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The Influence of Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Income Expectations and Resilience on Single Mother's Entrepreneurial Interest in Sidoarjo District

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A B S T R A C T

The research conducted aims to determine the influence of entrepreneurial knowledge, income expectations and resilience on single mothers' entrepreneurial interest. This research uses quantitative methods. The population in this study used the Lemeshow formula to take the sample size, namely 96 people. To avoid lack of information, the researcher rounded the number to 100 respondents. The analysis technique used is by distributing questionnaires. The research results show that entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive and significant effect because entrepreneurial knowledge is a strong basis for single mothers to run entrepreneurship. Income expectations also have a positive and significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship, because the income expectations that single mothers have in their interest in entrepreneurship can become more financially independent. Resilience also has a positive and significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship, because the abilities that single mothers have on their potential. those possessed in entrepreneurship can become stronger in facing economic difficulties.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The death of a husband or divorce from a partner result in women losing a life companion and experiencing a change in status to a female head of household or single mother (Rofiah, 2021). Women who act as single mothers can be defined as women who support the responsibilities and maintain the survival of their families without the help of a husband (Shema C. N. Simamora, 2023). Basically, no woman hopes to live life as a single mother, but fate is

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often a choice, decision, or even a provision that must be accepted (Febrianto, 2021). The loss of a spouse faced by a single mother is one of the most severe life events (Ewid & Vuspitasari, 2020). A single mother must be able to rise from difficult situations to face various pressures and challenges in carrying out various roles, one of which is the economic demands of the family (Sheila Maria Belgis Putri Affiza, 2022). A woman who lives without a spouse tends to be negatively stigmatized by society, especially if the single mother's status is caused by divorce.

This phenomenon highlights the serious challenges faced by single mothers in the Sidoarjo district and raises questions about the social and economic impact of their divorce. Women who were once responsible for the family now have to take on many different roles; they have to play the dual role of mother and father, leading and providing for their family members. The condition of women who play the role of head of the family tends to be in a difficult situation or commonly referred to as a deprived household (Tubagus Hasanuddin, 2022). In this case, single mothers are required to participate in dealing with the household economy; a female head of household now not only plays the role of housewife but is also actively involved in various aspects of life, one of which is with an interest in entrepreneurship. Single mothers, through increased interest in entrepreneurship, not only provide economic opportunities but also build a strong financial foundation for the family. By providing the right support and resources, single mothers are able to develop their business skills, create new opportunities, and improve overall family well-being. Single mothers who are interested in entrepreneurship are often connected to their determination to overcome the obstacles they may encounter. They view self-employment as a means to financial independence, providing family financial stability and presenting opportunities for flexibility in managing time to achieve a balance between family and entrepreneurial responsibilities (Malut et al., 2022).

Being an entrepreneur is not a talent that is acquired from birth but can be developed through knowledge about entrepreneurship (Nugraheni, 2022). In the context of entrepreneurship, knowledge of the type of business to be run is very important before deciding to start a business (Vera Firdaus, 2020). Knowledge in the field of entrepreneurship can strengthen entrepreneurial values and can foster the entrepreneurial spirit. Especially for single mothers, understanding entrepreneurship is very important so that they are able to recognize business opportunities and make it the basis for starting a business (Anam et al., 2021). The higher the level of knowledge of single mothers about entrepreneurship, the broader their insight into the world of entrepreneurship (Aini & Oktafani, 2020).

Income expectation is related to the ability of singles in entrepreneurship to meet the needs of their families. Family needs. As a single mother, the desire to provide welfare and financial security for the family can be a strong motivation for entrepreneurship (Noor & Anwar, 2022). Single mothers, in choosing a job, must recognize considerations related to the salary or income that will be received to meet their family's needs (Hadyastiti et al., 2020). Single mothers' expectations or hopes of achieving high income are important factors that can influence the decision to start a business. Single mothers who have hopes of earning a higher income through entrepreneurial activities can be an attraction in themselves and can be a driving factor for engaging in entrepreneurship because one of the reasons single mothers are interested in entrepreneurship is the opportunity to generate higher income compared to other jobs. Conversely, if a single mother's income expectations are low for entrepreneurship, then her interest in running the business will also decrease (Agustin & Diana, 2020).

Single mothers' resilience in entrepreneurial interest includes the ability to survive, grow, and thrive amidst the challenges of the economy and daily life. The combination of resilience and entrepreneurial interest allows single mothers to face various obstacles with a positive and creative attitude while taking advantage of opportunities to create and manage their

businesses (Zuhdi, 2020). By combining resilience with entrepreneurial interest, single mothers can build and sustain their businesses in a way that is not only resilient in the face of challenges but also able to capitalize on opportunities. This creates opportunities for economic growth and financial independence, which can have a positive impact on their daily lives. The ability to create income independently through entrepreneurial activities can provide greater control to address economic challenges as well as the demands of daily life (Fahrani et al., 2023). Resilience toward entrepreneurial interest in single mothers can increase confidence, self-confidence, and positive emotions. It can maintain single mothers' entrepreneurial interest until their goals are achieved despite being faced with various challenges and obstacles (Wu et al., 2023). The role of resilience is very important in the life of a single mother; the higher the level of resilience possessed by a single mother, the easier it is for single mothers to face difficulties that may occur in entrepreneurship. High resilience will make the life of a single mother more resilient because they are able to overcome difficult situations or stress and recover. Difficult situations or pressures with the ability to recover or rise and remain confident in their abilities (Rahmadi Islam, 2020).

Entrepreneurial interest arises from the character of individuals who have a desire to work independently, in the sense that entrepreneurial interest is an individual's ability to develop a business or create a new business using the potential possessed individually (Anand & Meftahudin, 2020). The expertise and skills possessed by single mothers can be expressed by entrepreneurship; not everyone can be an entrepreneur because entrepreneurship cannot be just owned but obtained from developed abilities (Aditya et al., 2023). Single mothers who are aware of their potential for entrepreneurial interest can provide opportunities to be able to help meet the economic needs of their families and provide additional sources of income or even main income that can provide single mothers with financial independence without experiencing fear of risk and possible failure (Firdaus & Sidoarjo, 2020).

This research is motivated by gap research in previous studies. Research (Setiawan & Malik, 2021) links income expectations to entrepreneurial interest. This gap is further examined in this study by linking entrepreneurial knowledge and resilience. In research (Setiawan & Malik, 2021), researchers used random sampling techniques, namely samples that were used randomly, and each element in the population had the same opportunity to be represented. In contrast, in this study, researchers used purposive sampling techniques because they wanted to focus on certain characteristics of the population. In research, (Nirmala & Wijayanto, 2021) used a qualitative approach. This is a gap to be developed in this study by running a quantitative approach so that the magnitude of the contribution of the variables of entrepreneurial knowledge, income expectations, and resilience to entrepreneurial interest is known. The difference in the development of research on entrepreneurial interest is the characteristics of respondents. Research conducted by (Sristiana Dewi & Abdul Malik, 2022) and (Mualifah & Prasetyoningrum, 2021) on entrepreneurial interest research respondents are the general public. In research (Rachmawati et al., 2022) and (Nisa & Murniawaty, 2020) on entrepreneurial interest, the research respondents were students. Previous researchers showed a research gap that could be developed in this study, namely single mothers as respondents.

More research related to resilience on entrepreneurial interest is needed. In general, studies on resilience at the organizational or company level occur in employees/members. However, research related to resilience in business actors still needs to be completed, especially when the focus shifts to single-mother subjects. There is only one study that discusses resilience with student subjects, namely research conducted by (Fahmi, 2021). While this study provides valuable insights into why research on single-mother subjects is relevant, it is because of the unique life context that this group of people has. They face different challenges, such as single-family responsibilities and economic pressures, that may be different from university students.

Entrepreneurial knowledge is knowledge that plays a crucial role in generating entrepreneurial interest. A deep understanding of entrepreneurial knowledge can be a strong driver for a person to develop an interest in entrepreneurship. The higher a person's level of knowledge about entrepreneurship, the more likely they are to be moved to develop an interest in entrepreneurship (Muchayatin Muchayatin, 2022). Indicators of entrepreneurial knowledge according to (Hendrawan & Sirine, 2017), namely:

1. Take business risks: An individual's decision or step to take business risks includes taking risks on resources, time, and effort invested in carrying out an initiative or project, with aspirations to achieve profit or profitable results.
2. Analyzing business opportunities: The process of evaluating and assessing market conditions, industry trends, and the potential benefits and risks involved in an initiative. Moreover, risks involved in a business initiative.
3. Formulating problem solutions: Formulating problem solutions involves the process of identifying, assessing, and determining concrete steps to address or resolve a problem at hand.

Entrepreneurial knowledge is an individual's understanding of the positive, creative, and innovative aspects of entrepreneurship. It involves the ability to develop business opportunities with beneficial impacts, both for themselves and for society or their consumers. Referring to this theory explains that the entrepreneurial knowledge a person has will establish the ability to develop business opportunities (Agustin & Diana, 2020). Previous findings (Wijaya, 2014), (Rahayu & Hastuti, 2023), (Dwiyanthi & Nasution, 2023) show that Entrepreneurial Knowledge affects the interest in entrepreneurship. Contrary to the findings of (Nasution & Mi, 2023), which states that Entrepreneurial Knowledge has no impact on entrepreneurial interest.

According to (Erik Bisri Alamsyah, 2021), Income expectations refer to a person's anticipation of the income that can be obtained from business or work activities. The desire to achieve a higher income than can be accepted as an employee drives the initiative to transform into an entrepreneur. The following are indicators of income expectations according to (Putri Dita Meinin Yosefin & Saputra Asron, 2023), namely:

1. High income: The belief in high-income potential encourages individuals to be interested in running their businesses.
2. Unlimited income: Unlimited income expectations, a condition in which an entrepreneur has the potential to achieve income that exceeds his expectations or estimates, is not limited by certain situations or conditions. Income expectations are the hope of earning higher income so that higher income expectations it will further increase one's interest in entrepreneurship.

Based on this theory, income expectations can be a strong driver for someone to foster interest in entrepreneurship because greater income expectations can be an increasing motivation to develop and run their own business (Kardiana & Melati, 2019). Previous research shows that income expectations affect entrepreneurial interest, including research (Rohma Septiawati1, 2023) and (Putra et al., 2023). Conversely, research (Widianingsih, 2021) found that income expectations do not influence entrepreneurial interest.

Resilience can be interpreted as a measure of a person overcoming, recovering, and adjusting from difficult situations so that they can overcome problems that arise and become more resilient in the face of life's pressures (Agil, 2022). The indicators of this study also support research (Afiffatunnisa & Sundari, 2021) which states that the indicators of resilience are:

1. Emotion Regulation: The ability of individuals to control themselves under emotional pressure
2. Impulse control: Controlling oneself from harmful emotional impulses.

3. Optimism: Confidence in one's abilities and the goals to be achieved.
4. Case analysis: An individual's capacity to identify the cause of a problem based on the actual situation.
5. Empathy: An individual's emotional state of feeling the same thoughts, feelings, or circumstances as another person feels.
6. Self-Efficacy: An individual's belief in starting to do something even when faced with challenges or obstacles.
7. Achievement: Achieving what one wants and conquering life-threatening fears.

Resilience is an individual's dynamic process of demonstrating supportive adaptive skills despite experiencing severe traumatic adversity; it is the ability to cope with chaos (Anugraheni, 2020). Chaos [43]. Based on the theory above, it can be explained that resilience is used by a single mother to overcome difficult circumstances; through entrepreneurial interests, single mothers can adapt positively to have many ideas and rise from trauma. Previous findings show that resilience affects entrepreneurial interest, namely research conducted by (Rahmadi Islam, 2020).

According to (Vera Firdaus, 2020), interest is an individual's interest or tendency towards an item or activity without any influence or encouragement from other parties; interest will not appear suddenly but is something that can be learned. Entrepreneurial interest, according to (Ubaidillah et al., 2021), is an individual's desire for entrepreneurial activities equipped with the courage to face various risks to get profit or profit. Indicators of entrepreneurial interest according to (Zunaedy et al., 2021), namely:

1. Desire: The urge to get or achieve something desired.
2. Feelings of pleasure: Feelings that arise from a person's condition characterized by sufficiency and pleasure.
3. Attention: Concentration on a particular object or activity without being distracted by other things.
4. Involvement: Individual involvement in various kinds of activities or activities that are carried out.

Entrepreneurial interest is a person's desire to run a business based on feelings of interest and pleasure and dare to take risks, as well as be creative and develop to achieve success (Julindrastuti & Karyadi, 2022). Based on this theory, it can be explained that entrepreneurial interest is a process carried out by individuals to create something new (innovative) on the basis of desire and dare to take risks to break the existing economic system.

2. METHOD

In this type of research, a quantitative approach method is used. The quantitative approach is a research approach that utilizes data in numerical form and real theory to test research hypotheses (Waruwu, 2023). This research applies a descriptive method, which is used to provide a description or affirmation as a problem-solving step toward the actual state of the subject or object of research. Data processing in this study involves the use of the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS version 25) program.

The location of the research conducted by the author to test the hypothesis is in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java (61215). Population is the entire unit of analysis whose characteristics will be assumed to be the focus of the research that the researcher has determined based on the research objectives. The population used in this study were single mothers in Sidoarjo Regency.

The sample withdrawal technique in this study uses a type of sample that does not provide equal opportunities for each member of the population to be taken. Opportunity for each member of the population to be taken as a sample or non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling technique. Researchers use purposive sampling because it has certain

considerations or criteria that have been determined in advance and become a special identity that matches the research objectives in the hope of solving the research case (Lenaini, 2021). The special identity sampled in this study is a single mother with a maximum age of 60 years in the Sidoarjo district whose number is unknown, so the Lemeshow formula is used. Hence, the sample size in this study is 96 samples.

The number of samples, according to the Lemeshow formula, is 96 samples (Fahrani et al., 2023). To avoid a lack of information, researchers rounded the number to 100 single-mother respondents in Sidoarjo Regency. The data collection approach in this study includes the use of primary data and secondary data. Preliminary data was obtained from a questionnaire (questionnaire); the questionnaire in this study consists of several statement items with details on the entrepreneurial knowledge variable. There are six statements of 3 indicators: the income expectations variable; there are four questions of 2 indicators; for the resilience variable, there are 14 statements of 7 indicators; and for the entrepreneurial interest variable, there are eight statements of 4 indicators with contributing entrepreneurial interest variables. Eight statements from 4 indicators by contributing answers in the form of choices, using a Likert scale that has been developed based on theoretical studies. The answers given by respondents to the statements in the questionnaire with five answer options, namely Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Undecided (RR), Disagree (TS), and Strongly Disagree (STS). Secondary data is obtained from existing data sources and quoted by researchers for research purposes, such as previous research journals.

In this study, the data analysis techniques used include validity tests, reliability tests, and classical assumption tests. The data collected was then analyzed using the normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test. Furthermore, the hypothesis was tested through multiple linear regression analysis, partial tests (T-test), simultaneous tests (F test), and multiple determination coefficient tests (R2 test).

Operational Definitions

Entrepreneurial Knowledge (X1)

The operational definition of entrepreneurial knowledge refers to the opinion expressed (Aurel Lai & Widjaja2, 2023), which is the understanding that single mothers have in the context of identifying, starting, and managing a business. The greater the knowledge of single mothers in the field of entrepreneurship, the deeper their understanding of various aspects of entrepreneurship, including how to identify opportunities and measure risk. Operationally, entrepreneurial knowledge can be measured through indicators according to (Hendrawan & Sirine, 2017), which include:

a. Taking business risks: Actions or decisions of single mothers to face uncertainty in order to achieve entrepreneurial goals. Achieve entrepreneurial goals
b. Analyzing business opportunities: Understanding business opportunities by focusing on aspects that suit the needs and interests of single mothers.
c. Formulating problem solutions: Concrete steps to overcome the obstacles faced by single mothers in their entrepreneurial interest in their interest in entrepreneurship

Income Expectation (X2)

Income expectations refer to the opinion put forward (Noor & Anwar, 2022) is the single mother's view of income potential, which reflects individual expectations of the financial results that can be achieved through entrepreneurship that is run. Operationally, entrepreneurial knowledge can be measured through indicators according to (Putri Dita Meinin Yosefin & Saputra Asron, 2023), which include:

a. High income: Single mothers expect to earn a substantial income through entrepreneurial interest.
b. Unlimited income: Income that grows significantly according to the success and scale of the business being run

Resilience (X3)

The definition of resilience refers to the opinion expressed by (Anwar & Ciputra, 2018), which is the ability of a single mother to face and overcome obstacles, pressures, and family economic downturns so that the individual becomes stronger. Operationally, resilience can be measured through indicators according to (Afiffatunnisa & Sundari, 2021), which include:

a. Emotion Control: Single mothers' ability to manage emotions to maintain balance in entrepreneurship
b. Self-discipline: The ability of single mothers to consistently carry out tasks in entrepreneurship
c. Optimism: Believing in oneself and having a high spirit in entrepreneurship
d. Problem Identification: Single mother's action in finding the cause of the problem before solving the problem.
e. Empathy: Single mother's ability to understand and feel the feelings, needs, and challenges of others (understanding customers, establishing good relationships with customers)
f. Self-efficacy: Single mothers are able and confident in starting entrepreneurship
g. Achievement: Single mother's success in entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurial Interest (Y)

The definition of entrepreneurial interest refers to the opinion put forward (Aditya Oei, Greis M.Sendow, 2022), which is the availability of individuals to realize behavior as an entrepreneur, engage in entrepreneurial activities, and become an entrepreneur. To realize behavior as an entrepreneur, engage in entrepreneurial activities, become an entrepreneur, and dare to build a business. Operationally, entrepreneurial interest can be measured through indicators according to (Zunaedy et al., 2021), which include:

a. Desire: The level of a person's interest in starting or running an entrepreneurial business
b. Feelings of pleasure: Single mother feels happy and happy about the business being run
c. Attention: The extent to which single mothers are focused, committed, and involved in the development of the business or entrepreneurial activities being carried out.
d. Involvement: Single mother's participation in the entrepreneurial process or efforts to start and run a business.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

3.1.1 Analysis Statistics Descriptive

3.1.1.1 Respondent Characteristic

The survey respondent is a single mother with a maximum age of 60 years in Sidoarjo district of 100 respondents. Here is a presentation of the characteristics of the respondents who met the criteria:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Age					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	20-30 Years	17	17.0	17.0	17.0
	30-45 Years	45	45.0	45.0	62.0
	45-60 Years	38	38.0	38.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

Based on the above table it can be seen that the characteristics of respondents based on Age, the majority are respondents belonging to the category 30-45 years is 45 respondents (45,0%).

3.1.1.2 Descriptive

Table 2. Descriptive

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Entrepreneurial Knowledge	100	14	30	24.22	3.515
Income Expectation	100	8	20	16.82	2.540
Resilience	100	31	70	58.62	7.685
Entrepreneurial Interest	100	18	40	34.82	4.914
Valid N (listwise)	100				

Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

From the above table it is known that the Entrepreneurial Knowledge variable obtains a minimum value of 14 maximum value of 30 and an average value (mean) of 24.22. The income expectation variable gets a minimum amount of 8 maximum values of 20 and a mean value of 16.82.

3.1.2 Validity Test

Table 3. Validity Test

Correlations								
		X1.1	**X1.2**	**X1.3**	**X1.4**	**X1.5**	**X1.6**	**TOTAL_X1**
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.653**	.576**	.644**	.458**	.576**	.828**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.653**	1	.520**	.588**	.290**	.416**	.741**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.003	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.576**	.520**	1	.639**	.483**	.656**	.815**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.4	Pearson Correlation	.644**	.588**	.639**	1	.447**	.561**	.819**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.5	Pearson Correlation	.458**	.290**	.483**	.447**	1	.620**	.704**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	.000	.000		.000	.000

	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.6	Pearson Correlation	.576**	.416**	.656**	.561**	.620**	1	.810**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_X1	Pearson Correlation	.828**	.741**	.815**	.819**	.704**	.810**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the calculation of the validity test above the value of r count is obtained for the statement no. 1 stating that the entire questionnaire item of all variables obtains a value from r-count greater than the r-table value (r-count > 0.828) where the value is greater that of the table r value of < 0.195 (100 Respondents). Then it can be concluded this test can be declared valid and can be used in measuring the variable to be studied.

3.1.3 Reliability Test

Table 4. Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha		Description
	Calculate	Standart	
Entrepreneurial Knowledge (X1)	0,874	0,60	Reliabel
Income Expectation (X2)	0,836	0,60	Reliabel
Resilience (X3)	0,934	0,60	Reliabel
Entrepreneurial Interest (Y)	0,919	0,60	Reliabel

Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

The reliability test of this study is stated reliable with the result that the X1 variable of entrepreneurial knowledge has a cronbach's alpha number of 0.874. The variable X2 of income expectation has the cronbach's alphas of 0.836. The X3 variable has a resilience of 0.934 and the Y variable is Enterprise Interest 0.919. Which means the three X variables already have a cronbach's alpha number greater than 0.60. Then it can be concluded that the questionnaire used to measure the variable is said to be reliable.

3.1.4 Classical Assumption Test

3.1.4.1 Normality Test

From the Figure 1, we can see that the data is in the curve and not a lot of data is out of the Curve then the Data is Distributed Norma

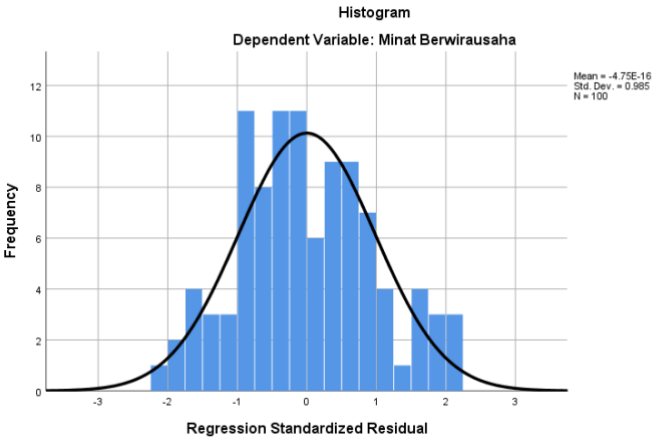

Figure 1. Histogram Normality Test
Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

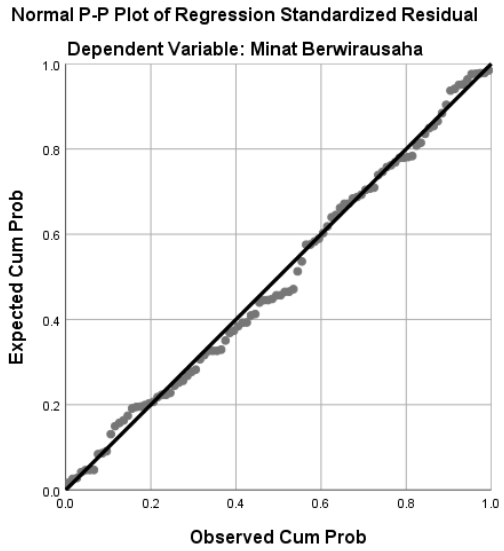

Figure 2. Probability Plot Normality Test
Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

From the Figure 2, the probability plot chart used to perform the normality test shows that the data points are normally distributed around the diagonal line and tend to move in the direction of the histogram chart. This analysis supports the hypothesis that data follows a normal distribution.

3.1.4.2 Multicolinearity Test

This test is used to determine whether a regression model has or does not have a correlation between free variables. In regression models, the multicolinearity test is measured from the variance inflanction factor (VIF) magnitude, if the VIF value is < 10, and the tolerance value is > 0,1 then the absence or absence of multicolinerity is indicated.

Table 5. Multicolinearity Test

Coefficients[a]								
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.832	2.165		1.308	.194		
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	.271	.123	.194	2.200	.030	.398	2.514
	Income Expectation	.712	.170	.368	4.184	.000	.398	2.512
	Resilience	.230	.061	.360	3.755	.000	.335	2.986

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest
Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

From the above table it is known that VIF value < 10 and tolerance value > 0,10 so it can be concluded that regression does not occur multicolinearity. Which means that between the knowledge variables of entrepreneurship, income expectations and resilience do not interfere.

3.1.4.3 Heteroskedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test aims to find out whether in a regression model there is variance inequality from one residual observation to another observation. There is no heterosexuality, if there is no clear pattern (waveling, expanding and then narrowing), as well as spacing points above and below the zero in the Y axis.

Table 6. Heteroscadastisity Test

Coefficients[a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**		
Model		**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**	**t**	**Sig.**
1	(Constant)	2.853	1.249		2.284	.025
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	-.004	.071	-.009	-.053	.958
	Income Expectation	-.035	.098	-.057	-.353	.725
	Resilience	.000	.035	-.001	-.004	.997

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Based on the table 8, it is known that the probability value is greater than 5% (0,05), so the variable presented in the study does not occur heteroskedasticity.

Based on the picture Figure 4, it can be seen that the data is more likely to spread or not form certain patterns, either at the top of the number 0 or at the bottom of the figure 0 of the vertical axis or the Y axis, thus it may be concluded that there is no Heteroscadastisity.

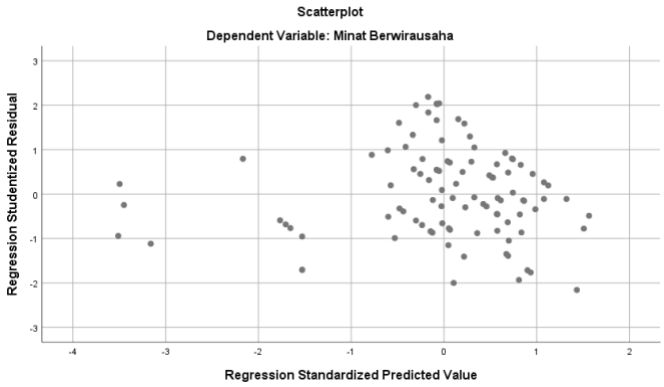

Figure 4. Heteroscadastisity Test
Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

3.1.5 Hypothesis Test

3.1.5.1 Double Linear Regression Analysis

Table 7. Double Linear Regression

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.832	2.165		1.308	.194
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	.271	.123	.194	2.200	.030
	Income Expectation	.712	.170	.368	4.184	.000
	Resilience	.230	.061	.360	3.755	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

Based on the results of the analysis obtained the equation can be explained the meaning of the regression coefficient as follows:

1) Constant (a)

The result of a constant that has a positive value of 2.832. This shows that without the influence of the free variables of knowledge of entrepreneurship, education expectations and resilience, the value of the bound variable of interest in entrepreneurial activity remains constant at 2,832.

2) Entrepreneurial Knowledge

The result of a coefficient that has a positive value (0.271) between entrepreneurial knowledge variables with entrepreneur interests. This indicates that the two variables are positively related. So it can be concluded that if the entrepreneurship knowledge variable has an increase of one unit, then the enterprise interest variable is increasing by 0.271 units.

3) Income Expectation

The result of a coefficient that has a positive value (0.712) between the income expectation variable with entrepreneurial interest. This indicates that the two variables are

positively related. So it can be concluded that if the expected income variable has an increase of one unit, then the entrepreneur interest variable is increasing by 0.712 units.

4) Resilience

The result of a coefficient that has a positive value (0,230) between resilience variables with entrepreneurial interests. This indicates that the two variables are positively related. So it can be concluded that if the resiliency variable has an increase of one unit, then the entrepreneur interest variable is increasing by 0.230 units.

3.1.5.2 Partial Test (T-Test)

Table 8. Partial Test

Coefficients[a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	**t**	**Sig.**
1	(Constant)	2.832	2.165		1.308	.194
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	.271	.123	.194	2.200	.030
	Income Expectation	.712	.170	.368	4.184	.000
	Resilience	.230	.061	.360	3.755	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

The T-test in this study is used to determine the significance of a partial role between a free variable and a bound variable. Based on the tests in the table above can be dealt with as follows:

Entrepreneurial Knowledge (X1)

Based on the partial regression test, a t-calculation value of 2,200 regression coefficients (beta) is 0.271 with a probability (p) = 0,030. It can then be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha accepted which means partially variable knowledge of entrepreneurship affects positive and significant to entrepreneur interests.

Income Expectation (X1)

Based on the partial regression test, the t-calculation value of 4,184 regression coefficients (beta) is 0.712 with a probability of (p) = 0,000. It can then be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha accepted which means that it can be partially inferred that income expectations have a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial interests.

Resilience (X3)

Based on the partial regression test, a t-calculation value of 3.755 regression coefficients (beta) 0.230 with a probability of (p) = 0,000 is obtained. It can then be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha accepted which means partially that resilience has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial interests. (Y).

3.1.5.3 Simultaneous Testing (F-Test)

From the results of the F test in the table above obtained a F count of 76,291 and a probability of 0,000. Since the calculation is <5% (0,000 < 0,05), it can be concluded that Resilience, Knowledge of Entrepreneurship, Income Expectations Equally Affect Entrepreneurial Interests

Table 9. Simultaneous Testing

ANOVA[a]						
Model		**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	1684.283	3	561.428	76.291	.000[b]
	Residual	706.467	96	7.359		
	Total	2390.750	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

b. Predictors: (Constant), Resilience, Income Expectation, Entrepreneurial Knowledge

Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

Table 10. Determination Coefficient Test

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.839[a]	.704	.695	2.713

a. Predictors: (Constant), Resilience, Income Expectation, Entrepreneurial Knowledge

Source: SPSS Data Process, 2024

Based on the above table shows the size of the determination coefficient (Adjusted R2) = 0.695, meaning that the free variable collectively affects the bound variable by 69.5% the remaining 30.5% is affected by other variables not included in the research model.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Entrepreneurial Knowledge Influences the Interests of Single Mothers in Sidoarjo District.

The results of this study prove that knowledge of entrepreneurship has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial interests. This proves that the knowledge understood by single mothers in starting and managing a business can be a strong basis for single mothers to run a business with confidence and courage. The results of this study are in line with the results of the research carried out by (Wijaya, 2014), (Rahayu & Hastuti, 2023), (Dwiyanthi & Nasution, 2023) and are not in tune with the research (Nasution & Mi, 2023).

Theoretical implications suggest that knowledge of entrepreneurship is built by indicators of taking business risks, analyzing business opportunities, and formulating problem solutions. The biggest contribution lies in the analysis of business opportunities, i.e., the action taken by single mothers in understanding business opportunities with a focus on aspects that match their needs and interests; it was supported by a large number of respondents who strongly agreed with the statement that identifying business opportunities by focusing attention on the needs and concerns of single mother makes the undertaking run not only financially profitable but also provides real solutions in addressing family economic problems.

The knowledge of entrepreneurship that single mothers have in the Sidoarjo district can enhance their interest and courage to start a business. Knowledge of enterprise provides a stronger foundation and can help single mothers cope with uncertainty in doing business with more confidence and make smarter decisions in starting and running the business. Single mothers in the Sidoarjo district with a vulnerable age of 30 – 45 can more effectively identify

business opportunities around them, overcome obstacles to entrepreneurship, and open up opportunities to start a business that matches their interests and skills.

3.2.2 Income Expectations Influence the Business Interests of Single Mothers in Sidoarjo District.

The results of this study prove that income expectations have a positive and significant impact on entrepreneurial interests. This proves that the income expectations of single mothers with entrepreneurial interests can be more financially autonomous. The results of this study are in line with the research carried out by (Rohma Septiawati1, 2023) and (Putra et al., 2023) and are not in accord with the study (Widianingsih, 2021).

Theoretical implications suggest that income expectations are built by high-income indicators and unlimited income. The biggest contribution lies in the Indicator of Unlimited Revenue, which is revenue that is growing significantly in line with the success and scale of the business run. It was supported by a large number of respondents who strongly agreed that the income earned by single mothers significantly made them happy because the efforts undertaken could successfully address the family's economic problems, reflecting the success and growing scale of the business.

High income expectations are a motivation for single mothers in the Sidoarjo district to engage in entrepreneurship; they take advantage of business opportunities that provide financial results that match their expectations. High income expectations can be a trigger for resilience to the challenges of entrepreneurship. Single mothers in the Sidoarjo district with a vulnerable age of 30 – 45 have a deeper spirit of entrepreneurship to be at the point of success they want. The income expectations generated by single mothers from entrepreneurs can provide financial independence and provide a sense of financial security, especially when facing the challenge of meeting the needs of their families.

3.2.3 Resilience Influences on Single Mother Entrepreneurship Interests in Sidoarjo District.

The results of this study prove that resilience has a positive and significant influence on Single Mother entrepreneurial interests in the Sidoarjo district. It proves that the ability of single mothers to reach their potential in entrepreneurship can be stronger in the face of economic difficulties. This suggests that the higher the level of resilience that single mothers have, the greater the entrepreneurial interest that single mother has. The results of this study are in line with the research carried out by (Rahmadi Islam, 2020), (Fahrani et al., 2023), (Sheila Maria Belgis Putri Affiza, 2022). This study shows that resilience has a positive influence on the entrepreneurial interests of single mothers.

Theoretical implications suggest that resilience is built by indicators of emotional control, self-discipline, optimism, problem identification, empathy, self-efficiency, and achievement. The biggest contribution lies in the self-effectiveness indicator that single mothers are able and confident in starting entrepreneurship; this is proved by the vast majority of respondents, who are very much in agreement that single mothers are happy for being able and convinced to start and to run a business so that the endeavor they are running not only provides personal satisfaction but also manages to overcome family economic problems.

Resilience helps a single mother to stay motivated even in difficult situations with high enthusiasm and motivation through entrepreneurial interest. They see entrepreneurship as a way to rise, rebuild financial stability, and overcome economic constraints. Entrepreneurship often involves taking risks; resilience can give the courage and confidence needed to face uncertainty and take risks associated with starting and managing your own business. Single mothers district

with a vulnerable age of 30 – 45 with a high level of resilience tend to choose a business area that matches their experience, skills, and interests, which can help them build strength and maximize their chances of success in dealing with economic turmoil.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussions described in the previous chapter can be obtained the conclusion of this study can be explained as follows: The death of the husband or divorce from the partner makes the woman lose her companion of life and undergo a change of status to the woman head of heaven or single mother. In this case, single mothers are charged with supporting the family's economy. Entrepreneurial interest becomes an alternative to addressing the economic needs of single-mother families. However, entrepreneurial interests can vary depending on the knowledge of enterprise, income expectations, and resilience that single mothers possess.

The limitations of this research are that it focuses solely on testing knowledge of entrepreneurship, income expectations, and resilience. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out if there is a theory of outside variables other than variables that can affect public interest in entrepreneurship. Moreover, the object of this research is only to take a society that carries the status of a single mother, which is not comprehensive to the general public, so there are still many objects of society that are not included. Hopefully, for further research, it is suggested not only to do research with this variable researcher only but also to add innovative free variables and expand the object of research. Researchers can then multiply the number of samples and methods of data collection to obtain a comprehensive result. Researchers are further suggested to use the method of research done by combining data collection in the form of questionnaires as well as interviews. This is done to generate more accurate data.

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