



Entrepreneurial Family Background And Business Creation In Anambra State

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the effect of entrepreneurial family background and new business creation in Anambra State. The broad objective is to analyzing the effects the effect of entrepreneurial knowledge gained from entrepreneurial family background on new business creation, the effect of entrepreneurial family income on new business creation by and the effect of entrepreneurial skill acquired from entrepreneurial family background on new business creation in Anambra State. Relevant literature was review and the study was anchored entrepreneurial event model. This study adopted survey research design. This study was carried out in Anambra State and primary sources of data was adopted. The population of study comprised 1600. Sample size consist 312 using Borg and Gall statistic formula. The research instrument used for the study was the questionnaire. The questionnaire was be subjected to content and face validity. The reliability of the questionnaires used for data collection was tested using Test-re-test and Cronbach Alpha was adopted. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions Z-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the hypotheses tested indicating that entrepreneurial knowledge, entrepreneurial family income and entrepreneurial skill acquired from entrepreneurial family background had a positive significantly effect on new business creation in Anambra State. The study concluded that entrepreneurial family background has significant positive effect on new business creation in Anambra State. The study recommended that entrepreneurial family business member and others who may wish to venture into new business creation of their choice should basically acquire entrepreneurial knowledge that would equip them with the necessary mental capacity and innovative behaviour for new business creation. Basically, parents should encourage and create passion for business in their children. The family business operators in Anambra State should always see the need to have entrepreneurial family business income plan for their children. With a good entrepreneurial family business income plan, the business owners will know the feasibility and viability of the business in advance. It is also a guiding document for the would-be successors and entrepreneurial skill acquisition is vital and as such entrepreneurial family owners should allow their children to acquire the necessary entrepreneurial skills by giving them access to the operations of the business.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Family Income Entrepreneurial Skill Acquired and Business Creation

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship has been hailed as an avenue for upward social mobility and a driver of innovation, job creation and growth (Lindquist, Sol, Praag & Vladasel, 2016). In other words, entrepreneurship is the lifeblood of any nations' economic growth, innovation and competitiveness. Entrepreneurship, without disbelief, has been revealed to be a factor that can spur the wanted economic revolution in various nations. The personification of entrepreneurship is vital in any economy that needs economic

development and growth (Obananya 2022). Many studies revealed the significance of entrepreneurship for the economic prosperity of nations (Kogut, Short & Wall, 2020) and the benefits of which is not limited to the salary scale of the entrepreneur but extends to the per capita income growth and poverty reduction of a nation (Goetz, Fleming & Rupasingha, 2022). However, it is pertinent to note that entrepreneurs are inseparably linked to their family and rely on their support in pursuing the entrepreneurial endeavours (Rogoff & Heck, 2023). The family provides the entrepreneur with diverse set of resources (Dyer and Handler, 2014), such as financial and human resources (Zhang, Wong & Soh, 2023); information and credible values (Renzulli, Aldrich & Moody, 2014); and source of role model (Pruett, Shinnar, Toney, Liopis and Fox, 2019). Hence, family entrepreneurial background exerts great influence on entrepreneurs' decision making on venture creation especially in the early stages of the lifecycle of a business venture (Klyver, in Obananya 2022).

An individual from entrepreneurial family background may experience low barriers to entrepreneurial entry, since those with such backgrounds are able to capitalize on their social ties and social capital (Greve & Saleff, 2023). Family capital which refers to the family members' total resources has three components: human, social and financial (Danes, Stafford, Haynes & Amarapurkar, 2019). Family social capital which is described as non-financial resources and support family members offer to the entrepreneur affect the decision to start a business positively (Cheng, Chan and Mahmood, 2019). Nicolaou et al (2018) observe that entrepreneurial family members might provide encouragement by reinforcing entrepreneurship related interests, preference and competencies. They can provide opportunities for business ownership and pass on the business-related knowledge, skills, support and resources required to pursue these opportunities. In the same vein, Klyver in (Obananya 2022) opines that family members are most heavily involved in the early stages of the entrepreneurial lifecycle; when the decision to start a business is yet to be made. Drennan, Kennedy and Renfrow (2015) sum it up by asserting that people whose parents or close family members are self-employed are more likely than others to pursue an entrepreneurial career.

In all economies, both industrial and emergent nations, and fast growing economy, there is a agreement among the law makers, administrator's researchers, supporter and non-governmental organizations, that SMEs are the powerful force for industrial growth, economic and sustainable growth (Obananya 2022). SMEs are regarded as the strength of economic enlargement and reasonable growth in emergent economies. They are labour demanding, capital saving and able to create more than one billion new jobs the humanity need by the end of the century. They are also apparent to economy growth, poverty alleviation and job creation (Obananya 2022). Indeed, a new business is said to be established when a person invests his or her money, time, energy, ideas and every other thing to establish a business that offers products and services to the society. A new business can be established to create a new product, new service or to offer an already existing product or service (Obananya 2022). In Anambra State, the people are predominantly farmers and micro business operators with very few small-scale businesses. Such small-scale businesses are technically not family businesses, though family members are expected to be integrated into the business from which they start up their own or continue and expand the family business. For instance, Mayor Electronics, Cino Pharmacy, Eugeneco Motors are few of good examples showing the role of entrepreneurial family background on new business creation in Anambra State (Obananya 2022). Despite, the fact that entrepreneurship is hailed as panacea for youth unemployment and wealth creation (Lindquist, et al, 2016), Nigeria and indeed Anambra State still battles with high rate of unemployment. Preference for a paid job over self-employment among the youths seems to be the major factor responsible for increase in youth unemployment. The role of entrepreneurial family background on new business creation seems to be downplayed in spite of the overwhelming impact of family on entrepreneurial outcome (Carr and Sequeira, 2017). The study therefore examines the extent entrepreneurial family background could offer the needed building block for new business creation in Anambra State.

Statement of the Problem

The preponderance of the businesses in Anambra State are micro scale and are run by family members. However, almost all the micro businesses do not profitably survive beyond the founder. Many a business people do not encourage their children to have interest in the business as to learn and acquire the necessary knowledge, skill, experience and clientele characteristics. A micro business owner struggles to train his children up to the university level; hoping they will become Chief Executive Officers in well-established organizations whether public or private. As such he drives his children out from the business to go and study their books even during holidays with the trite consequences of the children milling around after graduation, waiting for job opportunities that the parents would have created. As Senge (1992) put it —today's problems come from yesterday's solutions. In the 1980s, graduates upon graduation were offered a well-paid job with good working conditions. Industries had job openings and absorbed those who were qualified. Today the narratives have changed yet most families are not yet atoned with the current realities. We have had situations where a micro business owner dies; with the wife as a school teacher, the four children are graduates but unemployed and were not part of their father's business. Their initial action was to close the business for at least a month with the attendant consequences of possibly having expired products, allowing customers to take their wares elsewhere. Despite being unemployed none of them could successfully takeover the business bequeathed to them.

Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of the study was to examine the role of family entrepreneurial background and business creation in Anambra State. Specifically, the study was set to:

1. Examine the effect of entrepreneurial knowledge gained from family background on new business creation in Anambra State.
2. Ascertain the effect of entrepreneurial family income on new business creation in Anambra State.
3. Determine the effect of entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background on new business creation in Anambra State.

Research Question

1. To what level does knowledge gained from family background affect new business creation in Anambra State?
2. To what magnitude does entrepreneurial family income affect new business creation in Anambra State?
3. To degree does entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background affect new business creation in Anambra State?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated to guide this study:

Ho₁: Knowledge gained from entrepreneurial family background has no significant relationship with new business creation in Anambra State.

Ho₂: Entrepreneurial family income gained from family background has no significant relationship with new business creation in Anambra State.

Ho₃: Entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background has no significant relationship with new business in Anambra State

Significance of the Study

This study will be importance to the following group: Entrepreneurial business owners,

Entrepreneurial Business Owners: To the entire Entrepreneurial business owners, this study will broadly enlighten them on how to develop strategies that will help in implementing sustainability plans, identify challenges and solutions that hinders successful performance of their businesses after their retirement or death.

Anambra State Government: Anambra State government is not left out. This promising research piece will clearly show the public authorities and government officials the factors affecting family businesses and suggest ways on how to deal with these challenges by developing appropriate strategies that will encourage the implementation of succession plans.

Researchers and Academics: Coming to the field of academics, this research piece will undoubtedly be a wealth of knowledge to students of Business Administration, Economics and other disciplines as well as lecturers of tertiary institutions mainly. It will surely impart learning by encouraging academicians to teach on the importance entrepreneurial family background and new business creation and there, contributions to knowledge and serve as a base for further research works in areas relating to sustainability and succession planning of family businesses.

Scope of the Study

This study aimed at investigating content scope, variable scope, geographical scope and unit scope

Content Scope: This study will family entrepreneurial background and business creation in Anambra State

Variable Scope: The variable scope are: entrepreneurial family income, entrepreneurial skill acquired entrepreneurial knowledge gained as independent while new business creation as dependent variable.

Geographical Scope: Geographically the study was carried out in Anambra State, Nigeria as the geographical scope of this study.

Unit scope: The unit scope covers the all the new business creation by National youth services corps in Anambra State, Nigeria.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conceptual Review

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is always misconstrued by many practitioners and scholars alike. To many, anything anybody does for a living is entrepreneurship. However, the major defining issues of entrepreneurship is value addition and wealth creation through identifying and creating viable business opportunities. As a result, Rwigema and Venter, (2014) alluded that entrepreneurship is the process of conceptualizing, organizing, launching and through innovation, nurture a business opportunity into a potentially high growth venture in a complex, unstable environment. To Hisrich, Peters and Shephard (2015) entrepreneurship is the capacity of an individual to form and manage business which usually involves considerable risks and rewards. Entrepreneurship entails having the capacity and willingness to develop, organize and manage a business along with its attendant risks in order to make both financial and non-financial profit.

Reynold et.al (2021) refer entrepreneurship to any attempt at creating new business or venture such as self-employment, a new business organization or the expansion of existing business by an individual, group of individuals or established businesses. This definition is supported by Onuoha (2017) when he defines entrepreneurship as the practice of starting new organization or revitalizing mature organization, particularly new business, generally in response to identified opportunities. It shows that entrepreneurship does not reflect only in setting up of new business but also includes expansion or revitalization of an existing business. It can be deduced from the above definitions that entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new with a value or revitalizing an already existing business, particularly responding to the opportunities available or creating new opportunities for value addition and wealth creation. Entrepreneurship involves time, efforts and assumption of risks with expectation of reward.

Family Business

Family business may be the oldest form of business organization. There can be classified as small, medium or large scale business s. Different definitions has been postulated by different researchers and scholars on family businesses. Mohd, Javeed and Aijaz (2013) defines family firms as organization where two or more extended family members influences the direction of the business through the exercise of kinship ties, management roles, or ownership rights. Family businesses are essentially people businesses and the backbone of the world economy because they generate wealth, offer jobs and can last for a longer period of time (Motwani, 2016). Family business is a type of business where members of the same family control the activities or work and actively participate in the management,

and maintain a strong relationship between the family and the business country workforce (Nkam, Sena & Ndamsa, 2017). Family businesses are the engine of the most important economies worldwide given their contributions to generating wealth and creating employment. Family businesses have been known to contribute greatly to the GDP of the country, provide employment and improve the standard of living of its citizens.

Alwekai (2016) has highlighted some features of family businesses which are by birth; moral and financial support for family members; most of the family businesses are run by the professionals and some are given the family ownership rights in the form of dividends to avoid incompetency of any family member; some families have encouraged next generation members to consider the family business as a source of employment, but based on principles of meritocracy. The presence of the family members in the business is considered as added value and elongate the business life thus benefitting many future generations.

New Business Creation

New business creation is defined as a new business in existing product class and a new business with new idea within an existing product class. The phenomenon of new venture creation is to be understood as organizing of new organization (Gartner, 2015) whereas the word organizing means “to assemble ongoing interdependent actions into sensible sequences that generate sensible outcomes” (Weick, in Obananya 2022). New business creation refers to the establishment of a systematic activity to produce goods and services for others, rather than for one’s own use. An business creation refers to the emergence of a new production unit. This can be either due to a real birth of the unit, or creations by mergers, break-ups, split-offs or through the re-activation of dormant businesses (Davidsson & Gruenhagen, 2020).

Entrepreneurship is a closely related concept, but covers such a broad domain as to be difficult to utilize for systematic research. All conceptions of entrepreneurship, however, include the idea that a new business entity, activity, venture, product, or service has been created. The earliest use of the French word “entrepreneurship” was associated with descriptions of those individuals assembling resources to produce new economic value. The exemplars were from the volatile world of entertainment, reflecting those creating one time performance events, such as a band concert. New business means an early stage business which is similar to a start-up. However, an early stage business is typically 3 years old or less. Non-Profit Organization means a non-profit organization registered under the Non-Profit Organization Act of 1997 (Obananya 2022).

Entrepreneurial Family Background and New Business Creation

Family background has been attributed to be one of the key factors that motivate a person to enter into a business, existing or new (Sushil, 2015). It is believed that if a person is exposed to a family with entrepreneurial background where innovative thoughts have been successfully transformed into great business empire, children from such families tend to view it as a tradition which they need to take further. This belief inspires many of them to create a separate venture for themselves where they will not only inherit their tradition of business success but also have opportunities to prove their worth. Also, Carter and Ljunggren (2011) agree that family business has a role to play in enhancing the development of entrepreneurship among family members. Family business serves as a breeding ground for would be entrepreneurs in that it provides the children with effective and efficient role modeling (Pruett et.al, 2019).

In the words of Aldrich and Cliff (2023), family business experiences have powerful and lasting impacts on the social interactions and psychological development of the family in business. Hence, people who come from entrepreneurial family background are likely to be aware of these impacts (Fairlie and Robb, 2015). As a result, people from entrepreneurial family background may incorporate their experiences such that their attitudes and intentions can be either positive or negatively shaped towards entrepreneurial action (Carr and Sequeira, 2017). This emphasizes that entrepreneurial family background is the principal factor that nurtures the attitude towards entrepreneurship.

There are at least three reasons entrepreneurial family background is important in Peterman and Kennedy (2023) point out that the intention to start a new business is indirectly influenced by prior exposure to entrepreneurship. This view is taken to be that entrepreneurial family background has implications on the perceptions of venture desirability and feasibility. Its influence on the perceptions thereafter manifests in either low or high entrepreneurial intentions. The recent work of Chaudhary (2017) confirms that self-employed family background will have a positive relationship with entrepreneurial intent. Brennan, Morris and Schindehutte, (2023) assert that individuals who perceived their family business and the entrepreneurs in their families as successful may express a greater preference for an entrepreneurial career than those who have never had the experience of the effect of family business. In support of the assertion, Drennan et.al (2015) report that those who found a positive view of their family business experience perceived starting a business as both desirable and feasible.

The family has been recognized as the primary establishment that augments entrepreneurship consciousness by exercising greater power over the desirability and feasibility for the process of creation of a new company. As found by numerous researchers, prevailing family occupation as a specified social class exerts a profound influence on the career option of an individual. A person belonging to an entrepreneurial family is highly predictable to choose an entrepreneurial career than one hailing from non-entrepreneurial background (Sushil, 2015).

Theoretical Framework

(EEM) was propounded by Shapero and Sokol (1982). The model posits that intention formulation is a function of the interactions among some factors which influence individuals' perception. This means that a person's intent to start a business is predicated on his/her perception of desirability, perception of feasibility and the propensity to act. The perception of desirability denotes the attractiveness for an individual to start up his/her own business. This perception of desirability is fashioned through culture, family, peers, colleagues and role models (Akinbode, Maxwell, Chinonye and Adeniji; 2018). Role models or successful business people could increase the attractiveness of entrepreneurship if the individuals inspire others through knowledge and sharing of their positive experiences (Wilson, Marlino and Kickul, 2014).

The perception of feasibility explains the extent to which individuals perceive that they are capable to start their own business (Krueger, Reilly and Carsrud, 2000). Perceived feasibility is shaped by an individual's evaluation of his/her skill and capability to start up a business (Obananya 2022). Godsey and Sebor (2020) establish a positive relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is defined by an individual's evaluation of his/her ability as well as how to effectively use available resources in order to start a business (Godsey and Sabora, 2020). The idea of self-efficacy is that people usually avoid tasks or behaviours they perceived to be out of their skill or capability.

The theory of entrepreneurial event model assumes that two prerequisite should be met before starting a new business. Firstly, an individual must perceive the idea of starting a business as credible, that is, he or she finds the idea as both attractive and achievable. Secondly, starting a business is initiated by some type of displacing event which can take the form of neutral, negative or positive experiences. Neutral events may take the form of graduating from university. Negative events may include losing of one's job or getting a divorce. Whereas, positive events may include receiving an inheritance or venture capital from a stakeholder (Krueger et.al, 2000). The displacement experienced will bring about a change in behaviour and if the individual views the idea of starting a business as credible, he or she will act upon this feeling. This is known as the entrepreneurial event, where perceived feasibility, perceived desirability and propensity to act influence the intention and in turn the behaviour of an individual to start a business (Shapero & Sokol, 1982).

Finally, it is the outcome of perceived desirability and perceived feasibility that propels a person to act in the face of opportunities (Krueger et.al, 2020). This model is used because of its originality and relevance to the study. The use of this model in the study was based on its originality and relevance.

The model explains the influence of social and cultural environment on entrepreneurial intention which is akin to the case under study.

Empirical Review

Exploring intergenerational influence on entrepreneurial intention: the mediating role of perceived desirability and perceived feasibility was studied by Saeed, Muffatto and Yousafzai (2014). The questionnaire was instrument of data collection and was analyzed using multiple regression. The findings recorded that children of self-employed parents are twice as likely as other children to become self-employed themselves, as family background exerts a significant influence on the values, attitudes and behaviour one adopts.

The work of Shittu and Dosunmu (2014) was designed to empirically assess the impact of family background on the entrepreneurial intention among fresh graduates in Nigeria. A sample of 250 Corps members serving in Bayelsa State was used. The study adopted the use of Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method of estimation. The results revealed that perceived venture feasibility and desirability among fresh graduates in Nigeria is negatively related to their entrepreneurial intention. Secondly, the impact of the positive experience associated with family background on perceived venture feasibility and desirability, entrepreneurial intention, as well as perceived entrepreneurial self-efficacy among fresh graduates is statistically significant and stronger than the corresponding impacts of the broadness of family background.

Ranwala (2016) carried out a study on family background, entrepreneurship specific education and entrepreneurial knowledge in venture creation. The study was conducted as a cross sectional survey and used entrepreneurship graduates of university of Kelaniya as the sample. Data were collected by means of a structured questionnaire from 65 graduates and was analyzed using regression techniques. The result of the study established that there is an impact from family background and entrepreneurship specific education on entrepreneurial knowledge in venture creation and entrepreneurship specific education mediates the relationship between family background and entrepreneurial knowledge in venture creation

The role of prior family business background on entrepreneurial intention was carried out by Akinbode, Olokundun, Moses and Adeniji (2018). The primary focus of the study was to assess the role of prior family business background on entrepreneurial intention through the mediating effect of entrepreneurial self- efficacy, desirability, feasibility and attitudes towards business start-ups. A survey of 450 university students was used to collect data for the study. Structural equation modeling was used to validate the proposed model while multiple regression was used to test the hypotheses raised in the study. The results revealed significant effects of prior family business background on entrepreneurial intention through the mediation variables of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, desirability, feasibility and attitudes towards business start-ups.

Nguyen (2018) studied the impact of demographic factors, prior exposure to self-employment and family background on entrepreneurial intention of Vietnamese business students. Data was collected from 372 undergraduate and post-graduate business students from three universities in Ho Chi Minh City. The hypotheses were analyzed using independent sample T-test and one-way ANOVA. The findings showed higher entrepreneurial intention in male students. Students whose parents are self-employed scored higher entrepreneurial intention, though the difference was not statistically significant.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted survey design. Survey research design will be used as it had merits such a researcher having no control over the variables and only reported what was happening. Survey research design was found appropriate because it involved collecting data in order to answer pertinent questions concerning the current status of subjects under study. The research design provides facts and suggestions on major connections between the variables. This study was carried out in Anambra State. Anambra is a state in southeastern part of Nigeria. Anambra is a state with a rich culture. Its' known for its great myths, giant

strides, creative, hardworking and innovative people. Its history is as mythical as its great people, as there are diverse perspectives to the origin of ndi Anambra. Their existence dates as far back as 4500BC, as confirmed by archeological findings unearthed in various locations in the state, including Igbo Ukwu, Aguleri, Awka, Ezira and Nri. Ndi Anambra migrated from the cradle of human civilization to their present location and their history is strongly linked to the history of the entire Igboland, as the source of Igbo civilization. Old Anambra State was first created in 1976 from the East Central State. With respect to this research work, the researcher made use of primary sources of data. The primary sources of data include the questionnaire. The questionnaire was structured into first and second parts. The first part answers demographic questions, while the second part answers the thematic questions geared towards appropriate response for the purpose of the research topic. Appropriately, Nwodu (2006) posits that a population of study refers to a group of people, objects or events which a researcher deliberately decides to study primarily to obtain necessary data needed to solve a given problem. The population of study comprised 1600 n new business creation in Anambra State. The target sample size consist 312 registered new business creation using statistical formula devised by Borg and Gall (1973) .The research instrument used for the study was the questionnaire. The researcher structured and administered multiple choice (close ended) questionnaire. The questionnaire was be subjected to content and face validity. The reliability of the questionnaires used for data collection was tested. An instrument is said to be reliable if it measures consistently what it set out to measure. This means that the measure yielded similar result for the same object at different times and under different conditions. The outcomes of the measure must be consistent, dependable and predictable. Test-re-test method was adopted. This was done by administering 50 copies to the selected family businesses chosen randomly. Also, the researcher distributed the same set of questionnaire to the same people after a 2-weeks interval to discover if the responses are similar in the two cases. The resulting sets of responses from the sample were analyzed using Cronbach Alpha was used to determine the reliability of the instrument by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions Z-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. In analyzing the data, mean from 1.00-1.49=very low; 1.50-2.49=low, 2.50=3.49=high; 3.50-4.00=very high. In analyzing the data for the null hypotheses, Z-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The choice of Z-test is in line with the recommendation of Howith and Cranner (2011) who recommended the use of Z-test for samples from 40 and above. Since the sample size is more than 40, the choice of Z-test is therefore appropriate for the study. As a rule, if the calculated Z-value is equal or greater than the table Z-value (> .05), the null hypotheses was rejected whereas if the calculated Z-value is less than the table Z-value, the null hypotheses was not rejected.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Questionnaire Distribution Analysis

Table 1: Questionnaire Response Rate

Questionnaire Distributed	Number	Percentage
Copies of questionnaire distributed	312	100
Copies of questionnaire Returned	300	96.2
Copies of valid questionnaire	12	7.8
Total	312	300

Author’s compilation 2024

Table 1 shows that 312 copies of the questionnaire were issued out, 300 were completed and returned thus showing a response rate of 96.2 percent were return.. While 12 copies of questionnaire got missing. The analysis was based on 300 relevant copies of questionnaire.

In this chapter the data collected are presented and analyzed. The results are presented according to the research questions and hypotheses.

Research Question 1: *To what level does entrepreneurial knowledge gained from entrepreneurial family background affect new business creation in Anambra State?*

Table 1: Mean score of entrepreneurial knowledge gained from entrepreneurial family background affect new business creation

	N	Mean	SD	Remark
Organizational goal attainment	300	2.91	.55	High

The mean score of 2.91 shown in Table 1 above indicates that entrepreneurial knowledge gained from entrepreneurial family background by new business creation in Anambra State is high.

Research Question 2: *To what magnitude does family income gained from entrepreneurial family background affect new business creation in Anambra State?*

Table 2: Mean score of family income gained from entrepreneurial family background and new business creation

	N	Mean	SD	Remark
Family Income	300	2.93	.44	High
New Business Creation		2.90	.61	High

The mean score of 2.93 for family income and 2.90 for new business creation in Table 2 shows that family income gained from entrepreneurial family background affect new business creation in Anambra State is high.

Research Question 3: *To what degree does entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background affect new business creation in Anambra State?*

Table 3: Mean score of entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background affect new business creation in Anambra State

	N	Mean	SD	Remark
Entrepreneurial Skill Acquired	300	2.90	.56	High
New Business Creation		2.96	.50	High

The mean scores of 2.90 and 2.96 for entrepreneurial skill new business creation indicate entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background affect new business creation youth services in Anambra State to be high.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypotheses One

Ho: Entrepreneurial knowledge gained from family background has no significant effect on new business creation in Anambra State

Ho₁: Entrepreneurial knowledge gained from family background has a significant effect on new business creation in Anambra State

Table 5: z-test comparison of entrepreneurial knowledge gained from entrepreneurial family background and new business creation

Source of variation	N	Mean	SD	df	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
New business creation		2.93	.44				
Entrepreneurial knowledge	300	2.90	.61	697	.90	0.86	Sig

The result in Table 5 shows that the calculated z-value (.90) is higher than the critical value (0.86) at alpha level of 0.05 and degree of freedom (df) 697. The null hypothesis therefore was rejected. This is an indication that entrepreneurial knowledge gained from family background has a significant positive effect on new business creation in Anambra State. Entrepreneurial family income gained from entrepreneurial family background has a significant positive effect on business creation in Anambra State

Hypothesis Two:

Ho: Entrepreneurial family income gained from family background has no significant effect on business creation in Anambra State

Ho₁: Entrepreneurial family income gained from entrepreneurial family background has a significant effect on business creation in Anambra State

Table 6: z-test comparison of entrepreneurial family income gained from entrepreneurial family background and new business creation

Source of variation	N	Mean	SD	df	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
Entrepreneurial Family Income	300	2.90	.56	679	1.17	1.96	Not Sig
New Business Creation		2.96	.50				

As indicated in Table 6, the analysis shows that the z-cal value of 1.17 is less than the critical value of 1.96 at alpha level of 0.05 and degree of freedom (df) 679. This shows that the difference between entrepreneurial family income gained from family background and new business creation in Anambra State was significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis of significant difference between entrepreneurial family income gained from family background and business creation in Anambra State was not rejected. Which state that entrepreneurial family income gained from entrepreneurial family background has a significant positive effect on business creation by National youth services corps in Anambra State

Hypothesis Three:

Ho: Entrepreneurial skill acquired from entrepreneurial family background has no significant relationship with new business creation in Anambra State

Ho₁: Entrepreneurial skill acquired from entrepreneurial family background has a significant relationship with new business creation in Anambra State

Table 7: z-test comparison of entrepreneurial skill acquired from entrepreneurial family background and business creation

Source of variation	N	Mean	SD	df	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
Entrepreneurial Skill Acquired	300	2.90	.54	679	.65	0.56	Sig
New Business Creation		2.94	.55				

The result in Table 7 shows that the calculated z-value (.65) is greater than the critical value (0.56) at alpha level of 0.05 and degree of freedom (df) 679. This is an indication that the significant effect of entrepreneurial skill acquired from entrepreneurial family background and business creation by in Anambra State was significant. The null hypothesis therefore was therefore rejected. While the alternative hypothesis accepted. Which states that entrepreneurial skill acquired from entrepreneurial family background has a significant relationship with new business creation in Anambra State

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The study had made salient findings on the effect of family entrepreneurial background on new business creation in Anambra State. The result in Entrepreneurial knowledge gained from family background has a significant positive effect on new business creation corps in Anambra State. The possibility of such venturing with little or no entrepreneurial knowledge is largely attributed to the mentality of this is our family line of business, as a result, failed to understand that the business environment changes over-time and therefore provided a logical reason to learn entrepreneurial knowledge to be proactive in operations management. The need for entrepreneurial knowledge gained from family background had been asserted by several authors including Nguyen (2018), Ranwala (2016), Sushil (2015), Carter and Ljunggren (2021) among others

The study further revealed the entrepreneurial family income gained from family background has a significant positive effect on new business creation in Anambra State. The foregoing result suggests that the entrepreneurial family income of would always stir their venture-spirit to see new business opportunities where others could not see. This result is in tandem with the previous results of Akinbode et al (2018) Chaudhary (2017) and Saeed et al (2014) that is why perceived desirability based on entrepreneurial family significantly affects new business creation.

Finally, the result in table revealed the entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background has a significant relationship with new business creation in Anambra State agreeing with the earlier result of Susshil (2015) The result further establishes the indispensability of institutionalizing entrepreneurial skills needed for operational dexterity that result to new business creation.

Summary of findings

From the analysis, it was discovered that:

1. Entrepreneurial knowledge gained from family background has a significant positive effect on new business creation in Anambra State.
2. Entrepreneurial family income gained from family background has a significant positive effect on business creation in Anambra State
3. Entrepreneurial skill acquired from family background has a significant relationship with new business creation in Anambra State

CONCLUSION

From the avalanche of literature, empirical reviews and the findings, the study logically concluded that entrepreneurial family background has significant positive effect on new business creation in Anambra State. The implication of the significant positive-effect of the construct variables of entrepreneurial knowledge, entrepreneurial family income and entrepreneurial skill is that any increase on any of them, will bring about a significant increment on new business creation. The study also provided empirical evidence that new business creation derives largely on the entrepreneurial knowledge, entrepreneurial family income and entrepreneurial skills acquired on entrepreneurial family background.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommended that:

1. Entrepreneurial family business member and others who may wish to venture into new business creation of their choice should basically acquire entrepreneurial knowledge that would equip them with the necessary mental capacity and innovative behaviour for new business creation. Basically, parents should encourage and create passion for business in their children.
2. The family business operators in Anambra State should always see the need to have entrepreneurial family business income plan for their children. With a good entrepreneurial family business income plan, the business owners will know the feasibility and viability of the business in advance. It is also a guiding document for the would-be successors.
3. Entrepreneurial skill acquisition is vital and as such entrepreneurial family owners should allow their children to acquire the necessary entrepreneurial skills by giving them access to the operations of the business

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