MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME, AS A TRAINING INTERVENTION, ON POTENTIAL, START-UP AND ESTABLISHED WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN SOUTH AFRICA

BY

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SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

DOCTOR COMMERCII (BUSINESS MANAGEMENT)

IN THE

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

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Pretoria, South Africa

April 2006

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the following people:

- My two study leaders, Proff. Gideon Nieman and Jurie van Vuuren, whose expertise gave me the best possible support and assistance. It was a privilege to complete my study under these two men with such a passion for the promotion of women entrepreneurs. They not only guided me throughout this study but also taught me that research and statistical analysis can be fun.
- All the women who participated in this study, whom I salute for their courage, commitment and persistence. This study is dedicated to them.
- The sponsors and partners of the WEP, in particular, Khetsiwe Dlamini, Carol Motsepe and Diane Joshua. The success of the WEP would not have been possible without their financial support and enthusiasm for women in business.
- Rina Owen from the Department of Statistics, for her hard work, advice, continuous assistance and speedy data processing.
- Prof. Alex Antonites for his guidance regarding training models and the framework of this study.
- Marion Marchand for taking care of the linguistic and editorial aspects.
- My colleagues at the Department of Business Management, for their friendship and support and in particular to Prof. Gideon Nieman for granting me study leave.
- My mother, Babette, who is a role model of perseverance and dedication, and my father, Deon, for always believing in everything I do.
- My in-laws, Rudolph and Annemarie Botha, for their continuous love and support.
- Adriaan, my husband and soul mate, for sharing my enthusiasm and passion for this study; without his moral support, understanding and love, this study would not have been possible.

Above all I thank God Almighty for all the above, His grace, love and the privilege of completing this study.

SUMMARY

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Degree: Doctor Commercii

Everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solution to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The creation of new ventures and growth of existing businesses are vital contributing factors to any economy. The lack of training, however, is seen as entrepreneurs' most frequently mentioned weakness. Therefore, this study addresses the training of entrepreneurs and reveals that education and training are crucial for the development and creation of entrepreneurs in South Africa. While research in the area of entrepreneurship education and training is growing, one aspect into which little research has been conducted is that of assessing the effectiveness of educational and training programmes.

The purpose of this study is to measure the effectiveness of the Women Entrepreneurship Programme (WEP), which was introduced to promote and encourage women entrepreneurs in South Africa, and to address their main barrier: the lack of entrepreneurial training and education. Furthermore, the study will provide a framework for and discuss content of future entrepreneurship training

programmes. The literature revealed the need for an entrepreneurship training programme that focuses specifically on the training needs of women. The WEP focuses on areas that are normally neglected in other entrepreneurship programmes and includes topics such as networking and support, the use of role models, confidence-building, and post-care training in the form of mentors and counsellors. It places more emphasis on the marketing and financial aspects of a business, as these aspects are seen as the two topics with which women entrepreneurs struggle the most when operating a business.

The extension of the experimental design by using a control group allowed the effects and benefits of the training intervention (WEP) on the participants to be measured against the control group, hence widening the debate surrounding the rationale for interventions of this nature. The Chi-square test, *t*-test for independent samples, *t*-test for paired samples, Mann-Whitney test, and Wilcoxon matched-pairs test were executed to present the statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups. The Kruskal-Wallis One-Way ANOVA test was also executed to illustrate statistical differences between various groups within the experimental group. The findings of this empirical study have helped to highlight the benefits derived by the WEP delegates and the new entrepreneurial, as well as business skills, and knowledge which they gained. This study has shown that entrepreneurship programmes can help create new businesses, grow existing ones and generate new jobs.

The contribution of this study to the science, as well as its possible limitations, are discussed. Areas for future research are outlined and various recommendations made to guide current and prospective entrepreneurship training programme developers, providers, funders and sponsors. This study demonstrates that the WEP delegates in the study gained new skills and knowledge relevant to running a business; increased their confidence in their entrepreneurial abilities, and improved their employability, turnover, productivity and profit. Furthermore it should be emphasised that it was statistically proven that the WEP, as a training intervention, is effective in training potential, start-up and established women entrepreneurs in South Africa.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter F			Page no.
1.	Intro	duction and background to the study	. 1
	1.1	Introduction	1
	1.2	Background and importance of a study on women	
		entrepreneurs	3
	1.3	Literature review	6
	1.4	Defining constructs in the study	11
	1.5	The research problem	12
	1.6	Purpose of the study	13
	1.7	Effects of training	15
	1.8	Research objectives	17
		1.8.1 Primary objective	17
		1.8.2 Secondary objectives	17
	1.9	Hypotheses	18
	1.10	Research methodology	19
		1.10.1 Sample selection and size	20
		1.10.2 Design of the study	21
	1.11	Importance and benefits of the study	21
	1.12	Outline of the study	22
	1.13	Abbreviations	25
	1.14	Referencing technique	26

2.	Entre	epreneurial education and training	27
	2.1	Introduction	27
	2.2	The constructs of education, training and learning	28
		2.2.1 Education	29
		2.2.2 Training	29
		2.2.3 Learning	30
	2.3	The field of entrepreneurship	34
	2.4	Entrepreneurship and economic development	37
	2.5	The relationship between employment and	
		entrepreneurship education and training	41
	2.6	Entrepreneurship versus small business management	
		training and education	42
	2.7	Entrepreneurial education	45
		2.7.1 Can entrepreneurship be taught?	48
		2.7.2 Difficulties in entrepreneurship education	50
	2.8	Entrepreneurial training	52
		2.8.1 Enhancing and restraining factors of	
		entrepreneurial training	55
		2.8.2 Types of interventions	57
	2.9	Conclusion	60
3.	Entre	epreneurship training models and programmes	62
	3.1	Introduction	62
	3.2	Entrepreneurship training models	63
		3.2.1 Entrepreneurial Performance Education Model	
		(E/P model)	63
		3.2.1.1 Entrepreneurial Performance (E/P)	64
		3.2.1.2 Motivation (M)	64
		3.2.1.3 Entrepreneurial Skills (E/S)	66
		3.2.1.4 Business Skills (B/S)	70
		3.2.2 Entrepreneurial Education Model (E/E model)	73
		3.2.2.1 Entrepreneurial success themes	74
			- •

		3.2.2.2 Business knowledge and skills	74
		3.2.2.3 Business plan utilisation	75
		3.2.2.4 Learning approaches	75
		3.2.2.5 The facilitator and the programme context	75
		3.2.3 The Education for improved Entrepreneurial	
		Performance Model (E for E/P model)	79
	3.3	Entrepreneurship training programmes	84
	3.4	Objectives of entrepreneurship training programmes	86
	3.5	Design, content and duration of entrepreneurship training	
		programmes	89
	3.6	Measuring the effectiveness of entrepreneurship training	
		programmes	91
	3.7	Selected entrepreneurship training programmes in South	
		Africa	93
	3.8	Existing Entrepreneurial Skills Development Programmes	
		(ESDP) in Africa	101
	3.9	Other international (USA, Europe and Asia)	
		entrepreneurship programmes	104
		3.9.1 The US perspective	104
		3.9.2 The European perspective	105
		3.9.3 The Asian perspective	111
		3.9.3.1 India	111
		3.9.3.2 Indonesia	111
		3.9.3.3 Malaysia	112
		3.9.3.4 The Philippines	112
	3.10	Training programmes for women entrepreneurs	112
	3.11	Conclusion	113
4.	Wom	en entrepreneurs in South Africa	114
	4.1	Introduction	114
	4.2	Literature on women entrepreneurs in South Africa	116
	4.3	Factors motivating women to start their own business	120
	4.4	Comparison between men and women entrepreneurs in	
		South Africa	126

	4.5	Barriers facing women entrepreneurs	130
		4.5.1 Lack of access to financial resources	131
		4.5.2 Lack of support structures	132
		4.5.3 Balancing business and family responsibilities	133
		4.5.4 Gender discrimination and bias	134
		4.5.5 Lack of training and education	135
	4.6	Training needs analysis of women entrepreneurs	137
		4.6.1 Training needs analysis of women entrepreneurs in	
		South Africa	138
		4.6.1.1 Specific training needs of women	
		entrepreneurs	142
	4.7	The need for women entrepreneurship training programmes	145
	4.8	Conclusion	149
5.	Wom	nen Entrepreneurship Programme (WEP)	150
	5.1	Introduction	150
	5.2	The WEP overview and background	151
		5.2.1 The WEP pilot programme	153
		5.2.2 Objectives, outcomes and possible contributions of	
		the WEP	155
		5.2.3 The WEP targets and training schedule	156
	5.3	The WEP design and content	157
		5.3.1 Phase 1: Screening	159
		5.3.2 Phase 2: Profiling	160
		5.3.3 Phase 3: Selecting	161
		5.3.4 Phase 4: WEP (training intervention)	161
		5.3.4.1 Stage 1: Birth (day 1)	165
		5.3.4.2 Stage 2: Survival (day 2)	165
		5.3.4.3 Stage 3: Success (day 3 and 4)	166
		5.3.4.4 Stage 4: Expansion (day 5)	167
		5.3.4.5 Stage 5: Maturity (day 5)	167
		5.3.4.6 Stage 6: Maintenance (day 6)	168
		5.3.5 Phase 4: WEP (training intervention) continues	169
		5.3.6 Phase 5: Business plans	170

		5.3.7 Phase 6: Mentors and counsellors	171
		5.3.8 Phase 7: Access to finance	172
		5.3.9 Phase 8: Final assessment	172
		5.3.10 Phase 9: Follow-up	172
	5.4	WEP sponsors and partners	173
		5.4.1 The Africa Project Development Facility (APDF) now	
		known as Private Enterprise Partnership for Africa	
		(PEP Africa) – Phases 1 and 5	173
		5.4.2 ECI Africa (South African and International Business	
		Linkages, SAIBL)	174
		5.4.3 ABSA Bank – Phase 7	174
		5.4.4 Insights learning and development South Africa (Pty)	
		Ltd – Phases 2 and 3	175
		5.4.5 Companies and Intellectual Property Registration	
		Office (CIPRO)	175
		5.4.6 Business Skills South Africa (BSSA) - Phases 6	
		and 9	176
		5.4.7 Department of Trade and Industry Woman	
		Empowerment and Gender Unit	176
		5.4.7.1 SAWEN	176
		5.4.8 Public relations for the WEP	177
	5.5	Measuring the WEP against the improved entrepreneurship	
		training model	178
	5.6	Determining and measuring the effectiveness of the WEP	180
	5.7	Conclusion	180
6.	Rese	earch design and methodology of the study	182
	6.1	Introduction	182
	6.2	The research problem	184
	6.3	Objectives of the study	185
		6.3.1 Primary objective	185
		6.3.2 Secondary objectives	185
	6.4	Hypotheses	186
		6.4.1 Hypotheses testing	187

6.5	Resea	arch methodology	188
	6.5.1	The experimental design	188
	6.5.2	Classification of experimental designs	189
	6.5.3	Sampling design and data collection methods	190
		6.5.3.1 Response rate for the experimental	
		group	191
		6.5.3.2 Response rate for the control group	192
		6.5.3.3 Data collection.	193
	6.5.4	Sample selection and size	193
	6.5.5	Purpose of the study	194
	6.5.6	The time dimension	194
	6.5.7	The topical scope	194
	6.5.8	Subjects' perceptions	195
6.6	Quest	tionnaire design, validity and measurement	195
	6.6.1	Validity of the research questionnaire	195
	6.6.2	Research questionnaire (O ₁) design	196
	6.6.3	Entrepreneurial learning programme evaluation	
		instrument questionnaire (O ₂) design	196
	6.6.4	Follow-up research questionnaire (O ₃) design	197
	6.6.5	Measurement of research questionnaires	198
6.7	The c	haracteristics of sound measurement	199
	6.7.1	Validity of the training intervention	199
		6.7.1.1 Internal validity	201
		6.7.1.2 External validity	203
	6.7.2	Reliability of the measuring instruments	203
		6.7.2.1 Factor analysis	205
6.8	Deter	mining and measuring the effectiveness of the WEP	206
6.9	Data	processing and analysis	209
	6.9.1	Descriptive statistics	209
	6.9.2	Inferential statistics	210
		6.9.2.1 Chi-square test	211
		6.9.2.2 <i>t</i> -test	211
		6.9.2.3 Wilcoxon matched-pairs test	213
		6.9.2.4 Kruskal-Wallis (K-W) One-Way Analysis of	
		Variance (ANOVA)	214

		6.9.3 Statistical significance	215
	6.10	Conclusion	216
7.	Rese	earch findings	217
	7.1	Introduction	217
	7.2	Personal demographics of the sample	218
	7.3	Business demographics of the sample	223
	7.4	Respondents' satisfaction and expectations regarding the	
		WEP	230
		7.4.1 Respondents' satisfaction with the WEP	230
		7.4.2 Respondents' expectations regarding the WEP	232
	7.5	Validity and reliability of the measuring instruments	235
	7.6	Testing the statistical and substantive significance	241
		7.6.1 The chi-square (x²) test	242
		7.6.2 <i>t</i> -test for independent samples	245
		7.6.3 Paired sample <i>t</i> -test	248
		7.6.4 Wilcoxon matched-pairs test	250
		7.6.5 Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	258
	7.7	Statistical techniques used to measure the effectiveness of	200
		the WEP	260
		7.7.1 General comments of respondents	270
	7.8	Conclusion	271
	, 10		
8.	Conc	clusion and recommendations	273
	8.1	Introduction	273
	8.2	Overview of the literature study	274
	8.3	Research objectives revisited	278
		8.3.1 Primary objective revisited	278
		8.3.2 Secondary objectives revisited	281
	8.4	Hypotheses revisited	284
	8.5	WEP targets revisited	288
	8.6	Contribution to the science	290
	8.7	Limitations of the study	291

8.8	Recommendations and further research	292
8.9	Summary and conclusion	294
REF	ERENCES	295
ANN	EXURE A: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE (O ₁)	317
ANN	EXURE B: ENTREPRENEURIAL LEARNING	
	PROGRAMME EVALUATION	
	INSTRUMENT (O ₂)	326
ANN	EXURE C: FOLLOW-UP RESEARCH	
	QUESTIONNAIRE (O ₃)	334

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page no
Figure 2.1: Figure 4.1:	Entrepreneurship education and the changing world Support mechanisms for women entrepreneurs in	39
rigaro i.i.	South Africa	119
Figure 4.2:	The push and pull factors of entrepreneurship	123
Figure 4.3:	Model of women entrepreneurship motivation	125
Figure 5.1:	The WEP logo as registered with the Companies and	
	Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO)	151
Figure 5.2:	The WEP phases and steps that participants go through	158
Figure 6.1:	The research process of the study	183
Figure 6.2:	The true experimental design	190
Figure 6.3:	Model of validation and evaluation of the study	200
Figure 7.1:	The geographical distribution of the experimental group by	
	province	218
Figure 7.2:	The geographical distribution of the control group by	
	province	219
Figure 7.3:	Experimental and control groups' distribution per	
	sector/industry	227
Figure 8.1:	The WEP: A framework for entrepreneurship training	277

LIST OF TABLES

		Page no
Table 1.1:	Entrepreneurial activity rates in South Africa (2002 – 2004)	7
Table 1.2:	Key factors associated with entrepreneurial activity	8
Table 1.3:	The Entrepreneurship training model	14
Table 2.1:	The experiential learning continuum in entrepreneurship education	32
Table 2.2:	Conceptual grid of learning styles and pedagogical	
	techniques	33
Table 2.3:	Research trends in entrepreneurship	36
Table 2.4:	General difficulties associated with entrepreneurship	
	education	51
Table 2.5:	Aspects of the entrepreneurial process	54
Table 2.6:	Eight areas of attitudes and behaviours that threaten the	
	success of entrepreneurs	56
Table 2.7:	Intervention types	59
Table 3.1:	Classification of entrepreneurial skills	67
Table 3.2:	Entrepreneurship training programmes: Entrepreneurial	70
T 11 00	skills	70
Table 3.3:	Business skills required by entrepreneurs	71
Table 3.4:	The entrepreneurship training model based on the	70
Table 0.5	entrepreneurial performance education model	72
Table 3.5:	Comparison of the education models of Van Vuuren and	70
Table 0.0	Nieman (1999) and Pretorius (2001)	76
Table 3.6:	The improved entrepreneurship training model	81
Table 3.7:	Mentor programme: significance of intervention (rank order)	83
Table 3.8:	Overall objectives of a course in entrepreneurship	88
Table 3.6.		00
เลมเษ ง.ฮ.	Selected South African Youth Entrepreneurship Training Programmes	94
Table 3.10:	Selected short courses offered at various South African	J 1
Table 0.10.	Universities or Technikons	96

Table 3.11:	Other entrepreneurship short courses/programmes and
	centres
Table 3.12:	ESDPs in several African countries
Table 3.13:	Comparative analysis of eight European entrepreneurship
	training programmes
Table 4.1:	Support organisations for women entrepreneurs in
	South Africa
Table 4.2:	Characteristics/needs of male versus female entrepreneurs
Table 4.3:	Comparison between men and women entrepreneurs when
	starting a business
Table 4.4:	Educational attainment: women entrepreneurs and women
	executives
Table 4.5:	Demographic profile of sample
Table 4.6:	Respondents' business information
Table 4.7:	Targeted training needs of women entrepreneurs
Table 5.1:	The WEP targets
Table 5.2:	The WEP training schedule
Table 5.3:	The design and content of the WEP (training intervention)
Table 5.4:	Current strengths and weaknesses of the WEP
Table 5.5:	Current strengths and weaknesses of business plans
	submitted
Table 5.6:	The WEP sponsors and their roles
Table 5.7:	The improved entrepreneurship training model measured
	against the content of the WEP
Table 6.1:	Type I and Type II errors in hypotheses testing
Table 6.2:	Experimental group (Time frame: January 2004 –
	November 2005)
Table 6.3:	Control group (Time frame: November 2004 – June 2005)
Table 6.4:	Characteristics of response strategies used in the
	questionnaires
Table 6.5:	Summary of validity estimates
Table 6.6:	Summary of reliability estimates
Table 6.7:	Measurement levels used to determine the effectiveness of
	the WEP
Table 6.8:	Key performance measures used to determine the
	effectiveness of the WEP

Table 6.9:	Statistical techniques by measurement level and testing situation.
Table 7.1:	Average age of respondents (experimental and control groups)
Table 7.2:	Highest level of qualification of the total sample
Table 7.3:	Home language of the total sample
Table 7.4:	Racial composition of the total sample
Table 7.5:	Marital status of the total sample
Table 7.6:	Business ownership of the total sample
Table 7.7:	Year when respondents started their businesses
Table 7.8:	Annual sales/turnover of the total sample
Table 7.9:	Value of capital assets of the total sample
Table 7.10:	Respondents' average number of employees and
	customers/clients
Table 7.11:	The experimental group's satisfaction with the WEP
Table 7.12:	The experimental group's expectations regarding the WEP
Table 7.13:	The control group's expectations about the WEP
Table 7.14:	Rotated factor analysis of respondents' entrepreneurial
	characteristics, orientation and business knowledge before
	the WEP
Table 7.15:	Cronbach alpha results
Table 7.16:	Factor correlation for rotated factors
Table 7.17:	Rotated factor analysis of respondents' entrepreneurial and
	business skills before the WEP
Table 7.18:	Rotated factor analysis of respondents' business systems
	and strategies, financial indicators and change orientation
	before the WEP
Table 7.19:	Cronbach alpha results
Table 7.20:	Factor correlation for rotated factors
Table 7.21:	Insignificant differences between the experimental and
	control groups concerning the business success concepts
Table 7.22:	Significant and insignificant differences between the
	experimental and control groups' expectations about the WEP
Table 7.23:	Insignificant difference regarding written business plans
	between the experimental and control groups

Table 7.24:	control groups before the WEP on the four skills transfer	
T 7.05	factors	
Table 7.25:	Independent <i>t</i> -test: Comparison of the experimental and	
	control groups after the WEP on the three business	
Table 7.26:	Improvement factors	
	·	
	group before and after the WEP on the four skills transfer	
	factors	
	Wilcoxon matched-pairs test: Comparison of the	
	experimental group before and after the WEP on entrepreneurial characteristics	
	·	
Table 7.28:	Wilcoxon matched-pairs test: Comparison of the	
	experimental group before and after the WEP on entrepreneurial orientation	
T-1-1- 7.00		
Table 7.29:	Wilcoxon matched-pairs test: Comparison of the	
	experimental group before and after the WEP on business knowledge	
Table 7.20:	<u> </u>	
Table 7.30:	Wilcoxon matched-pairs test: Comparison of the experimental group before and after the WEP on	
	entrepreneurial and business skills	
Table 7.31:	Wilcoxon matched-pairs test: Comparison of the	
Table 7.51.	experimental group before and after the WEP on the three	
	business improvement factors	
Table 7.32:	K-W One-way ANOVA: Comparison of the potential,	
	start-up and already established women entrepreneurs	
	before and after the WEP on the four skills transfer factors	
Table 7.33:		
	measurement of the experimental group regarding business	
	performance indicators	
Table 7.34:	Wilcoxon matched-pairs test: Comparison between the	
Table 7.34:	·	
	before and after measurement of the experimental group regarding business performance indicators	
Table 7.35:		
Table 7.33.	Chi-square test: Comparison between the before and after	
	measurement of the control group regarding business performance indicators	
	penonnance indicators	

Table 7.36:	Wilcoxon matched-pairs test: Comparison between the	
	before and after measurement of the control group	
	regarding business performance indicators	263
Table 7.37:	Business performance indicators: Experimental and control	
	groups' degree of improvement or deterioration	264
Table 7.38:	Chi-square test: Comparison of the experimental and	
	control groups regarding their business performance	
	indicators	265
Table 7.39:	Mann Whitney U test: Comparison of the experimental and	
	control groups regarding their business performance	
	indicators	266
Table 7.40:	Chi-square test: Comparison of the start-up and	
	established women entrepreneurs regarding their business	
	performance indicators	267
Table 7.41:	Mann Whitney U test: Comparison of the start-up and	
	established women entrepreneurs regarding their business	
	performance indicators	268
Table 7.42:	Chi-square test: Comparison of various provinces within	
	the experimental group regarding their business	
	performance indicators	269
Table 8.1:	The improved entrepreneurship training model	275
Table 8.2:	Measurement levels used to determine the effectiveness of	
	the WEP on the experimental group	279
Table 8.3:	Key performance measures used to determine the	
	effectiveness of the WEP on the experimental group	280
Table 8.4:	The WEP target revisited	288