BAYESIAN INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T-TEST FOR ANALYSIS FACTOR ENTREPRENEURIAL OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Ariyono Setiawan, Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Munoto, Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Luthfiyah Nurlaela, Universitas Negeri Surabaya

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship debriefing is one way that schools can do today to be able to equip students from an early age with motivation, knowledge about entrepreneurship. There are several factors that can be used as desire, motivation, character, and readiness. By doing survey respondents and data analysis because it uses conditional probability as the basis. In this Bayesian analysis, it is used as a determinant of factors that can influence a student to be open or ready to do entrepreneurship by using T test analysis as a comparative test to assess the difference between the factor value and the sample population value obtained from the factors of a student's interest in entrepreneurship and ready to practice entrepreneurship. Bayesian Independent Samples T-Test For Analysis Factor Entrepreneurial Of Vocational Schools with quantitative methods. Data analysis is carried out starting with organizing the data because the nature of quantitative data is generally very much and varied. The population in this study were all cadets in the ministry of air transportation. In this study, the population was about 585, but the data sample used by the author for the time being is a sample obtained by using a random sample method from the entire population.

Keywords: Vocational School, Entrepreneurship, Bayesian Independent, T-Test, Cadet

INTRODUCTION

Vocational schools that exist today are trying to make their students from job seeker to be job creator, there are many ways that vocational schools can be independent when students graduate or complete their studies. Entrepreneurship debriefing is one way that schools can do today to be able to equip students from an early age with motivation, knowledge about entrepreneurship. There are several factors that can be used as desire, motivation, character, and readiness. These factors can be seen from the student's interest that multiplying the potential in early entrepreneurship can be recognized, and then it can be directed to training and mentoring incubator to find suitable and appropriate entrepreneurs for each student.

OVERVIEW THEORY

In this study, Bayesian analysis is used, namely to analyze uncertainty or can usually be reduced from the information data collected, so that it can perform a better analysis. By doing survey respondents and data analysis because it uses conditional probability as the basis. In this Bayesian analysis, it is used as a determinant of factors that can influence a student to be open or ready to do entrepreneurship by using T test analysis as a comparative test to assess the difference between the factor value and the sample population value obtained from the factors of

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

a student's interest in entrepreneurship and ready to practice entrepreneurship.

Data Collection

In the process of finding answers to the problem formulation and research objectives, it is necessary to collect relevant data. The data collection was carried out in various ways, including library research, filling out questionnaires with several instruments from the variables of Interest, Efficacy, Knowledge, Motivation, Character, and Readiness.

Data Analysis

In this research, Bayesian Independent Samples T-Test For Analysis Factor Entrepreneurial Of Vocational Schools with quantitative methods. Data analysis is carried out starting with organizing the data because the nature of quantitative data is generally very much and varied. Organizing the data so that the data obtained is neat, structured, systematic, and complete. In the process of organizing the right data, researchers can obtain good quality data, document the analysis carried out, store the data and analyze it for the completion of the research carried out. Data analysis that is carried out is to use . The research location is an air transportation school with Bayesian Independent Samples T-Test For Analysis Factor Entrepreneurial Of Vocational School with a population of cadets, lecturers and the general public.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population and Sample

The population in this study were all cadets in the ministry of air transportation. In this study, the population was about 585, but the data sample used by the author for the time being is a sample obtained by using a random sample method from the entire population.

Intrument Questionnaire

The sample population in this study was obtained from the air transportation school ministry of transportation.

Table 1
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION SAMPLE FOR SEX

Descriptive Statistics	Sex	
	Female	Male
Valid	198	387
Missing	0	0
Mean	7.727	7.850
Std. Deviation	2.534	2.560
Minimum	3.000	1.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

With a sample value of 585 respondents, among them are 198 women and 387 men, resulting in the following calculation

Table 2
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION SAMPLE FOR STATUS

Descriptive Statistics			
	Status		
	Cadets	General	Lecturer
Valid	537	34	14
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	7.784	8.206	7.786
Std. Deviation	2.564	2.508	2.155
Minimum	1.000	1.000	4.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000

Respondents with cadet status as many as 537 respondents from the public as many as 34 respondents and from lecturers as many as 14 respondents

Table 3
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS VARIABLE

	EFF1		INT1		MOT1		KNW1		CHA1		RED1	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Valid	198	387	198	387	198	387	198	387	198	387	198	387
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	7.152	7.367	7.727	7.850	7.530	7.509	6.753	6.933	7.939	7.742	7.843	7.630
Std. Deviation	2.386	2.482	2.534	2.560	2.474	2.583	2.481	2.507	2.420	2.583	2.378	2.534
Skewness	-0.573	-0.774	-0.780	-0.969	-0.775	-0.823	-0.364	-0.554	-0.910	-0.873	-0.857	-0.826
Std. Error of Skewness	0.173	0.124	0.173	0.124	0.173	0.124	0.173	0.124	0.173	0.124	0.173	0.124
Kurtosis	-0.960	-0.740	-0.989	-0.575	-0.788	-0.742	-1.114	-0.949	-0.677	-0.743	-0.700	-0.748
Std. Error of Kurtosis	0.344	0.247	0.344	0.247	0.344	0.247	0.344	0.247	0.344	0.247	0.344	0.247
Minimum	2.000	1.000	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	3.000	1.000	3.000	1.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
25th percentile	5.000	5.000	5.000	6.000	5.250	5.000	4.000	4.000	6.000	5.000	6.000	5.000
50th percentile	8.000	8.000	9.000	9.000	8.000	9.000	7.000	8.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
75th percentile	9.000	9.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	9.000	9.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
25th percentile	5.000	5.000	5.000	6.000	5.250	5.000	4.000	4.000	6.000	5.000	6.000	5.000
50th percentile	8.000	8.000	9.000	9.000	8.000	9.000	7.000	8.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
75th percentile	9.000	9.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	9.000	9.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

Data Retrieval

In the process of finding answers to the formulation of the problem and the purpose of this research, it is very necessary to collect relevant data. These data were collected in various ways, including literature studies, filling out questionnaires with several instruments every variable.

Data analysis

This type of research is descriptive with quantitative methods. Data analysis was carried out starting with the organization of the data because the nature of quantitative data was generally very numerous and varied. Organizing the data so that the data obtained is neat, structured, systematic, and complete. In the process of organizing the right data, researchers can obtain goodquality data, document the analysis carried out, store the data and analyze it for the completion of the research carried out. Data analysis that is carried out is by using Bayesian Independent Samples T-Test. The research location is an air transportation school with a population of lecturer cadets and the general public

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cluster is a collection of objects or data that have similarities with one another in the samecluster and are not similar to objects in different clusters (Jain, 2010).

Table 4
BAYESIAN INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T-TEST

	BF_{10}	error %
EFF1	0.159	2.285e -4
INT1	0.113	3.296e -4
MOT1	0.098	3.840e -4
KNW1	0.135	2.710e -4
CHA1	0.143	2.549e -4
RED1	0.155	2.344e -4

By analyzing data from each variable BF_{10} and error %, the results are as in the table

Prior and Posterior

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

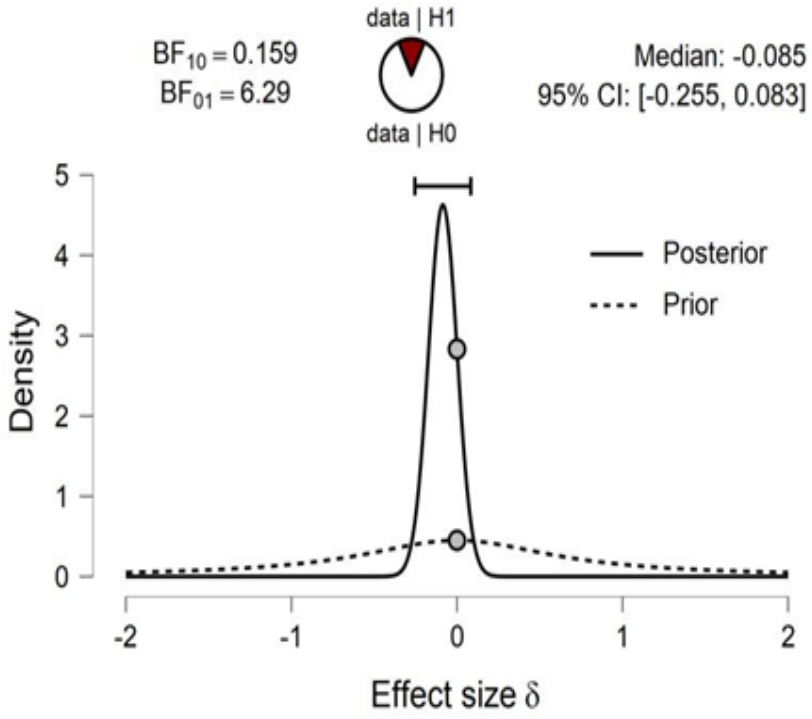

FIGURE 1
INFERENTIAL PLOTS FOR PRIOR AND POSTERIOR EFF1

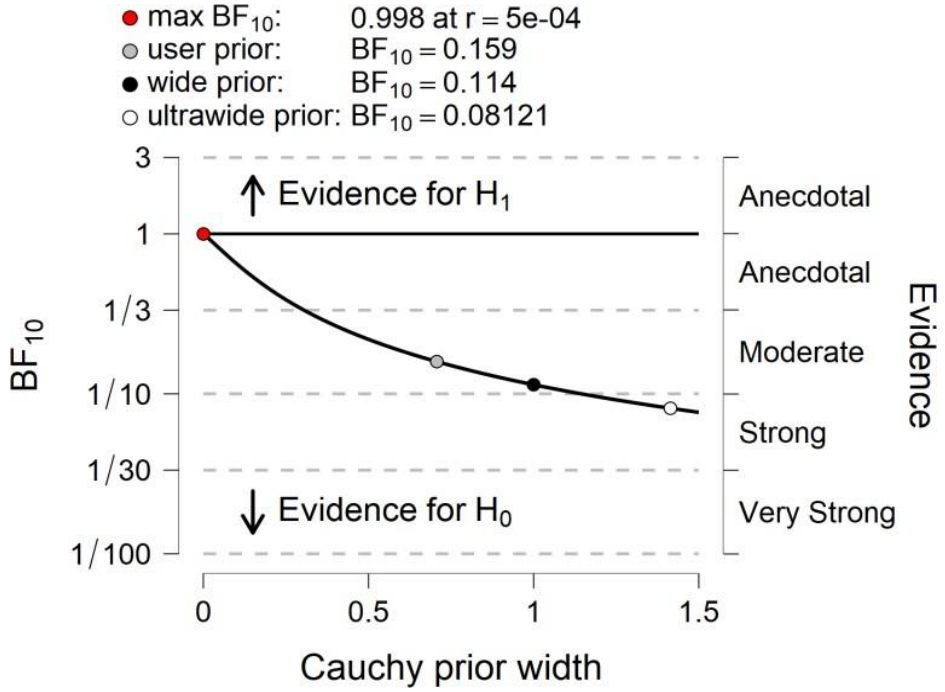

FIGURE 2
BAYES FACTOR ROBUSTNESS CHECK EFF1

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

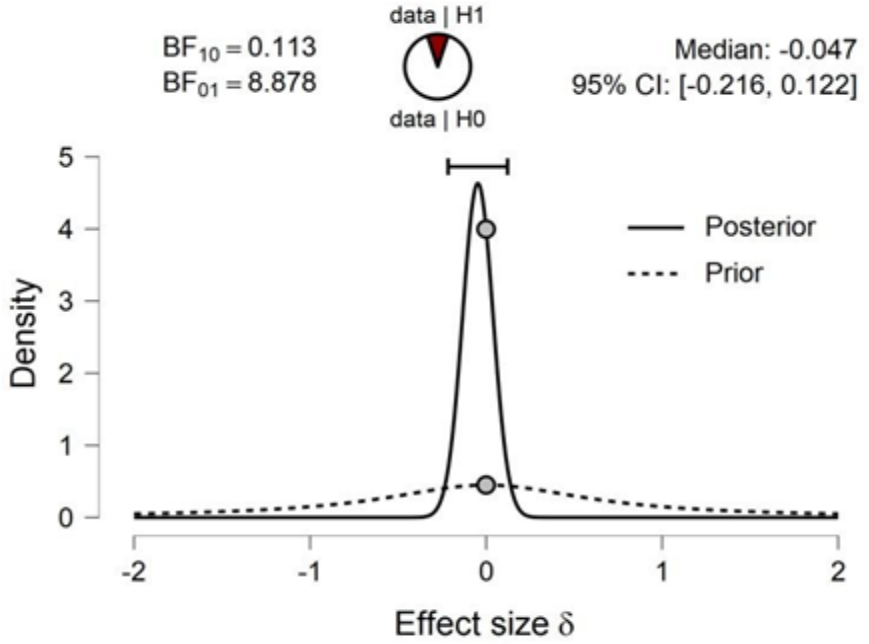

FIGURE 3
INFERENTIAL PLOTS FOR PRIOR AND POSTERIOR INT1

Bayes Factor Robustness Check

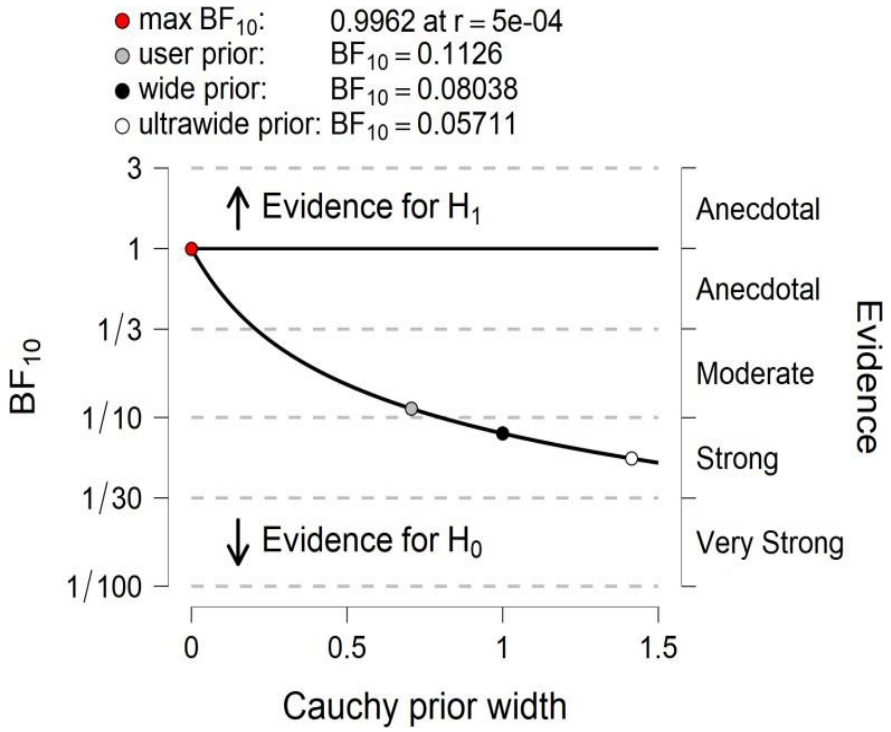

FIGURE 4
BAYES FACTOR ROBUSTNESS CHECK INT1

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

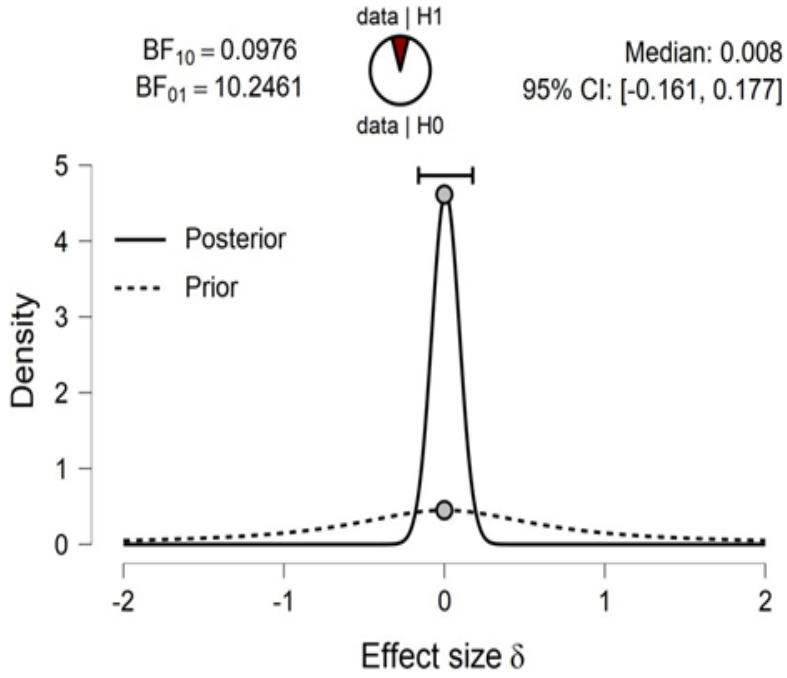

FIGURE 5
INFERENTIAL PLOTS FOR PRIOR AND POSTERIOR MOT1

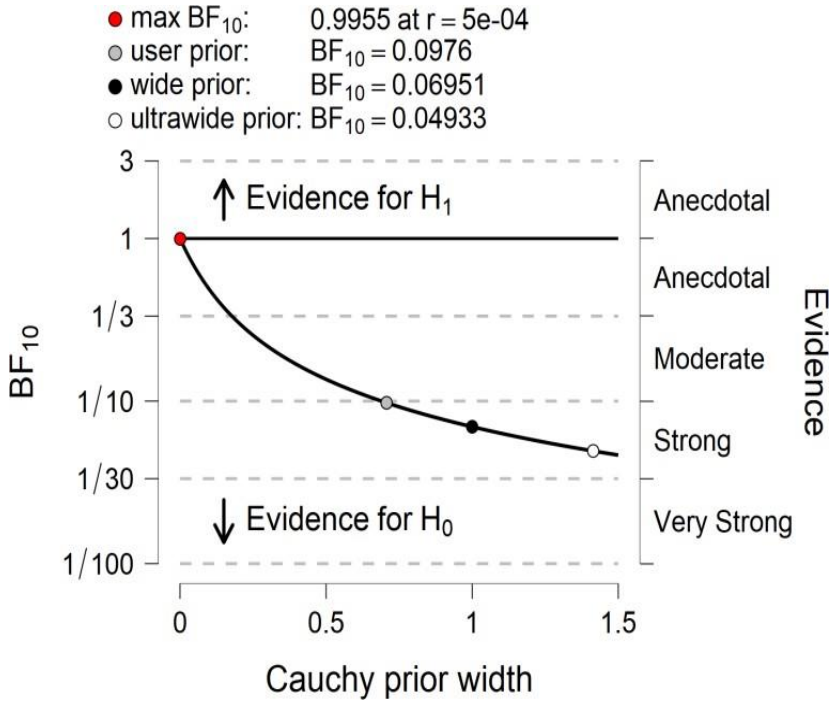

FIGURE 6
BAYES FACTOR ROBUSTNESS CHECK MOT1

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

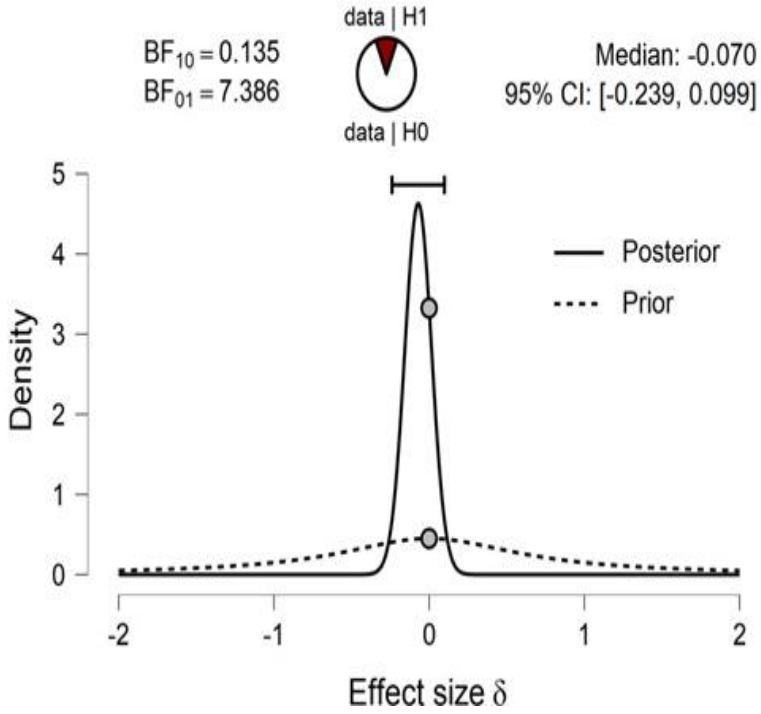

FIGURE 7
INFERENTIAL PLOTS FOR PRIOR AND POSTERIOR KNW1

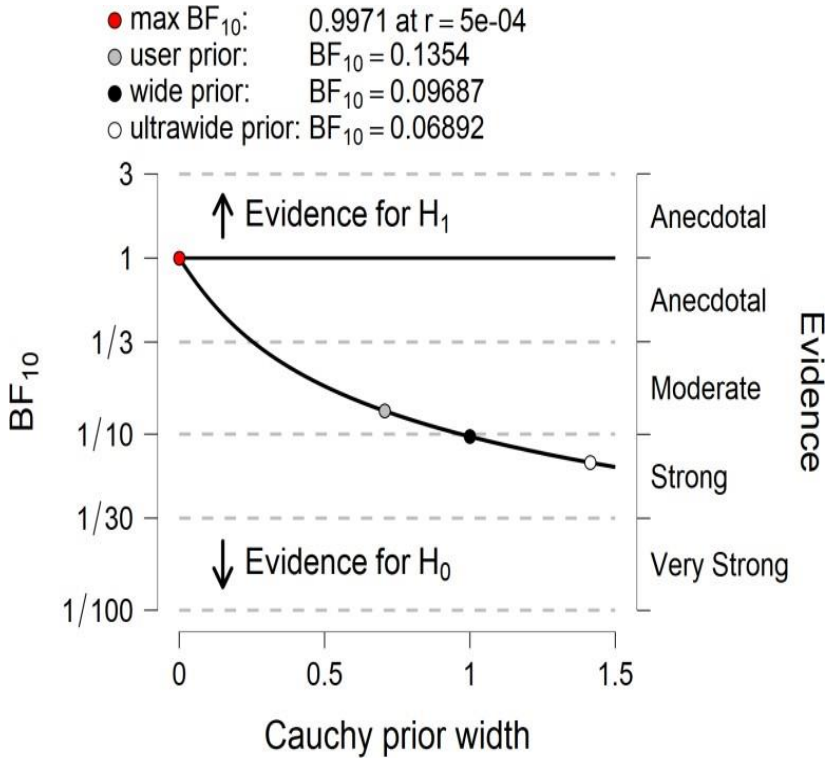

FIGURE 8
BAYES FACTOR ROBUSTNESS CHECK KNW1

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

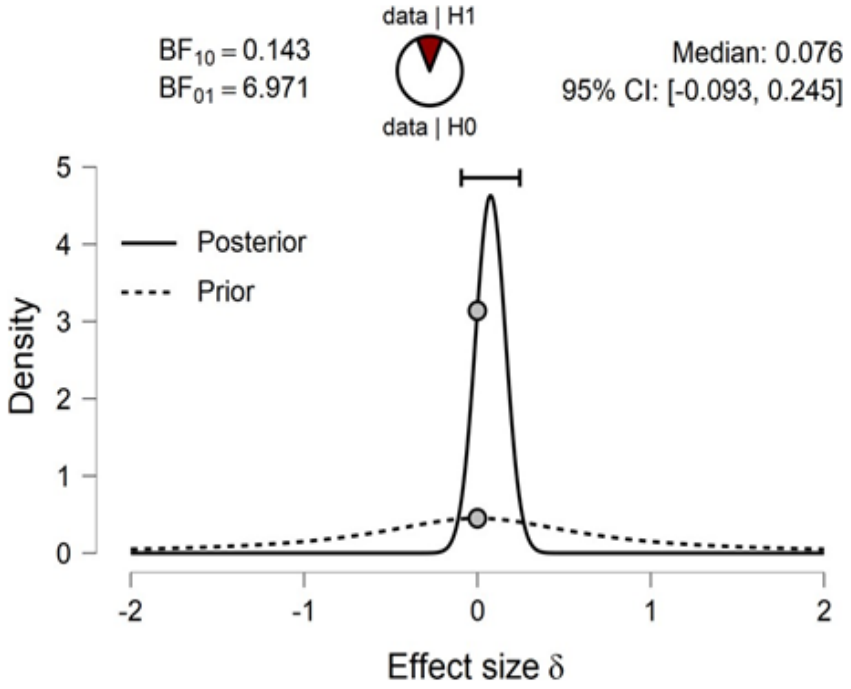

FIGURE 9
INFERENTIAL PLOTS FOR PRIOR AND POSTERIOR CHA1

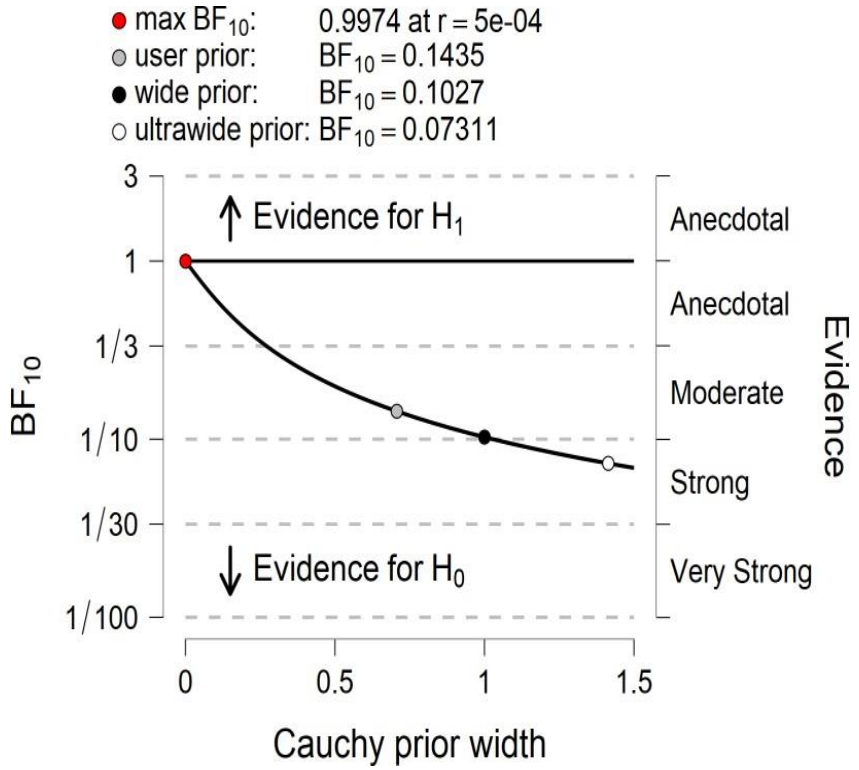

FIGURE 10
BAYES FACTOR ROBUSTNESS CHECK CHA1

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

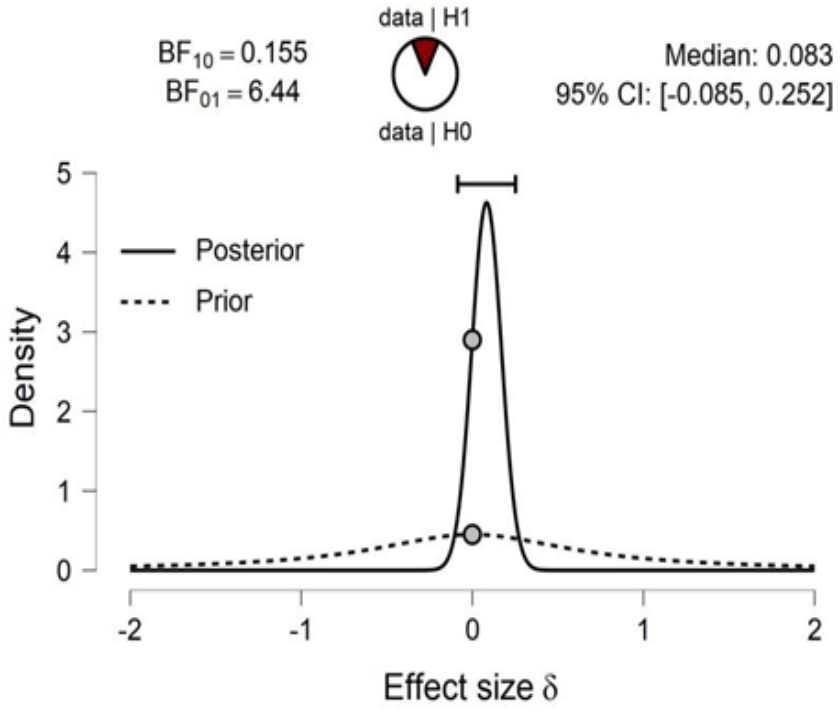

FIGURE 11
INFERENTIAL PLOTS FOR PRIOR AND POSTERIOR RED1

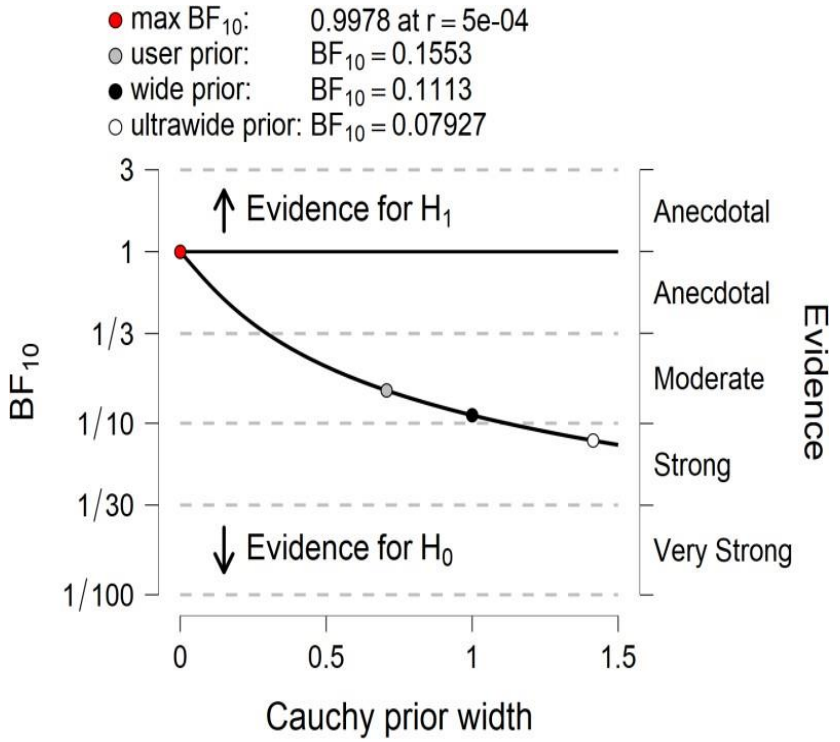

FIGURE 12
BAYES FACTOR ROBUSTNESS CHECK RED1

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

Table 5 RESULT WITH BAYESIAN INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T-TEST							
	95% Credible Interval						
	Group	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**SE**	**Lower**	**Upper**
EFF1	Female	198	7.152	2.386	0.170	6.817	7.486
	Male	387	7.367	2.482	0.126	7.119	7.615
INT1	Female	198	7.727	2.534	0.180	7.372	8.082
	Male	387	7.850	2.560	0.130	7.594	8.106
MOT1	Female	198	7.530	2.474	0.176	7.184	7.877
	Male	387	7.509	2.583	0.131	7.251	7.767
KNW1	Female	198	6.753	2.481	0.176	6.405	7.100
	Male	387	6.933	2.507	0.127	6.682	7.183
CHA1	Female	198	7.939	2.420	0.172	7.600	8.278
	Male	387	7.742	2.583	0.131	7.483	8.000
RED1	Female	198	7.843	2.378	0.169	7.510	8.177
	Male	387	7.630	2.534	0.129	7.377	7.884

CONCLUSION

This research was conducted to see if there is Bayes method can only be used for classification problems with supervised learning and categorical data from the entrepreneurial interests of each cadet. The success rate of the test using the Bayes method is very dependent on the factors where students get learning about entrepreneurship that is given so that it affects the interest and readiness of the cadets to be able to start opening a business.

Suggestion

Based on research data, then suggested for future researchers to develop research on the approach contextual through different methods or comparing several methods.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors whose names are listed immediately below certify that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

REFERENCES

Aji, S.P., Mulyadi, H., & Widjajanta, B. (2018). Keterampilan Wirausaha Untuk Keberhasilan Usaha (Entrepreneurial skills for business success). *Journal of Business Management Education, 3*(3), 111-122.

Ardiyanti, D.A., & Mora, Z. (2019). Pengaruh Minat Usaha dan Motivasi Usaha terhadap Keberhasilan Usaha Wirausaha Muda di Kota Langsa (The influence of business interest and business motivation on the success of young entrepreneurs in Langsa City). *Ocean Journal of Economics and Business, 10*(2), 168-178.

Ariyono, S., Luthfiyah, N., & Munoto (2021). Grow up entrepreneurial interest for cadets in aviation polytechnic surabaya using CTL with demonstration methods. *Technium Social Sciences Journal,* 19, 156.

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

Abaho, E. (2017). How can teachers' entrepreneurial competences be developed? A collaborative learning perspective. *Educ þ Train, 57*(8/9), 908–923.
Alma, B. (2007). Entrepreneurship, Revised Edition, Alfabeta Publishers, Bandung.
Bandura, A. (1977). Social learning theory. In: Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs.
Belousova, O., Hattenberg, D.Y., Benoît, G. (2020). Corporate entrepreneurship: From structures to mindset. Studies on entrepreneurship, structural change and industrial dynamics. *Springer,* 2020.
Botsaris, C., & Vamvaka, V. (2016). Attitude toward entrepreneurship: Structure, prediction from behavioral beliefs, and relation to entrepreneurial intention. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy, 7*(2), 433–460.
Corbetta, G., Huse, M., & Ravasi, D. (2004). Crossroads of entrepreneurship. *Springer Science + Business Media, Inc,* 1. New York: Kluwer Academic.
Cafer, S. (2019). Enterpreneurial intentions of generation-z: Compare of social sciences and natural sciences undergraduate students at Bahcesehir University. Procedia.
Commarmond, I. (2017). In pursuit of a better understanding of and measure for entrepreneurial mindset contents. September, 34.
Cui, J., Sun, J., & Bell, R. (2019). The impact of entrepreneurship education on the entrepreneurial mindset of college students in China: The mediating role of inspiration and the role of educational attributes. *The International Journal of Management Education,* 100296.
Djaali. (2008). Teori Motivasi dan Aplikasinya (Motivation theory and its application). Jakarta: Earth Literacy.
Drucker, P.F. (1994). Innovation and Entrepreneurhip. New York: Harpercollins Publisher.
Davis, M., Hall, J., & Mayer, P. (2016). Measuring the entrepreneurial mindset: The development of the Entrepreneurial Mind set Profile (EMP), 727, 1–22.
Denanyoh, R., Adjei, K., & Nyemekye, G.E. (2015). Factors that impact on entrepreneurial intention of tertiary students in Ghana. *International Journal of Business and Social Research, 5*(3), 19–29.
Díaz-García, M.C., & Jimenez-Moreno, J. (2010). Entrepreneurial intention: The role of gender. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal, 6*(3), 261–283.
Duong, C. (2019). Entrepreneurial self-efficacy and intention among vietnamese students: A meta-analytic path analysis based on the theory of planned behavior. *Procedia ComputerScience.*
Davis, M.H., Hall, J.A., & Mayer, P.S. (2015). Developing a new measure of entrepreneurial mindset: Reliability, validity, and implications for practitioners. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research, 67*(4), 1–28.
Elfving, J. (2008). Contextualizing entrepreneurial intentions: A multiple case study on entrepreneurial cognition and perception. Abo Akademi F€orlag.
Farny, S., Frederiksen, S.H., Hannibal, M., & Jones, S. (2016). A culture of entrepreneurship education. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development, 28*(7–8), 514–535.
Fini, R., Grimaldi, R., Marzocchi, G.L., & Sobrero, M. (2012). The determinants of corporate entrepreneurial intention within small and newly established firms. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 36*(2), 387–414.
Fahmi, I. (2013). Entrepreneurship. Bandung: Alphabeta.
Fuadi, I.F. (2009). "Hubungan Minat Berwirausaha Dengan Praktik Kerja Industri Siswa Kelas XII Teknik Otomatif SMK Negeri Adiwerna Kabupaten Tegal" SMK Negeri Adiwerna, Tegal Regency (The relationship of interest in entrepreneurship with industrial work practices for class XII students of automated engineering at SMK Negeri Adiwerna, Tegal Regency)". *PTM Journal,* 9, 92-98.
Garaika. (2019). Self efficacy, self personality and self confidence on enterpreneurial intention study on young enterprises. *Journal of Enterpreneurship Education.*
Godwin, J.L., Neck, C.P., & D'Intino, R.S. (2016). Self-leadership, spirituality, and entrepreneur performance: a conceptual model. *Journal of Management, Spirituality & Religion, 13*(1), 64–78.
Guerrero, M., Rialp, J., & Urbano, D. (2008). The impact of desirability and feasibility on entrepreneurial intentions: A structural equation model. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal, 4*(1), 35– 50.
Hasibuan, A.H., Lubis, I., & Rujiman. (2019). The role of the management of the Indonesian young business (HIPMI) group in increasing business interest of young generation in Padangsidimpuan City. *International Journal of Research & Review, 6*(11), 327-354.
Hendro (2011). Entrepreneurial fundamentals. Jakarta: Erlangga.
Herdiani, N.M., & Hidayat, R. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Motivasi yang Mempengaruhi Mahasiswa Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha (Studi pada Mahasiswa Kelas Regular Pagi Politeknik Negeri Batam), (Motivational factors affecting students' interest in entrepreneurship (Study on morning regular class students at Batam State Polytechnic)). *Journal of Applied Business Administration, 1*(1), 139-146.
Hermana, D., Supardan, D., & Invite, G. (2010). Contextual teaching and learning (An initial guide in the development of PBM). Yogyakarta: PT. Diandra Primamitra Media.
Hisrich, R. (2001). Entrepreneurship kewirausahaan. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

Hurlock, E. (2008). Psychology development. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Hadlock, H., Steven, W., Jemma, H., John, C., Nicholas, W., & James, B. (2008). From practice to entrepreneurship: Rethinking the learning factory approach. Proceeding of the 2008 IAJC IJME International Conference, ISBN 978-1- 60643-379-9.

Hassi, A. (2016). Effectiveness of early entrepreneurship education at the primary school level: evidence from a field research in Morocco. *Citizenship, Social and Economics Education, 15*(2), 83–103.

Haynie, J.M., Shepherd, D., Mosakowski, E., & Earley, P.C. (2010). A situated metacognitive model of the entrepreneurial mindset. *Journal of Business Venturing, 25*(2), 217–229.

Houston, P., Connie, D., & Nicole, L. (2020). Entrepreneurial thinking: A signature pedagogy for an uncertain 21st century. *The International Journal of Management Education.*

Hu, L.T., & Bentler, P.M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling, 6*(1), 1–55.

Hussain, A., & Norashidah, D. (2015). Impact of entrepreneurial education on entrepreneurial intentions of Pakistani students. *International Journal of Business Innovation and Research, 2*(1), 43.

Indarto & Santoso, D. (2020). Karakteristik Wirausaha, Karakteristik Usaha dan Lingkungan Usaha Penentu Kesuksesan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (Entrepreneurial characteristics, business characteristics and business environment determinants of the success of micro, small and medium enterprises). *Journal of Economics and Business Research, 13*(1), 54-69.

Indrityatni, L. (2013). Pengaruh Mata Kuliah Kewirausahaan Dalam MenumbuhkanMahasiswa Untuk Berwirausaha (Studi Kasus Pada Mahasiswa STIE Pelita Nusantara Semarang), (The influence of entrepreneurship courses in growing students for entrepreneurship (Case study on students at STIE Pelita Nusantara Semarang)). *Economic Focus, 8*(1), 52-59.

Jabeen, F., Faisal, M.N., & Katsioloudes, M.I. (2017). Entrepreneurial mindset and the role of universities as strategic drivers of entrepreneurship: Evidence from the United Arab. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, 24*(1), 136-157.

Jena, R.K. (2020). Measuring the impact of business management Student's attitude towards entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention: A case study. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 107.

Katz J.A. (2003). The chronology and intellectual trajectory of American entrepreneurship education. *Journal of Business Venturing, 18*(2), 283-300.

Katz, J., & Gartner, W. (1988). Properties of emerging organizations. *Journal of Academy of Management Review, 13*(3), 429-441.

Kuntowicaksono. (2012). Pengaruh pengetahuan wirausaha dan kemampuan memecahkan masalah wirausaha terhadap minat berwirausaha siswa sekolah menengah kejuruan. (The effect of entrepreneurial knowledge and ability to solve entrepreneurial problems on entrepreneurial interest of vocational high school students). *Journal of Economic Education, 1*(1), 45-52.

Kuratko, D.F., & Hodgetts, R.M. (1998). Entrepreneurship; Contemporary approach. Fort Worth: The Dryden Press.

Kurnianti, E.D. (2015). Kewirausahaan Industri, (Entrepreneurship industry). Yogyakarta: Depublish.

Krueger, N. (1993). The impact of prior entrepreneurial exposure on perceptions of new venture feasibility and desirability. *Entrepreneurial Theory Practice, 18*(1), 5–21.

Kasmir. (2007). Kewirausahaan, PT Raja Grafindo Perkasa, Jakarta.

Kawulur, A.F., Rumagit, M.C.N., & Tumiwa, R.A.F. (2019). Entrepreneurship conceptual model based on local economic potentials in coastal likupang beach North Minahasa district, Indonesia. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research*, 65, 737–741 (Icebef 2018).

Kirkwood, J., Dwyer, K., & Gray, B. (2014). Students' reflections on the value of an entrepreneurship education. *The International Journal of Management Education, 12*(3), 307–316.

Kouakou, K.K.E., Li, C., Akolgo, I.G., & Tchamekwen, A.M. (2019). Evolution view of entrepreneurial mindset theory. *International Journal of Business and Social Science, 10*(6).

Krueger, N.F. (2003). The cognitive psychology of entrepreneurship. In: Acs, Z.J., Audretsch, D.B. (*Editions*), Handbook of Entrepreneurship Research: an Interdisciplinary Survey and Introduction (New York). Springer, New York.

Lambing, P.A., & Kuehl, C.R. (2007). Entrepreneurship. (*4th Edition*). New Jersey: PearsonPractice Hall.

Lee, S.H., & Wong, P.K. (2004). An exploratory study of technopreneurial intentions: A career anchor perspective. *Journal of Business Venturing, 19*(1), 7-28.

Lindner, J. (2019). Entrepreneurial spirit for the whole school–ways to become an e.e.si- Entrepreneurship School. *Discourse and Communication forSustainableEducation, 10*(2), 5-12.

Ludi, W. (2020). The impact of entrepreneurship education and students' entrepreneurial mindset: The mediating role of attitude and self-efficacy. Heliyon.

Luthan. (2005). Organizational behavior, New Rok, Mc. Graw-hil companies, hlm. 186.

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.

Martín-Guerrero, J.D., & Lucas, L. (2021). Quantum machine learning: A tutorial José D.

Masykur, W. (1994). Entrepreneurship: A series of lectures, Gunadarma, Jakarta.

Rahmadi, AN., & Heryanto, B. (2016). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat berwirausaha pada mahasiswa program studi manajemen fakultas ekonomi Universitas Kadiri. (Analysis of factors affecting interest in entrepreneurship in management study program students, faculty of economics, Kadiri University). *Journal of Economics, University of Kediri, 1*(2), 153-169.

Riad, S. (2020). Stakeholder engagement for innovation management and entrepreneurial development: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Business Research.*

Santoso, D. (2013). Modul Pembelajaran Kewirausahaan. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan, Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. (Entrepreneurship learning module. Jakarta: Directorate general of learning and student affairs, ministry of education and culture).

Saragih, R. (2017). Membangun Usaha Kreatif, Inovatif, dan Bermanfaat Melalui Penerapan Kewirausahaan Sosial. (Building creative, innovative, and beneficial businesses through the application of social entrepreneurship). *Journal of Entrepreneurship, 3*(2), 26-34.

Semih, K. (2021). Completing the machine learning saga in fractional snow cover estimation from MODIS Terra reflectance data: Random forests versus support vector regression. *Remote Sensing of Environment.*

Slameto, S. (2010). Belajar dan faktor yang mempengaruhinya. (Learning and the factors that influence it). Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Subandono, A. (2007). Minat Berwirausaha. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Suharyono. (2017). Sikap dan Perilaku Wirausahawan. *Jurnal Ilmu dan Budaya, 40*(56), 6551-6586.

Sunarya, P.A., & Saefullah, A. (2011). Kewirausahaan (Entrepreneurship). Andi Publisher.

Suparno, P. (2006). Teori Perkembangan Kognitif Jean Piaget. (Jean Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development). Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Suryana. (2003). Kewirausahaan pedoman praktis: Kiat dan proses menuju sukses. (Practical guide entrepreneurship: Tips and process towards success). Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
(Practical guide entrepreneurship: Tips and process towards success. Jakarta: Salemba Empat).

Timmons, J.A., & Spinelli, S., Jr. (2008). New venture creation. Kewirausahaan untuk Abad 21. Yogyakarta: Andi. (Buku asli New Venture Creation: Entrepreneurship for the 21st Century (*6th Edition*)).

Trianto. (2007). Model-Model Pembelajaran Inovatif Berorientasi Konstruktivistik. (Constructivistic oriented innovative learning models), Jakarta. Library Achievement.

Veronika, A., Roman, E., & Joanne, Y.C. (2021). A machine learning approach to cluster destination image on Instagram. *Tourism Management,* 85.

Wahyono, B. (2013).). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kewirausahaan terhadap Niat Berwirausaha Siswa SMK N 1 Medan Tahun 2013. Solo: Tesis Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta. (The effect of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intentions of students at SMK N 1 Medan in 2013. Solo: Thesis of Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta).

Widayati, E., Yunaz, H., Rambe, T., Siregar, B.W., Fauzi, A., & Romli, R. (2019). Pengembangan Kewirausahaan dengan Menciptakan Wirausaha Baru dan Mandiri. (Entrepreneurship development by creating new and independent entrepreneurs). *Scientific Journal of Business Management and Innovation Sam Ratulangi University, 6*(2), 98-105.

Widnyana, I.W., Widyawati, S.R., & Warmana, G.O. (2018). Pengaruh Pemberian Mata Kuliah Kewirausahaan dan Pelatihan Wirausaha Terhadap Minat Wirausaha Ekonomi Kreatif Pada Mahasiswa UNMAS Denpasar. (The effect of giving entrepreneurship courses and entrepreneurship training on creative economy entrepreneurial interest in UNMAS Denpasar students). *Indonesian Community Service Journal, 1*(1), 171-177.

Warhuus, J.P., & Basaiawmoit, R.V. (2014). Entrepreneurship education at Nordic technical higher education institutions: Comparing and contrasting program designs and content. *International Journal of Management in Education, 12*(3), 317–332.

Winardi. (2003). Entrepreneur & Entrepreneurship, Kencana, Jakarta

Xuebin, Y., Hengyi, Lia., Kenshi, S., Kazuki, U., Aravinda, C.V, & Lin, M. (2020). Machine learning based Apathy classification on Doppler RadarImage for the elderly person. International Conference on Identification, Information and Knowledge in the internet of Things.

Zimmerer, T.W., & Scarborough, N.M. (2008). Kewirausahaan dan Manajemen Usaha Kecil. (Entrepreneurship and small business management. Jakarta: Four Salemba).

Received: 03-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. AEJ-22-10686; **Editor assigned:** 05- Feb -2022, PreQC No. AEJ-22-10686 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19- Feb-2022, QC No. AEJ-22-10686; **Revised:** 26-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. AEJ-22-10686 (R); **Published:** 10-Mar-2022

Citation Information: Setiawan, A., Munoto, & Nurlaela, L. (2022). Bayesian independent samples T-test for analysis factor entrepreneurial of vocational school. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 28*(S4), 1- 14.