

**DETERMINANTS OF EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF YOUTH ENTERPRISE
DEVELOPMENT FUND. A CASE OF BAHARI CONSTITUENCY KILIFI COUNTY,
KENYA**

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JOCELYN KATUNGE MANGEE

**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN
PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been submitted for award of degree in any institution of higher learning.

Signature.......... Date.....17/8/2012.....

JOCELYN KATUNGE MANG'EE

L50/63996/2010

This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Signature.......... Date.....21/8/2012.....

DR. ANNE ASEY

Lecturer, University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

This research Project report is dedicated to my beloved parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mangee for their inspiration throughout my study time. Also, special dedications to Daniel Kosgei, my daughter Kasii, my sisters and brothers for the moral support.

Thank you.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Funds
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
XLSTAT	Excel Statistics
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operative Organizations
IPOs	Initial Public Offerings
OECD	Organization for Economic Development

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ABSTRACT

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was envisaged in June 2006 by the government as a tactical progress towards arresting joblessness which is virtually a youth problem. The loan targets all forms of youth owned enterprises whether owned individually, as a company, in groups, in cooperatives or any other legal forms of business ownership. The purpose of the study was to establish the determinants influencing effective utilization of youth fund in Bahari constituency, Kilifi County. The specific objectives were to assess the influence of entrepreneurial training; level of education; entrepreneurial experience and funding requirements on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. Research has been done on YEDF by many researchers but no one has concentrated on the specific variables on effective utilization of the YEDF, hence the basis of the research. In addition to that since inception of the YEDF in 2007, only 40 groups have benefited from the funds. From the findings a positive relationship between getting business updates and those who get mentorship monthly, more educated people seek more information on business and hence it influences effective utilization of the fund as 28 out of the 40 people examined thought that education increases repayment capacity of borrowers. Entrepreneurial experience influences the youth personality and overall impact on utilization of youth fund. Bahari Constituency was the geographical scope of the study, where the target population was youth groups who have benefited from YEDF. This study was conducted using a descriptive survey design on a sample of 40 youths from 40 registered youth groups in the constituency. In data collection, a structured questionnaire was developed and utilized in this study. The preference for a questionnaire for use was based on the fact that respondents were able to complete them without help, anonymously, and it is cheaper and quicker than other methods while reaching out to larger sample (Bryman, 2008; Cohen et al., 2007). The questionnaire had both open and close ended items for collection of primary data. Quantitative data was analyzed by descriptive statistics using Excel statistics (XLSTAT) while qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis. From the study it was found out that, level of education, entrepreneurship training and experience in business influence on the effectiveness and utilization of YEDF in Bahari constituency. The study is hoped to inform government policy with regard to designing changes to streamline the youth Development Fund management to enhance more participation from the youths. It will help the youth Development Fund project managers in policy formulation for development projects; by incorporating all the stakeholders towards achieving the target outcome in projects. The findings are also likely to benefit the youth in findings ways to own the youth Development Fund projects by enhancing more participation. Based on these findings, the researcher recommended Youth employment interventions should increasingly target the enhancement and promotion of the youth entrepreneurial potential.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The government of Kenya, realizing the need to invest in youth empowerment, created the Department of Youth development in 2007 as part of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Ministry of Youth Affairs, 2007: 33). The department promotes a holistic development of youth in order to make them self-reliant, productive, and fully integrated into society. In the same year, the government officially launched the National Youth Development Fund, which was established to decrease the high rate of youth unemployment. Its objectives include the provision of loans to youth-oriented MFIs; support for youth oriented enterprises; investment in economic opportunities beneficial to youth; and stronger marketing of products and services of youth enterprises. Although access to financial services in Kenya has been improving both in rural and urban areas youth, defined as those less than 25 years old, still face the highest financial exclusion rate in the country (Rainier, 2009: 6).

Approximately 36% of Kenyan population is youths. They are dynamic and full of energy and can play a significant role in the country's economy, politics and culture. However due to high unemployment and low participation levels, Kenya's youth remain marginalized and unable to contribute to their full potential in national development (Kenya national Human Development Report, 2009)

Small enterprise assistance programs, whether aimed at start-ups or existing enterprises, can only reach a very small number of the total youth population (Brown, 2008: 466). The demand always exceeds supply, and it is necessary to select carefully those to benefit from them. An effective Youth Entrepreneurship development training is characterized by flexibility, commitment, good local contacts and an important but intangible element of inspiration.

These characteristics of the development training programs are more likely to be found in a private or voluntary organization than in a government institution mandated to execute the same.

Many of the most successful programs are run by voluntary agencies. Thus, anyone proposing to run or fund entrepreneurship development must first select an appropriate institution to carry out the task (Brown, 2008).

Besides financial assistance, start-up enterprises need proper development of human capital due to major advances in technology and great human potential (Brown, 2008). Such business development endeavors among the population, should therefore incorporate youth training, mentoring and provision of fund for entrepreneurship development to be effective and sustainable. King (2007: 2) suggested that there could be more entrepreneurial opportunities in developing countries than in developed countries which have not been tapped, hence the need for entrepreneurship education and training in many African countries. This is the kind of training that causes a change in the attitude of the youth and imparts an enterprise culture to them. It makes them realize that hard work will enable them to succeed in business and that they can take control of their own affairs. They also need skills that will enable them to use locally available materials and at the same time to exploit markets that are outside their communities where there is a scarcity of local resources. Selection of participants in such projects has to be done carefully (Brown, 2008).

Human capital development in the form of education and skills-training can be an effective response to constraints imposed on entrepreneurship. Human capital development is a strategic approach to investing in human capital while playing an important role in enhancing effectiveness of businesses. Human capital can provide a competitive advantage to a firm over its competitors and human resource development directly influences human capital of a firm (Gartner, 2009: 367). For entrepreneurs to develop there is a need to come up with human resource development strategies which consist of plans on how to deploy human resources and program of events that will enable enterprises to achieve their objectives.

According to Guest(2004: 263-276), there are individual or a collection of practices in human resource development that increases performance in a wide range of business sectors. Human resource development practices can also increase performance of firms under dynamic business conditions (Wright and Boswell, 2007: 250).

The youth in Kenya make up about 36 percent of the population and 60 percent of the total labor force (national youth situation analysis report 2009). Youth are a key part of the population of Kenya for they are the largest and most active group in the country hence the nation's political and economic development depends on them. The national youth policy endeavors to address this issues by providing broad-based strategies that can be used to give the youth meaningful opportunities to reach their maximum potential. It provides a broad framework within all

stakeholders, including the private and public sector and civil society can contribute, can contribute to youth development (National Youth Policy, 2006).

Initiatives to assist youth to contribute to economic and social development are available, but bottlenecks occur in accessing market information, finance and business support. Many Kenyan youth lack the skills and experience to successfully compete in the job market or start their own businesses. A vibrant youth population is a valuable asset to national development, if only its potential can be fully exploited (Kenya National Human Development Report, 2009).

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was envisaged in June 2006 by the government as a tactical progress towards arresting joblessness which is virtually a youth problem. The loan targets all forms of youth owned enterprises whether owned individually, as a company, in groups, in cooperatives or any other legal forms of business ownership; Seventy five percent (75%) of those unemployed are the youth. The government set aside Kenya shillings One billion (Ksh. 1 billion) in the 2006/07 budget to fast-track this noble and timely initiative (Ministry of Youth Affairs 2010). The Fund was gazetted on 8th December 2006 to provide the necessary legal framework to govern its use and operations. The Fund facilitates youth employment through enterprise development and structured labour export.

The objectives of the YEDF are; provide loans to existing micro-finance institutions (MFIs), registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in micro financing, and savings and credit co-operative organizations (SACCOs) for on-lending to youth enterprises.

Micro, small and medium enterprises oriented commercial infrastructure such as business or industrial parks, markets or business incubators that will be beneficial to youth enterprises; support youth oriented micro, small and medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises; facilitate marketing of products and services of youth enterprises in both domestic and international markets; and facilitate employment of youth in the international labour market (YEDF guide,2009). Minimum conditions for accessing the Fund include; one must fall in the age bracket of 18 to 35 years and Kenyan, one must have the intention of investing the Fund in a business venture, the Fund is a loan and must therefore be repaid and any form of legally registered organization or firm operating in Kenya. YEDF is coined as the financial service rendered to the deprived group of the people and small entrepreneurs to help them in developing self-employment opportunities and various income generating activities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Given the right combination of motivation, ideas and opportunities, youth are more than able to establish productive and creative businesses. Engaging in entrepreneurship shifts young people from being “job seekers” to “job creators,” and also from social dependence to self-sufficiency. This failure of young people to engage in entrepreneurship has also been attributed to a range of factors: socio-cultural attitudes towards youth entrepreneurship, lack of entrepreneurial training in the school curriculum, incomplete market information, absence of business support and physical infrastructure, regulatory framework conditions, and in particular, poor access to finance (Kanyenze *et al*, 2006: 14).

From this background, studies on the effective utilization of youth enterprise fund have not been done. This study has done an assessment on the determinants of an effective utilization of youth enterprise fund in Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to assess the determinants of effective utilization of youth fund in Bahari constituency, Kilifi County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The research project was guided by the following objectives:

1. To assess the influence of entrepreneurial training on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund
2. To assess the influence level of education of youth on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.
3. To assess the influence of entrepreneurial experience on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.
4. To assess the influence of funding requirements on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

1.4.1 Research Questions

1. What is the influence of entrepreneurial training on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund?
2. What is influence of the level of education of youth on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund?
3. What is the influence of entrepreneurial experience on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund?
4. What is the influence of funding requirements on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund?

1.4.2 Research Hypothesis

The study was based on the following null hypothesis:-

- i. H_0 There is no significant relationship between entrepreneurial training and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

H_1 There is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial training and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

- ii. H_0 There is no significant relationship between level of education of youth and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

H_1 There is a significant relationship between level of education of youth and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

- iii. H_0 There is no significant relationship between entrepreneurial experience and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

H_1 There is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial experience and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

- iv. H_0 There is no significant relationship between funding requirements and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

H₁ There is a significant relationship between funding requirements and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

1.5 Significance of the study

The government: The researcher hopes the study will inform government policy with regard to designing changes to streamline the youth Development Fund management to enhance more participation from the youths.

Youth Development Fund project managers. It will help them in policy formulation for development projects; by incorporating all the stakeholders towards achieving the target outcome in projects.

Youth: The findings are likely to benefit the youth in findings ways to own the youth Development Fund projects by enhancing more participation. It will increase the body of knowledge on solving the bottlenecks in the effective utilization of YEDF in Kenya and therefore it will be a useful point of reference.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was based on determinants influencing the effective utilization of YEDF. Bahari Constituency formed the geographical scope of the study, where the target population was members of the youth groups who benefited from YEDF

1.7 Limitation of the study

The findings may not be generalized to other constituencies in the country as different constituencies have different factors that affect effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. Resistance from the respondents was another encountered limitation. However, the researcher probed to get information while indicating the importance of the research to the academic field and the youths in Bahari constituency.

1.7.1 Delimitations of the study

The study was conducted among the youth groups that had benefited from the YEDF in Bahari constituency during the period from 2007 and 2012. The constituency was located in Coast Province (Kenya), administratively called Bahari District.

1.8 Assumptions of the study

The study was based on the assumption that the respondents were to be cooperative in giving the information required for the study. The research also assumed that that level of education of youth and their entrepreneurial experience influenced the way they utilize youth enterprise development fund granted by the government. The study assumed that youths entrepreneurial training and government funding requirements influenced effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

1.9 Definitions of significant terms

Training It is a learning process that involves the acquisition of knowledge, sharpening of skills, concepts, rules, or changing of attitudes and behaviors to enhance entrepreneurship among the youth in order to create self employment.

Experience is a general concept comprises knowledge of or skill of something or some event gained through involvement in or exposure to that thing or event.

Youth enterprise development fund: is a cash grants given to the youth by the government to support youth oriented enterprises and promote investment in economic opportunities beneficial to youth.

Determinant: Any definable factor that effect a change in something; It is determining or causal factor that effect change in something; having the power or quality of deciding.

Youth: For purpose of this research any person aged 18years to 35years.

Youth fund: An organization that provides credit services to youth.

Poverty: Chambers (1988) defines poverty as being lack of adequate income or assets to generate income. For purposes of this study it will be taken that the poor are not only concerned exclusively with adequate income and consumption but achieving other goal such loan repayment security and independence among others.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was envisaged in June 2006 by the government as a tactical progress towards arresting joblessness which is virtually a youth problem. The loan targets all forms of youth owned enterprises whether owned individually, as a company, in groups, in cooperatives or any other legal forms of business ownership.

This chapter focuses on the factors influencing effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund in Kenya. Lack of entrepreneurial training, level of education of youth, entrepreneurial experience as well as funding requirements.

2.2 Influence of entrepreneurial training on utilization of youth enterprise development fund in Bahari Constituency.

Entrepreneurial training is usually defined as a continuous process leading to the development of knowledge required for starting and managing a firm (Politics, 2005). For example, according to Similar (2007), efficient entrepreneurs are often exceptionally good learners who learn from almost all their experiences; for example, by working with their customers, suppliers and competitors. Important events which threaten the continuity of the firm have been observed to be good sources of training (Cope, 2007). Kolb is one of the best-known researchers of experiential training and his theory is presented in this study because it is central to most recent studies seeking to model entrepreneurial training (Corbett, 2005; Politics, 2005).

Experiential training is a process by which knowledge is created through the transformation of experience. In Kolb's theory training is a four-stage cycle involving four adaptive training styles. Concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization and active experimentation. Concrete experiences (i.e. previous training results) form the core of the circle model.

The meaning of an experience is contemplated through reflective observations, after which an opinion is formed about why a certain experience happened. This opinion or theory is finally tested through active experimenting.

Training requires both understanding the experience and converting it according to each situation. Kolb identifies four different elementary forms of knowledge: assimilative, convergent, divergent and accommodative knowledge. For the assimilative and convergent training styles it is typical to aim at abstract theory formation. Training styles differ in that the first is more concerned with contemplating the meaning of the experience and forming a theory, whereas the latter also focuses on testing the formed theories. In the divergent and accommodative training styles observations are based on practical experience. For a divergent learner it is normal to consider matters from various viewpoints while an accommodative learner actively tests the accumulated experiences. According to Kolb the individual tends to favor one particular training style (Kolb, 2007).

Effective youth enterprise program require adequate funding, well-trained and properly supported staff; they must develop a style of operation that is flexible and adaptable, whilst being responsive to the needs for young men and women.

Finally, youth enterprise program should highlight the success of young women and men in business, so that self-employment is seen as a viable career alternative. When delivering their program, the target group should be well defined, and services should respond to the needs, capacities and opportunities facing young men and women (Corbett, 2005). Effective enterprise development program focus on two aspects: First, they address areas of potential weakness or need. Second, they maximize potential and draw on the capacity of young men and women. Program for young people based on needs alone merely emphasize what young people cannot do and the resources they lack. According to Littunen (2006; 23) it is important to ensure that the design of youth enterprise promotion services also involves the identification of the skills, experiences and abilities of young women and men. Young people should be asked for their own views on developing initiative and enterprise.

To do so requires techniques for drawing out young people's creativity, energy and enthusiasm and for facilitating and supporting youth initiatives (Frese, 2007).

2.3 Level of education of youth on utilization of youth enterprise development fund in Bahari Constituency

The number of years of formal schooling is an indicator of human capital, which affects positively efficiency. In addition to this, educated youths are expected to adopt new production technologies that increase returns from the enterprises (Arene, 1992; Njoku, 1997).

For these reasons, education would be an indicator of creditworthiness, and would increase repayment capacity of the borrowers (McGill, 2007).

Most people in Kenya are generally behind news or simply, lack interest on the government's new initiatives of spearheading development through the bottom-up approach of engaged governance. This is mainly due to failure on the part of the government in rising above board in building public confidence on the new institutions of development.

Despite the shortcomings that plague devolved democratic structures of development in Kenya, both the critics and the sympathizers of the government cannot ignore one fact; the bottom-up approach of development is a shared responsibility between the government and the citizens and its success or failure lies in the hands of all players in policy making including the citizenry. Since the inception of this approach of development in the country, more gains have been seen at the grass roots in terms of employment opportunities, schools enrolments and increased construction of local infrastructures than at any other time in the history of Kenya, but in order to make these initiatives last the test of time, serious checks and balances must be put in place to ensure that this holistic development approach of engaged governance is watertight from abuse and easy manipulation by people with less regard for the wider society (Bagaka, 2008). In addition, young entrepreneurs, especially those in poor countries, are concentrated in low value local markets. Such youth also lack access to information on product and input markets. Thus, promoting the viability of such enterprises will require facilitating the access of youth to information on product and input markets and linking them to global value chains.

This will require encouraging young to explore existing global initiatives aimed at promoting trade between developed and developing economies (Goel, 2006).

The school environment can have an important impact upon young women and men and is a significant influence on their life and career aspirations. "Enterprise education", i.e., enterprise-

focused curriculum and educational experiences that allow young men and women to explore and consider the self-employment option, has become an important part of many education and training institutions around the world. Understanding self-employment as a career option is an important ingredient in preparing young women and men for their movement from school, college or university to the workplace (King, 2007).

There are two general types of enterprise education. The first is learning about business development, administration and management.

The second is developing the skills of enterprise through teaching methods that encourage responsibility, initiative and problem solving.

The purpose of enterprise education can vary according to the type and level of education institution involved. In schools, for example, its main objectives are to teach and encourage enterprise to students and to foster their personal development; in higher education institutions, such as colleges and universities, students may be exposed to learning situations which develop their skills for action planning and implementation to encourage creativity and to develop their skills in time and personal management (Bailey, 2005).

The review of various international models of youth enterprise promotion program has found that the promotion of youth enterprise should involve two basic education related steps. First, it should create awareness and understanding of what enterprise is and what it takes to own and manage a business so that young men and women can consider self-employment realistically as a career option. Then, should a young person decide to explore further, or to start their own business, the second step – the provision of practical support services (e.g. training, advice, access to finance) – can be provided. Some youth enterprise program attempt to take the second step first; “selling” enterprise as the best option for everyone.

Enterprise development begins with initiative-initiative coming, that is, from the young women and men themselves (White, 2007).

When designing program services for young men and women interested in starting their own business it is important to identify their specific areas of need and opportunity. Young women and men share many of the problems the general population experiences in small business development, including a lack of business and management skills and abilities; inadequate,

inaccurate or non-existent financial records; an inability to cope effectively with fluctuating costs and prices; and taking too much money from the business for personal use. In addition, many young men and women have limited language and communication skills, as well as poor education which can affect their ability to deal with numbers (e.g., book-keeping and stock-control, Owino, 2005).

2.4 Entrepreneurial experience on utilization of youth enterprise development fund in Bahari Constituency.

The entrepreneurship-orientated literature has mainly discussed the positive effects of previous entrepreneurial experience. Entrepreneurial experience influences the personality of an individual to some extent (Littunen, 2006) and previous successful entrepreneurial experiences may, in addition to the obvious positive influences, also have a negative influence on a new firm (Rerup, 2005; Westhead *et al.*, 2004;). Previous success may create a success syndrome and lead for example to underestimation of the competition due to excessive self-confidence (Simon *et al.*, 2000). Overly easy access to capital and concentrating on safe and familiar business relationships may be further negative influences. Previous success may cause prejudice towards new ideas and the entrepreneur may try to renew his/her success by repeating the previous success factors in changed circumstances (Wright *et al.*, 2007). The entrepreneur may lead his/her firm to a market that feels manageable but does not have enough demand to develop the business. Due to these negative influences it may be difficult to challenge the entrepreneur's viewpoints and important information may be ignored and new possibilities unexploited.

This may lead to reduced development of the firm, cause monotony and increase expenses and cause unrealistic profit expectations (Starr and Bygrave, 2009).

According to Rerup (2005), it is crucial for a habitual entrepreneur to be able to separate his/her entrepreneurial history from the present because the same business models are unlikely to function in different situations. He sees this characteristic as especially important in high-technology-industries where the operational environment is often complicated, disorganised and unpredictable; previous experience may lose its meaning in changed circumstances. Previous entrepreneurial experience does not necessarily mean success in future business and it is misconceived to assume that experienced entrepreneurs always succeed better than beginners (Schollhammer, 2007).

The real talent of an entrepreneur may be seen in a false light if the number of previously owned firms is taken into account. Even if a long experience in one firm does not necessarily develop diverse entrepreneurial skills it does to some extent evidence success in entrepreneurship.

On the other hand, many short entrepreneurial periods may reveal repeated failure and an inability to act as an entrepreneur (Carroll and Mosakowski, 2008). Previous success has, however, a positive influence on the inclination to find a new firm because successful entrepreneurs are more likely to find new firms than failed entrepreneurs (Schollhammer, 2007). On the other hand, entrepreneurs who have failed in their original firm often try again. This may happen especially in situations where an entrepreneur thinks the failure was caused by their inability to try harder. In this kind of situation the entrepreneur may still struggle to achieve his/her goals (Cardon and McGrath, 2007). Research in Australia has found (White, 2007) that in addition to the above problems; many young people also face the challenge of limited life and work experience. Whilst some young men and women do have broad experience, most usually have less life and work experiences than older people. They also have less financial resources – many young women and men have been working for only a few years.

While many more have studied for years, creating a situation where personal savings or property which can be used to start their own business is much less than for older people. According to Littunen (2006), in a study of the life cycle of new firms, half entrepreneurs who closed down their firms ventured new ones.

Previous studies suggest that entrepreneurial experience often lowers the threshold for becoming an entrepreneur and facilitates starting a new business.

2.5 Funding requirements on utilization of youth enterprise development fund in Bahari Constituency.

Financing is an important input in every business. It allows the smooth running of day-to-day operations, asset acquisitions, expert recruitment, and the development of marketing and distribution channels. This is especially the case for high-tech start-ups that must undergo four development stages to turn ideas into commercial products and become full-blown enterprises: concept formation, amassing of resources, product development, and business development.(OECD, 2009, p. 201)

Funding requirements and sources of funding vary from one development stage to another. In the first stage, funding requirements are small and funds come from entrepreneurs and their family and friends. In the second stage, funding requirements grow larger and funds come from

informal venture capitalists, often known as “business angels”. In the third stage, funding requirements grow even larger and funds come from formal venture capital partnerships and large corporate partners. In the fourth stage, funding requirements grow exponentially and funds come from financial markets through an Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) or private placements (Stratos *et al*, 2005).

Though it sounds simple and straightforward, high-tech start-up equity financing is a rather bumpy process, especially in the transition from the first to the second stage (“early stage equity financing gap”), when most business ideas fail and risks are too high even for venture capitalists to assume.

This is especially the case in Europe where venture capital financing comes mostly from bankers in the later rather than the early stages of start-up life, and entrepreneurs are more reluctant to trade financing for equity than their US counterparts (Bjerke, 2007).

Kenya supports youth enterprises by implementing the objectives of YEDF strategy. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund was conceived in June 2006 by the government as a strategic move towards arresting unemployment which is virtually a youth problem. Each constituency receives at least Ksh. 1 million. These funds targets all forms of youth owned enterprises whether owned individually, as a company, in groups, in cooperatives or any other legal forms of business ownership. The YEDF provide loans to existing micro-finance institutions (MFIs), registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in micro financing, and savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOs) for on-l ending to youth enterprises; attract and facilitate investment in micro, small and medium enterprises oriented commercial infrastructure such as business or industrial parks, markets or business incubators that will be beneficial to youth enterprises; support youth oriented micro, small and medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises; facilitate marketing of products and services of youth enterprises in both domestic and international markets; and facilitate employment of youth in the international labour market (YEDF guide, 2009). Various sources of funds have therefore supported the development of youth enterprises in Kenya.

Minimum conditions for accessing the Fund include; one must fall in the age bracket of 18 to 35 years and Kenyan, one must have the intention of investing the Fund in a business venture, the Fund is a loan and must therefore be repaid and any form of legally registered organization or firm operating in Kenya.

This portion of the Fund is to ensure that all young people especially those living in remote areas not well served by Financial Intermediaries are not disadvantaged in accessing the Fund.

The features and access procures include: The loan is accessible only to youth groups operating within the parliamentary constituency, maximum loan amount per group is Ksh. 50,000 ,not accessible to individually owned youth enterprises ,the loan attracts no interest but has an administration fee of 5% deductible upfront from the approved loan .

Proposal Screening, recommendation and approval done by Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) committees at divisional and district levels, 3-month grace period; full repayment within 12 months after grace period, mixed age groups must have at least 70% youth membership and 100% of their leadership in the youth bracket and standard proposal format available to all potential applicants (YEDF guide,2009).

The youth enterprise fund guide 2009 indicates that the loan access procedures include, having a registered group/company/cooperative which has been in existence for at least 3 months as of the date of application, the registered entity must have a bank account ,the entity must have at least 70% youth membership and 100% of its leadership in the youth bracket ,prepare business proposal using the standard format provided, submit the proposal form to Divisional Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee through Youth Officers, Social Development Assistants, or the Constituency Office ,divisional Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee evaluates the proposal using evaluation guide provided by the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs ,recommended proposals submitted to the District Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee for validation and approval.

The District YEDF Committee submits the approved proposals to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) Secretariat ,the YEDF Secretariat disburses the funds directly to the bank accounts of the approved groups and the Entity repays the loan in installments within 12 months after the grace period into the bank account of the YEDF (YEDFguide,2009).

The youth enterprise guide 2009 further indicates that loan Access Procedures/requirements include; applicant must have :identification details such as business registration certificates or personal identification papers such as National Identity Card or passport, a bank account preferable to the preferred Financial Intermediary, the applicant collects loan application form from his or her preferred Financial Intermediary; Submit the loan application form or self-prepared business proposal to the preferred Financial Intermediary; the preferred Financial Intermediary carries out the assessment of the proposed business to establish financial viability.

Other relevant technical matters; attendance of training program, if required; verification by the District Youth Officer when sought for by Financial Intermediary.

2.6 Theoretical Review

The study will be based on the traits theory;

2.6.1 Traits theory

This approach is within the personality framework and in turn the psychological and behavioral school. Personality can be defined in terms of patterns and regularities in action (Bjerke, 2007).

Because the entrepreneur is the catalyst for entrepreneurship, this school posits that individuals are more likely to exploit opportunities, thus behave entrepreneurially, because traits lead them to make different decisions about opportunities than other people with the same information and skills (Frese, 2007; Shane, 2007). In this regard, much research in the entrepreneurship field has focused on the personality traits of the entrepreneur, asking the questions, “why do certain individuals start firms when others under similar conditions, do not? Are individuals born with certain characteristics that predispose them to entrepreneurial endeavors? Is there a set of traits that can be attributed to an entrepreneurial personality?” These kinds of questions force researchers to answer the question, who is an entrepreneur (Gartner, 1989)? In the trait approach, the entrepreneur is assumed to be a particular personality type, have particular motives and incentives. As noted by Kamineni (2002), the use of psychological attributes “has found a prominent place in the entrepreneurship literature and hence cannot be ignored”. The focus here has concentrated on the need for achievement; locus of control and risk-taking propensity; (Stewart *et al.*, 1999) among other traits. A more interesting focus is found in the locus of control trait. According to this theory, individuals believe that the outcomes of events are either within (internal) or beyond (external) their personal control. An individual with a belief in internal locus of control perceives that the outcome of an event is contingent on his own behavior or his own relatively permanent characteristics.

This makes such an individual believe that he/she can manipulate the environment by his/her actions and that he/she is responsible for his/her own destiny.

On the other hand, an individual with a belief in the external locus of control perceives the outcome of events as following some action of his/her own but that the outcome is not entirely dependent on his/her actions. For such an individual, outcomes of events are attributable to factors beyond their control such as fate, luck, and chance. More research works on this trait show an association of the internal locus of control trait with entrepreneurship (Boone *et al.*, 2000; Low and Macmillan, 2001; Lee and Tsang, 2001).

This means that entrepreneurs believe in their capability to commence and complete tasks and events through their own action. In other words, people who feel that they can exercise control in accomplishing tasks and events are likely to create successful enterprises.

Individuals with this trait demonstrate a reliance on their own will, ability and actions; and devise their own strategies for managing tasks throughout their entrepreneurial and professional life. These individuals act autonomously and take the initiative to bring about change whenever they feel other people's behavior is in conflict with their interests. This type of disposition is closely related with the trait of self-efficacy. Individuals displaying a high propensity towards self-efficacy are confident in their own ability to act as an entrepreneur and are more inclined to entrepreneurial activity than others (Chen *et al.*, 1998). High self-efficacy individuals will tend to see more opportunities than risks in certain situations, feeling capable of overcoming hurdles and difficulties; and will anticipate positive outcomes. Individuals with a less developed sense of self-efficacy will tend to be more aware of costs and risks and are therefore unlikely to engage in entrepreneurial activity. From this, it can be seen that the internal locus of control must be accompanied by self-efficacy or some other trait such as the need for achievement for entrepreneurship to occur.

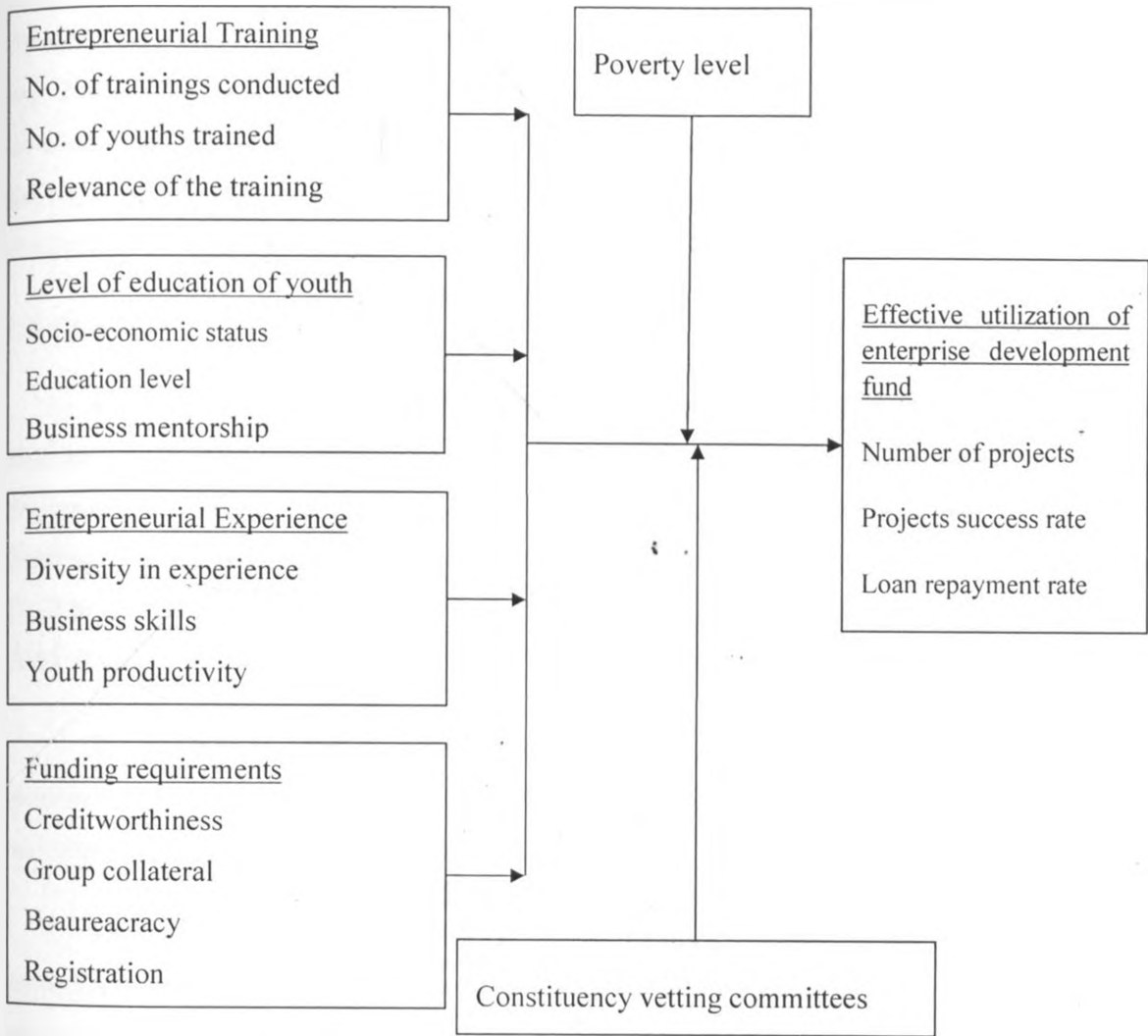
2.7 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Moderating variables

Dependent Variables

Figure 2.7.1



A conceptual definition is an element of the scientific research process, in which a specific concept is defined as a measurable occurrence or in measurable terms; it basically gives one the meaning of the concept. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2008), conceptual framework is the conceptualization of the relation between variables in the study and show the relationship graphically or diagrammatically. According to the framework above, the independent variables for the study are Entrepreneurial Training, Level of education of youth, Entrepreneurial Experience and Funding requirements while the dependent variable is Effective utilization of enterprise development fund. Poverty level, Vetting committees and Government timely release of funds are the moderating variables in the study (variables that changes (increases or decreases) the otherwise established effect of the independent variable upon the dependent variable.

2.8 Summary of literature

Training requires both understanding the experience and converting it according to each situation. Kolb identifies four different elementary forms of knowledge: assimilative, convergent, divergent and accommodative knowledge. Effective youth enterprise program require adequate funding, well-trained and properly supported staff; they must develop a style of operation that is flexible and adaptable, whilst being responsive to the needs for young men and women (Corbett, 2005; Politis, 2005).

The number of years of formal schooling is an indicator of human capital, which affects positively efficiency. In addition to this, educated youths are expected to adopt new production technologies that increase returns from the enterprises.

This will require encouraging young to explore existing global initiatives aimed at promoting trade between developed and developing economies (Goel, 2006).The school environment can have an important impact upon young women and men and is a significant influence on their life and career aspirations. When designing program services for young men and women interested in starting their own business it is important to identify their specific areas of need and opportunity (Goel, 2006).

According to Rerup (2005), it is crucial for a habitual entrepreneur to be able to separate his/her entrepreneurial history from the present because the same business models are unlikely to function in different situations.

He sees this characteristic as especially important in high-technology-industries where the operational environment is often complicated, disorganized and unpredictable; previous experience may lose its meaning in changed circumstances. According to Littunen (2006), in a study of the life cycle of new firms, half entrepreneurs who closed down their firms ventured new ones. Funding requirements and sources of funding vary from one development stage to another. In the first stage, funding requirements are small and funds come from entrepreneurs and their family and friends. In the second stage, funding requirements grow larger and funds come from informal venture capitalists, often known as “business angels”. The YEDF provide loans to existing micro-finance institutions (MFIs), registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in micro financing, and savings and credit co-operative organizations (SACCOs) for on-l ending to youth enterprises (YEDF guide, 2009).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study area, research design and methodology. Included in this chapter is also target population, sample size, sampling procedure and techniques. A research instrument, criteria for selection and validation of research instrument is also explained in this chapter.

3.2 Research Design

The study was conducted through description survey. The survey is a non-experimental, descriptive research method. Information from a group through interviews and questionnaires was collected from a representative sample of the group. This design was preferred because very large samples are feasible, making the results statistically significant even when analyzing multiple variables. Surveys are useful in describing the characteristics of a large population. Additionally, high reliability is easy to obtain by presenting all subjects with a standardized stimulus which ensures that observer subjectivity is greatly eliminated (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2008).

3.3 Target Population

Population is the aggregate of all that conforms to a given specification (Mugenda & Mugenda 2008). The definition assumes that the population is not homogeneous.

Bahari constituency has 40 registered youth groups with an average of 10 members. The target population of this study was 400 members of youth development funded projects that are spread out spread in various locations in Bahari constituency.

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure

The researcher used two sampling techniques namely; stratified sampling technique and simple random sampling. Stratified technique involves dividing the population into significant strata based on the number of groups located in the three divisions of the constituency.

Stratified random sampling technique was chosen for its advantages of focusing on important sub-populations and allows use of different sampling techniques for different sub-populations thereby improving the accuracy of estimation. Within each stratum simple random sampling technique was used in order to allocate the objects an equal opportunity of being sampled. Bryman, (2008) hypothesized that at least 10% of the population is appropriate to be used as a sample of the study. Therefore a sample size of 40 which is 10% of the target population was utilized in this study.

Table 3.4.1: Sampling frame

Category	Sample
Bahari division	17
Chonyi division	10
Kikambala division	13
Total	40

3.5 Data collection methods

The research instruments (questionnaires) were structured and self administered to the respondents. The researcher held arranged sessions with all the youth involved in the research and had them fill the questionnaires. The questionnaire had both open and close ended items for collection of primary data.

The preference for a questionnaire for use is based on the fact that respondents are able to complete them without help, anonymously, and it is cheaper and quicker than other methods while reaching out to larger sample (Bryman, 2008; Cohen et al., 2007). A request to answer all questions was made then completed questionnaires collected immediately.

3.6 Data Collection procedure

The researcher personally visited the respondents and explained the purpose of the questionnaire. This is meant to assure the respondents of the confidentiality of their responses. With the help of a trained research assistant, the researcher and the assistant distributed the questionnaires to the respondents. This was done with the help of youth group officials.

The respondents were required to respond to them for a period not exceeding one hour. The researcher obtained approval from University department.

3.7 Validity of Data

The study adopted content validity which indicated whether the test items represented the content that the test was designed to measure. The pilot study assisted in determining accuracy, clarity and suitability of the instruments (Borg and Gall, 1989). It would help identify inadequate and ambiguous items such that those that failed to measure the variables they were intended would be modified or disregarded completely and new item added. To ensure validity, the instruments used in the study will be examined by the supervisor and other academic experts in the department. The research instrument was availed to the lecturers and peers, who established its content and construct validity to ensure that the items were adequately representative of the subject area to be studied.

3.7.1 Reliability of data

The reliability of the research instruments was done by piloting, 10 youth were involved in the piloting before data collection. The assumption during piloting was that the experience in responses of the youth would be quite similar to the others. The purpose of the study was to find out if the instruments would measure what they were intended to.

Secondly it was intended to see whether the respondents would find the instruments clear, precise and comprehensive enough from the researcher's point of view.

3.8 Data Presentation and Analysis Techniques

Before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency. The researcher used bar charts, percentages and relationships in the presentation of data. The data generated from structured and semi structured questionnaires was recorded coded, numbered and classified under different variables for easy identification and then summarized in answer summary sheet. Data collected was both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data was analyzed by descriptive analysis, while qualitative was analyzed through content analysis (It is used when one has sets of existing written or visual documentation which require analysis (Carol Grbich 2007). The descriptive statistical tool XLSTAT was used. The findings were presented using tables and charts.

3.9 Ethical issues

The researcher sought a research approval from University. In addition, the researcher sought informed verbal consent from study participants after an explanation of the purpose of the study. The researcher further ensured that the information obtained from the respondents was kept confidential and that no name of the respondents was used to refer to respondents.

3.10: Operationalization of Variables

Research Objectives	Type of Variable	Indicator	Measure	Level of Scale	Research Design	Data collection method	Level of Analysis
To assess the influence of entrepreneurial training on effective utilization of	Independent variable: Adequate funding	- entrepreneurial training - effective utilization of YEDF	No. of trainings conducted No. of youths trained Relevance of the training	Nominal scale	descriptive survey	Questionnaire	Descriptive: Central tendency
To assess the influence level of education of youth on effective utilization of youth	Independent variable: Adequate facilities	-education of youth - effective utilization of YEDF	Socio-economic status Education level Business mentorship	Nominal scale	descriptive survey	Questionnaire	Descriptive: Central tendency

What is the influence of entrepreneurial experience on effective utilization of	Independent variable:	- Entrepreneurial experience effective utilization of	Diversity in experience Business skills Youth productivity	Nominal scale	descriptive survey	Questionnaire	Descriptive: Central tendency
What is the influence of funding requirements on effective utilization of youth	Independent variable: Parental involvement	- funding effective utilization of YEDF Partnership	Creditworthiness Group collateral Bureaucracy Registration	Nominal scale	descriptive survey	Questionnaire	Descriptive: Central tendency

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Engaging in entrepreneurship shifts young people from being “job seekers” to “job creators,” and also from social dependence to self-sufficiency. Many self-employed youth also contribute to the upkeep of their family, sometimes in a leading role in the absence of parents. Despite these potential benefits, the majority of youth continue to look up to the government and the private sector for employment rather than creating their own jobs and employing others. This failure of young people to engage in entrepreneurship has also been attributed to a range of factors: socio-cultural attitudes towards youth entrepreneurship, lack of entrepreneurial training in the school curriculum, incomplete market information among others. The government has come with the Youth Enterprise Development Fund to assist the youth initiate and run their own businesses to create employment. However, little research and assessment has been done on the effective utilization of the funds. The study therefore aims at filling this gap by investigating the determinants of effective utilization of Youth Enterprise Development Fund among the youth in Bahari Constituency.

4.2. Response Rate

The study was conducted in Bahari Constituency. The sample size consisted of 60 respondent's members of youth who have been selected from a population of 500, though 40 responded. The sampling technique chosen was stratified random sampling technique.

The response rate is as shown in table 4.2.1 below;

Table 4.2.1 showing the response rate of the respondents

	f	Percentage
Youths who responded	40	66.67%
Youths who didn't respond	20	33.33%
Total	60	100%

33.33% of the youths issued with the questionnaires did not respond, however 66.67% responded whose results were analysed.

4.3. Demographic characteristics of respondents.

Majority of the respondents were in age bracket 20-35 and none above 45 years. It was also noted that majority of the respondents were males with very few females. Only 10% respondents had education level below certificate, this was considered a fair representation of the population of women in the district. The findings were represented based on primary data obtained to meet the study objectives, as discussed below.

Table 4.3.1 showing the demographic characteristics of respondents.

Age	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
20-35	19	63.15%	36.75%
35-45	21	59.5%	40.5%
Above 45	0	0	0

4.4 To assess the influence of entrepreneurial training on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

From the data analyzed on this chapter, the relationship between entrepreneurial training of youth on the effectiveness of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund in Bahari Constituency is positive. Comparing the training and engaging in business is analyzed as shown below.

Table 4.4.1: Showing the relationship between entrepreneurial training and engagement in business activities.

Mid-Age	Frequency(f)	Had training	had training	no training	Engaged in business activity	in business activity	Never engaged in business activity
20-35	19	16	4	18	0		

36-45	21	16	6	22	0
Above 45	0	0	0	0	0

A correlation test of the data above was carried out as follows;

H0: entrepreneurial training does not influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

H1: entrepreneurial training influences effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

Type of correlation: Spearman

Summary statistics:

Variable	Observations	Obs. with missing data	Obs. without missing data	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
Had had training	3	0	3	0.000	16.000	10.667	9.238
Engaged in business	3	0	3	0.000	22.000	13.333	11.719

Correlation matrix (Spearman):

Variables	Had had training	Engaged in business
Had had training	1	0.866

Engaged in business	0.866	1
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Significance level alpha=0.95

The correlation test above shows that there is a strong positive relationship with a correlation of 0.866, between entrepreneurial training and engagement in business. This shows that the level of entrepreneurial training influences the effectiveness of youth enterprise development fund. The null hypothesis should thus be rejected.

Pvalues:

Variables	Had had training	Engaged in business activity
Had had training	0	0.333
Engaged in business	0.333	0

In the analysis above, a low p-value of 0.33 is obtained. The less the p-value the more the chances of rejecting the null hypothesis, the null hypothesis is therefore rejected

Table 4.4.2: showing the number of respondents on various determinants of effective utilization of YEDF

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Moderate	Agree	Strongly agree
F1	0	0	4	20	16
F2	0	2	6	20	12
F3	0	0	8	16	16
F4	2	4	9	11	14
F5	3	4	11	10	12

Key

- F1- Entrepreneurship training on YEDF lead transformation of experience.
- F2- Entrepreneurship training enhances understanding the experience and converting it according to.
- F3- Entrepreneurship training has enabled us to discover business opportunities available in Bahari constituency.
- F4- There has been few forums to sensitize the youths on entrepreneurship.
- F5- The youths have gained little entrepreneurial accommodative knowledge

From the above data it can also be deduced that most of those who were examined agree that entrepreneurial training is of great importance. For instance, 90% of people examined agreed that Entrepreneurship training on YEDF lead transformation of experience. At the same time, 80% of the people examined said that Entrepreneurship training has enabled them to discover business opportunities available in Bahari constituency. This is enough prove that entrepreneurial training does influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds.

4.5 To assess the influence of level of education of youth on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

Table 4.5.1: showing the relationship between youth level of education and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

Level of education	Get business updates		Frequency of mentorship				
	Yes	No	Never	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Others
Primary	3	2	0	2	1	2	0
Secondary school	1	4	0	0	2	2	0
Certificate	6	0	0	2	4	0	0
Diploma	9	5	7	0	5	2	0
Graduate	6	0	4	2	0	0	0
Masters	3	1	0	0	2	0	2

From the table above, we look at the relationship between level of education and how often one get mentorship training and also if one get business updates. We thus carry out simple linear regression as shown below;

H0: level of education does not influence Effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds.

H1: level of education influences Effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds.

Summary statistics:

Variable	Observations	Obs. with missing data	Obs. without missing data	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
Yes	6	0	6	1.000	9.000	4.667	2.875
Frequency of mentorship	6	0	6	0.000	5.000	2.333	1.862

Regression of variable Yes:(get business updates)

Goodness of fit statistics:

Observations	6.000
Sum of weights	6.000
DF	4.000
R ²	0.300
Adjusted R ²	0.125
MSE	7.231
RMSE	2.689
MAPE	80.342
DW	1.632
Cp	2.000
AIC	13.437
SBC	13.021
PC	1.400

Analysis of variance:

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F	Pr > F
Model	1	12.410	12.410	1.716	0.260
Error	4	28.923	7.231		
Corrected Total	5	41.333			

Computed against model $Y = \text{Mean}(Y)$

Model parameters:

Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Intercept	2.692	1.864	1.444	0.222	-2.484	7.869
Monthly	0.846	0.646	1.310	0.260	-0.947	2.639

Equation of the model:

$$\text{Yes(get business updates)} = 2.69230769230769 + 0.846153846153846 * \text{Frequency of mentorship}$$

Standardized coefficients:

Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Monthly	0.548	0.418	1.310	0.260	-0.613	1.709

From the equation of the model Yes (get business updates) = $2.69230769230769 + 0.846153846153846*$

Got from the regression test carried above, it can be seen that there is a positive relationship between getting business updates and those who get mentorship monthly which are the indicators for the influence of level of education. This is also so, as the level of education goes up. This shows that more educated people seek more information on business updates and mentorship. The more the information one has on the business updates and the more often one gets mentorship on the same, the more he will tend to use the youth enterprise development funds effectively. The null hypothesis is thus rejected.

Table 4.5.2: showing the number of respondents on various determinants of effective utilization of YEDF

	Strongly disagree	disagree	moderate	agree	Strongly agree
F1	7	2	9	11	11
F2	7	5	6	12	10
F3	1	0	3	21	15
F4	7	0	9	15	9
F5	0	0	5	11	24
F6	5	2	6	13	14

KEY

F1- Education is an indicator of creditworthiness in our group.

F2- Education increases repayment capacity of borrowers

F3- The level of education has led to gaining knowledge on market information and business opportunities.



F4-Most of our members lack information have no formal education that would enable them start/run viable enterprises.

F5-Educational training helps youth manage day-to-day business

F6-Many youth are ignorant of engaging opportunities due to low education background.

From the above table, it can also be seen that the examined people also support the findings that the level of education influences effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. For instance, 70%of the people examined thought that Education increases repayment capacity of borrowers

4.6 The influence of entrepreneurial experience on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

Table 4.6.1 showing various aspects of entrepreneurial experience and respondents view in regards to their influence on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund

	Strongly disagree	disagree	moderate	agree	Strongly agree
F1	0	5	7	14	14
F2	5	9	12	10	4
F3	4	6	11	15	3
F4	0	0	7	13	20
F5	0	3	7	19	11
F6	5	7	9	12	7
F7	0	0	15	6	19

KEY

F1- Entrepreneurial experience influences the youth personality, thus overall impact on utilization of YEDF.

F2 – Variation in entrepreneurial experiences among the youth has led to negative influence on a new business activity.

F3- Previous experience causes discrimination towards new ideas.

F4- Diversity in entrepreneurial skills has resulted in achievement of success in our enterprises.

F5-Successful entrepreneurs are more likely to find new firms than failed entrepreneurs.

F6- Entrepreneurial experience lowers the threshold for becoming an entrepreneur and facilitates starting a new business.

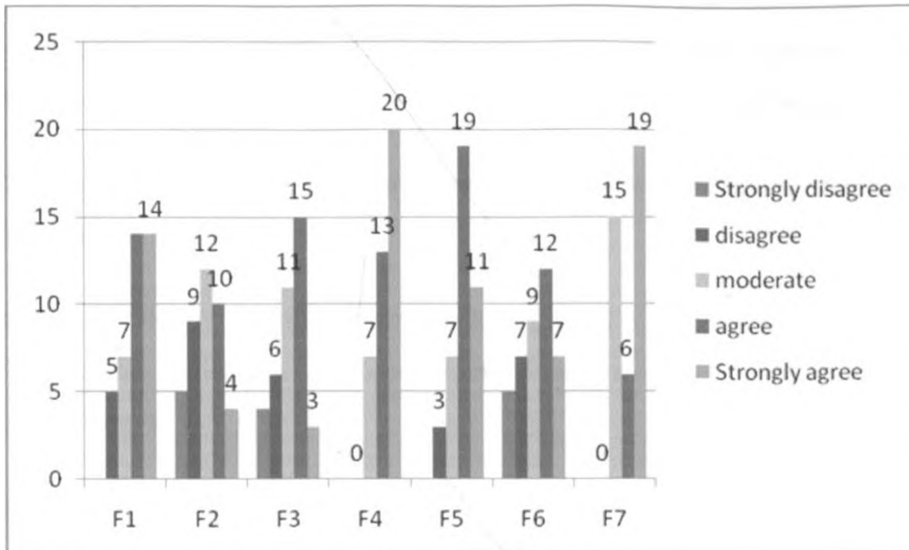
F7- Most of the youths have little entrepreneurial skills and thus reduce productivity leading to failure in enterprises.

If the above data is presented in a bar chart, we can find the relationships between the various aspects of entrepreneurial experience and deduce their influence on initiation of entrepreneurial projects. The following hypotheses are tested as below,

H0: entrepreneurial experience does not influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

Ha: entrepreneurial experience influences effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

Chart 4.6.2: Showing various aspects of entrepreneurial experience and respondents view in regards to their influence on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund



Key

F1- Entrepreneurial experience influences the youth personality, thus overall impact on utilization of YEDF.

F2 – Variation in entrepreneurial experiences among the youth has led to negative influence on a new business activity.

F3- Previous experience causes discrimination towards new ideas.

F4- Diversity in entrepreneurial skills has resulted in achievement of success in our enterprises.

F5-Successful entrepreneurs are more likely to find new firms than failed entrepreneurs.

F6- Entrepreneurial experience lowers the threshold for becoming an entrepreneur and facilitates starting a new business.

F7- Most of the youths have little entrepreneurial skills and thus reduce productivity leading to failure in enterprises.

From the chart above derived from table 4.6.1, 70% of people examined responded with a strong agreement that entrepreneurial experience influences the youth personality, thus overall impact on

utilization of YEDF. They also agreed that Diversity in entrepreneurial skills has resulted in achievement of success in our enterprises. Moreover all the 100%o people examined agreed that Most of the youths have little entrepreneurial skills and thus reduce productivity leading to failure in enterprises. This clearly shows that the entrepreneurial experience influences the effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds; hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

4.7 What is the influence of funding requirements on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund?

Table 4.7.1 below shows the extent at which the respondents thought funding requirements influence the utilization of youth enterprise development fund in Bahari constituency, Kilifi County, Kenya.

Table 4.7.1: showing the influence of funding requirements on utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

	To a very low extent	To a low extent	To a moderate extent	To a great extent	To a very great extent
F1	7	5	6	5	17
F2	6	11	17	3	3
F3	0	7	13	8	12
F4	2	11	8	13	6
F5	0	3	14	9	14
F6	9	12	8	7	13
F7	4	5	8	9	14

Key

F1- Lack of capital has had led to inadequate provision of YEDF.

F2- Smooth running of day-to-day operations has been enhanced by other sources of funds

F3- Funding requirements and sources has affected expert recruitment in our enterprise.

F4- Funding requirements and sources largely affected business development

F5- Bureaucracy has led to lack shortage in obtaining funds from other organizations, thus hindering our expansion strategies.

F6- Members contribution has largely contributed to enough funds to enhance funding by government and efficiency in utilization.

F7- Business registration is complex process for YED funding.

The data above was tested using regression analysis as follows;

H0: funding requirements do not influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

H1: funding requirements influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

Summary statistics:

Variable	Observations	Obs. with missing data	Obs. without missing data	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
To a very low extent	7	0	7	0.000	9.000	4.000	3.512
To a low extent	7	0	7	3.000	12.000	7.714	3.592
To a great extent	7	0	7	3.000	13.000	7.714	3.200
To a very great extent	7	0	7	3.000	17.000	11.286	4.957

The above table shows the summary statistics of the four variables indicated, that was used to perform correlation tests between the variables. The results of the test are as shown below;

Correlation matrix:

Variables	To a great extent	To a very great extent	To a very low extent	To a low extent
To a great extent	1.000	0.017	-0.564	-0.052
To a very great extent	0.017	1.000	0.057	-0.687
To a very low extent	-0.564	0.057	1.000	0.462
To a low extent	-0.052	-0.687	0.462	1.000

The correlation test done above indicates the relationships between the various variables (extents of agreement according to table 4.7.1 above). The variables are in agreement with the alternative hypothesis, that funding requirements influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund.

The results of the variable 'to a very low extent' agreement were tested using various tests as shown below;

Regression of variable To a very low extent:

Goodness of fit statistics (Variable To a very low extent):

Observations	7.000
Sum of weights	7.000
DF	4.000
R ²	0.322
Adjusted R ²	-0.017
MSE	12.541
RMSE	3.541
MAPE	33.311
DW	2.823
Cp	3.000
AIC	19.786
SBC	19.623
PC	1.695

Analysis of variance (Variable To a very low extent):

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F	Pr > F
Model	2	23.837	11.918	0.950	0.460
Error	4	50.163	12.541		
Corrected Total	6	74.000			

Computed against model $Y = \text{Mean}(Y)$

Model parameters (Variable To a very low extent):

Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Intercept	8.248	4.940	1.670	0.170	-5.468	21.963
To a great extent	-0.620	0.452	-1.372	0.242	-1.874	0.635
To a very great extent	0.047	0.292	0.162	0.879	-0.763	0.857

Equation of the model (Variable To a very low extent):

To a very low extent = $8.24756615175852 - 0.619814759297537 * \text{To a great extent} + 4.73042270855358E-02 * \text{To a very great extent}$

Standardized coefficients (Variable To a very low extent):

Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
To a great extent	-0.565	0.412	-1.372	0.242	-1.708	0.578
To a very great extent	0.067	0.412	0.162	0.879	-1.076	1.210

The above results shows that there is negative relationship between those who don't agree and those who agree with the statements above (f1-f7 in table 4.4.1) as shown by the equation of the model, to a very low extent = $8.24756615175852 - 0.619814759297537 * \text{to a great extent} + 4.73042270855358E-02 * \text{to a very great extent}$. This shows that the highest number of people examined thought that funding requirements influences effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. The null hypothesis therefore, should be rejected.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, I looked about major findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of findings.

The major purpose of this study was to establish determinants of effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund, a case study of Bahari Constituency Kilifi county Kenya. This was arrived at through the use of research specific objectives and research questions, out of which the model was used to analyze the data and draw conclusion on the study.

Entrepreneurial training is seen to influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. From the hypothesis test in chapter four, duration of entrepreneurial training has a strong positive correlation of 0.866 on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. This indicates that the quality of entrepreneurial training is highly significant in business initialization and management, which therefore reflects the way YEDF being utilized in Bahari Constituency in Kilifi County, Kenya.

From the study analyzed in chapter four, there existed a positive relationship between entrepreneurial training on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. Experiential training is a process by which knowledge is created through the transformation of experience. Effective youth enterprise program require adequate funding, well-trained and properly supported staff; they must develop a style of operation that is flexible and adaptable, whilst being responsive to the needs for young men and women. Finally, youth enterprise program should highlight the success of young women and men in business, so that self-employment is seen as a viable career alternative.

When delivering their program, the target group should be well defined, and services should respond to the needs, capacities and opportunities facing young men and women. Effective youth enterprise program require adequate funding, well-trained and properly supported staff; they must

develop a style of operation that is flexible and adaptable, whilst being responsive to the needs for young men and women.

Level of education is seen to influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds. Results from regression test in hypothesis testing rejected the null hypothesis, H₀: level of education does not influence Effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds. This shows that the higher the level of education, the more the youths are able to manage their businesses hence the more the YEDF is being effectively utilized. This is represented by the equation; Yes (get business updates) = 2.69230769230769+0.846153846153846*

Level of education is very crucial factor on effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. From the data analyzed in chapter four, there existed a positive relationship between level of education and effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund. Most people in Kenya are generally behind news or simply, lack interest on the government's new initiatives of spearheading development through the bottom-up approach of engaged governance.

This is mainly due to failure on the part of the government in rising above board in building public confidence on the new institutions of development. The review of various international models of youth enterprise promotion program has found that the promotion of youth enterprise should involve two basic education related steps. First, it should create awareness and understanding of what enterprise is and what it takes to own and manage a business so that young men and women can consider self-employment realistically as a career option. Then, should a young person decide to explore further, or to start their own business, the second step – the provision of practical support services (e.g. training, advice, access to finance) – can be provided.

Some youth enterprise program attempt to take the second step first; “selling” enterprise as the best option for everyone and forgetting that successful enterprise development begins with initiative-initiative coming, that is, from the young women and men themselves.

Entrepreneurial experience is seen to influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds. 70% of people examined responded with a strong agreement that entrepreneurial experience influences effective utilization of YEDF. The null hypothesis, H₀: entrepreneurial experience does not influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund, was rejected. This implies that the more time the youths are engaged in business, the better their skills hence the more effectively they will utilize the YEDF.

Entrepreneurial experience influences the personality of an individual to some extent and previous successful entrepreneurial experiences may, in addition to the obvious positive influences, also have a negative influence on a new firm. Previous success may create a success syndrome and lead for example to underestimation of the competition due to excessive self-confidence. From the above chapter on data analysis, there exists a positive relationship between entrepreneurial experiences.

Funding requirement is seen to influence the effective utilization of youth enterprise development funds. The null hypothesis, H_0 : funding requirements do not influence effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund, was rejected from the test carried out. The youths agreed that funding requirements of YEDF by relevant authorities influence the effective utilization of the fund. The responded indicated that the more the requirements the more the fund is underutilized and is shown by the equation; to a very low extent = $8.24756615175852-0.619814759297537$ *to a great extent+ $4.73042270855358E-02$ *to a very great extent.

Financing is an important input in every business. It allows the smooth running of day-to-day operations, asset acquisitions, expert recruitment, and the development of marketing and distribution channels. This is especially the case for high-tech start-ups that must undergo four development stages to turn ideas into commercial products and become full-blown enterprises: concept formation, amassing of resources, product development, and business development.

The YEDF is a major source of this funding in Bahari Constituency, Kilifi County. The more complicated the process of acquiring the funds is, the less the youths get motivated to acquire the fund, hence the less effective the development fund becomes. From the data collected, many youths stated that the process of acquiring the funds is an extremely complex one.

From this we can also deduce that since few youths and youth groups are able to meet the requirements hence there is an imbalance in allocation of the funds, leading to ineffective utilization of YEDF in Bahari Constituency, Kilifi County.

5.3 Conclusions.

In conclusion, the study found out that despite the fact that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youths, accessing it remained a great challenge. Most youth have not been

properly informed on how this fund can be accessed. Projects funded by the funds have not been properly managed and hence low repayment rates.

The fund has staffing problem and hence lacks proper monitoring and capacity building. The fund has not been able to address gender imbalances and has not made significant impact in society. This study focused on challenges facing Youth Enterprise Development Fund in Bahari constituency. The study recommends for studies in sister Women Enterprise Development Fund.

The two funds seek to solve capitalization problems of the disadvantaged in society. Poor working young people are creative, persistent and resourceful and they have learned to think like adults on how to sell, ration, budget and manage risk either completely on their own or with families and/or community networks. Despite the fact that these younger entrepreneurs are self-learned, they are sales savvy, quick with complex math transactions and hardworking, they cannot access financial services. It should be said that not all children and youth will be entrepreneurial nor may microfinance be appropriate for their needs. (CGAP, Focus notes).

However, there are competent and viable young entrepreneurs and businesses that employ young people who are in need of credit to run their enterprises more efficiently – and safely – and are viewed as too risky and un-bankable.

In the absence of access to formal sources of credit, the poor of the rural areas continue to be subjected to exploitative terms such as high interest hence feeding the perpetual cycle of indebtedness and poverty. YEDF is coined as the financial service rendered to the deprived group of the people and small entrepreneurs to help them in developing self-employment opportunities and various income generating activities. The small size of the loan, regular savings, small-scale entrepreneurs, diversified utilization and simple and flexible terms and conditions are the determining characteristics of its definition. With the benefits that have come with the fund among them increased youth employment, the fund still experiences challenges. This study sought to establish the challenges facing YEDF as it strives to achieve its objectives of financing youth activities in the Kenya.

Specifically the study sought to find out the extent to which YEDF is a preferred source of finance for youth enterprises, explore the factors influencing youth entrepreneurs' utilization of YEDF and establish the challenges facing Youth Enterprise Development Fund. The study was carried out in Bahari Constituency. The constituency was selected on the strength that it will be

convenient to the researcher. The study sought to evaluate the challenges facing the Youth Enterprise Development Fund as a means of engaging the youths in productive and profitable enterprise activities in the constituency.

5.4 Recommendations:

Youth employment interventions should increasingly target the enhancement and promotion of the youth entrepreneurial potential. This can be achieved within the framework of the Youth fund (YEDF) and integrated with schemes to promote linkages between youth enterprises with medium and large firms, mentoring programmes, entrepreneurial exchange initiatives, and exhibitions to promote markets and market information. Equally important is the need to change the attitude and perception of the society and the youth about the informal/*jua*. The negative attitude and perception about the sector discourages many youth from venturing into it, as they do not want to be viewed as failures in life.

Formulating and reviewing of the education and training policy as well as creating linkages between training institutions and the private sector through research, internship opportunities and finance and encouraging the private sector to get involved in technical education and training. Care should be targeted not to make internship and industrial attachments as avenues of cheap labour. To address the problem of skills mismatch with the labour market, the business community needs to be closely engaged with educational and training institutions. Some aspects of the relationship can include:

Industrialists sitting in as members of the boards of educational and training institutions so as to provide input into the curricular for students to learn skills needed by the industries; School-Industry Link programs that aid students in appreciating the relevance of learned theories.

In the world of work; Teacher placements in businesses/industries during school holiday to facilitate sensitization of teachers on the skills their students need to acquire; Setting up career advisory services and making this accessible to all job seekers looking for information and guidance. This should be both online and phone in. Courses offered by educational and training institutions in the country and what jobs they can lead to should also be availed thro

This research I conducted on the determinants of effective utilization of youth enterprise development fund, a case study of Bahari Constituency Kilifi county Kenya. Other researchers should study on how to improve on the effectiveness of the funds.

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