

DAFTAR KEPUSTAKAAN

- Azjen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behaviour. *Organizational Behaviour and Human Decision Process*, 179-211.
- Bailey, K. D. (1982). *Methods of Social Research*. MInnesota: Free Press.
- Brockhaus, R. H., & Horwitz, P. S. (1986). The psychology of the Entrepreneur. *The Art and Science of Entrepreneurship*, 25 - 48.
- Budner, S. (1962). Intolerance of ambiguity as a personality variable. *Journal of Personality*, 29-50.
- Curran, J. a. (2001). Older people and the enterprise society: age and self-employment propensities. *Work, Employment and Society*, 889-902.
- Davidsson, P., & Henrekson, M. (2002). Determinants of the prevalence of start-ups and high-growth firms. *Small Business Economics*, 81-104.
- Fung, H., Lai, P., & Ng, R. (2001). Age differences in social preferences among Taiwanese and mainland Chinese: the role of perceived time. *Psychology and Aging*, 351-356.
- Garcia, M. D., & Jimenez-Moreno, J. (2010). Entrepreneurial intention: the role of Gender. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 261-283.
- Gelard, P., & Saleh, K. (2010). Impact of some contextual factors on entrepreneurial intention of university students. *African Journal of Business Management*, 10707-10717.

Ghozali, I. (2011). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IBM SPSS 19*. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.

Hair, J., Anderson, R., Tatham, R., & Black, W. (1998). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall.

Hair, J., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2006). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. Prentice Hall.

Hart, M., Anyadike-Danes, M., & Blackburn, R. (2004). Entrepreneurship and age in the UK: Comparing third age and prime age new venture creation across the regions. *RENT XVIII*. Copenhagen.

Hatak, I. K. (2013). Grey-unternehmertum: empirische evidenz aus 27. *Die Betriebswirtschaft*, 7-26.

Hatak, I., Fink, Harms, R., & Matthias. (2015). Age, job identification, and Entrepreneurial Intention. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 38-53.

Heinrichs, S. W. (2015). Who becomes an entrepreneur? A 30-years-review of individual-level research. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 225-248.

Hisrich, R. D. (1985). The woman entrepreneur in the United States and Puerto Rico: A comparative study. *Leadership and Organizational Development Journal*, 3-8.

- Indarti, S. K. (2004). Entrepreneurial intention among Indonesian and Norwegian Students. *Journal of Enterprising Culture*, 55-78.
- Karabulut, A. T. (2016). Personality Traits on Entrepreneurial Intention. *5th International Conference on Leadership, Technology, Innovation and Business Management*, 12-21.
- Kautonen, T. (2008). Understanding the older entrepreneur: comparing third age and prime age entrepreneurs in Finland. *International Journal of Business Science and Applied Management*, 3-13.
- Keat, O., Selvarajah, C., & Meyer, D. (2011). Inclination towards entrepreneurship among university students: An empirical study of Malaysian university students. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 206-220.
- Kelley, D., Singer, S., & Herrington, M. (2016, October 1). *Gemconsortium*. Diambil kembali dari <http://www.gemconsortium.org/report/49480>
- Krueger, N., & Braeza, D. (1994). Entrepreneurial potential and potential entrepreneurs. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 91-104.
- Krueger, Reilly, & Carsrud. (1993). The impact of prior entrepreneurial exposure on perceptions of new venture feasibility and desirability. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 5-23.
- Lee, S., & Wong, P. (2004). An exploratory study of technopreneurial intentions: A career anchor perspective. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 7-28.

- Lee, Wing, P., Foo, M., & Leung, A. (2011). Entrepreneurial intentions: the influence of organizational and individual factors. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 275-291.
- Linan, F., Rodriguez-Cohard, & Rueda-Cantuche, J. (2011). Factors affecting entrepreneurial intention levels: A role for education. *International Entrepreneurship Management Journal*, 195-218.
- Mael, F., & Ashforth, B. (1995). Loyal from day one: biodata, organizational identification, and turnover among new members. *Personnel Psychology*, 309-333.
- Mazzarol, T., Volery, T., Doss, N., & Thein, V. (1999). Factors influencing small business start-ups. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research*, 48-63.
- McClelland, D. (1965). Achievement and entrepreneurship: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 389-392.
- Murray, H. A. (1938). *Exploration in Personality*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ntemana, T. J., & Olatokun, W. (2012). Analyzing The Influence Of Diffusion of Innovation Attributes on Lecturers' Attitudes Toward Information and Communication Technologies. *Interdisciplinary Journal on Humans in ICT Environments*, vol. 8(2), pp 179-197.

- Probst, T. (2006). Job Security. Dalam J. a. Greenhaus, (*Eds.*) *Encyclopedia of Career Development* (hal. 442-445). CA: Sage Publications.
- Rotter, J. (1966). Generalized expectancies for internal versus external control of reinforcement. *Psychological Monograph*, 1-28.
- Schere, J. (1982). Tolerance of ambiguity as a discriminating variable between entrepreneurs and managers. *Academy of Management Proceedings, Academy of*, 404-408.
- Sekaran, U. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Untuk Bisnis*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Sesen, H. (2013). Personality or environment? A comprehensive study on the entrepreneurial intentions of university students. *Education + Training*, 624-640.
- Shane, S., Locke, E., & Collins, C. (2012). *Digital Commons*. Diambil kembali dari Digital Commons: <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/articles/830>
- Soegoto, E. S. (2014). *Entrepreneur Menjadi Pebisnis*. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo.
- Statistik, B. P. (t.thn.). *Badan Pusat Statistik*. Diambil kembali dari BPS Website: <https://jabar.bps.go.id/linkTabelStatis/view/id/74>
- Stewart, & Roth. (2001). Risk propensity differences between entrepreneurs and managers: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 145-153.

- Stewart, W., Junior, Watson, W., Carland, & Carlan, J. (1999). A Proclivity for entrepreneurship: a comparison of entrepreneurs, small business owners, and corporate managers. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 189-214.
- Sunjoyo, Setiawan, R., Carolina, V., Magdalena, N., & Kurniawan, A. (2013). *Aplikasi SPSS untuk SMART Riset*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- UKM, H. K. (2017, Maret 11). *Kementrian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah*. Diambil kembali dari Departemen Koperasi Website: <http://www.depkop.go.id>
- Van Dick, R., Christ, O., Stellmacher, J., Wagner, U., Ahlsweide, O., Grubba, C., . . . Tissington, P. (2004). "Should i stay or should i go? Explaining turnover intentions with organizational identification and job satisfaction. *British Journal of Management*, 351-360.
- Wilson, F., Kickuk, J., & Marlino, D. (2007). Gender, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial career intentions: implications for entrepreneurship education. *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*, 387-406.
- Yukongdi, V. (2017). Entrepreneurial intention: a study of individual, situational and gender differences. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*.
- Zikmund, W. G. (1997). *Business Research Method*. Canada: Dryden.