

GENDER ENTERPRISES OWNERSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

QUANTITATIVE APPROACH.

Presented by

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- The role of women in Nigerian Society has a far – reaching implications on female enterprises ownership and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.
- Their role is shaped by institutional environment such as historical, political, economic and cultural factors.
- The understanding of these factors would lead to a better understanding of the present and the future of gender disparity in entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

1.1 MY MOTIVATION

- Studies on entrepreneurship have received a lot of attention in academic discourse (Audretsel, etal 2002; Grilo and Thurik 2008).
- Most of the discussion have been dominated by studies from developed world, with only few focusing on situation in developing world (Grilo and Thurik, 2008, Langevang etal 2015).
- Evidence point to a considerable gender gap in business ownership and entrepreneurship activities across the globe with significantly more women than men either starting up or owning enterprises (Kelley etal, 2011).
- In 2010, Nigerians participated in Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) survey for the first time of which the findings of the survey revealed that Nigerians among the 59 participants countries women enterprises exceeds that of men.

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVE

- ▣ Interestingly, this unique circumstances of higher participation rate in entrepreneurship activities among women is yet to attract explanation from any academic discourse.
- ▣ The main purpose of this study is to identify the social-economic factors that explain why more women than men own enterprises in Nigeria.

2.0 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

- ▣ Entrepreneurship: is the act of coordinating, managing, integrating, controlling and harmonizing resources by taking risk in order to achieve organizational goals.

- Gender: it has to do with roles and responsibilities of men and women in the society.
- The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitude and likely behavior of both men and women.
- Gender roles and expectations are learned and they can change overtime and they vary within and between cultures.

3.0 THEORITICAL REVIEW

- They are two scientific perspective addressing the reasons for gender differences in business ownership and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria:
- Biological determinism: gender differences between men and women based on differences in the brain and hormones formation (Kimmel, 2000).

- Differential socialization. A gender difference was basically the function of the differential socialization of boys and girls at their formative years.
- In the area of entrepreneurship and enterprises ownership, there is no specific theoretical framework to explain the gender differences (fischer etal 1993)

- The available theories are:
 - Feminist theory: it is concerned with women's right (Greeve etal, 2013) and behavior.
 - Liberal feminist: assumes that both sex posses equal capacity for rationality.
 - Social feminist: assumes different view of the world due to differences in their socialization and therefore, their ventures might differ in their characteristics and outcomes.

- **Institution of theory:** it is concerned with constraints that shaped human interaction (North, 1990, Alil (2002)).
 - Formal institution creates opportunity for female entrepreneurial activities through laws of gender equality and reputations.
 - Informal institution such as attitudes and believe restricted the rules of women in the society.
- **Gender Stereotypes theory:**
 - It is concerned with sets of attributes ascribed to the groups of men and women by virtue of their sex.
 - Gender stereotypes is a cognitive mechanism which could lead to faulty reasoning and biased feelings and actions of others not because of their peculiar behavior and characteristics but because of their sex.

- **Necessity-Opportunity Dichotomy Theory.**
 - This theory is concerned with pull factors.
 - The underlying assumptions of push-pull concept is that individual entrepreneur or business ownership is either attracted by external pull factors to create enterprises or forced into setting up an enterprises by 'push-pulls' in order to maintain livelihood (Langevang 2012)

4.0 METHODOLOGY

- The study adopted quantitative approach to examine the gender perspective of social economic determinant of ownership of enterprises in Nigeria.

- The quantitative approach employed data sets which were collected through a comprehensive field survey conducted by Federal office of Statistic in Nigeria.
- Probit regression model was chosen for analytical purpose because of the discrete nature of the dependant variable.
- Even though logic model could also handle the binary dependant's variable, probit model was considered on the assumption that with the large size of data (16, 000 households) error term would be normally distributed.
- The dependant variables were regressed on some selected socio-economic factors of the respondent's to explain factors that influence gender enterprises ownership and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.
- Following closed Sackey and Baffour (2006), the study constructed the underlying model for the empirical analysis in the form:

$$Y_j^* = f(X_j B_i + u) \text{ _____(1)}$$

Where

$Y_j^* = 1$ if the i^{th} individual own an enterprises during the reference and period.

$Y_j^* = 0$ if the i^{th} individual does not own enterprise during the reference period.

While

$X_i =$ representing the vector of explanatory variables.

Based on the four sets of explanatory variables as contained in table I below, equation 1 is specified broadly as:

$$Y_j^* = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + U_1 \text{ _____(2)}$$

- In all, three different probit regression models were set up to help in extricating the social economic factors that have affected men and women differently to own enterprises in Nigeria.

5.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

- The quantitative analysis has two components:
 - I. Descriptive Statistics in terms of democratic characteristics as indicated in table 2.
 - II. Econometrics analysis as indicated in table 3.

Figure 1a

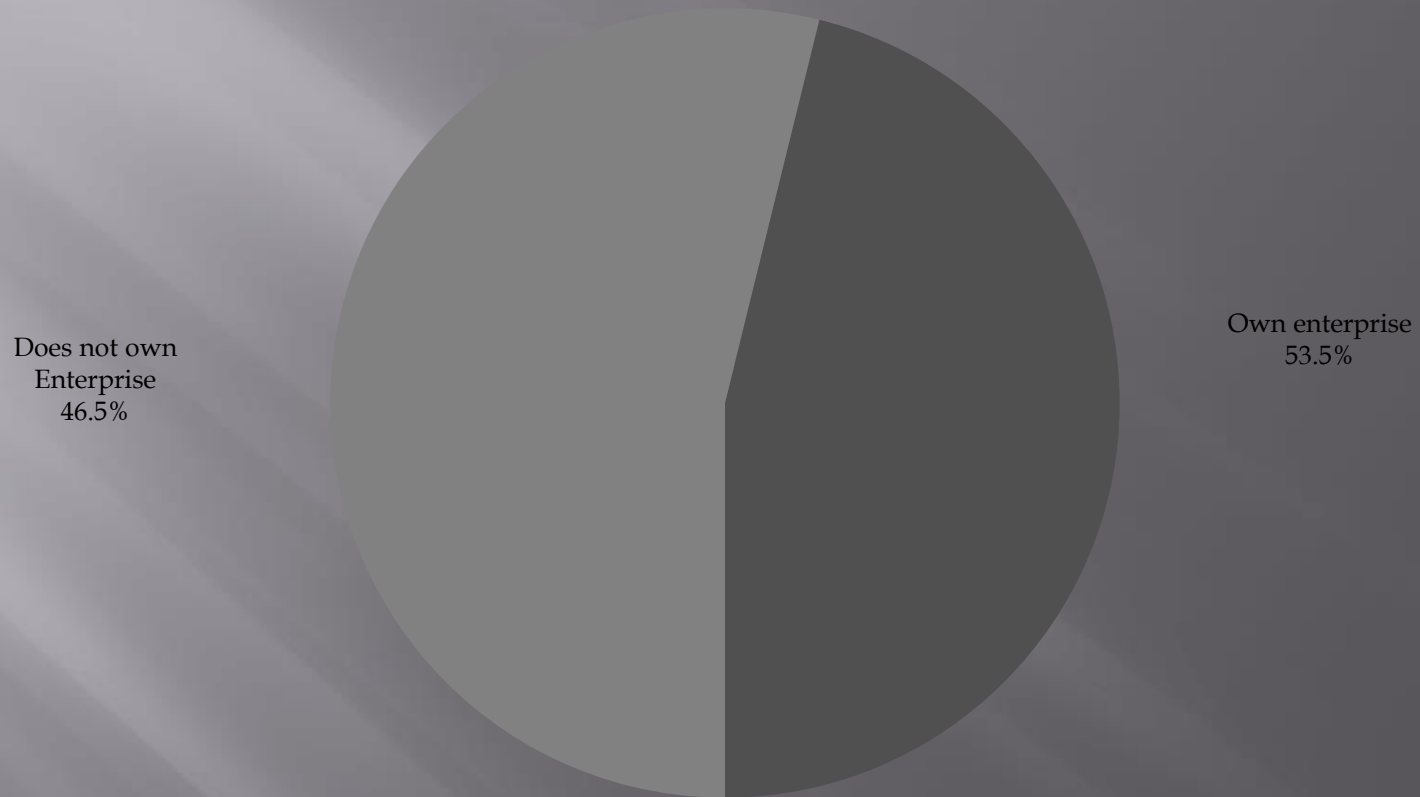


Figure 1a: Proportion of women who own an enterprise
Source: Researcher field work

Figure 1b

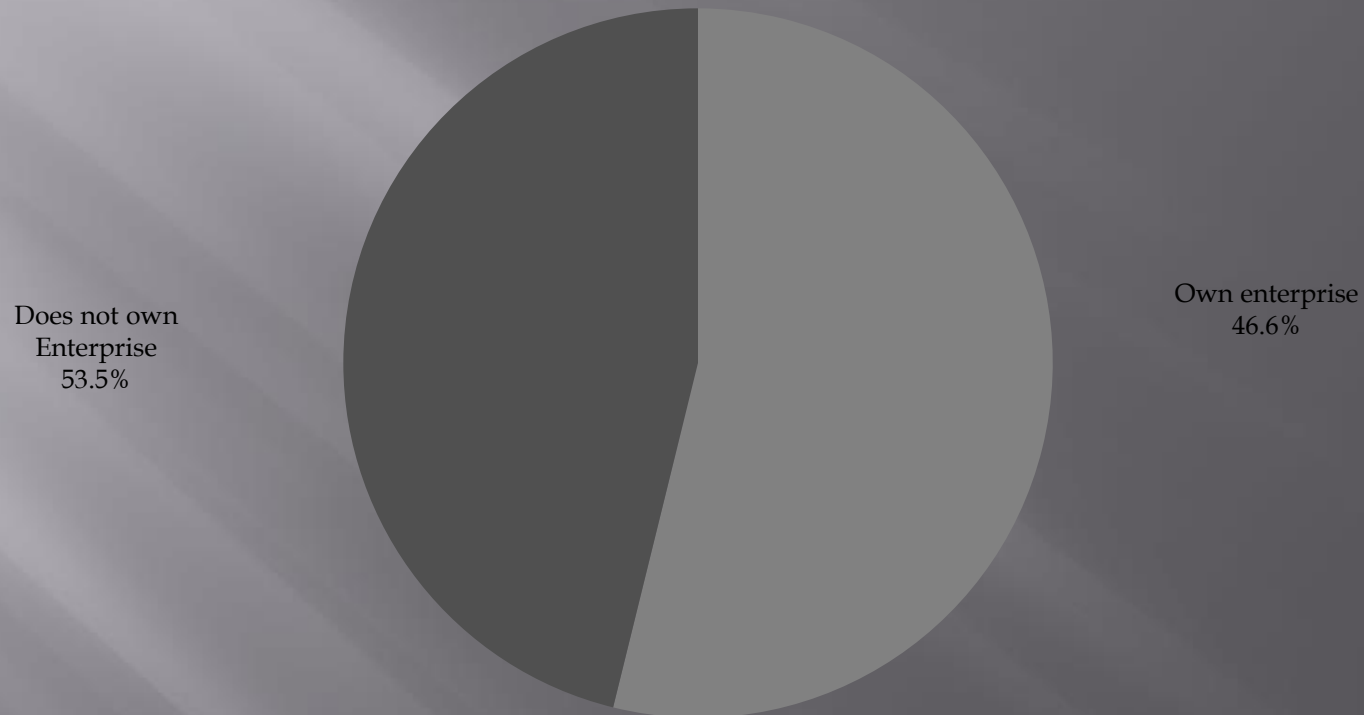


Figure 1b: Proportion of men who own an enterprise

Source: Researcher field work

5.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

- The data (figure 1a and 1b) illustrates the proportion of Nigeria men and women who owned an enterprise in the year preceding that of the research.
- While more than half (53.5%) of the women in Nigeria owned enterprises less than half (46.6%) of their men counterparts owned a business.
- This result is in line with the finding of GEM survey in Nigeria which identified high Rates of business participation among women, relative to men in Nigeria (Yankson etal 2013).

Table 1: Set of the explanatory variables for the probit regression.

Sets of explanatory variables	Examples used in the regression	Expected sign
Demographic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of one respondent (continuous variable) • Age-squared of the respondent (continuous variable) • Sex, men = 1, otherwise = 0 • Never married (reference) = 1, otherwise = 0 • Currently married = 1, otherwise = 0 • Married before (divorced/separated/widowed) = 1, otherwise = 0 • No education/primary (reference) = 1, otherwise = 0 • Basic education = 1, otherwise = 0 • Secondary education = 1, otherwise = 0 • Tertiary education = 1, otherwise = 0 • Religion; Christianity = 1, others = 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive • Negative • Positive • Positive • Positive • Negative • Positive • Negative • Negative • Negative • Positive
Household Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household size (continuous variable) • Entrepreneurs who live with their mothers in the same household = 1, otherwise = 0 • Entrepreneurs who live with their fathers in the same household = 1, otherwise = 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive • Positive • Negative
Occupation of parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurs whose mothers are farmers = 1, others = 0 • Entrepreneurs whose fathers are farmers = 1, otherwise = 0 • Entrepreneurs whose mothers are traders = 1, otherwise = 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative • Negative • Positive
Household Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residence in the urban = 1, otherwise = 0 • Residence in the savannah (reference) = 1, otherwise = 0 • Residence in the coastal zone = 1, otherwise = 0 • Residence in the forest zone = 1, otherwise = 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive • Negative • Positive • Positive

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of owners enterprises

Variable	Type	Women (%)	Men (%)
Marital Status	Never married	32.7	44.0
	Currently married	50.7	51.5
	Married Before	16.7	4.5
	None	29.2	23.4
Education	Basic	60.6	63.4
	Secondary	7.7	9.7
	Tertiary	2.5	3.5
Region	Christianity	76.4	71.3
	Islam	20.8	12.8
Household Location (1)	Traditional	2.76	5.8
	Rural	51.5	48.5
	Urban	54.8	45.2
Household Location (2)	Coastal	10.3	9.7
	Forest	50.7	50.5
	Savannah	24.8	25.2
	GAMA	14.2	14.5

Source: Researcher field work

Table 3: Determinants of Enterprises Ownership

Age	0.012** (0.001)	-0.005*** (0.001)	0.005** (0.001)
A-squared			
Sex(men)	-0.001** (0.001)	0.003* (0.001)	-0.00** (0.001)
Marital Status (never married)	-	-	(0.088)***
Currently married	-	-	(0.008)
Married before	-0.021 (0.013)	0.216*** (0.012)	0.102*** (0.012)
Education (none)			
Basic	-0.29*** (0.011)	0.378*** (0.017)	0.075*** (0.017)
Secondary			
Tertiary	0.054*** (0.009)	0.043*** (0.009)	0.065*** (0.009)
Religion (Christianity)			
Household size	-0.011 (0.013)	-0.020 (0.013)	-0.005 (0.013)
Geographical location (urban)	-0.181*** (0.011)	0.228*** (0.012)	0.265*** (0.014)
Geographical zone (Savannah)	-0.056*** (0.010)	0.037*** (0.010)	-0.025 (0.009)
Coastal			
Forest	0.020*** (0.001)	0.036*** (0.002)	0.033*** (0.001)
Father's occupation (farming)	0.098*** (0.009)	0.139*** (0.009)	0.135*** (0.008)
Mother's occupation (farming)	0.101*** (0.013)	0.100*** (0.013)	0.111*** (0.011)
	0.089*** (0.009)	0.066*** (0.009)	0.090*** (0.009)
	-0.041*** (0.009)	-0.019* (0.009)	-0.031*** (0.009)
	-0.035**	-0.054***	-0.052***

Source: Researcher field work

5.2 ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

- Contrary to the situation in some location in African countries and across the globe, the result from the probit regression analysis in (table 3, model 3) suggest that the probability of women owning enterprises in Nigeria is higher than men.
- This means that women are more likely to own enterprises and engaged in entrepreneurship activities than men.
- This is consistent with the finding of Domfe etal (2013).

5.3 CONCLUSION

- Among other things, the study found that contrary to widespread observation in many countries that men compared to women own more enterprises, women in Nigeria own more enterprises than men.
- However, the women's pre disposition to set up enterprises and entrepreneur initiative was borne out of the pressure to maintain a livelihood rather than identifying an opportunity to do so.
- On this basis, the study concludes that Nigerian women entrepreneurs are compelled by necessity rather than opportunity.

5.4 RECOMMENDATION

- In terms of policy, the study suggests the following:
 - Efforts to empower Nigeria women should consider measures such as education and involvement of custodians in the Nigerian culture.
 - Gender differential disparity should be a matter of concern in all policy discourse on entrepreneur activities in Nigeria.
 - Acquisition of formal education and vocational training should be strengthened to break the occupational cord between parents and children.

THANK

YOU

FOR

LISTENING