Gender in Entrepreneurship

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction
2	Literature Review
3	Purpose of the Research
4	Data and Methods
5	Results
6	Discussion
7	Limitations and Future Research
8	Conclusion
9	References



1

Introduction



Introduction

- United Nations Women (2019), "[g]ender equality is a right."
- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including no poverty, zero hunger, and quality education, are universal and intended to benefit women as well.
- SDG #5: Gender Equality and SDG #8: Decent Work and Economic Growth aim to transform the lives of women by 2030, ensuring equal opportunities and economic empowerment.
- Potential to shape the future of women worldwide.
- Disparities persist in the number of women who own and operate businesses,
 emphasizing the need to support women entrepreneurs in achieving these goals.
- "Strengthening women entrepreneurs is a human right, and an economic and environmental imperative" (United Nations SDG: Learn, 2024),

Literature Review



Literature Review

Foundation

- SDG #5 Gender Equality: "[a]chieve gender equality and empower all women and girls."
- SDG #8 Decent Work and Economic Growth: "[p]romote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" (United Nations, 2024).

Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Livelihoods (SL)

- Learning of business skills and strategies from networking to gaining intellectual capital (Achsania, 2024).
- Empower women entrepreneurs as they contribute to the economies of their countries and regions (Alsaad, et al., 2023).

Government Initiatives and Policies

- Establish long-term vision of their economies and the achievement of their SDGs (Debnath, et al., 2020; Jayanti, 2017).
- Support the social and economic well-being of women entrepreneurs (Dewi, 2022).
- Recognize the different gender constraints that women and men face (Siba, 2019).

Sustainability

 17 SDGs which can be categorized into economic, social, and environmental dimensions of what needs to be sustained and developed (Fernández, 2021).

Social Impacts

- Essential in minimizing and overcoming gender gaps and inequalities (Pimpa, 2021).
- Besides the expansion of women's potential, there is also their creativity and care for their communities (Thomas, 2024).

Purpose of the Research



Purpose

- Analyze Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (0-100)
- Assess conditions for women entrepreneurs across global economies
- Evaluate conditions impact women's entrepreneurship
- Conditions evaluated based on Independent Variables #1-5: borrowing, costs, savings, procedures, and time required to start business
- Align findings in literature review on SDG #5 Gender Equality and SDG #8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Entrepreneurship identified as strategy and tool for advancing goals for women

Research Question

Research Question #1

- Based on Independent Variables #1 and #3 to Dependent Variable
- How do borrowing and saving behaviors for starting, operating, or expanding a business influence the Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score?

Research Question #2

- Based on Independent Variables #2 and #4 to Dependent Variable
- How do the cost and number of business start-up procedures to register a business affect the Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score?

Research Question #3

- Based on Independent Variable #5 to Dependent Variable
- How does the time required to start a business impact the Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score?

Hypotheses

Hypothesis #1

- Based on Independent Variables #1 and #3 to Dependent Variable
- Higher borrowing and saving behaviors for starting, operating, or expanding a business result in higher Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score [Hypothesis with Direction].

Hypothesis #2

- Based on Independent Variables #2 and #4 to Dependent Variable
- Higher costs and a greater number of business start-up procedures result in a lower Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score [Hypothesis with Direction].

Hypothesis #3

- Based on Independent Variable #5 to Dependent Variable
- Longer time required to start a business results in a lower Women, Business, and the
 Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score [Hypothesis with Direction].

4

Data and Methods



Data Acquisition

• **Source:** World Bank Group's Gender Data Portal

• **Topic:** Entrepreneurship

• **Year:** 2017

• **Type:** Secondary Data

• **Geographical Coverage:** Global Economies

• Indicators: 16



Data Processing: Part 1

16 Indicators

- 1. A woman can register a business in the same way as a man (1=yes; 0=no)
- 2. A woman can sign a contract in the same way as a man (1=yes; 0=no)
- 3. Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
- 4. Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)
- 5. Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)
- 6. Firms with female top manager (% of firms)
- 7. Number of business owners
- 8. Number of directors
- 9. Number of sole proprietors
- 10. Saved to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
- 11. Share of business owners (% of total business owners)
- 12. Share of directors (% of total directors)
- 13. Share of sole proprietors (% of sole proprietors)
- 14. Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
- 15. Time required to start a business (days)
- 16. Women, Business and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)

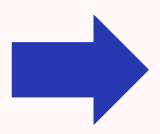
Data Processing: Part 2

Indicator	Dependent Variable	
#16	#1	Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)
	Independent Variable	
#3	#1	Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
#4	#2	Cost of business startup procedures (% of GNI per capita)
#10	#3	Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
#14	#4	Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
#15	#5	Time required to start a business (days)

Data Processing: Part 3

Original Data:

- Indicator Name
- Indicator Code
- Country Name
- Country Code
- Year
- Value
- Disaggregation
- Original Sample (n)
 - o n<100
 - o n > 100



Processed Data

- Country Name
- Country Code
- Year = 2017
- Value
- Disaggregation = Female
- Processed Sample (n)
 - o *n* ≥ 100

Data Analysis

- Software
 - Microsoft Excel
 - o PSPP
- Types of Analysis
 - Descriptive Statistics
 - Frequency Tables
 - Histograms
 - Bivariate Correlations
 - Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression

Results



Descriptive Statistics for Dependent and Independent Variables

Table 1: Descriptive statistics for the key variables						
	N Valid	N Missing	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable						
Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)	189	3	82.94	16.61	0	100
Independent Variables						
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)	145	47	5.82	4.78	0.1	20.7
Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)	189	3	26.58	46.89	0	352
Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)	145	47	11.68	6.74	0.3	33.9
Start-up procedures to register a business (number)	189	3	7.21	3.09	1	20

189

21.62

26.24

- Number of Worldwide Economies (across countries and regions)
 - o *n*=145 and *n*=189

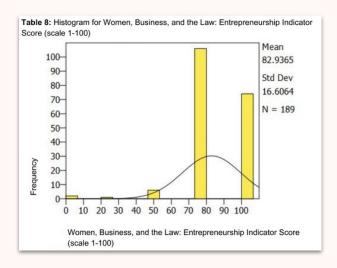
Time required to start a business (days)

- Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)
 - Mean: 82.94; Minimum: 0; Maximum: 100
- Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
 - o Mean: 5.82%; Minimum: 0.1; Maximum: 20.7
- Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)
 - Gross National Income (GNI)
 - Mean: 26.58%; Minimum: 0%; Maximum: 352%
- Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
 - Mean: 11.68%; Minimum: 0.3%; Maximum: 33.9%
- Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
 - o Mean: 7.21; Minimum: 1; Maximum: 20
- Time required to start a business (days)
 - Mean: 21.62 days; Minimum: 1 day; Maximum: 230 days

230

Table 2: Frequency Table for Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (s

 Table 211 requesting trade for treatment, Business, and the East Enterprising managed each (locale 1 to)					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	2	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
	25	1	0.5%	0.5%	1.6%
	50	6	3.1%	3.2%	4.8%
	75	106	55.2%	56.1%	60.8%
	100	74	38.5%	39.2%	100.0%
Missing		3	1.6%		
Total		192	100.0%		



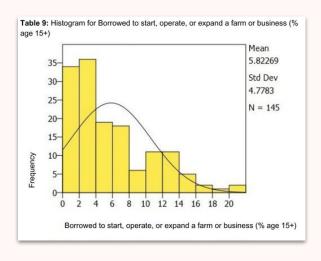
1st Highest Frequency:

- Scale 75 on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- 106 global economies

2nd Highest Frequency:

- Scale 100 on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- 74 global economies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0.1	1	0.50%	0.70%	0.70%
	0.6	1	0.50%	0.70%	1.40%
			/VVV		
	20.7	1	0.50%	0.70%	99.30%
	20.7	1	0.50%	0.70%	100.00%
Missing		47	24.50%		
Total		192	100.00%		



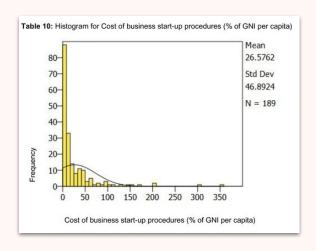
1st Highest Frequency:

2-4% women age 15+ borrowed

2nd Highest Frequency:

0-2% women age 15+ borrowed

,	Table 4: Freq	uency Table for Cost	of business start-up	procedures (% of GNI per	capita)	
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	0	2	1.00%	1.10%	1.10%	
	0	3	1.60%	1.60%	2.60%	
			/VVV			
	305	1	0.50%	0.50%	99.50%	
	352	1	0.50%	0.50%	100.00%	
Missing		3	1.60%			
Total		192	100.00%			



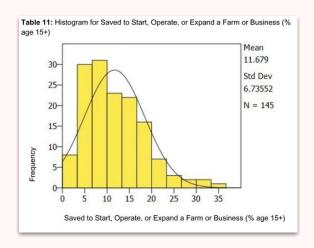
Highest Frequency:

• 0–10% Gross National Income (GNI) per capita start-up cost

Distribution Shape:

Right-Skewed

	Table 5: Frequenc	y Table for Saved to S	Start, Operate, or Exp	oand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0.3	1	0.50%	0.70%	0.70%
	1.1	1	0.50%	0.70%	1.40%
			/VVV		
	32.6	1	0.50%	0.70%	99.30%
	33.9	1	0.50%	0.70%	100.00%
Missing		47	24.50%		
Total		192	100.00%		



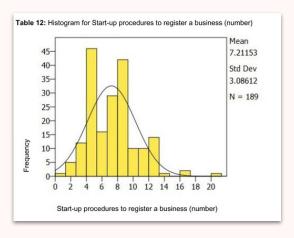
1st Highest Frequency:

5-10% women age 15+ saved

2nd Highest Frequency:

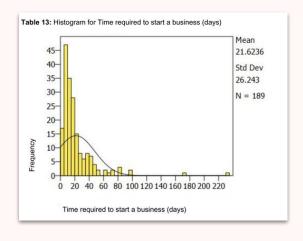
0-5% women age 15+ saved

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	2	5	2.60%	2.60%	3.20%
	3	12	6.30%	6.30%	9.50%
	4	19	9.90%	10.10%	19.60%
	5	27	14.10%	14.30%	33.90%
	6	16	8.30%	8.50%	42.30%
	7	28	14.60%	14.80%	57.10%
	8	1	0.50%	0.50%	57.70%
	8	22	11.50%	11.60%	69.30%
	8	1	0.50%	0.50%	69.80%
	9	19	9.90%	10.10%	79.90%
	10	10	5.20%	5.30%	85.20%
	11	10	5.20%	5.30%	90.50%
	12	8	4.20%	4.20%	94.70%
	12	1	0.50%	0.50%	95.20%
	12	1	0.50%	0.50%	95.80%
	13	4	2.10%	2.10%	97.90%
	14	1	0.50%	0.50%	98.40%
	16	1	0.50%	0.50%	98.90%
	17	1	0.50%	0.50%	99.50%
	20	1	0.50%	0.50%	100.00%
lissing		3	1.60%		



- 1st Highest Frequency:
 - 7 start-up procedures
- 2nd Highest Frequency:
 - 5 start-up procedures
- 3rd Highest Frequency:
 - 8 start-up procedures

		Table 7: Frequency Tal	ble for Time required to star	t a business (days)	
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	2	2	1.00%	1.10%	1.60%
			/VVV		
	174	1	0.50%	0.50%	99.50%
	230	1	0.50%	0.50%	100.00%
Missing		3	1.60%		
Total		192	100.00%		



1st Highest Frequency:

- 5-10 days time required
- 2nd Highest Frequency:
 - 10-15 days time required
- 3rd Highest Frequency:
 - 15-20 days time required

	Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)	Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)		
Pearson Correlation	1.000	-0.318*
Significance Level (2-tailed)		0.000
N	189	144
orrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)		
Pearson Correlation	-0.318*	1.000
Significance Level (2-tailed)	0.000	
N	144	145

- Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
 - o **Pearson Correlation:** -0.318 (negative, very weak)
 - Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.000 (significant)
 - Relationship: Inverse
- Statistically significant, very weak inverse relationship between borrowing (% age 15+) and Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)
- Borrowing (% age 15+) ↑ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↓ slightly
- Borrowing (% age 15+) ↓ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↑ slightly

	Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)	Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI p capita)	
Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)			
Pearson Correlation	1.000	-0.262*	
Significance Level (2-tailed)		0.000	
N	189	189	
cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)			
Pearson Correlation	-0.262*	1.000	
Significance Level (2-tailed)	0.000		
N	189	189	

- Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.262 (negative, very weak)
 - Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.000 (significant)
 - o **Relationship:** Inverse
- Statistically significant, very weak inverse relationship between cost (% of GNI per capita) and Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)
- Cost (% of GNI per capita) ↑ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↓ slightly
- Cost (% of GNI per capita) ↓ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↑ slightly

	Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)	Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (age 15+)		
Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)				
Pearson Correlation	1.000	-0.188*		
Significance Level (2-tailed)		0.024		
N	189	144		
Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)				
Pearson Correlation	-0.188*	1.000		
Significance Level (2-tailed)	0.024			
N	144	145		

- Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.188 (negative, very weak)
 - Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.024 (significant)
 - Relationship: Inverse
- Statistically significant, very weak inverse relationship between saving (% age 15+) and Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)
- Saving (% age 15+) ↑ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↓ slightly
- Saving (% age 15+) ↓ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↑ slightly

	Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)	Start-up procedures to register a business (numbe		
Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)				
Pearson Correlation	1.000	-0.324*		
Significance Level (2-tailed)		0.000		
N	189	189		
Start-up procedures to register a business (number)				
Pearson Correlation	-0.324*	1.000		
Significance Level (2-tailed)	0.000			
N	189	189		

- Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.324 (negative, very weak)
 - o Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.000 (significant)
 - Relationship: Inverse
- Statistically significant, very weak inverse relationship between procedures (number) and Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)
- Procedures (number) ↑ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↓ slightly
- Procedures (number) ↓ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↑ slightly

Table 18: Bivariate Correlations: Time required to start a business (days)						
	Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)	Time required to start a business (days)				
Nomen, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (scale 1-100)						
Pearson Correlation	1.000	-0.102				
Significance Level (2-tailed)		0.163				
N	189	189				
Time required to start a business (days)						
Pearson Correlation	-0.102	1.000				
Significance Level (2-tailed)	0.163					
N	189	189				

- Time required to start a business (days)
 - **Pearson Correlation:** -0.102 (negative, very weak)
 - Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.163 (not significant)
 - o Relationship: Inverse
- Not statistically significant, very weak inverse relationship between time (days) and Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)
- Time (days) ↑ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↓ slightly
- Time (days) ↓ Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) ↑ slightly

Table 19: OLS Regression Summary - Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100) (n=189)							
		Value					
R	t	0.42					
R	R Squared	0.18					
Ac	Adjusted R Square	0.15					
St	standard Error of the Estimate	13.00					

Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)

- **R Squared =** 0.18
- o 18% variance in dependent variable explained by independent variables in OLS regression
- o 82% unexplained and may be influenced by other variables not included in research
- Limited explanatory power
- Relatively weak relationship between dependent and independent variables

Table 20: ANOVA of OLS Regression - Differences in Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 1-100) by Country and Region (n=189)										
		Sum of Squares df Mean Square F Significance Level								
		Regression	5061.04	5	1012.21	5.99	0.000			
		Residual	23138.27	137	168.89					
		Total	28199.30	142						

Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)

F-Statistic: 5.99

• Significance Level: 0.000

- Statistically significant
- Explains variation in Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- At least one independent variable has significant impact on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score

Table 21: OLS Regression Coefficients - Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 1-100) (n=189)									
	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Standard Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Significance Level	95% Confidence Interval for B Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval for B Upper Bound		
Constant	96.86	3.23	0.00	29.96	0.000	90.47	103.26		
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)	-0.76	0.34	-0.26	-2.25	0.026	-1.42	-0.09		
Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)	-0.05	0.03	-0.17	-1.83	0.070	-0.10	0.00		
Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)	0.08	0.23	0.04	0.34	0.732	-0.37	0.53		
Start-up procedures to register a business (number)	-1.17	0.44	-0.27	-2.66	0.009	-2.04	-0.30		
Time required to start a business (days)	0.10	0.05	0.20	1.92	0.057	0.00	0.20		

- Entrepreneurship Indicator Score = a + b₁ Borrowed + b₂ Cost + b₃ Saved + b₄ Procedures + B₅ Time
- Constant Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score (Scale 0-100)
 - Intercept: a = 96.86
 - Theoretical Entrepreneurship Indicator Score when all independent variables (b_1 Borrowed + b_2 Cost + b_3 Saved + b_4 Procedures + b_5 Time) = 0
 - Overall conditions positive and supportive for Entrepreneurship Indicator Score and entrepreneurship.
 - Significance Level: 0.000 (significant)
 - Statistically significant, intercept as reliable predictor for Entrepreneurship Indicator Score

- Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): -0.76 (negative); Significance Level: 0.026 (significant)
 - Significantly negative net effect, borrowing (% 15+) decrease 0.76 Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): -0.05 (negative); Significance Level: 0.070 (not significant)
 - o Insignificantly negative net effect, cost (% GNI per capita) decrease 0.05 Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
 - **Unstandardized Coefficients (B):** 0.08 (positive); **Significance Level:** 0.732 (not significant)
 - Insignificantly positive net effect, savings (% 15+) increase 0.08 Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): -1.17 (negative); Significance Level: 0.009 (significant)
 - Significantly negative net effect, procedures (number) decrease 1.17 Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- Time required to start a business (days)
 - **Unstandardized Coefficients (B):** 0.10 (positive); **Significance Level:** 0.057 (not significant)
 - Insignificantly positive net effect, time (days) increase 0.10 Entrepreneurship Indicator Score

- Most Robust Predictor of Entrepreneurship Indicator Score Using Standardized Coefficients
 (Beta)
 - 1st Largest Beta
 - **■** |-0.27 | = 0.27
 - Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
 - 2nd Largest Beta
 - **■** |-0.26 | = 0.26
 - Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)

6

Discussion



Results Summary for Research Question and Hypothesis #1

- Descriptive Statistics:
 - Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
 - Mean: 5.82%; Minimum: 0.1; Maximum: 20.7; Highest Frequency: 2-4%
 - Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
 - Mean: 11.68%; Minimum: 0.3%; Maximum: 33.9%; Highest Frequency: 5-10%
- Bivariate Correlations:
 - Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.318 (negative, very weak); Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.000 (significant);
 Relationship: Inverse
 - Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.188 (negative, very weak); Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.024 (significant); Relationship: Inverse
- Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression:
 - Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): -0.76 (negative); Significance Level: 0.026 (significant); 2nd Largest Beta: |-0.26| = 0.26
 - Saved to Start, Operate, or Expand a Farm or Business (% age 15+)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): 0.08 (positive); Significance Level: 0.732 (not significant)

Discussion for Research Question and Hypothesis #1

- Research Question #1
 - How do borrowing and saving behaviors for starting, operating, or expanding a business influence the
 Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score?
 - Low borrowing behaviors average 5.82% and most women borrowing 2-4%
 - Slightly higher saving behaviors average 11.68% and most women saving 5-10%
 - Borrowing behaviors increase, Entrepreneurship Indicator Score decreases 0.76
 - Saving behaviors no effect on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- Hypothesis #1
 - Higher borrowing and saving behaviors for starting, operating, or expanding a business result in higher
 Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score.
 - Results does not support hypothesis
 - Higher borrowing behavior negative impact on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
 - Higher saving behavior no negative or positive impact on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score

Results Summary for Research Question and Hypothesis #2

- Descriptive Statistics:
 - Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)
 - Mean: 26.58%; Minimum: 0%; Maximum: 352%; Highest Frequency: 0–10%
 - Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
 - Mean: 7.21; Minimum: 1; Maximum: 20; Highest Frequency: 7
- Bivariate Correlations:
 - Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.262 (negative, very weak); Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.000 (significant); Relationship: Inverse
 - Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.324 (negative, very weak); Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.000 (significant); Relationship: Inverse
- Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression:
 - Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): -0.05 (negative); Significance Level: 0.070 (not significant)
 - Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): -1.17 (negative); Significance Level: 0.009 (significant); 1st Largest Beta: |-0.27 | = 0.27

Discussion for Research Question and Hypothesis #2

- **Research Question #2**
 - How do the cost and number of business start-up procedures to register a business affect the Women, **Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score?**
 - Moderate cost average 26.58% and most cost 0-10% (% of GNI per capita)
 - Cost range 0% (no cost) -352% (very high cost)
 - Number of business start-up procedures average 7.21 and most 7
 - Procedures range 0-20
 - Cost no effect on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
 - Number of business start-up procedures increases, Entrepreneurship Indicator Score decreases 1.17
- Hypothesis #2
 - Higher costs and a greater number of business start-up procedures result in a lower Women, Business, and the Law: Entrepreneurship Indicator Score.
 - Result partially support hypothesis
 - Higher costs negative impact on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score, but relationship lacks statistical significance
 - Greater number of business start-up procedures negative impact on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score 40

Results Summary for Research Question and Hypothesis #3

- Descriptive Statistics:
 - Time required to start a business (days)
 - Mean: 21.62 days; Minimum: 1 day; Maximum: 230 days; Highest Frequency: 5-10 days
- Bivariate Correlations:
 - Time required to start a business (days)
 - Pearson Correlation: -0.102 (negative, very weak); Significance Level (2-tailed): 0.163 (not significant); Relationship: Inverse
- Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression:
 - Time required to start a business (days)
 - Unstandardized Coefficients (B): 0.10 (positive); Significance Level: 0.057 (not significant)

Discussion for Research Question and Hypothesis #3

- Research Question #3
 - How does the time required to start a business impact the Women, Business, and the Law:
 - **Entrepreneurship Indicator Score?**
 - Time required to start a business average 21.62 days with most 5-10 days
 - Range 1-230 days
 - Statistically insignificant from Bivariate Correlations and OLS Regression
- Hypothesis #3
 - Longer time required to start a business results in a lower Women, Business, and the Law:
 - **Entrepreneurship Indicator Score.**
 - Results does not support hypothesis
 - No clear evidence time required to start a business impact Entrepreneurship Indicator Score

7

Limitations and Future Research



Limitations and Future Research

Limitations

- Not all 16 Indicators $n \ge 100$
- Limited indicators as dependent and independent variables
- 2 Independent variables only available 2014 and 2017
 - Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
 - Saved to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
- Most recent year available for dependent and independent variables vary 2017-2023
- o Different economic, social, and cultural conditions for global economies
- Research not connected with other topics in World Bank Group Gender Data Portal
 - Assets, Education, Employment and time use, Environment, Health, Leadership, Norms and Decision-making, Population, Technology, Violence, Children 0-14, Youth 15-24, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Future Research

- o In addition to entrepreneurship, what other strategies could advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
- How can the work of women in the informal economy be better addressed to support the SDGs?
- Comparison of variables and results (if available) when disaggregation = male, disaggregation = total
- What do the variables and results show for men entrepreneurs?
- Pre-COVID and Post-COVID entrepreneurship

8

Conclusion



Conclusion

Question and Hypothesis #1:

- Borrowing and saving behaviors do not have expected positive impact on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- Borrowing behaviors linked decline in Entrepreneurship Indicator Score, suggest barriers to access and use of business loans for women's entrepreneurship
- Structural and systemic financial factors

Question and Hypothesis #2:

- Some economies cost of starting a business relatively low
- Other economies cost of starting a business significant financial barrier
- Number of start-up procedures to register a business has greater negative impact than start-up costs
- Highlight impact of government initiatives and policies on women's entrepreneurship
- Simplify procedures for women's entrepreneurship

• Question and Hypothesis #3:

Other variables best time required substantial role impact Entrepreneurship Indicator Score

• Impact on on Entrepreneurship Indicator Score

- o Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)
- Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
- Other variables and strategies positively impact Entrepreneurship Indicator Score
- Other strategies advance SDG #5: Gender Equality and SDG #8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

9

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48

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