Taking	0.19	**0.86**		
3. Responsive	0.29	0.29	**0.74**	
4. Entrepreneurial Intention	0.36	0.23	0.42	**0.74**

Note: Threshold values (Hair et al. 2014): diagonal values > non diagonal values.

Table 5b
Fornell-Larcker Criterion Analysis for Discriminant Validity (Nigeria)

Latent Variable	1	2	3	4
1. Creativity	**0.72**			
2. Risk Taking	0.38	**0.81**		
3. Responsive	0.40	0.72	**0.72**	
4. Entrepreneurial Intention	0.50	0.47	0.69	**0.73**

Note: Threshold values (Hair et al. 2014): diagonal values > non diagonal values.

Structural Model

The structural model for this study was assessed by examining the coefficient of determination(R^2), the effect size f^2, and the predictive relevance Q^2 and q^2 effect size.

First, the coefficient of determination (R^2) for both Malaysia and Nigeria was examined. The R^2 refers to the combined effect of the exogenous latent constructs on endogenous latent constructs. According to the analysis of results, the entrepreneurial intention (R^2 = 0.25) among Malaysian undergraduates achieves a moderate level. On the other hand, the entrepreneurial intention (R^2 = 0.55) among Nigerian undergraduates achieves a substantial level. Thus, the model explained the endogenous latent variables well with fewer exogenous variables.

Second, effect size f^2 which refers to the impact of an exogenous latent constructs on an endogenous latent construct through the changes in R^2 (Chin 2010) was examined. In the Malaysian context, the results showed that risk taking had no effect on entrepreneurial intention (f^2 = 0.01). Creativity and responsiveness only had a small effect on entrepreneurial intention which is f^2 = 0.08 and f^2 = 0.12. Whereas, in Nigeria, creativity and risk taking had a small effect on entrepreneurial intention which is f^2 = 0.11 and f^2 = 0.02. Besides, responsiveness had a large effect on entrepreneurial intention (f^2 = 0.46).

Third, the predictive relevance Q^2 and q^2 effect size were examined. Q^2 is used to examine the predictive relevance through the blindfolding procedure with an omission distance of seven. The results shows that the Q^2 value of entrepreneurial intention for both Malaysia and Nigeria were 0.11 and 0.19. Thus, the structural model had predictive relevance because the Q^2 value for endogenous variable was above zero. On the other hand, the q^2 effect sizes ranged from 0.00 to 0.14 which represents none to small q^2 effect sizes in the estimated model (Hair et al. 2014).

In summary, the structural model of the present study had achieved the necessary requirements in terms of coefficients of determination (R^2), the effect size f^2, and the predictive relevance Q^2 and q^2 effect size.

Hypotheses Testing Results

This section discusses the hypotheses testing in detail. In this study, the total of three direct relationships was proposed.

This study employs bootstrapping procedure to assess the significance of the path coefficients as suggested by Hair et al. (2014). Thus, the testing of the hypotheses includes assessment on the direct effect. The direct path relationship is shown in Figure 3 (Malaysia) and Figure 4 (Nigeria) which describes the direct effect of each latent variable on the dependent variable.

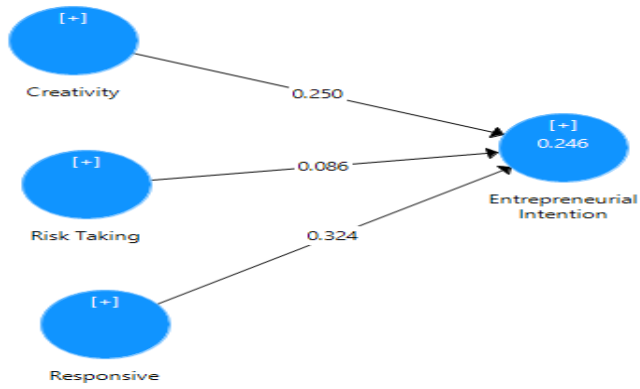

Figure 3

Structural Model (Malaysia)

Table 6a

Results of Direct Relationship (Malaysia)

Hypotheses	Relationship	β	SE	t-value	Decision/Result
Hypothesis 1	Creativity → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.25	0.01	3.29**	Supported
Hypothesis 2	Risk Taking → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.09	0.12	0.73ns	Not Supported
Hypothesis 3	Responsive → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.32	0.11	2.99**	Supported

Note: t-values > 1.96* (p < 0.05); t-values > 2.58** (p < 0.01); ns = not significant

Hypothesis 1 proposed that creativity has an influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in public university. The results showed that the path from creativity towards entrepreneurial was statistically significant with coefficients of 0.25 at $p< 0.01$. Thus, hypothesis 1 was supported.

The path from risk taking to entrepreneurial intention was statistically insignificant with coefficients of 0.09 at $p > 0.05$. This indicated that risk taking did not influence the entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in public university. Thus, hypothesis 2 (Risk taking has an influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in public university) was not supported.

The path between responsive and entrepreneurial intention was significant (β = .32 at $p< 0.01$). It suggests that hypothesis 3 (Responsive has an influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in public university) was supported. Table 6a summarizes the results of direct relationship (Malaysia).

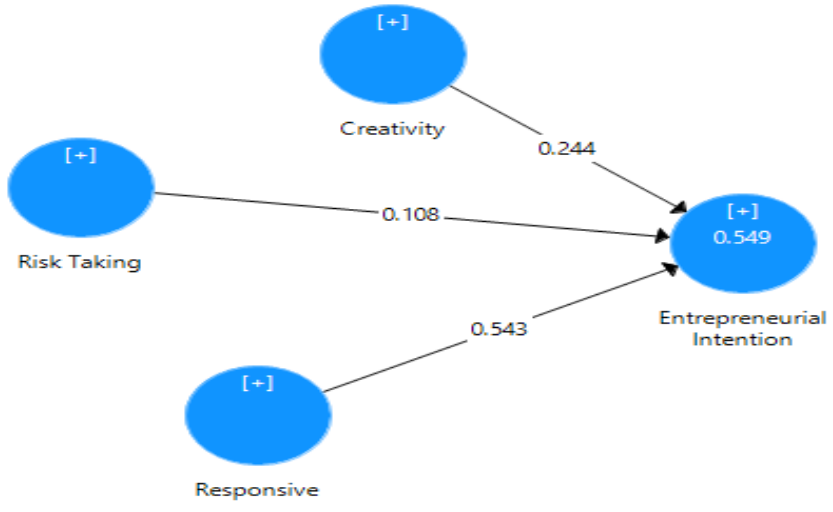

Figure 4
Structural Model (Nigeria)

Table 6b

Results of Direct Relationship (Nigeria)

Hypotheses	Relationship	β	SE	t-value	Decision/Result
Hypothesis 1	Creativity → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.24	0.08	3.24**	Supported
Hypothesis 2	Risk Taking → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.11	0.10	1.09^{ns}	Not Supported
Hypothesis 3	Responsive → Entrepreneurial Intention	0.54	0.09	6.17**	Supported

Note: t-values > 1.96* ($p < 0.05$); t-values > 2.58** ($p < 0.01$); ns = not significant

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Discussion and Conclusion

The study sought to shed light on the factors that leads towards entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates. This section concentrates on discussion based on the findings above.

Creativity and Entrepreneurial Intention

Hypothesis 1 proposed that creativity would influence entrepreneurial intention. In line with this hypothesis, the finding from analysis shows that there is a relationship between these two constructs. The finding is consistent with the entrepreneurial event theory (Shapero&Sokot 1982) and previous empirical studies (Almeida, et. al., 2014; Zampetakis, et. al., 2011).

First, according to entrepreneurial event theory, the greater the students' creativity towards entrepreneurship, the greater the entrepreneurial intention is. The level of creativity encourages them to become entrepreneurs. In this study, for example, the creativity level possesses by undergraduates helps them to involve in entrepreneurship at university level.

Empirically, the finding of this study is consistent with previous studies (Almeida, et. al., 2014; Zampetakis, et. al., 2011). A study by Zampetakis, et. al., (2011) for example shows that creativity was positively related to entrepreneurial intention. Another study conducted by Almeida, et. al., (2014) also indicated that creativity is an essential predictor of entrepreneurial intention.

Risk Taking and Entrepreneurial Intention

Hypothesis 2 predicted that risk taking would influence entrepreneurial intention. The finding analysis, however, shows that risk taking was not influence entrepreneurial intention. This finding is inconsistent with previous studies which indicated risk taking as an important source of entrepreneurial

intention (e.g.,Hmieleski& Corbett, 2006; Koh, 1996; Thomas & Mueller, 2000).

These inconsistencies might happen due to how the variable was examined in this study. For example, the zero order correlation results showed that the correlation between risk taking and entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in Malaysia and Nigeria were r = .24 and r = .46 respectively. Thus, the presence of all the variables simultaneously in the model resulted in an insignificant relationship between risk taking and entrepreneurial intention.

Responsive and Entrepreneurial Intention

The next hypothesis 3, proposed that responsive(ness) would influence entrepreneurial intention. In line with this hypothesis, the finding from the analysis showed that there is a relationship between these two constructs. The finding is consistent with the entrepreneurial event theory (Shapero&Sokot 1982) and previous empirical studies (Antoncic, et. al., 2012; Zhao et. al., 2010).

According to entrepreneurial event theory, the greater the students' responsive towards entrepreneurship, the greater the entrepreneurial intention is. The level of responsive encourages them to become entrepreneurs. In this study, for example, the responsive(ness) level possessed by undergraduates helps them in being involved in entrepreneurship at university level.

The relationship between responsive(ness) and entrepreneurial intention was consistent with those past studies. Study by Antoncic, et. al., (2012) ; Subaramaniam, et, al., (2020) for example, found significant relationship between responsive was entrepreneurial intention. Another study conducted by Zhao et. al., (2010) also indicated that responsive(ness) is significantly related to entrepreneurial intention.

In conclusion, the present study offers an understanding on how creativity, risk taking and responsive predicts entrepreneurial intention (Noor, et, al., 2021). The present study also suggests that Entrepreneurial Event Theory (Shapero&Sokot 1982) can explain the linkages between creativity, risk taking, responsive and entrepreneurial intention. Out of the three hypotheses, two hypotheses were supported. In both Malaysia and Kaduna, creativity and responsive(ness) influences entrepreneurial intention whereas, risk taking does not influence entrepreneurial intention. This study also contributes to knowledge by providing support for the importance of creativity and responsive(ness) towards entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in Malaysia and Nigeria in a single model.

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