IT (Information Technology) entrepreneurs have been contributing greatly to economic growth and job creation. Despite this, IT entrepreneurship remains understudied in business research. In particular, studying IT entrepreneurial behavior has been ignored in both Information Systems (IS) and entrepreneurship disciplines. This study for the first time empirically examines IT entrepreneurial behavior and its antecedent factors from the IS discipline. The findings suggest that two key IS constructs, personal innovativeness in IT (PIIT) and computer self-efficacy (CSE), respectively, have direct and indirect influences on IT entrepreneurial intention. To the best of our knowledge, this study calls for more empirical studies on IT entrepreneurial behavior from the IS discipline. The study concludes with discussion of the limitations and suggestions for future research.

Keywords: IT entrepreneurial intention, Personal innovativeness in IT (PIIT), Computer self-efficacy (CSE), Risk propensity

I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship has been commonly linked to economic growth and job creation. Entrepreneurs use new ideas, technology innovations, but also create employment opportunities and opportunities for those who are not quite as innovative. The IT industry provides a fascinating, high-risk, high-reward arena for technology entrepreneurs. Like many IT companies, entrepreneurs have been creating value for college students and graduates (Cornelis). Most of these students have been working on the IS discipline, study- ing, working for a major corporation. The IS discipline is attracting many college students, who are seeking to be entrepreneurs, or working for a business and assuming the risk for the sake of profit rather than being an employee. Staying ahead of IT entrepreneurship among others students, then, should be an important research agenda in academia and business practice.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship is one of the major business disciplines and it is an emerging business education program (CUN). Entrepreneurship has also been recognized as a driver of innovation and promoting continuous advantage (CUN). In the fast lane, entrepreneurs are highly mobile in various disciplines including management science, economics, psychology, sociology, and information (CUN). In the 1990s, Schumpeter (1934) emphasized the role of entrepreneurship in innovation processes. In other words, entrepreneurs are the key for innovation processes, however, entrepreneurs are not just technology innovation, rather they are a factor that creates new business and new business growth. The situation, new business creation, and new product services are all innovations (Schumpeter's 1962 book, Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy).

Understanding IT Entrepreneurial Intention: An Information Systems View

Journal of Computer Information Systems

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