

## The influence of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center on students' entrepreneurial interest

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### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh latar belakang orang tua dan business center "Viska Mart" terhadap minat berwirausaha siswa kelas XI Pemasaran di SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta, secara parsial maupun simultan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif korelasional. Jumlah populasi 72 siswa. Penentuan sampel menggunakan sampling jenuh. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda melalui aplikasi IBM SPSS Statistics 27. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan latar belakang orang tua terhadap minat berwirausaha dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar  $0,036 < 0,05$  dan nilai  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$  ( $2,144 > 1,997$ ); (2) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan business center "Viska Mart" terhadap minat berwirausaha dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar  $0,000 < 0,05$  dan nilai  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$  ( $4,936 > 1,997$ ); (3) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan latar belakang orang tua dan business center "Viska Mart" secara simultan terhadap minat berwirausaha dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar  $0,000 < 0,05$  dan nilai  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $22,736 > 3,13$ ). Persamaan regresi penelitian yaitu  $\hat{Y} = 19,911 + 0,563X_1 + 0,814X_2$  dengan  $R^2$  sebesar 0,397. Sumbangan efektif  $X_1$  terhadap  $Y$  sebesar 9,4%. Sumbangan efektif  $X_2$  terhadap  $Y$  sebesar 30,3%. Sumbangan relatif  $X_1$  terhadap  $Y$  sebesar 23,7%. Sumbangan relatif  $X_2$  terhadap  $Y$  sebesar 76,3%.*

*Kata kunci: kuantitatif; minat berwirausaha; orang tua; praktik kewirausahaan*

### Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of parental background and the "Viska Mart" business center on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta, both partially and simultaneously. This study employs a quantitative correlational approach with a population of 72 students. Sample determination utilized saturated sampling methods, and data collection was conducted through questionnaires. Data analysis employed multiple linear regression analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics 27. Results demonstrate: (1) a significant positive influence of parental background on entrepreneurial interest

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with a significance value of  $0.036 < 0.05$  and  $t\text{-calculated} > t\text{-table}$  ( $2.144 > 1.997$ ); (2) a significant positive influence of the "Viska Mart" business center on entrepreneurial interest with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $t\text{-calculated} > t\text{-table}$  ( $4.936 > 1.997$ ); (3) a significant positive simultaneous influence of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center on entrepreneurial interest with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $F\text{-calculated} > F\text{-table}$  ( $22.736 > 3.13$ ). The research regression equation is  $\hat{Y} = 19.911 + 0.563X_1 + 0.814X_2$  with  $R^2$  of 0.397. The effective contribution of  $X_1$  to  $Y$  is 9.4%, while  $X_2$  contributes 30.3%. The relative contribution of  $X_1$  to  $Y$  is 23.7%, and  $X_2$  contributes 76.3%.

Keywords: entrepreneurial practice; interest in entrepreneurship; parents; quantitative

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## Introduction

In the increasingly advanced era of globalization, workforce competition has intensified, leading to rising unemployment rates. According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) as of February 2024, unemployment in Indonesia reached 4.82% or 7.86 million people. The open unemployment rate (TPT) for vocational high school (SMK) graduates was 8.62%. The open unemployment rate in Surakarta City is considerably high, reaching 16,849 people or 5.83% of the workforce (Statistics Indonesia, 2024). Most vocational high school graduates fail to secure employment after graduation, with unemployment figures reaching 1,580 people. Based on these unemployment data, the highest number of unemployed individuals comes from educated groups, particularly SMK graduates.

High unemployment rates can adversely impact economic growth. This aligns with research findings by Irawan et al. (2024), which state that labor shortages negatively affect economic growth because high unemployment rates indicate increasing numbers of people struggling to meet their basic needs. Therefore, unemployment issues must be addressed promptly to prevent adverse impacts on Indonesia's economy.

Sunarni et al. (as cited in Savitri et al., 2024) argue that entrepreneurship represents one solution to unemployment problems. This perspective aligns with Joseph Schumpeter's assertion (as cited in Suwandi et al., 2024) that entrepreneurs contribute significantly to economic development through innovation creation, job creation, and welfare enhancement. However, entrepreneurial spirit in Indonesia remains relatively low. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) in 2022, Indonesia ranked 75th out of 137 countries (based on Global Entrepreneurship Monitor data). This ranking indicates relatively low entrepreneurial activity compared to other nations.

Furthermore, the problem of low entrepreneurial interest among SMK students also occurs at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta, particularly among Marketing Department students. Based on observations conducted by researchers during entrepreneurial practice activities performed by Grade XI Marketing students, most students appeared unenthusiastic in conducting entrepreneurial activities. This was evident as most students did not optimally promote their products, with many promoting only through WhatsApp and few promoting directly to potential buyers. Additionally, students appeared to lack confidence in offering products to potential buyers, showing hesitation when speaking during product promotion.

Moreover, based on preliminary studies conducted with Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta involving 30 respondents, 66.7% of students were interested in continuing to higher education, 20% were interested in entrepreneurship, 6.7% were interested in working, 3.3% were interested in entrepreneurship while studying, and 3.3% were interested in working while studying. These data show that entrepreneurial interest after graduation among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta was only 7 people, indicating that students' desire to become

entrepreneurs after school graduation remains low. The low entrepreneurial interest among students after SMK graduation, particularly in the marketing department, is further reinforced by 2023 graduate absorption data released by the Special Job Exchange (BKK) of SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta. These data reveal that marketing department graduates who became entrepreneurs numbered fewer than 10 people, representing the smallest number compared to Marketing Department graduates who found employment (more than 30 people), pursued higher education (more than 10 people), and other categories (20 people). Based on these data, few Marketing Department graduates from SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta are interested in becoming entrepreneurs.

Students' entrepreneurial interest can be influenced by several factors, including parental background. Family environment, specifically parental background, can influence students' entrepreneurial interest. Parental background can serve as motivation to influence individuals to engage in entrepreneurial behavior. This aligns with Sukron Djazilan and Darmawan (2022), who explain that family environment, particularly parents, plays important roles in motivating children to pursue entrepreneurship. Conversely, when families, especially parents, do not support individuals in entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial interest will decrease or individuals will not be interested in entrepreneurship (Setiawan & Sukanti, 2016).

Research conducted by Nasrullah (2016) indicates that parental background significantly influences entrepreneurial interest. However, research by Savitri et al. (2024) found no significant influence of parental background variables on students' entrepreneurial motivation. These two studies show different results, necessitating further research on parental background influence on entrepreneurial interest.

Additionally, another factor considered influential on students' entrepreneurial interest is entrepreneurship education through business centers in schools. According to Vera Olivia (as cited in Indra & D.W.P, 2016), implementing business center activities in SMK aims to optimize students in entrepreneurship both while still in school and after graduation, so business center practice can increase entrepreneurial interest. This is also supported by Khoirina and Martha (2023), who explain that school business center programs can enhance students' entrepreneurial interest and skills. Students can practice entrepreneurship theories learned in class through business center programs. Therefore, student involvement in business centers can increase students' entrepreneurial interest.

The business center at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta is named Viska Mart. Every Marketing Department student performs practice at Viska Mart in rotation according to attendance numbers, starting from the earliest numbers. Practice duration for each student is 3 days. At any given time, only one student from each class performs practice at Viska Mart. Practice activities include cashier duties and product display. The objectives of implementing these activities include: (a) production-based training facilities for students; (b) fostering and developing entrepreneurial spirit among teachers and students; (c) supporting funding for maintenance, facility additions, and other operational costs; (d) developing independence and self-confidence in student practice implementation; and (e) enhancing creativity and innovation in practical learning. Therefore, based on the objectives of practice implementation at Viska Mart, it can be determined that practice at the "Viska Mart" business center can influence students' entrepreneurial interest.

Based on previous research conducted by Daramitha Utami and Denmar (2020) and Indra and D.W.P (2016), business centers influence students' entrepreneurial motivation or interest. This means that when business centers improve, entrepreneurial motivation or interest also improves. Results from these studies align with research by Kurnia Fatmawati et al. (2023), which states that "Empowerment of the Business Center as a means of cultivating entrepreneurial characteristics for students has gone well, it can be seen from several students, most of the students have been able to read business opportunities, and can manage sales finances." This aligns with research by Ahmed et al. (2020), which states that "Positive student experience across different components of entrepreneurship programme have a positive impact on students' intentions to start their own business." Based on these studies, researchers are interested in examining this topic more deeply with different subjects and problems to determine business center influence on students' entrepreneurial interest.

Based on this description, researchers are interested in conducting research on the influence of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center on students' entrepreneurial interest. This research presents novelty in several aspects. First, one independent variable in this research, the

"Viska Mart" business center, has not been used as an independent variable in research related to entrepreneurial interest. Second, no research has examined the influence of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center together on students' entrepreneurial interest. Therefore, this research aims to provide theoretical contributions regarding factors influencing students' entrepreneurial interest.

The research problems include: (1) Is there an influence of parental background on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta?; (2) Is there an influence of the "Viska Mart" business center on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta?; and (3) Is there a simultaneous influence of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta?

## Research Methods

This research was conducted at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta, located at Jalan Adi Sucipto No. 38, Kerten, Laweyan District, Surakarta City, Central Java 57143. SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta was selected as the research location due to problems with low entrepreneurial interest, supported by 2023 graduate absorption data released by the Special Job Exchange (BKK) of SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta.

This research employs a quantitative approach with correlational methods. This study contains plans and procedures consisting of steps to determine the influence of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta.

Independent variables in this research are parental background ( $X_1$ ) and "Viska Mart" business center ( $X_2$ ), while the dependent variable is students' entrepreneurial interest ( $Y$ ). Parental background is reflected through parental educational background and occupational background. The "Viska Mart" business center is assessed based on educational, economic, and social aspects of entrepreneurial practice activities at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta. Entrepreneurial interest is reflected through assessments based on feelings of enjoyment, attraction, attention, and individual involvement in entrepreneurial activities.

Research data collection utilized questionnaires with closed questions distributed through Google Forms. These questionnaires employed modified Likert scale models with four alternative answers: strongly agree (SS), agree (S), disagree (TS), and strongly disagree (STS).

Questionnaires were piloted with 32 respondents who were not research samples. Requirements for stating valid items in this research involved comparing  $r_{xy}$  results with product moment tables; if  $r_{calculated} > r_{table}$  (0.349) with 5% significance level, questionnaires were valid and could be used as measurement tools. Items were considered reliable if Cronbach's Alpha values  $> 0.60$ . Validity and reliability test results through IBM SPSS 27 are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
*Validity and Reliability Test Results*

Variable	Validity Test	Reliability Test
Parental background	8 statement items all valid	Reliable (0.623 $>$ 0.6)
"Viska Mart" business center	11 of 12 statements valid	Reliable (0.799 $>$ 0.6)
Entrepreneurial interest	19 of 21 statements valid	Reliable (0.860 $>$ 0.6)

The research population consists of Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta, totaling 72 students. The sampling technique employed non-probability sampling with saturated sampling, making the research sample all Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta, totaling 72 students.

Data analysis techniques employed multiple linear regression using IBM SPSS Statistics 27 for data processing. Before data analysis, researchers conducted prerequisite tests consisting of normality tests, linearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and multicollinearity tests. After passing prerequisite tests, researchers conducted hypothesis testing to determine whether proposed hypotheses were accepted or rejected. Hypothesis testing included t-tests (partial t), F-tests, multiple

linear regression analysis, determination coefficients, and effective and relative contribution calculations.

## Results and Discussion

### Research Results

Based on descriptive data analysis, the entrepreneurial interest variable showed minimum value 47, maximum value 76, mean 63.21, median 62.50, and mode 60. This variable consists of 19 statement items with total scores based on obtained data of 4,551. Additionally, the parental background variable consists of 8 statement items. This variable showed minimum value 17, maximum value 32, mean 23.51, median 24.00, and mode 24. Total scores obtained for this variable were 2,658. Furthermore, the "Viska Mart" business center variable showed minimum value 28, maximum value 44, mean 36.92, median 36.00, and mode 33. Total scores based on obtained data were 1,693, consisting of 11 statement items.

Researchers conducted prerequisite tests before hypothesis testing. These prerequisite tests included normality tests, linearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and multicollinearity tests. Normality tests revealed significance values of  $0.200 > 0.05$ , indicating that all data had normal distribution. Subsequently, linearity tests showed that parental background and entrepreneurial interest had deviation from linearity values of  $0.494 > 0.05$ , indicating linear relationships between parental background and entrepreneurial interest. Linearity test results for "Viska Mart" business center toward entrepreneurial interest showed deviation from linearity values of  $0.886 > 0.05$ , indicating linear relationships between "Viska Mart" business center and entrepreneurial interest. Heteroscedasticity test results showed parental background significance values of 0.941 and "Viska Mart" business center significance values of 0.254, both greater than 0.05, indicating no heteroscedasticity symptoms in either variable. Additionally, multicollinearity test results revealed that parental background and "Viska Mart" business center had tolerance values of 0.829 where  $0.829 > 0.10$  and VIF values of 1.206 where  $1.206 < 10$ , indicating no multicollinearity symptoms in either variable. Table 2 presents the t-test results, which examine the partial influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

**Table 2**  
*T-Test Results*

Variable	t	Sig.
(Constant)	2.980	.004
Parental background	2.144	.036
"Viska Mart" business center	4.936	.000

Based on Table 2, t-tests determine the extent of independent variable influence on dependent variables partially. T-test results show parental background ( $X_1$ ) significance values of 0.036 where  $0.036 < 0.05$  and tcalculated values of 2.144 where  $2.144 > 1.997$ . Based on significance values smaller than 0.05 and tcalculated values greater than ttable,  $H_0$  is not accepted, meaning there is significant partial influence of parental background variables ( $X_1$ ) on entrepreneurial interest (Y). T-test results also show "Viska Mart" business center ( $X_2$ ) significance values of 0.000 where  $0.000 < 0.05$  and tcalculated values of 4.936 where  $4.936 > 1.997$ . Based on significance values smaller than 0.05 and tcalculated values greater than ttable,  $H_0$  is not accepted, meaning there is significant partial influence of "Viska Mart" business center variables ( $X_2$ ) on entrepreneurial interest (Y). Table 3 presents the F-test results, which examine the simultaneous influence of independent variables on the dependent variable.

**Tabel 3***F-Test Results*

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1699.304	2	849.652	22.736	.000
Residual	2578.571	69	37.371		
Total	4277.875	71			

Based on Table 3, F-tests examine simultaneous significant influence of independent variables on dependent variables. F-test results show probability values in the Sig. column of 0.000 where  $0.000 < 0.05$ . Additionally, Fcalculated values of 22.736 where  $22.736 > 3.13$ . Based on significance values smaller than 0.05 and Fcalculated values greater than Ftable,  $H_0$  is not accepted, meaning there is significant simultaneous influence of parental background variables ( $X_1$ ) and "Viska Mart" business center variables ( $X_2$ ) on entrepreneurial interest (Y). Table 4 presents the multiple linear regression analysis results, providing the regression equation for this study.

**Tabel 4***Multiple Linear Regression Results*

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	19.911	6.682		2.980	.004
Parental background	.563	.263	.2220	2.144	.036
"Viska Mart" business center	.814	.165	.507	4.936	.000

Based on Table 4, the multiple linear regression equation can be formulated as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 19.911 + 0.563X_1 + 0.814X_2$$

This multiple linear regression equation can be interpreted as: (1) The constant value of 19.911 represents the state when entrepreneurial interest variable (Y) is not yet influenced by other variables, namely parental background variable ( $X_1$ ) and "Viska Mart" business center variable ( $X_2$ ). If independent variables are absent, entrepreneurial interest variable (Y) experiences no change; (2) The regression coefficient value for parental background variable ( $X_1$ ) of 0.563 indicates positive influence on entrepreneurial interest (Y), meaning that every 1-unit increase in parental background variable ( $X_1$ ) will influence entrepreneurial interest (Y) by 0.563, assuming other variables are not examined in this research; (3) The regression coefficient value for "Viska Mart" business center variable ( $X_2$ ) of 0.814 indicates positive influence on entrepreneurial interest (Y), meaning that every 1-unit increase in "Viska Mart" business center variable ( $X_2$ ) will influence entrepreneurial interest (Y) by 0.814, assuming other variables are not examined in this research. Table 5 presents the coefficient of determination results, showing the proportion of variance explained by the independent variables.

**Tabel 5***Coefficient of Determination Results*

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.630 <sup>a</sup>	.397	.380	6.11315

Based on Table 5, the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) value is 0.397 or 39.7%. This indicates that entrepreneurial interest is influenced by parental background and "Viska Mart"

business center. The remaining 60.3% is influenced by other factors or variables not examined in this research. Table 6 presents the effective contribution calculations for each independent variable.

**Tabel 6**

*Effective Contribution*

Variable	Regression Coefficient (Beta)	Correlation Coefficient	R <sup>2</sup>
Parental background	0,220	0,429	0,397
"Viska Mart" business center	0,507	0,598	0,397

Based on Table 6, effective contributions of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center variables can be calculated using the following formula:

$$SE(X)\% = \beta X \times r_{xy} \times 100\%$$

From this formula, the effective contribution of parental background to entrepreneurial interest is 9.4% (calculated from  $0.220 \times 0.429 \times 100\%$ ) and the effective contribution of "Viska Mart" business center to entrepreneurial interest is 30.3%. Total effective contributions from both independent variables equal 39.7%, matching previously calculated R<sup>2</sup> values.

After determining R<sup>2</sup> values and effective contributions, relative contributions from both independent variables in this research can be calculated using the following formula:

$$SR(X)\% = SE(X)\% / R^2$$

Based on this formula, the relative contribution of parental background to entrepreneurial interest is 23.7% (calculated from  $9.4\% / 39.7\%$ ) and the relative contribution of "Viska Mart" business center to entrepreneurial interest is 76.3% (calculated from  $30.3\% / 39.7\%$ ). Total effective contributions from both independent variables equal 100% or 1.

## Discussion

Based on research results analyzed by researchers, there is significant influence of parental background variable (X<sub>1</sub>) partially on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta (Y). This is evidenced by t-test results showing parental background (X<sub>1</sub>) significance values of 0.036 where  $0.036 < 0.05$  and  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$  values of  $2.144 > 1.997$ . These results prove the first hypothesis: "there is parental background influence on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta." Research results demonstrate that parental background plays roles in determining students' interest in entrepreneurship after graduation. Parents with knowledge (observable through parental educational background) and experience (observable through parental occupational background) in entrepreneurship will encourage and facilitate children's entrepreneurial interest. This aligns with Novitasari (2019), who states that children's entrepreneurial character emerges through motivation, support, and knowledge and experience contributions from parents regarding characteristics needed to become entrepreneurs. Additionally, these findings align with research by Nasrullah (2016) and Wicaksono and Subiyono (2017), which state that parental background influences students' entrepreneurial interest.

Based on research results analyzed through t-test analysis, there is significant influence of "Viska Mart" business center variable (X<sub>2</sub>) partially on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta (Y). This is evidenced by t-test results showing "Viska Mart" business center (X<sub>2</sub>) significance values of 0.000 where  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$  values of  $4.936 > 1.997$ . Based on these results, the second hypothesis is proven: "there is 'Viska Mart' business center influence on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta." These findings prove that the existence of "Viska Mart" business center as entrepreneurial practice activities at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta can increase students' entrepreneurial interest. This aligns with Vera Olivia's opinion (as cited in Indra & D.W.P, 2016), which states that implementing business center activities in SMK aims to optimize students in entrepreneurship both while still in school and after graduation, so business center practice can increase entrepreneurial interest. Additionally, these findings align with previous research by

Kurniawati and Kusmuriyanto (2019), Daramitha Utami and Denmar (2020), and Kurnia Fatmawati et al. (2023), which explain that business centers influence students' entrepreneurial interest or motivation, so when business center activities run well, entrepreneurial interest also improves.

Based on F-test results, significance values of 0.000 where  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{table}}$  ( $22.736 > 3.13$ ) indicate that parental background ( $X_1$ ) and "Viska Mart" business center ( $X_2$ ) simultaneously influence entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta (Y). Therefore, these results prove the third hypothesis: "there is simultaneous influence of parental background and 'Viska Mart' business center on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta." These findings prove that parental background and "Viska Mart" business center simultaneously influence entrepreneurial interest. This aligns with previous research by Lestari and Wijaya; Nastiti et al.; Suharti and Sirine; Suhartini (as cited in Zunaedy et al., 2021), which state that several factors influence entrepreneurial interest, including: (1) income expectations; (2) family and community environment; and (3) education. When related to factors influencing entrepreneurial interest, parental background represents family environment factors, while "Viska Mart" business center represents education factors in this research. Both variables simultaneously influence entrepreneurial interest.

## Conclusion

Based on conducted data analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) There is significant positive influence of parental background variable on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta. This is evidenced by t-test results showing parental background significance values of 0.036 where  $0.036 < 0.05$  and  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$  values of  $2.144 > 1.997$ , resulting in  $H_0$  rejection and  $H_1$  acceptance; (2) There is significant positive partial influence of "Viska Mart" business center variable on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta (Y). This is evidenced by t-test results showing "Viska Mart" business center significance values of 0.000 where  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$  values of  $4.936 > 1.997$ , resulting in  $H_0$  rejection and  $H_2$  acceptance; (3) There is significant positive simultaneous influence of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center on entrepreneurial interest among Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta. This is shown by F-test results with significance values of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{table}}$  ( $22.736 > 3.13$ ), resulting in  $H_0$  rejection and  $H_3$  acceptance. These findings prove that parental background and "Viska Mart" business center simultaneously influence entrepreneurial interest. The research regression equation is  $\hat{Y} = 19.911 + 0.563X_1 + 0.814X_2$  with  $R^2$  values of 0.397. Combined contributions of parental background and "Viska Mart" business center total 39.7%, with remaining 60.3% influenced by other variables not included in this research. Effective contributions of parental background to entrepreneurial interest total 9.4%, while "Viska Mart" business center effective contributions total 30.3%. Relative contributions of parental background to entrepreneurial interest total 23.7%, while "Viska Mart" business center relative contributions total 76.3%. Total relative contributions from both independent variables equal 100% or 1. This research has limitations requiring attention for future research improvement. This research has not examined other factors beyond parental background and "Viska Mart" business center. Additionally, this research scope remains limited, with populations only including Grade XI Marketing students at SMK Negeri 6 Surakarta, preventing result generalization to broader student populations. Therefore, future research can be conducted with broader coverage and more diverse methods to obtain more comprehensive understanding.

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