

INNOVATIONS

Content available on Google Scholar

Home Page: www.journal-innovations.com

Youth Entrepreneurial Startups: Enablers and Inhibitors in Ethiopia, South Gonder Zone

Zelege Wale Kassahun (MBA)

Lecturer at Department of Management,

Debre Tabor University, Ethiopia

Email: zelewaw@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate youth entrepreneurial startups enablers and inhibitors in Ethiopia, Amhara Regional State-specific evidence from South Gonder. The study employed descriptive and an explanatory research design along with a cross-sectional survey questionnaire followed by a quantitative research approach. Likert scale questions were designed and distributed to 224 youth. Both convenience and snowball sampling techniques were employed. Binary logistic regression was employed to analyze the data with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Moreover, the proposed hypotheses had been tested via a chi-square test. As the odd ratio Exp (B) and the chi-square coefficient of the model revealed that access to finance, administrative and regulatory framework and entrepreneurship training were the major factors influencing youth entrepreneurial startups. The targeted youth were unemployed individuals, therefore it was difficult to get them since they were on the way to searching for a job. Accordingly, both convenience and snowball sampling techniques were employed. The study recommended that the government should pay much more attention to the youth by providing adequate finance, devising a sound administrative and regulatory framework, and creating an enabling entrepreneurial ecosystem. This study contributes to the current body of knowledge of enablers and inhibitors of youth entrepreneurial startups.

Keywords: 1. Youth 2. Entrepreneurial 3. Startup 4. Finance 5. Binary 6. South Gonder

Introduction

The innovation and the birth of new jobs are burning issues arising in today's world (Gerardo, 2015; Bamfo, Felicity, & Kofi, 2017). The entrepreneurial activity has given more consideration in past few years in several nations as a scheme in heightening job creation, enhancing competitiveness, and stimulating advancement (Thornton, Ribeiro-Soriano, & Urbano, 2011 & Katherine-Gough, 2016). Worldwide, youth entrepreneurial activity is seen as a way to drive economic development and transformative growth, and for some, a route out of poverty (United Nation Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2020).

According to Mahi, Ullah, & Maruf, (2015), an entrepreneurial activity can be a source of creating jobs and economic independence of youth in developing countries. Promoting entrepreneurial activity plays a crucial role in heightening creativity, taking youth into the economic mainstream, and lessening crime coming out of joblessness, addressing socio-psychological problems, making young entrepreneurs receptive to new economic opportunities and trends (Rachmaniaa, Rakhmaniara, & Setyaningsih, 2012; Boateng, Boateng, & Bampoe, 2014; Bamfo & Asiedu-Appiah, 2017; Amha, Woldehanna, Bule, & Tafere, 2019)

In many countries, youth entrepreneurial activity has gained more attention in recent years, chiefly for two main reasons (Katherine-Gough, 2016). Primarily, when compared it with the other demographic distribution the number of youth people which is unemployed is high in the least-developed countries, which are particularly acute (Patacconi, 2015). Another one is the great demand of coping up with the changing world through competition (Sitoula, 2015).

However, as per the work of Prem & Nikhil, (2015); Karadzic, Drobnjak, & Reyhani, (2015); Finnegan, (2016); Tewolde, Feleke, Kassahun Mamo, & Siyoum, 2017; Soldi & Cavallini, (2017); Bamfo & Asiedu-Appiah, (2017); Katrodia & Sibanda, (2018); & Amha, et al, (2019) in developing countries entrepreneurial activities of youth's encountered multifaceted challenges for instance; unfavorable government policies; low level of entrepreneurial mindset attitude, lack of proper skill training; the prevalent mentality of opting for a government job; lack of experience in running a business; advice, coaching, and mentoring about entrepreneurship, lack of access to financial resources, and lack of structural support to the youth in translating their entrepreneurial ideas into reality.

Ethiopian population is growing fast and getting younger and bring various opportunities and challenges for the country (Desta, Bitga, & Boyson, 2018). The young labor force can be considered as a golden opportunity since it can provide a sustainable labor supply at a relatively cheap wage, which in turn can attract the foreign direct investment that Ethiopia needs (Ethiopia National Human Development Report, 2018). While this demographic growth can reap huge benefits for enhanced growth, it also poses the overwhelming challenge of finding employment for new entrants into the labor market (The World Bank Group, 2018).

To this end, nowadays the government of Ethiopia is giving high attention to youth entrepreneurial activity in order to create employment opportunities for new entrants and fostering growth, technology adoption and innovation to poverty alleviation. Though, employment creation is an integral part of the national policy agenda of the Ethiopian government and trying to do its best employment creation for the youth is still big trouble for the government (Tewolde, Feleke, Kassahun Mamo, & Siyoum, 2017).

Some initiatives exist to support small business from the delivery of training to youth who want to start their own business, to the provision of funds to help promote youth entrepreneurial activities (Amha, et al, 2019). Ethiopian youth as everywhere in Africa faces; employment is a major challenge as evidenced by a high youth unemployment rate (The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency, 2018). According to Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency Statistical Report (2018) youth unemployment rate (age 15- 29 years) in urban areas is 25.3 percent, which is higher than that of the total, adult, and older age categories. The majority of the people below 25 years old who want to work are not able to find jobs.

Tewolde, Feleke, Kassahun Mamo, & Siyoum, (2016) had been conducted a survey on the obstacles and enablers of entrepreneurship and employment opportunities in Ethiopian city and Administrations. They had taken business license, financial constraint, training and education, and corruption had been considered as explanatory variables and their finding revealed that shortage of working capital is the greatest impediment to start a new venture. However, as far as the researchers' knowledge concerned influencing factors of youth entrepreneurial startup is not researched in the area, i.e. research was not conducted in the area with the same topic. Therefore, this study tried to investigate why youth

unemployment is an ongoing problem in Ethiopia by taking data from some selected Towns of South Gonder Zone, Ethiopia.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to investigate youth entrepreneurial startups enablers and inhibitors in Ethiopia, Amhara Regional State, and South Gonder Zone.

Literature review

There are numerous theories which have been put forward by intellectuals to explain the field of entrepreneurship. In this particular study predominantly resource-based theory of entrepreneurship was used as a base for developing a hypothesis.

Resource-Based Theory of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurs need inputs which are critical to the new business creations (Alvarez & Busenitz, 2003). Resource-based theory focused on the contribution of resources in enabling or constraining entrepreneurial startup (Franz, Jorge, Crook, & Kemmerer, 2016). According to this theory resource is defined the physical things a firm buys, produces for its own use, and the people employed on terms that make them effectively part of the organization. The resource-based theory of entrepreneurship claims that access to resources by entrepreneurs is an important predictor of new venture creation and growth (Kwabena. Nkansah, 2011; Franz, et al, 2016). This theory focused on the importance of financial, human and social resources. Thus, access to resources boosts the individual's ability to discover and startup entrepreneurial activity.

Access to Finance

Potential entrepreneurs everywhere cite access to finance as a key obstacle to their activities (Mauricio & Godinez, 2016). The survey by Israel, (2013); venture Mahi, et al, (2015); Sopjani, (2019) pointed out that inadequate access to finance as a key obstacle to youth entrepreneurship startup. Many young people forced to use their own money or to borrow from their family to start an entrepreneurial activity. Brilliant business idea generated by youth may be wasted when they do not have warranty to get working capital (Boateng, Boateng, & Bampoe, 2014; Gwija, 2014; Prem & Nikhil, 2015).

Administrative and Regulatory Framework

Administrative and the regulatory framework have a huge impact on startups' and new businesses' capacities towards improving society and resolving countries' issues (Sopjani,

2019). It plays a significant role in mentoring; supporting networks, creating business clubs and incubators and plays a key role in transforming the startup into successful small and medium businesses (Sitoula, 2015). Moreover, it plays a positive role through inspiring the young people to start-up and run their business by devising key strategies, lessening tax rates, re-shaping bureaucratic laws and regulations. On the other hand, the administrative and regulatory framework can be seen as impediments towards starting young enterprises through its legal aspects and bureaucratic complexities (Mahi, et al, 2015; Sopjani, 2019).

Access to Markets

Most of the potential youth entrepreneurs failed to give considerable care to market that leads to stakeholder discontent that ultimately affects the continuity of business. The absence of adequate marketplaces is one of the vital determinants that let down the entrepreneurial activity (Sitoula, 2015). In spite of other factors, timing market entry is often perplexing, especially when the new idea on which the start-up is built is unique or novel (Kirkley, 2016). Businesses possessed by young people face discernment in marketplaces by skeptical with regard to the trustworthiness their goods and services. In addition to this, because of the inexperience of the young people in the business environment they are most probably engage in a business which have little admission blockades in which rivalry among them is ferocious (Prem & Nikhil, 2015).

Entrepreneurship Training

Entrepreneurship training plays a decisive role in helping youth in the creation and growth of new venture conception and management capabilities and knowledge (Denise, 2014; Mauricio & Godinez, 2016). Moreover, entrepreneurship trainings are critical to provide the youth young through the necessary abilities, conduct and attitudinal change to run their enterprise in this globalization era (Unachukwu, 2009; Sitoula, 2015). In today's world millions of youth are graduating from colleges, universities however they are not getting a work one major reason is there is lack of job related entrepreneurship training (Tewolde, et al, 2017).

Infrastructural Facilities

No nation can solve its entrepreneurial activity-related problem, if infrastructural facilities like land, roads, electricity, and access to information, water supply to run businesses are

not guaranteed (Unachukwu, 2009, (Nwigwe, 2010). Infrastructure contributes to economic development by increasing productivity and providing services, which enhance the quality of life (Hassan & and Nor, 2017). In today's world, advanced technologies play an incredible role in the startup of entrepreneurial ventures and success. Having appropriate technologies provides better products, production efficiency, reduction of operational costs, and improved quality of products (Gwija, 2014). As per a survey by Sitoula, (2015) deficiency to reliable evidence about how to create and manage business enterprise has been pointed out as a major hindrance. Furthermore, without having dependable information it is difficult to sustain entrepreneurial activities (Uchehara, 2016).

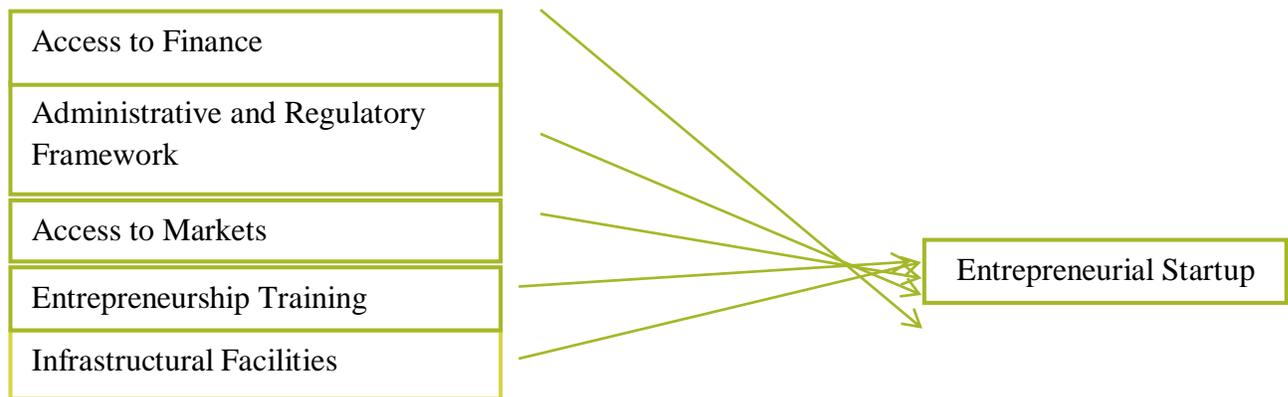


Figure 1 framework

Based on the conceptual framework and several previous studies, the hypotheses proposed in this study are:

H₁: There is a statistically significant positive correlation between access to finance and youth entrepreneurial startup

H₂: There is a statistically significant positive correlation between administrative and regulatory framework and youth entrepreneurial startup

H₃: There is a statistically significant positive association between market opportunities and youth entrepreneurial activity startup

H₄: Access to entrepreneurship training and education has a statistically significant positive association with youth entrepreneurial startup

H₅: There is a statistically significant positive correlation between infrastructural facilities and entrepreneurial startup

Methods and Materials of Study

This study employed descriptive and explanatory research designs. An explanatory cross-sectional research design was used in the survey as it pursues to examine the factors that influence entrepreneurial startup from primary data collected once. Descriptive research design utilized in order to ascertain and be able to describe respondents' background data. A sampling frame is a list of all the youth population within the age group of 15 to 29. This survey study considered 224 unemployed youth who are found in Ethiopia specifically in the South Gonder Zone. The targeted youth were unemployed individuals, therefore it was difficult to get them since they were on the way to searching for a job. Accordingly, both convenience and snowball sampling techniques were employed.

Primary data source used to achieve the intended study objective. A self-administered questionnaire survey method of data collection had been used. The questionnaire validated through Cronbach's coefficient alpha as vividly mentioned below. The study used Likert-type five-point scale questions (ranging from 1 "strongly agree" to 5 "strongly disagree") in relation to the five independent variables (entrepreneurship training, access to finance, administrative and regulatory framework, infrastructure facility, and access to market) to examine factors affecting entrepreneurial startup. In order to address the dependent variable, i.e. youth entrepreneurial startup dichotomous question (Yes or No) was designed. Descriptive statistics such as percentage and frequency had been used to analyze respondents' background data. Moreover, the Binary logistic regression was used to examine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable with the help of SPSS version 23 software.

$$P(\text{YES}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 AC + \beta_2 ARF + \beta_3 MO + \beta_4 ETE + \beta_5 IF)}}$$

Where (YES): is a youth entrepreneurial startup (1: Yes, 0; No); e: is the base of natural logarithms; β_0 : is the intercept term in the model; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_6$: are the regression coefficients for each independent variable.

Test of Research Instruments

A pilot study conducted prior to distributing the questionnaire to the sampled respondents.

A pilot test is a small-scale exploratory research technique that uses sampling without applying rigorous standards (Zikmund, 2003). The aim of the pilot study was to refine the questionnaire in order to avoid problems in answering the questions by participants in the main study and to avoid problems in recording data. Internal consistency of the items was measured by Cronbach’s coefficient alpha and it ranged from 0.74 to 0.91. According to Sekaran, (2003) the reliabilities of 0.70 and above is considered to be acceptable.

Results and Discussion

TABLE 1					
Demographic and Educational Background of the Respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender	Male	162	72.3	72.3	72.3
	Femal e	62	27.7	27.7	100.0
Age	15-18	96	42.9	42.9	42.9
	19-22	96	42.9	42.9	85.7
	23-29	32	14.3	14.3	100.0
Education al qualificati on	Elementary level	5	2.2	2.2	2.2
	8-12 Grade Level	37	16.5	16.5	18.8
	Certificate	52	23.2	23.2	42.0
	Diploma	44	19.6	19.6	61.6
	Degree	86	38.4	38.4	100.0

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistic distribution of the respondents based on their, gender, age, and educational qualification. As depicted in the above table there were more male respondents (72.3%) than female in the sample. Of the almost 224, respondents, about 85.8% were between the age of 15 and 22 years. From the sampled respondents the line shares were covered by degree respondents.

The goodness-of-fit for a binary logistic regression model was typically appraised by examining the significance of the omnibus test of the model coefficients and Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test. According to Smith & McKenna (2013), Garson (2014) and Field (2018) suggest that the regression model is well-fitting when the omnibus chi-square test of the model is significant and Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test result is non-significant. Accordingly, in the present study as depicted in Table 2 and Table 3, the goodness-of-fit is confirmed.

Table 2				
Model Coefficients: Omnibus Tests				
		Chisquare	DF	Significance
Step 1	Step	5.947	1	.015
	Block	5.947	1	.015
	Model	39.874	5	.000

Table 3			
Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
	11.100	8	.196

Table 4			
Model Summary			
Step	-2Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	184.860 ^a	.163	.257

As indicated in Table 4, -2 Log likelihood value tells as how poorly the model envisages the decisions -- the lesser the statistic the healthier the model (David, 2014). Though there is no clear cut threshold the present study model predicts better since the -2 Log Likelihood statistic is small. The Nagelkerke's pseudo R square is an effect size measure for binary regression, model as a whole. It is not interpreted as the percentage of variance explained like multiple regression, but rather in terms of weak, moderate, or strong effect

size. Moreover, Cox and Snell pseudo R-square is another approximation to R-squared in binary regression.

Table 5									
Variables in the Equation									
			S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(95% C.I.for	
								EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 ^a	Entrepreneurship training	.497	.22	5.001	1	.025	1.64	1.063	2.539
	Access to market	.221	.27	.650	1	.420	1.24	.729	2.137
	Access to finance	1.01	.27	14.030	1	.00	2.75	1.620	4.672
	Administrative®ulatory framework	.710	.26	7.070	1	.008	2.03	1.205	3.430
	Infrastructure	-.671	.29	5.326	1	.021	.511	.289	.904
	Constant	-	2.0	4.661	1	.031	.012		
a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Infrastructure.									

Entrepreneurship training is found to be a significant factor positively influencing the likelihood to engage in entrepreneurial activity (B=.497, P-value =.025). This leads to the rejection of a null hypothesis in favor of the alternative hypothesis. According to Smith & McKenna (2013) and Field (2018) if the value of the odds ratio, Exp(B) is greater than 1 then as the predictor increased, the odds of the outcome occurring increase. To this end, the Exp(B) 1.643 which is greater than 1. This finding is consistent with the studies 'Denise, (2014); Sitoula, (2015), Mauricio & Godinez, (2016), Tewolde, et al, (2017). One may perceive that access to the market would prevent someone from starting an entrepreneurial activity; however, the present study finding is not found statistically

insignificant ($B=.221$, $p\text{-value}= .420$) in favor of the null hypothesis. This finding is contrary to the findings of Sitoula (2015) & Kirkley (2016) states that access to the market is often puzzling, mainly when the new idea on which the start-up is built is unique or novel.

As vividly shown in Table 5 access to finance is positively influencing entrepreneurial startup ($B=1.012$, $P\text{-value}= .000$); this finding confirms the hypothesized hypothesis. As shown in the same table the $\text{Exp}(B)$ is 2.751 which is greater than 1. This implies that when there is adequate access to finance the likelihood to engage in entrepreneurial activity would be increased. Moreover, as β value tells us access to finance is actually one of the most significant factors from the five predictors. This finding is in line with numerous studies Israel, (2013), Gwija, (2014), Boateng, Boateng, & Bampoe (2014) Prem & Nikhil (2015) Mahi, et al, (2015) Mauricio & Godinez (2016) and Sopjani (2019) which suggest state entrepreneurial activity startup everywhere hampered by access to finance mainly for the young potential entrepreneur.

There is a statistically positive relationship between the administrative and regulatory framework and entrepreneurial ($\beta=.710$, $P\text{-value}= .000$) which is in favor of the alternative hypothesis. As shown in the above table the $\text{Exp}(B)$ is 2.033 which is greater than 1. This result is confirmed by the studies of Sitoula, (2015), Sopjani (2019) which founded that administrative and regulatory framework plays a positive role through inspiring young people to startup and run their business by devising key strategies, re-shaping bureaucratic laws and regulations

Infrastructure is found to be a significant factor negatively influencing the likelihood to engage in entrepreneurial activity ($\beta=-.671$, $P\text{-value}= .021$). This finding is inconsistent with the findings of Unachukwu (2009), Nwigwe (201) Gwija (2014), Sitoula (2015) and Uchehara (2016), Hassan & Nor (2017), which suggest entrepreneurial activity-related problem would not be solved if infrastructural facilities are not guaranteed. This implies that entrepreneurial activity and infrastructure facility have the positive relationship which is contrary to the present study finding.

Conclusions and Policy Implications

Conclusions

This study examined youth entrepreneurial startups enablers and inhibitors in Ethiopia's context. The findings of this study revealed that four independent variables such as entrepreneurship training, access to finance, administrative & regulatory framework, and infrastructure were found to be significant influencers of youth entrepreneurial startup at 0.05 significance level. However, access to the market was found to be insignificant in influencing youth entrepreneurial startups.

Entrepreneurship training is found to be a significant factor positively influencing the likelihood to engage in entrepreneurial startup at $P\text{-value} = .025$). Furthermore, the $\text{Exp}(B)$ 1.643 which is greater than 1. This suggests that when there is entrepreneurship training the likelihood of involving in entrepreneurial activity would be increased. Access to finance as the odd ratio and chi-square coefficient of the model shown as access to finance was one of the most significant factors from the five predictors. Access to finance is a significant influencer of an entrepreneurial startup at 0.00 significant levels with 2.751 $\text{Exp}(B)$ is which is greater than 1. From, this one can infer that access to finance is a fundamental factor for entrepreneurial initiation. The administrative and regulatory framework was another crucial factor influencing youth entrepreneurial startups as evidenced by the odd ratio and chi-square coefficient of the model. Administrative and regulatory framework is a significant factor influencing entrepreneurial startup at $P\text{-value} = .000$. Moreover, the $\text{Exp}(B)$ is 2.033 which is greater than 1. From this one can conclude that there is a gap in rule and regulation either in designation or enforcement. This implies that the administrative and regulatory framework would increase the likelihood to engage in entrepreneurial activity.

Access to the market was not found to be a statistically significant influencer of an entrepreneurial startup since the $p\text{-value} = .420$. This implies that youth which are found in the study area are perceived that access to the market is not a major impediment to entrepreneurial startup. Prior researches found that that entrepreneurial activity and infrastructure facility have the positive relationship which is contrary to the present study finding. This might be the fact that the respondents are keen to other hindrances.

Recommendation

Potential entrepreneurs everywhere cite access to finance as a key obstacle to their entrepreneurial initiation. As the present finding confirmed that access to finance is an

influential factor for entrepreneurial initiation. Thus, the government should pay much more attention to the support of youth in the provision of the fund and in creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem. Unemployment is an ongoing problem for the Ethiopian government. Without entrepreneurial activity, it could be difficult to create job opportunities and creating national wealth; therefore devising a clear and encouraging administrative and regulatory framework is highly necessitated from the government and policymakers' side. Entrepreneurship training has been found to be a major factor affecting entrepreneurial startup, therefore, higher education institutions are suggested to offer training that initiates and enabling the youth to engage in entrepreneurial activity.

Limitations of the Study

The targeted youth were unemployed individuals, therefore it was difficult to get them since they were on the way to searching for a job. Accordingly, both convenience and snowball sampling techniques were employed. Thus, it has its own limitations.

Conflict of Interest

The author confirms that there is no conflict of interest to declare for this publication.

References

1. Ahmad, N., & Seymour, R. G. (2008). *Defining Entrepreneurial activity: Definitions supporting Frameworks for Data Collection OECD Statistics Working Papers. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, The University of Sydney, Australia.*
2. Amha, W., Woldehanna, T., Bule, M., & Tafere, a. Y. (2019). *Youth Self-Employment in Ethiopia: Promoting Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Through Government Support Programmes.*
3. Bamfo, B. A., Felicity, A.-A., & Kofi, D. C. (2017). *Factors influencing entrepreneurial start-ups among graduate students in Ghana. International Journal of Business and Management Studies,, 6(2).*

4. Bamfo, y. A., & Asiedu-Appiah, a. F. (2017). *Factors influencing entrepreneurship start-ups among graduate students in Ghana. International Journal of Business and Management Studies,, 6(2).*
5. Boateng, G. O., Boateng, A. A., & Bampoe, a. H. (2014). *Barriers to Youthful Entrepreneurship in Rural Areas of Ghana. Global Journal of Business Research, 8(3).*
6. Chiloane-Tsoka, G. E., & Botha, A. (2015). *Factors influencing urban youth entrepreneurship development in sub-Saharan Africa. Problems and Perspectives in Management, Volume 13(Issue 4).*
7. Chimucheka, T. (2012). *Impediments to youth entrepreneurship in rural areas of Zimbabwe. African Journal of Business Management, 6(38).*
8. Denise, L. (2014). *Empowering a next Generation of Young Entrepreneurs. European Training Foundation.*
9. Desta, Z. F., Bitga, A., & Boyson, a. J. (2018). *USAID/Ethiopia cross-sectoral youth assessment situational analysis. USAID's YouthPower Learning.*
10. *Ethiopia National Human Development Report. (2018). Ethiopia National Human Development Report: industrialization with a Human Face. Addis Abeba: United Nations Development Programme.*
11. Fadeyi, O., Oke, A. O., Ajagbe, M. A., Isiyawwe, D. T., & Adegbuyi, a. A. (2018). *Impact of Youth Entrepreneurship in Nation Building. International Journal of Academic Research in Public Policy and Governance, 2(1).*
12. Field, A. (2018). *Discovering Statistics Using IBM SPSS Statistics (5 ed.). SAGE Publications Ltd.*
13. Finnegan, G. (2016). *Business Environment Reform Facility: A Diagnostic Assessment on BE Constraints on Youth Entrepreneurship in Mozambique. UK Department For International Development.*
14. Garson, D. (2014). *Logistic Regression: Binary and Multinomial (2014 ed.). G. David Garson and Statistical Associates Publishing.*
15. Gerardo, P. (2015). *Inclusive Development and Entrepreneurship for All: The IDEA Approach to Youth Employment and Enterprise Development. UNIDO inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) working paper series No. 2.*

16. Gwija, S. A. (2014, February). *Challenges and Prospects of Youth Entrepreneurship in Khayelitsha, Western Cape. Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree Master of Technology: Business Administration (Entrepreneurship) in the Faculty of Business at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. Cape Town.*
17. Hassan, O. G., & Nor, A. A. (2017). *Lack of Infrastructure: The Impact on Economic Development as a case of Benadir region and Hir-shabelle, Somalia. Developing Country Studies, 7(1).*
18. Israel, D. (2013). *Opportunities and Constraints to Youth Entrepreneurship: Perspectives of Young Entrepreneurs in Swaziland. United Nations Swaziland.*
19. Kabbani, N. (2019). *Youth Employment in the Middle East and North Africa: Revisiting and Reframing the Challenge. Brookings Doha Center.*
20. Karadzic, V., Drobnjak, R., & Reyhani, a. M. (2015). *Opportunities and challenges in promoting youth entrepreneurship in Montenegro. International Journal of Business and Economic Sciences Applied Research, 8(3).*
21. Katherine-Gough. (2016). *Youth Entrepreneurship in Sub-Saharan Africa:Trends and Policy Recommendations. Danida's research council.*
22. Katrodia, A., & Sibanda, a. R. (2018). *Challenges experienced by young entrepreneurs entering the small and medium enterprise sector (sme) in rajkot region, gujarat-India. Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 24(4).*
23. Kirkley, W. W. (2016). *Creating ventures: decision factors in new venture creation. Asia Pacific Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, 10(1).*
24. Kothari, C. (2004). *Research Methodology;Methods and Techniques. New Delhi: , New Age International (P) Ltd.*
25. Kwabena, N. S. (2011). *Entrepreneurship theories and Empirical research: A summary Review of the Literature. European Journal of Business and Management, 3(6).*
26. M. G., & Godinez, a. J. (2016). *Business Development Opportunities and Market Entry Challenges in Latin America. Business Science Reference.*
27. Mahi, U., Ullah, M. M., & Maruf, &. (2015). *Barriers and Incentives for Youth Entrepreneurship Start-Ups: Evidence from Bangladesh. Global Journal of Management and Business Research: Administration and Management, 15(4), 3.*
28. *National Bank of Ethiopia Annual Report. (2018/19).*

29. Nwigwe, C. J. (2010). *Promoting Youth Entrepreneurship in Lagos, Nigeria*. School of Community Economic Development Southern New Hampshire University.
30. Pataconi, G. (2015). *Inclusive Development and Entrepreneurship for All: The IDEA Approach to Youth Employment and Enterprise Development*; UNIDO inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) working paper series No. 2. United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
31. Pituch, K. A., & Stevens, J. A. (2016). *Applied Multivariate Statistics for the Social Sciences*. New York: Routledge.
32. Plecher, H. (2019, June Monday). Retrieved 6 23, 2020, from Statista : Prem, S. P., & Nikhil, D. B. (2015). *Youth Entrepreneurship: Opportunities and Challenges in India*. *IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education (IOSR-JRME)*, 5(2).
33. Rachmaniana, I. N., Rakhmaniara, M., & Setyaningsih, S. (2012). *Influencing Factors of Entrepreneurial Development in Indonesia*. Elsevier, 4.
34. Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research Methods for Business: For Business (4 ed.)*. John Wiley & Sons.
35. Sitoula, T. (2015). *Challenges and prospects of youth entrepreneurship in Kathmandu*. University of Nordland.
36. Smith, T. J., & McKenna, C. M. (2013). *Comparison of Logistic Regression Pseudo R² Indices*. *Multiple Linear Regression Viewpoints*, 29(3).
37. Soldi, R., & Cavallini, a. S. (2017). *Youth initiative: a framework for youth entrepreneurship*. European Union and the Committee of the Regions.
38. Sopjani, X. (2019). *Challenges and Opportunities for Startup Innovation and Entrepreneurship as tools towards a knowledge-based economy: The Case of Kosovo*. Thesis. Rochester Institute of Technology. .
39. Tewolde, A., Feleke, C., Kassahun Mamo, H. F., & Siyoum, a. S. (2017, June). *Youth Unemployment and Entrepreneurship in Ethiopia: Evidence from Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa*. *Community Based monitoring system international network*, Volume XIII(4).
40. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency. (2018). *The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency Statistical Report On The 2018 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey*. Addis Ababa.

41. *The World Bank Group. (2018). International Development Association International Finance Corporation Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Country Partnership Framework for The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia For the Period FY18-FY22. The International Finance Corporation the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.*
42. *Thornton, P. H., Ribeiro-Soriano, D., & Urbano, D. (2011). Socio-cultural factors and entrepreneurial activity:An overview. International Small Business Journal, 29(2).*
43. *Uchegara, F. O. (2016). Effect Of Entrepreneurship Growth On Infrastructure Development In Emerging Economies. International Journal of scientific research and management, 4(5).*
44. *Unachukwu, G. O. (2009). Issues and Challenges in the Development of Entrepreneurship Education in Nigeria. African Research Review.*
45. *United Nation Department of Economics and Social Affairs. (2020). Exploring Youth Entrepreneurship. United nation departement of economics and social affirs.*
46. *Zikmund, B. C. (2003). Business Resrach Methods (7 ed.). South-Western Publishing.*