

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION, MARKET ORIENTATION,
ENTREPRENEURIAL NETWORKING AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE
OF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS IN LABUAN FEDERAL TERRITORY



MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

JANUARY 2018

ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION, MARKET ORIENTATION,
ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION AND THE PERFORMANCE OF
SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS IN LABUAN FEDERAL TERRITORY



Thesis Submitted to
School of Business Management,
UUM College of Business,
Universiti Utara Malaysia
In Partial of the Requirement for the Master of Science (Management)



**Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan
Perniagaan**

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Universiti Utara Malaysia

**PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN
(Certification of Research Paper)**

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa
(I, the undersigned, certified that)

SHYALWI BIN SUHIMI (820930)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana

(Candidate for the degree of)

MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk
(has presented his/her research paper of the following title)

**ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION, MARKET ORIENTATION, ENTREPRENEURIAL NETWORKING AND
BUSINESS PERFORMANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS IN LABUAN FEDERAL TERRITORY**

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan
(as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.

(that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the research paper).

Nama Penyelia Pertama : **DR. ARMANURAH BINTI MOHAMAD**

Tandatangan
(Signature)

Nama Penyelia Kedua : **DR. AZRAIN NASYRAH BINTI MUSTAPA**

Tandatangan
(Signature)

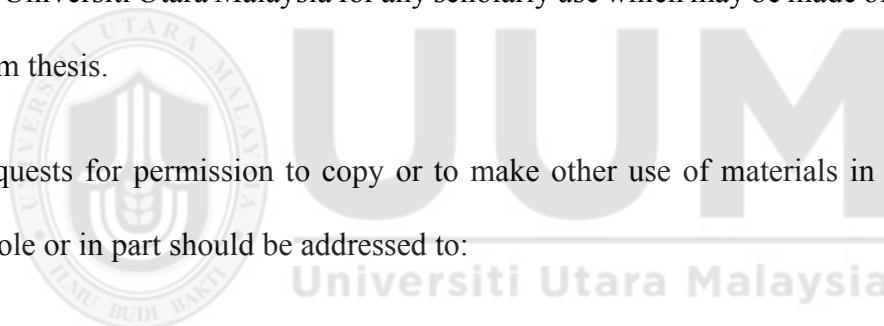
Tarikh
(Date)

3 JANUARI 2018

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this thesis in partial of requirements for postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), the author agrees that the University Library may make it freely available for inspection. The author agrees that permission for copying this thesis in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purpose may be granted by my supervisor(s) or in their absence, by the Dean of School of Business Management, College of Business. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this thesis or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due to recognition shall be given to me and to the Universiti Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from thesis.

Requests for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this thesis in whole or in part should be addressed to:



Dean

School of Business Management

College of Business

Universiti Utara Malaysia

06010 UUM Sintok

Kedah Darul Aman

DISCLAIMER

The author is responsible for the accuracy of all opinion, technical comment, factual report, data figures, illustrations and photographs in this dissertation. The author bears full responsibility for the checking whether material submitted is subject to copyright or ownership right. University Utara Malaysia (UUM) does not accept any liability for the accuracy of such comment, report and other technical and factual information and the copyright or ownership rights claims. The author declares that this dissertation is original and his own except those literatures, quotations, explanations and summarization which are duly identified and recognized. The author hereby granted the copyright of this dissertation to College of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) for publishing if necessary.



ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore business performance of small business owners in Labuan Federal Territory. Accordingly, researcher has put forward three variables namely entrepreneurial orientation, market orientation and entrepreneurial networking as variables that influenced business performance of small business owners in Labuan Federal Territory. Data was collected using the questionnaire distributed to 75 small business owners in Labuan Federal Territory as respondents, but 70 usable data were gathered. This survey was analyzed via Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Correlation test was used to identify the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation, market orientation, entrepreneurial networking and business performance. The multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the influence of three variables towards business performance of small business owners. The finding showed that the level of entrepreneurial orientation, market orientation, entrepreneurial networking and business performance were moderately high. Pearson correlation analysis showed significant relationship between entrepreneurial orientation, market orientation and entrepreneurial networking towards business performance. Multiple regression analysis showed that entrepreneurial orientation has the highest influence on the business performance of small business owners in Labuan Federal Territory, followed by the market orientation and entrepreneurial networking. The study further contributes to the existing body of knowledge in the field of entrepreneurship where similar studies are generally scarce. Finally, study limitations and suggestions for the small business owners and future research are provided and discussed.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial orientation, market orientation, entrepreneurial networking, business performance, small business owner.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk meninjau prestasi perniagaan dalam kalangan pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan. Sejajar dengan itu, penyelidik telah mengemukakan tiga pemboleh ubah, iaitu orientasi keusahawanan, orientasi pasaran dan jaringan keusahawanan untuk dinilai sebagai pemboleh ubah-pemboleh ubah yang mempengaruhi prestasi perniagaan dalam kalangan pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan. Kajian ini dibuat dengan menggunakan instrumen soal selidik ke atas 75 orang pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan sebagai responden, tetapi 70 data yang digunakan telah dikumpulkan. Data-data yang diperoleh daripada kaji selidik ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan perisian Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Ujian korelasi digunakan untuk melihat hubungan antara pemboleh ubah orientasi keusahawanan, orientasi pasaran, jaringan keusahawanan dan prestasi perniagaan. Manakala ujian regresi berganda pula digunakan bagi melihat pengaruh pemboleh ubah-pemboleh ubah tersebut ke atas prestasi perniagaan dalam kalangan pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan tahap orientasi keusahawanan, orientasi pasaran, jaringan keusahawanan dan prestasi perniagaan berada pada tahap sederhana tinggi. Analisis korelasi Pearson menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara orientasi keusahawanan, orientasi pasaran, jaringan keusahawanan terhadap prestasi perniagaan. Manakala regresi berganda menunjukkan bahawa orientasi keusahawanan mempunyai pengaruh tinggi terhadap prestasi perniagaan dalam kalangan pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, diikuti oleh orientasi pasaran dan jaringan keusahawanan. Kajian ini seterusnya menumbang kepada ilmu pengetahuan sedia ada apabila kajina-kajian seperti ini sangatlah berkurangan. Akhir sekali, limitasi dan cadangan terhadap pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan serta kajian pada masa hadapan turut disediakan serta dibincangkan.

Kata kunci: Orientasi keusahawanan, orientasi pasaran, jaringan keusahawanan, prestasi perniagaan, pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

“In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful”

Praise to Allah Almighty, for the blessing and for giving me the ability and strength to start and complete this study and this research paper. It is undeniable that without His consent, I certainly could not accomplish this study. This research paper is a result of determination, continuous and persistent effort and support from many individuals.

First and foremost, my most profound thankfulness goes to all my dearest family members for their encouragements, sacrifices and never ending support, especially to both of my parents, Suhimi Yussof and Saimah Anak by providing moral support and financial means in order for me to complete my research. This research also would not be complete without support from my beloved siblings Shyalmi Suhimi, Shyaldi Suhimi, Shyalinah Suhimi, Shyalni Suhimi and Shyalfi Suhimi.

I also would like to give a big appreciation to both of my dedicated supervisors, Dr. Armanurah Binti Mohamad and Dr. Azrain Nasyrah Binti Hj Mustapa for their guidance during the completion of this study.

This appreciation also dedicated to all my colleagues especially to my roommate, Ardio Sagita for the moral support and invaluable assistance from the beginning until this research finally has been completed.

Last but not least, I thank to all parties that involved and those who had so kindly response to this survey that made this study possible, May Allah bless all of you.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATION OF RESEARCH PAPER	iii
PERMISSION TO USE	iv
DISCLAIMER	v
ABSTRACT	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF APPENDICES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Research Questions	8
1.4 Research Objectives	8
1.5 Scope of the Study	9
1.6 Significance of the Study	9
1.6.1 Managerial Contributions	10
1.6.2 Theoretical Contributions	11
1.7 Operational Definitions	11
1.7.1 Small Business Owner	
1.7.2 Business Performance	
1.7.3 Entrepreneurial Orientation	
1.7.4 Market Orientation	
1.7.5 Entrepreneurial Networking	
1.8 Organization of the Study	13
1.9 Chapter Summary	14
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	

2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Small Business in Malaysia	15
2.3 Business Performance	17
2.4 Entrepreneurial Orientation	19
2.4.1 Autonomy	21
2.4.2 Innovativeness	22
2.4.3 Risk Taking	24
2.4.4 Pro-activeness	25
2.4.5 Competitive Aggressiveness	26
2.4.6 The Relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation and Business Performance	27
2.5 Market Orientation	29
2.5.1 Customer Orientation	30
2.5.2 Competitor Orientation	32
2.5.3 Inter-functional Coordination	33
2.5.4 The Relationship between Market Orientation and Business Performance	34
2.6 Entrepreneurial Networking	35
2.6.1 Types of Networks	37
2.6.2 The Relationship between Entrepreneurial Networking and Business Performance	37
2.7 Underpinning Theory	39
2.8 Research Framework	42
2.9 Hypothesis Development	42
2.10 Chapter Summary	43

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction	44
3.2 Research Design	44
3.3 Population and Sample Size	46
3.3.1 Population	46
3.3.2 Sample	46
3.3.3 Unit of Analysis	47

3.4 Sampling Design	48
3.5 Data Collection Procedure	48
3.5.1 Primary Data	49
3.6 Measurement of Scales	49
3.6.1 Section A: Demographic	50
3.6.2 Section B: Entrepreneurial Orientation	51
3.6.3 Section C: Market Orientation	51
3.6.4 Section D: Entrepreneurial Networking	52
3.6.5 Section E: Business Performance	53
3.7 Pre-Testing Questionnaires	53
3.6.1 Validity Test	53
3.6.2 Pilot Test	54
3.7.3 Reliability Test	54
3.8 Techniques of Data Analysis	56
3.8.1 Descriptive Analysis	57
3.8.2 Pearson Correlation Analysis	59
3.8.3 Multiple Regression Analysis	60
3.9 Chapter Summary	60

CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction	61
4.2 Response Rate	61
4.3 Data Screening	62
4.3.1 Identification of Missing Data	63
4.3.2 Normality Test	63
4.3.3 Linearity Test	65
4.4 Demographic	66
4.4.1 The Personal Background of Respondents	66
4.4.2 The Business Background	68
4.5 The Level of Independent and Dependent Variable	70
4.5.1 The Level of Entrepreneurial Orientation	70
4.5.2 The Level of Market Orientation	72
4.5.3 The Level of Entrepreneurial Networking	73

4.5.4 The Level of Business Performance	74
4.6 Hypothesis Testing	74
4.6.1 Pearson Correlation Analysis	75
4.6.2 Multiple Regression Analysis	78
4.7 Summary of the Findings	81
4.8 The Overall Result of the Hypothesis	82
4.9 Chapter Summary	82
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS, LIMITATIONS, IMPLICATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 Introduction	83
5.2 Discussions	83
5.2.1 Research Objective 1	84
5.2.2 Research Objective 2	85
5.2.3 Research Objective 3	86
5.2.4 Research Objective 4	87
5.2.5 Research Objective 5	88
5.3 Limitations of the Study	89
5.4 Implications of the Study	90
5.4.1 Managerial Implication	90
5.4.2 Theoretical Implication	90
5.5 Recommendations	92
5.5.1 Recommendations for Small Business Owners	92
5.5.2 Recommendations for Perbadanan Labuan	93
5.5.3 Recommendations for Future Research	94
5.6 Conclusion	95
REFERENCES	96
APPENDICES	115

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: The Range of Current SME Definitions in Malaysia	16
Table 3.1: Table Determining Sample Size of Known Population	47
Table 3.2: Research Instruments	50
Table 3.3: The Instruments of Entrepreneurial Orientation	51
Table 3.4: The Instruments of Market Orientation	52
Table 3.5: The Instruments of Entrepreneurial Networking	52
Table 3.6: The Instruments of Business Performance	53
Table 3.7: Alpha Cronbach Value Assumptions	55
Table 3.8: Result of Reliability for Pilot Test	55
Table 3.9: Types of Analysis to Answer the Research Objectives	56
Table 3.10: The Scale of Mean Score and Interpretation	58
Table 3.11: Correlation Coefficient (r)	59
Table 4.1: Summary of Distributed Questionnaires	62
Table 4.2: The Summarization Results for Test of Normality	65
Table 4.3: Linearity Test	65
Table 4.4: The Personal Background of Respondents	66
Table 4.5: The Business Background	68
Table 4.6: The Level of Mean Score for Entrepreneurial Orientation	71
Table 4.7: The Level Mean Score for Market Orientation	72
Table 4.8: The Level Mean Score for Entrepreneurial Networking	73
Table 4.9: The Level Mean Score for Business Performance	74
Table 4.10: Correlation between Entrepreneurial Orientation and Business Performance	75
Table 4.11: Correlation between Market Orientation and Business Performance	76
Table 4.12: Correlation between Entrepreneurial Networking and Business Performance	77
Table 4.13: The Results of Stepwise Multiple Regression	78
Table 4.14: Variance Analysis	80
Table 4.15: The Results of the Overall Hypothesis Tested	82

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Organization of the Study 14

Figure 2.1: The Relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation,
Market Orientation and Entrepreneurial Networking on 42
Business Performance of Small Business Owners



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaires	113
Appendix 2: Outliers Test	124
Appendix 3: Normality Test	126
Appendix 4: Linearity Test	138
Appendix 5: Frequency Distribution	139
Appendix 6: Descriptive Analysis	141
Appendix 7: Correlation Analysis	144
Appendix 8: Regression Analysis	145



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIM	:	Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia
CCM	:	Companies Commission of Malaysia
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
KEEP	:	Key Employee Engagement Program
MATRADE	:	Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation
MIDA	:	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
MO	:	Market Orientation
EO	:	Entrepreneurial Orientation
SMEs	:	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
SMI	:	Small and Medium Industries
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Science

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As the nation moves into 21st century and with the prompt growth of technology where all of the information are at the fingertips, Malaysia find itself in a state of evolution. Our society is becoming more knowledgeable and better well-versed with the higher expectation that gives the idea that what have been accepted before may never again be satisfactory or pertinent to them (Tharanya, 2016). Ever since independence in 1957, Malaysia has achieved stable and perpetual economic growth. At the same time, poverty is continually one of the foremost problems faced by the most government in the developing countries, including Malaysia (Rabiatul, Ahmad, Irwanshah, & Jeya, 2017).

Therefore, in order for Malaysia to be a high income nation, it must be able to compete and match effectively with other developed nations not only regionally but also globally (Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2015). It is very important to note that more employment and business opportunities particularly in small business need to be created if we want to compete in a global market environment. For that reason, providing assistance, promoting development and expansion of the low income society have been a major concern for the Malaysian Government ever since the First Malaysian Plan. From the time when the First Plan has been introduced, numerous supporting agencies were established to give a hand to this group in order for them to have a better life. The Malaysian Government provides various types of assistance to help the low income groups to overcome their problems including the execution of entrepreneurship programs as tools to mitigate the poverty among the society.

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

- Adibah Abdul Bari. (2015). *Factors Influencing Women Entrepreneurs Business Success of SMEs in Malaysia*. Theses and Dissertations. Universiti Utara Malaysia.
- Agarwal, S., Erramili, K. & Dev, C. (2003). *Market Orientation and Performance in Service Firms: Role of Innovation*. Journal of Services Marketing, Vol. 17 No. 1, pp. 68-82.
- Ahmad, N. H. & Seet, P. S. (2009). *Dissecting Behaviours Associated with Business Failure: A Qualitative Study of SME Owners in Malaysia and Australia*. Asian Social Science, 5 (9) (2009), p. 98.
- Aldrich, H. & Zimmer, C. (1986). *Entrepreneurship through social networks*. In Sexton, D. and Smilor, R. (eds.). Art and Science of Entrepreneurship, Ballinger Publishing Company, Cambridge MA, pp. 3-23.
- Aldrich, H., Elam, A. B., & Reese, P. R. (1997). *Strong ties, weak ties, and strangers*. In S. Birley & MacMillan, I. C. (Ed.) Entrepreneurship in a global context (pp. 1-25). London and New York: Routledge.
- Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM). (2010). *Pembangunan Lestari Keluarga Miskin Melalui Kewangan Mikro: Penemuan Kajian Impak 6*. Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia.
- Anderson, A. R., Jack, S. L. & Dodd, S. D. (2005). *The Role of Family Members in Entrepreneurial Networks: Beyond the Boundaries of the Family Firm*. Journal of Family Business Review, 18 (2), 135-154.

Antonic, B. A. & Hisrich, R. D. (2003). *Clarifying the intrapreneurship concept*. Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development. 10(1):7-24.

Appiah-Adu, K. & Singh, S. (1998). *Customer orientation and performance: A study of SMEs*. Management Decision, 36, 6, 385.

Armanurah Mohamad. (2014). *Penilaian Pelaksanaan Program Siswaniaga Unpublished doctoral thesis, Universiti Utara Malaysia*. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Armstrong, J. S. & Collopy, F. (1996). *Competitor orientation: Effect of objectives and information on managerial decisions and profitability*. Journal of Marketing Research, 33, 2, 188.

Arslan, A. & Staub, S. (2013). *Theory X and Theory Y Type Leadership Behavior and its Impact on Organizational Performance: Small Business Owners in the Åžishane Lighting and Chandelier District*. Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 75, 102-111.

Awani. (2017). Malaysian Budget: Budget 2018. Astro Awani.

Aziz, N. A. & Yassin, N. M. (2004). *The influence of market orientation on marketing competency and the effect of internet-marketing integration*. Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics, 16, 2, 3.

Baba, R. & Elumalai, S. (2011). *Entrepreneurial orientation of SMEs in Labuan and its effects on organizational performance*. Curtin Research Publications.

Barney, J. B. (1991). *Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage*. Journal of Management, 17 (March), 99–120.

Becherer, R. C. & Maurer, J. (1997). *The moderating effect of environmental variables on the entrepreneurial and marketing orientation of entrepreneur-led firms*. *Entrepreneurship Theory Pract* 22(Fall):71–94.

Benito, O. G., Benito, J. G. & Gallego, P. A. M. (2009). *Role of entrepreneurship and market orientation in firms' success*. *European Journal of Marketing*. 43(3/4):500-522.

Birley, S. (1985). *The role of networks in the entrepreneurial process*. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 1, 107-117.

Bryman, A. & Bell, E. (2003). *Business Research Method*. UK: Oxford University Press.

Carson, D., Cromie, S., McGowen, P., & Hill, J. (1995). *Marketing and entrepreneurship in SMEs*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Caruana, A., Ewing, M. T. & Ramaseshan, B. (2002). *Effects of some environmental challenges and centralization on the entrepreneurial orientation and performance of public sector entities*. *The Services Industries Journal*, 22(2):43-58.

Casillas, J. C. & Morena, A. M. (2010). *The relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and growth: The moderating role of family involvement*. *Entrepreneurship & regional development*, 22(4):265-291.

Castanis, R. & Helft, C. (1991). *Managerial resources and rents*. *Journal of Management*, 17, 155-71.

Cervera, A., Molla, A. & Sanchez, M. (2000). *Antecedents and consequences of market orientation in public organization*. European Journal of Marketing, 35 (11).

Chang, S. C., Chang, F. J., Lin, R. J. & Chen, R. H. (2007). *Achieving manufacturing flexibility through entrepreneurial orientation*. Industrial management & data systems, 107(7): 997-1017.

Chee, P. L. (1986). *Small Industry in Malaysia*, Kuala Lumpur: Berita Publishing Sdn. Bhd, 1986.

Chong, W. Y. (2012). 'Critical Success Factors for Small and Medium Enterprises: Perceptions of Entrepreneurs in Urban Malaysia'. Journal of Business and Policy Research. vol. 7 (4), pp. 204-215.

Coakes & Sheridan, J. (2010). *SPSS: analysis without anguish: version 17.0 for windows*. Milton, Qld: Wiley, 2010.

Cohen, J. (1988). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences* (2nd ed.). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Companies Commission of Malaysia. (2012). Annual Report 2012. CCM

Conner, K. R. & Prahalad, C. K. (1996). *A resource-based theory of the firms knowledge versus opportunity organization science*. 7, 478-496.

Cooper, A. (2002). *Networks, alliances and entrepreneurship*. In: Hitt, M., Ireland, D., Camp, M. & Sexton, D. (Eds.), *Strategic Entrepreneurship*. Blackwell, Oxford, pp. 203–222.

Covin, J. G. & Slevin, D. P. (1986). *The development and testing of an organizational-level entrepreneurship scale*. In R. Ronstadt, J. A. Hornaday, R. Peterson, & K. H. Vesper (Eds.), *Frontiers of entrepreneurship research - 1986* (pp. 628-639). Wellesley, MA: Babson College.

Covin, J. G. & Slevin, D. P. (1989). *Strategic management of small firms in hostile and benign environments*. Strategic Management J 10:75–87.

Creswell, J. W. (2008). *Educational research: planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research (3rd ed.)*. Upper Saddle River, N. J.: Merrill Prentice Hall.

Darling, J., Gabrielsson, M. & Seristö, H. (2007). *Enhancing contemporary entrepreneurship: A focus on management leadership*. European Business Review, 19(1):4-22.

Das, T. K. & Teng, B. T. (2000). *A Resource-Based Theory of Strategic Alliances*. Journal of Management. Sage Journals.

David, J. T. (2010). *Business Model, Business Strategy and Innovation*. Elsevier Ltd. Long Range Planning. 172 – 194.

Dawson, A. (2012). *Human capital in family businesses: Focusing on the individual level*. Journal of Family Business Strategy, 3(1):3-11.

Deepababu, K. G. & Manalel, J. (2016). *Entrepreneurial Orientation and Firm Performance: A Critical Examination*. Journal of Business Management. Volume 18, Issue 4.

Deshpande, R. (1999). *Developing a Market Orientation*. Thousand Oak, CA: Sage Publications.

Deshpande, R. & Farley, J. U. (1996). *Understanding Market Orientation: A Prospectively Design Meta-Analysis of Three Market Orientation Scales*. Cambridge, MA: Marketing Science Institute.

Deshpande, R., Farley, J. U. & Webster, F. (1993). *Corporate culture, customer orientation, and innovativeness in Japanese firms: a quadrad analysis*. Journal of Marketing, 57, 23 – 37.

Dess, G. G. & Robinson, R. B. Jr. (1984). “*Measuring organizational performance in the absence of objective measures: the case of the privately held firm and conglomerate business unit*”. Strategic Management Journal, Vol. 5, pp. 265-273.

Dess, G. G., Lumpkin, G. & Covin, J. G. (1997). *Entrepreneurial strategy making and firm performance: tests of contingency and configurational models*. Strategic Management J 18:677–695.

Dimitratos, P., Lioukas, S. & Carter, S. (2004). *The relationship between entrepreneurship and international performance: The importance of domestic environment*. International Business Review, 13, 19-41.

Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2015). *Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016 – 2020: Anchoring Growth on People*. Federal Government Administrative Centre. Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad.

Esteban, A., Millan, A., Molina, A. & Mattin,-Consuegra, D. (2001). *Market orientation in service: A review and analysis*. European Journal of Marketing, 36 (9), 9/10, 1003 – 1021.

Ford, D., Håkansson, H., Gadde, L. E. & Snehota, I. (2003). *Managing Business Relationships, Second edition*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Fritz, W. (1996). *Market orientation and corporate success: Findings from Germany*. European Journal of Marketing, 30, 8, 59 – 74.

Georgopoulos, B. & Tannenbaum, A. (1957). “*A study of organizational effectiveness*”. American Sociological Review 22, pp. 534-40.

Grant, R. (1991). *The resource based theory of competitive advantage: implications for strategy formulation*. California Management Review, 33(3), 114-35.

Greve, A. (1995). “*Networks and entrepreneurship- an analysis of social relations, occupational background, and use of contacts during the establishment process*”. Scandinavian Journal of Management. Vol. 11, No. 1, pp.1-24.

Greve, A. & Salaff, J. (2003). “*Social networks and entrepreneurship*”. Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice, Vol. 28(1), pp. 1-23.

Hair, J., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J. & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis (7th ed.)*. Upper saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education International.

Hannan, M. T. & Freeman, J. (1989). *Organizational Ecology*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Hashim, M. K. (2007). *SMEs in Malaysia: A Brief Handbook*. Petaling Jaya: August Publishing.

Havnes, P. A. & Senneseth, K. (2001). *A panel study of firm growth among SMEs in networks*. Small Business Economics, 16 (4), 293-302.

Heiens, R. A. (2000). *Market orientation: Toward an integrated framework*. Academy of Marketing Science Review, 2000 (1).

Helgesen. (2006). “*Are loyal customers profitable? Customer satisfaction, customer (action) loyalty and customer profitability at the individual level*”. Journal of Marketing Management, Vol. 22, pp. 245-266.

Hillman, A. J., Withers, M. C. & Collins, B. J. (2009). *Resource dependence theory: A review*. Journal of Management 35: 1404-1427.

Hopenhayn, H. A. & Vereshchagina, G. (2002). *Risk taking by entrepreneurs*. Rochester: University of Rochester.

Howitt, D. & Cramer, D. (2011). *Introduction to Research Methods in Psychology*. 3rd Edition. Prentice Hall.

Hult, G. T. M., Snow, C. C. & Kandemir, D. (2003). *The role of entrepreneurship in building cultural competitiveness in different organizational types*. Journal of Management, 29(3), 401-426.

Husin, M. A. & Ibrahim, M. D. (2014). *The Role of Accounting Services and Impact on Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Performance in Manufacturing Sector from East Coast Region of Malaysia: A Conceptual Paper*. Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 115, pp. 54-67.

Ireland, R. D., Hitt, M. A. & Sirmon, D. G. (2003). *A model of strategic entrepreneurship: The construct and its dimensions*. Journal of Management, 29(6): 963-989.

Jaiyeoba, O. (2011). “*The impact of market orientation on SMEs in developing economies: A case study of Botswana*”. International Journal of Business Administration, 2(3), pp. 132-139.

Jarillo, J. C. (1989). *Entrepreneurship and growth: the strategic use of external resources*. Journal of Business Venturing, 4, 133-147.

Johannisson, B. (1986). “*Network strategies: management technology for entrepreneurship and change*”. International Small Business Journal, Vol. 5(1), pp. 19-30.

Johannisson, B. (1987). *Anarchist and organizers: Entrepreneurs in a network perspective*. International Study of Management and Organization, 17 (1), 49-63.

Johanson, J. & Mattson, L.-G. (1988). *Internationalization in industrial systems – a network approach*. In N. Hood., & J. E. Vahlne (Ed.). *Strategies in global competition* (pp. 287- 314). London: Croom Helm.

Johnson, D. (1991). *What is innovation and entrepreneurship? Lessons for larger organizations*. Industrial and Commercial Training, 33(4), 135-140.

Kamarudin, A. B. & Aslan, A. S. (2016). *Modelling Sustainability of SMEs Business in the New Economic Transition*. The 11th Kuala Lumpur International Business, Economics and Law Conference, at Malaysia. Volume 11, Issues 2 (Dec. 2016). ISSN 2289-1552.

Kaplan, R. S. & Norton, D. P. (2001). *The Strategy-focused Organization: How Balanced Scorecard Companies Thrive in the New Business Environment*. Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA.

Kaplan, R. S. & Norton, D. P. (2004). *Strategy Maps: Converting Intangible Assets to Tangible Outcomes*. Harvard Business School Press, Boston, MA.

Kaya, Y. (2013). *Comparison of Quantitative and Qualitative Research Traditions: epistemological, theoretical, and methodological differences*. Marmara University, Ataturk Faculty of Education, Department of Elementary Education, Kadikoy, Istanbul, Turkey. Volume 48, Issue 2, pp. 311 – 325.

Kayadibi, S., Polat, R. & Fidan, Y. (2013). *Small and Medium-Sized Business in Malaysian Economy: The Case of Turkish Entrepreneurs in Kuala Lumpur*. Global and Social Science Research Conference, ISBN: 978-1-922069-26-9.

Knight, G. (1997). *Cross-cultural reliability and validity of a scale to measure firm entrepreneurial orientation*. Journal of Business Venturing, 12(1):213-225.

Kohli, A. K. & Jaworski, B. J. (1990). *Market Orientation: The Construct, Research Propositions, and Managerial Implications*. Journal of Marketing, 54, April, pp. 1 – 18.

Kohli, A. K. & Jaworski, B. J. (1993). *Market orientation: antecedents and consequences*. Journal of Marketing, 57, pp. 53-70.

Kreiser, P. M., Marino, L. D. & Weaver, K. M. (2002). *Assessing the psychometric properties of the entrepreneurial orientations scale: a multi-country analysis*. Entrepreneurship Theory Practices 26 (Spring):71–94.

Krejcie, R. V. & Morgan, D. W. (1970). *Determining sample size for research activities*. Educational and Psychological Measurement. 30(3). 607-610.

Kuratko, D. F. & Audretsch, D. B. (2009). *Strategic entrepreneurship: Exploring different perspectives of an emerging concept*. Entrepreneurship theory and practice, 33(1):1-17.

Lafferty, A. B. & Hult, G. T. M. (1999). *A synthesis of contemporary market orientation perspectives*. European Journal of Marketing, 35, 1/2, 92 – 109.

Langerak, F. (2001). *Effects of market orientation on the behaviors of sales-persons and purchasers, channel relationships, and performance of manufacturers*. International Journal of Research in Marketing. 18 (3): 221–34.

Lebans, M. & Euske, K. (2006). “*A conceptual and operational delineation of performance*”. Business Performance Measurement. Cambridge University Press.

Lee, C., Lee, K. & Pennings, J. M. (2001). *Internal capabilities, external networks, and performance: A study of technology bases ventures*. Strategic Management Journal, 22, 615-640.

Lee, J. (2018). *SMEs need to rise to the challenge*. The Start Online – Jan 1, 2018. Retrieve at January 4th, 2018 from <https://www.thestar.com.my/metro/smebiz/focus/2018/01/01/smes-need-to-rise-to-the-challenge/>.

Lee, S. & Peterson, S. (2000). *Culture, entrepreneurial orientation, and global competitiveness*. J World Bus 35(4):401–416.

Lumpkin, G. T. & Dess, G. G. (1996). *Clarifying the entrepreneurial orientation construct and linking it to performance*. Academic Management Review 21(1):135–172.

Lumpkin, G. T. & Dess, G. G. (2001). *Linking two dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation to firm performance: The moderating role of environment and industry life cycle*. Journal of Business Venturing, 16, 429-451.

Lusthaus, C. & Adrien, M. H. (1998). “*Organizational assessment: A review of experience*”. Universalia, 31.

MacMillan, I. C. (1983). *The politics of new venture management*. Harvard Business Review, Nov-Dec.

Madsen, E. L. (2007). *The significance of sustained entrepreneurial orientation on performance of firms: A longitudinal analysis*. Entrepreneurship & regional development.19(2):185-204.

Malhotra, N. K. (2010). *Marketing research: An Applied Orientation*. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education.

Mavondo, F. T., Chimhanzi, J. & Stewart, J. (2004). *Learning Orientation and Market Orientation: Relationship with innovation, human resources practices, and performance*. European Journal of Marketing, 29, 11/12, 1235 – 1263.

Miller, D. (1983). *The correlates of entrepreneurship in three types of firms*. Management Science 29(7):770–791.

Moha-Asri, A. (1999). "The accessibility of the government-sponsored support programmes for small and medium-sized firms in Penang. CITIES, Vol. 16, No. 2 (83 – 92).

Morgan, R. E. & Strong, C. A. (1997). *Market orientation and dimensions of strategic orientation*. European Journal of Marketing. 32. 11/12, 1051 – 1073.

Murphy, G. B., Trailer, J. W. & Hill, R. C. (1996). "Measuring performance in entrepreneurship research". Journal of Business Research. Vol. 36 No. 1, pp. 15-23.

Narver, J. C. & Slater, S. F. (1990). *The Effect of Market Orientation on Business Profitability*. Journal of Marketing, Vol. 54, No. 4, pp. 20 – 35.

Narver, J. C. & Slater, S. F. (1994). *Market Orientation, Customer Value and Superior Performance*. Business Horizons, 37, 1 – 8.

Narver, J. C. & Slater, S. F. (2000). *The Positive Effect of a Market Orientation on Business Profitability: A balanced Replication*. Journal of Business Research, Vol. 48, pp. 69-73.

National SME Development Council. (2005). *Guideline for New SME Definition*.

Naylor, J. B., Naim, M. M. & Berry, D. (1999). *Legality: Integrating the lean and agile manufacturing paradigms in the total supply chain*. International Journal of Production Economics, Volume 62, Issues 1-2, Pages 107-118.

Nor Azila Mohd Noor. (2005). *Customer – Orientation Behavior: Antecedents and relationship with sales performance*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, Universiti Sains Malaysia.

Noraini Doi. (2015). *Factors Influence Women Entrepreneurs Business Success*. Master Thesis, Master of Science in Management, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

Norasmah Othman. (2006). *Entrepreneurial attitude index for teenagers in Malaysia*. Final report project IRPA No. 07-02-02-0036 EA279.

Nordin, N. A. M., Hamid, A. H. A. & Woon, C. C. (2011). *Factors affecting profitability of women entrepreneurs' business in Malaysia*. Annual Summit on Business and Entrepreneurial Studies (ASBES 2011), pp. 972-985.

Norshafizah Hanafi (2012). *Business Performance of Women-Owned SMEs in Malaysia: Learning and Entrepreneurial Orientations and The Mediating Roles of Competitive Advantage*. PhD. thesis, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

O'Donnell, A. (2004). *The nature of networking in small firms*. Qualitative Market Research, 7 (3), 206-217.

Onn, F. C. (2006). "Small and medium industries in Malaysia: Economic efficiency and entrepreneurship". The Developing Economics, vol. 28, pp. 152-179, June 1990.

Ostgaard, T. & Birley, S. (1994). *Personal networks and firm competitive strategy - a strategic or coincidental match?* Journal of Business Venturing, 9, 281-305.

Pallant, J. (2007). *SPSS Survival Manual: A Step by Step Guide to Data Analysis using SPSS for Windows (3rd ed.)*. England: McGraw Hill Open University Press.

Pallant, J. (2011). *SPSS Survival manual: A step by step guide to data analysis using SPSS for windows*. 4rd (ed). McGraw Hill: Open University Press.

Perbadanan Labuan (2017). Agensi di bawah Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan.

[https://www.pl.gov.my/hubungi-kami3.](https://www.pl.gov.my/hubungi-kami3)

Perry, M. L. & Shao, A. T. (2002). *Market orientation and incumbent performance in dynamic market*. European Journal of Marketing, Vol. 36, No 9/10, pp. 1140-1154.

Peteraf, M.A. (1993). *The Cornerstones of Competitive Advantage: A resource-based view*. Strategic Management Journal, 14(3), 179-192.

Pfeffer, J. & Salancik, G. R. (1978). *The External Control of Organizations: A Resource Dependence Perspective*. Harper & Row, New York.

Pitt, L., Caruana, A. & Berthon, P. R. (1996). *Market orientation and business performance: some European evidence*. International Marketing review, 13, 1, 5 – 18.

Polanyi, M. (1966). *The tacit dimension*. Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith.

Powell, W. W., Koput, K. W., & Smith-Doerr, L. (1996). *Inter-organizational collaboration and the locus of innovation: Networks of learning in biotechnology*. Administrative science quarterly, 116- 145.

Prematne, S. (2002). *Entrepreneurial Networks and Small Business Development: The Case of Small Enterprises in Sri Lanka*. Universiteit Eindhoven, Proefschrift.

Pulendran, S., Speed, R. & Widing, R. E. (2002). *Market planning, market orientation and business performances*. European Journal of Marketing, 37, 3/4, 476 – 497.

- Rabiatal, I., Ahmad, B. A. G., Irwanshah, Z. A. & Jeya, M. R. (2017). *Impact on poverty and income inequality in Malaysia's Economic Growth*. Journal of Problems and Perspectives in Management. LLC Consulting Publishing Company Business Perspectives.
- Rauch, A., Wiklund, J., Lumpkin, G.T. & Frese, M. (2009). *EO and Business Performance: An Assessment of Past Research and Suggestions for the Future*. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice. 33, 761-787.
- Ravodic, M. M., Vujicic, S. & Ivkovic, D. (2014). *Entrepreneurship: factors affecting small-scale business performance and development*. Faculty of business economics and entrepreneurship.
- Reese, P. R., & Aldrich, H. (1995). *Entrepreneurial networks and business performance: A panel study of small and medium-sized firms in research triangle*. In Birley, S. & MacMillan, I. C. (Ed.). International entrepreneurship (pp.124-44). London: Roitledge.
- Reukert, R. & Walker, O. C. (1987). *Marketing's interaction with other functional units: A conceptual framework and empirical evidence*. Journal of Marketing, 51, 1-19.
- Rucci, A. J., Kim, S. P. & Quinn, R. T. (1998). "The employee-customer-profit chain at Sears". Harvard Business Review. January/February, pp. 83-97.
- Schilling, M. A. (2005). *Strategic management of technological innovation*. Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill Irwin.
- Sekaran, U. (2010). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach*. Singapore: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Sekaran, U., Robert, Y. & Brain, L. (2001). *Applied Business Research: Australia*.

John Wiley & Sons Australia Ltd.

Shahir, H. & Robert, N. L. (2016). "Why businesses succeed or fail: a study on small businesses in Pakistan". Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies, Vol. 8 Issue: 1, pp.82-100.

Sharma, A. & Dave, S. (2011). *Entrepreneurial orientation: Performance level*. SCMS Journal of Indian management, October – December:43-52.

Shoham, A. Rose, G. M. & Kropp, F. (2005). *Market orientation and performance: A meta-analysis*. Marketing Intelligence and Planning, 23 (5), No 4/5, pp. 435 – 454.

SME Annual Report 2015/16. (2016). SME Corporation Malaysia, Secretariat to the National SME Development Council.

SMECorp. (2013). *SME Definition*. SME Corp Malaysia.

Sorayah, N., Ramraini, A. H. & Nurulain, N. M. (2015). *Factors Affecting the Firm Performance Among Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs): A Conceptual Paper*. Entrepreneurship Research and Development Centre (ERDEC). Universiti Malaysia Sabah.

Starr, J. A. & Macmillan, I. C. (1990). *Resource co-optation via social contracting: resource acquisition strategic for new ventures*. Strategic Management Journal. 11, 79-92.

Tabachnick, B. L. & Fidell, L. S. (2007). *Using Multivariate Statistics. 3rd Ed.* Boston: Pearson Education.

Tarabishy A, Solomon, G., Fernald, L. & Saghkin, M. (2005). *The entrepreneurial leader's impact on the organization's performance in dynamic markets*. J Priv Equity 8(4):20–29.

Tharanya, A. (2016). *Aim towards 21st Century Learning*. New Straits Times.

The World Bank. (2016). World Development Report 2016: Malaysian Digital Dividends. IBRD + IDA.

Thompson, J. D. (1967). *Organizations in Action*. McGraw Hill, New York.

Thompson, S. K. (2012). *Sampling*. Somerset. New Jersey: Wiley.

Venkatraman, N. & Ramanujam, V. (1986). “*Measurement of business performance in strategy research: a comparison approaches*”. Academy of Management Review, Vol. 11 No. 4, pp. 801-814.

Venkatraman, N. & Ramanujam, V. (1987). “*Measuring of business economic performance: an examination of method convergence*”. Journal of Management, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 109-122.

Vorhies, D. W. & Morgan, N. A. (2003). *A configuration theory assessment of marketing organization fit with strategic type and its relationship with marketing performance*. Journal of Marketing, 67(1), 100–15.

Walker, L. J. (1997). *Market orientation as a dual component process of customer and competitor orientations*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. The Florida State University, Florida.

Watson, J. (2007). *Modelling the relationship between networking and firm performance*. Journal of Business Venturing, 22, 852-874.

Wernerfelt, B. (1984). *A Resource-Based View of the Firm*. Strategic Management Journal, 5 (2), 171–80.

Wiklund, J. (1999). *The sustainability of the entrepreneurial orientation-performance relationship*. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice(Fall), 37-48.

Wiklund, J. & Shepherd, D. (2003). *Knowledge-based resources, entrepreneurial orientation, and the performance of small and medium sized businesses*. Strategic Management Journal, 24, 1307-1314.

Wilson, H. I. M. & Appiah-Kubi, K. (2002). *Resource leveraging via networks by high-technology entrepreneurial firms*. Journal of High Technology Management Research, 13(1), 45–62. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/s1047-8310\(01\)00048-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/s1047-8310(01)00048-7).

Zahra, S. A. (1991). *Predictors and financial outcomes of corporate entrepreneurship: An exploratory study*. Journal of Business Venturing, 6, 259-285.

Zhao, L. & Aram, J. D. (1995). *Networking and Growth of Young Technology-Intensive Ventures in China*. Journal of Business Venturing. 10, 349-370.

Zikmund, W. (2003). *Business Research Methods*. (7th ed.), Mason, Ohio: Thomson South- Western.

APPENDIX 1

Questionnaires in English



**Othman Yeop Abdullah
Graduate School of Business**

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Dear respondent,

I am a Master candidate at Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) conducting a survey on the topic “Entrepreneurial Orientation, Market Orientation, Entrepreneurial Networking and Business Performance of Small Business Owners in Labuan Federal Territory. This study is aimed to identify the influence of entrepreneurial orientation, market orientation, entrepreneurial networking towards the business performance among the small business owners in Labuan Federal Territory.

I would be so grateful if you could take a few minutes of your time to fill in this questionnaire. This survey is purely for educational purpose and your answers will be kept confidential. Please feel free to contact me at number +60146756398 or e-mail me at shyalwisuhimi@gmail.com if you have any questions or inquiry about the study.

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Shyalwi bin Suhimi

820930

Master of Science in Management

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Section A: Demography

Please tick in the box provided with the answer that represents your response for each of the following items.

Personal Background

1. Gender

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Male
Female

2. Age

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

18 – 25 years
26 – 35 years
36 – 50 years
Over 50 years

3. Race/Ethnicity

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Malay
Chinese
Indian
Others

Business Background

4. How did you become the owner of the business?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Founder
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inherited from family

5. Your monthly sales? Please state RM

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

One year and below
2 – 5 years
6 – 9 years
10 years and above

6. How long have you involved in business?

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

1 product
2 – 4 products
More than 5 products

7. How many products that have been produced by your business?

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

1 employee
2 – 4 employees
5 employees

8. How many employees do you have currently?

Section B: Entrepreneurial Orientation

The statements in this section are related to the entrepreneurial orientation in your business. Please provide the answer to each statement by using the following numerical scale.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

Item	1	2	3	4	5
Autonomy (act independently)					
1. My employees have enough autonomy to do their work without continual supervision					
2. My employees perform jobs that allow them to make changes in the way they perform their tasks					
3. My employees are given freedom to decide the best way on how to go about doing their work					
4. My employees are encouraged to manage their own work according to their own comfort					
5. My employees are given responsibility to act alone if they think it to be in the best interests of the business					
Innovativeness (encourage experimentation)					
6. My business regularly introduces new products					
7. My business added the product line from time to time					
8. My business places a strong emphasis on new products towards the customers					
9. My business has made a new change to the business operations process from time to time					
10. My business is creative in its methods of operation					
Risk-taking					
11. My business dare to take the risks that assumed could be handled by the business					
12. Employees are often encouraged to take calculated risks concerning new ideas					
13. The term “risk-taker” is considered a positive attribute for employees in our business					
14. My business emphasizes the exploration towards the business opportunities					
Pro-activeness (take initiative)					
15. My business is very often the first to introduce new products					
16. My business typically initiates actions which other business respond					
17. My business continuously monitors market trends					
18. My business continuously identifies the future needs of the customers					

Competitive aggressiveness					
19. My business is very earnest in competition					
20. I encourages my employees to be aggressive in competition					
21. Overall, my business effectively assumes an aggressive approach when compete with other business					
22. My business will try to reduce the competitors as much as possible					

Section C: Market Orientation

The statements in this section are related to the market orientation in your business.

Please provide the answer to each statement by using the following scale.

1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Slightly Agree	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree
------------------------	---------------	---------------------	------------	---------------------

Item	1	2	3	4	5
Competitor Orientation					
1. I seek information about my competitors					
2. I rapidly respond to competitor's actions					
3. My strategy for competitive advantage is based on my understanding of customer's needs					
4. I regularly concerned about my competitors' strengths					
5. I regularly concerned about my competitors' strategies					
Customer Orientation					
6. My business objectives are driven primarily by customer satisfaction					
7. I like to survey my existing customers					
8. I like to survey the individual that are potential to be my customers					
9. I concerned with my customer's satisfaction					
10. My business strategies are driven by my belief about how I can create greater value for my customers					
11. I give close attention to after-sale service towards customers					
Inter-functional					
12. I understand how I can contribute to creating customers value in my business					
13. I constantly monitor my level of commitment					
14. I share resources with all employees					

Section D: Entrepreneurial Networking

The statements in this section are related to the entrepreneurial networking in your business. Please provide the answer to each statement by using the following scale.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

Item	1	2	3	4	5
1. Families					
2. Friends					
3. Acquaintance					
4. Government Agencies					
5. Non-government Agencies (NGO)					
6. Small Firms					
7. Financial Institutions					
8. Chamber of commerce					

Section E: Business Performance

The statements in this section are related to the business performance in your business. Please provide the answer to each statement by using the following scale.

1	2	3	4	5
Very Low	Low	Consistent	High	Very High

Based on the last year (or since its establishment), your business	1	2	3	4	5
1. Sales Growth Rate					
2. Employment Growth					
3. Gross Profit Growth					
4. Return on Asset					
5. Return on Investment					

Questionnaire in Malay



**Othman Yeop Abdullah
Graduate School of Business**

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Kepada responden,

Saya merupakan mahasiswa Sarjana di Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) sedang menjalankan kajian yang bertujuan “Orientasi Keusahawanan, Orientasi Pasaran, Jaringan Keusahawanan dan Prestasi Perniagaan dalam kalangan pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan. Kajian ini bertujuan bagi mengenalpasti pengaruh orientasi keusahawanan, orientasi pasaran dan jaringan keusahawanan terhadap prestasi perniagaan dalam kalangan pemilik perniagaan kecil-kecilan di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan.

Saya sangat berbesar hati sekiranya pihak tuan/puan sanggup meluangkan masa untuk melengkapkan borang soal selidik ini. Kajian ini dijalankan atas tujuan pembelajaran dan jawapan pihak tuan/puan adalah dirahsiakan. Sila hubungi saya melalui nombor [+60146756398](tel:+60146756398) atau emel saya melalui shyalwisuhimi@gmail.com sekiranya terdapat sebarang persoalan berkaitan dengan kajian ini.

Terima kasih atas masa dan kerjasama anda.

Yang Benar,
Shyalwi bin Suhimi
820930
Sarjana Sains (Pengurusan)
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Bahagian A: Demografi

Sila tandakan pada ruang yang disediakan dengan jawapan yang mewakili respon anda terhadap item-item yang berikut.

Latar Belakang Peribadi

1. Jantina

<input type="checkbox"/>	Lelaki
<input type="checkbox"/>	Perempuan

2. Umur

<input type="checkbox"/>	18 – 25 tahun
<input type="checkbox"/>	26 – 35 tahun
<input type="checkbox"/>	36 – 49 tahun
<input type="checkbox"/>	50 tahun ke atas

3. Bangsa/Etnik

<input type="checkbox"/>	Melayu
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cina
<input type="checkbox"/>	India
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lain-lain

Latar Belakang Perniagaan

4. Bagaimanakah anda boleh menjadi pemilik perniagaan ini?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Usaha sendiri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Diwarisi daripada keluarga

5. Pendapatan jualan (bulanan) anda?

Sila nyatakan.

RM

6. Berapa lamakah anda sudah melibatkan diri dalam perniagaan?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 tahun dan kurang
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 – 5 tahun
<input type="checkbox"/>	6 – 9 tahun
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 tahun dan lebih

7. Berapakah jumlah produk yang telah dihasilkan oleh perniagaan anda?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 produk
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 – 4 produk
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebih daripada 5 produk

8. Berapakah jumlah terkini pekerja anda?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 orang pekerja
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 – 3 orang pekerja
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 orang pekerja

Bahagian B: Hubungan Orientasi Keusahawanan

Pernyataan dalam bahagian ini berkaitan dengan orientasi keusahawanan di dalam perniagaan anda. Sila jawab setiap pernyataan menggunakan skala yang berikut.

1	2	3	4	5
Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Kurang setuju	Setuju	Sangat setuju
Item				1 2 3 4 5
Autonomi (pemberian kuasa)				
23. Pekerja saya mempunyai autonomi dalam melakukan kerja mereka tanpa penyeliaan yang berterusan				
24. Pekerja saya menjalankan kerja yang membolehkan mereka melakukan perubahan terhadap cara mereka menjalankan tugas mereka				
25. Pekerja saya diberikan kebebasan untuk membuat keputusan tentang cara yang terbaik untuk mereka menjalankan tugas mereka				
26. Pekerja saya digalakkan untuk menguruskan tugas mereka sendiri mengikut keselesaan mereka				
27. Pekerja saya diberikan tanggungjawab untuk bertindak sendirian sekiranya mereka merasakan bahawa tindakan tersebut memberikan kebaikan terhadap perniagaan				
Inovatif				
28. Perniagaan saya secara kerap memperkenalkan produk terbaru				
29. Perniagaan saya telah menambah barisan produk dari semasa ke semasa				
30. Perniagaan saya meletakkan penekanan yang tinggi kepada produk yang baharu kepada pengguna				
31. Perniagaan saya telah melakukan perubahan cara baru terhadap proses operasi perniagaan dari semasa ke semasa				
32. Perniagaan saya kreatif dalam kaedah operasi				
Pengambilan risiko				
33. Perniagaan saya berani mengambil risiko yang dianggap boleh ditangani oleh perniagaan				
34. Pekerja saya digalakkan untuk mengambil risiko yang boleh dihitung terhadap idea-idea baru perniagaan				
35. Pengambilan risiko dianggap sebagai perkara yang positif dalam kalangan pekerja saya				
36. Perniagaan saya menekankan penerokaan terhadap peluang perniagaan				

Proaktif				
37. Perniagaan saya selalunya merupakan antara yang terawal memperkenalkan produk yang terbaru di pasaran				
38. Perniagaan saya biasanya akan bertindak balas dengan sesuatu yang dilakukan oleh perniagaan lain				
39. Perniagaan saya secara berterusan memantau trend pasaran				
40. Perniagaan saya secara berterusan mengenal pasti keperluan pelanggan pada masa akan datang				
Daya saing yang agresif				
41. Perniagaan saya bersungguh-sungguh dalam persaingan				
42. Saya menggalakkan pekerja untuk mengamalkan bersaing secara agresif				
43. Secara keseluruhannya, perniagaan saya mengambil pendekatan yang sangat agresif apabila bersaing dengan perniagaan lain				
44. Perniagaan saya cuba untuk mengurangkan persaingan semampu yang mungkin				

Bahagian C: Orientasi Pasaran

Pernyataan dalam bahagian ini berkaitan dengan orientasi pasaran di dalam perniagaan anda. Sila jawab setiap pernyataan menggunakan skala yang berikut.

1	2	3	4	5
Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Kurang setuju	Setuju	Sangat setuju

Item	1	2	3	4	5
Orientasi Pesaing					
1. Saya mencari maklumat berkenaan strategi pesaing-pesaing saya					
2. Saya bertindak balas dengan setiap tindakan pesaing dengan cepat					
3. Strategi saya bagi mendapatkan kelebihan persaingan ialah berdasarkan kepada kefahaman saya terhadap keperluan pengguna					
4. Saya kerap mengambil berat terhadap kekuatan pesaing-pesaing saya					
5. Saya kerap mengambil berat terhadap strategi-strategi perniagaan para pesaing saya					
Orientasi Pelanggan					
6. Objektif perniagaan saya adalah terdorong daripada kepuasan pelanggan					
7. Saya suka melakukan tinjauan terhadap pelanggan sedia ada					

8. Saya suka melakukan tinjauan terhadap mereka yang berpotensi untuk menjadi pelanggan saya				
9. Saya sangat mengambil berat terhadap kepuasan para pelanggan saya				
10. Strategi perniagaan saya didorong oleh kepercayaan saya tentang bagaimana saya boleh memberikan nilai yang besar kepada pelanggan saya				
11. Saya memberikan penekanan terhadap perkhidmatan selepas jualan kepada pelanggan saya				
Inter-functional				
12. Saya memahami bagaimana saya boleh menyumbang dalam memberikan nilai kepada para pelanggan saya				
13. Saya memantau komitmen saya secara berterusan				
14. Saya berkongsi semua sumber yang ada dengan semua pekerja				

Bahagian D: Jaringan Keusahawanan

Sila tandakan (/) bagi menunjukkan tahap jaringan dalam menentukan kejayaan perniagaan pada masa kini dengan menggunakan skala yang berikut.

1	2	3	4	5
Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Kurang Setuju	Setuju	Sangat setuju

Item	1	2	3	4	5
1. Ahli keluarga					
2. Kawan-kawan					
3. Kenalan					
4. Agensi kerajaan					
5. Badan bukan kerajaan (NGO)					
6. Firma-firma kecil					
7. Institusi kewangan					
8. Ruang perniagaan (chamber of commerce)					

Bahagian E: Pemboleh Ubah Bersandar Prestasi Perniagaan

Pernyataan dalam bahagian ini berkaitan dengan prestasi perniagaan anda. Sila jawab setiap pernyataan menggunakan skala yang berikut.

1	2	3	4	5
Sangat Rendah	Rendah	Konsisten	Tinggi	Sangat Tinggi

Berdasarkan kepada pencapaian tahun sebelumnya (atau sejak ditubuhkan) saya mengalami ...	1	2	3	4	5
1. Kadar pertumbuhan jualan					
2. Pertumbuhan pekerjaan					
3. Pertumbuhan keuntungan					
4. Pulangan terhadap asset					
5. Pulangan terhadap pelaburan					



APPENDIX 2

Outliers Test

ZTotalBP	ZTotalEO	ZTotalMO	ZTotalEN
1.44327	-0.13684	0.29044	-0.87057
2.04463	-0.50527	-0.8825	-1.29085
1.44327	-1.97896	-1.27349	-0.87057
0.84191	-0.50527	0.29044	0.81053
-1.56354	-0.13684	-1.66447	-1.29085
0.84191	-1.24211	-0.8825	-2.1314
0.84191	-0.50527	0.29044	-2.1314
0.84191	-0.50527	0.68143	-0.03002
0.84191	-1.24211	-1.66447	-0.4503
1.44327	-0.13684	-0.49152	0.39026
-0.36082	-0.13684	-0.10054	-0.87057
0.84191	-1.61053	0.68143	-0.4503
0.84191	-0.13684	0.68143	-0.4503
0.84191	-0.50527	-0.8825	-1.29085
1.44327	0.6	-0.49152	-0.4503
0.84191	-0.13684	1.85437	0.81053
-0.36082	1.70527	1.46339	-0.03002
-0.36082	0.96842	-0.8825	-0.87057
-1.56354	-1.24211	-1.27349	-0.87057
-0.36082	-0.13684	-2.44643	-1.29085
-0.36082	-0.13684	1.46339	0.81053
0.84191	0.23158	-0.49152	0.81053
0.84191	-1.61053	0.68143	-0.03002
0.84191	-1.61053	-0.8825	-0.87057
-0.96218	-0.13684	-0.8825	-0.87057
2.04463	0.23158	-0.10054	0.39026
-0.96218	0.23158	0.29044	0.39026
-0.96218	0.96842	0.29044	1.65108
-0.96218	0.6	1.07241	-0.4503
-1.56354	-1.61053	-0.49152	0.81053
-0.36082	-1.24211	-1.27349	-1.71112
-2.76626	-0.87369	0.29044	1.65108
-0.96218	0.6	0.68143	0.39026
-0.96218	-0.87369	0.29044	-0.03002
-0.96218	-0.87369	0.68143	-0.03002
-0.36082	0.96842	0.68143	0.39026

-0.96218	-0.87369	-0.10054	-0.03002
-0.36082	0.96842	0.68143	0.81053
-0.36082	-0.13684	-0.10054	-0.03002
-0.36082	1.33685	0.68143	-0.03002
-0.36082	1.70527	-0.8825	1.23081
0.84191	0.23158	0.29044	-0.03002
2.64599	0.23158	0.68143	0.81053
-0.36082	0.23158	-0.49152	1.23081
-0.36082	0.6	1.07241	-0.03002
-0.36082	0.96842	-0.10054	1.23081
0.24054	0.96842	-0.10054	-1.29085
0.24054	0.96842	-0.10054	0.39026
0.24054	0.6	1.07241	-0.03002
0.24054	1.33685	1.07241	1.23081
-1.56354	-1.97896	-0.49152	-1.71112
0.24054	-0.87369	-0.10054	1.65108
0.24054	1.33685	1.07241	0.81053
0.24054	1.33685	1.46339	1.23081
0.24054	1.33685	1.07241	-0.87057
0.24054	1.33685	1.07241	1.23081
-0.96218	-0.50527	-1.66447	-0.4503
0.24054	0.6	1.85437	1.65108
0.24054	0.6	-0.49152	0.81053
-0.96218	0.6	-2.05545	-1.71112
0.24054	1.70527	1.46339	0.39026
-0.96218	-0.87369	-1.27349	-0.4503
0.24054	0.23158	-0.10054	0.39026
0.24054	0.23158	0.29044	2.07136
0.24054	2.07369	-0.10054	1.23081
0.24054	0.23158	-0.10054	0.39026
-0.96218	-1.24211	-1.66447	-0.4503
-2.1649	-1.61053	-1.27349	-1.29085
0.24054	-0.50527	-0.10054	0.39026
0.24054	-0.50527	1.85437	-0.4503

APPENDIX 3

Normality Test

Entrepreneurial Orientation

Case Processing Summary						
	Valid		Cases		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TotalEO	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	70	100.0%

Descriptives

		Statistic	Std. Error
TotalEO	Mean	83.3714	.32442
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	82.7242
		Upper Bound	84.0186
	5% Trimmed Mean	83.3730	
	Median	83.0000	
	Variance	7.367	
	Std. Deviation	2.71427	
	Minimum	78.00	
	Maximum	89.00	
	Range	11.00	
	Interquartile Range	4.25	
	Skewness	-.070	.287
	Kurtosis	-.756	.566

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TotalEO	.083	70	.200*	.974	70	.150

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

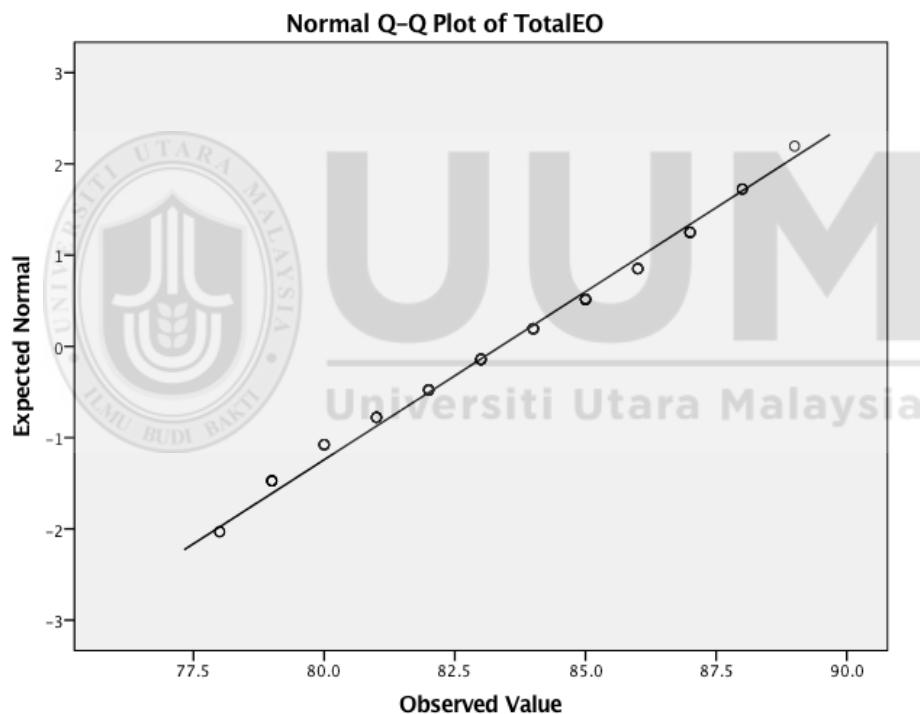
TotalEO Stem-and-Leaf Plot

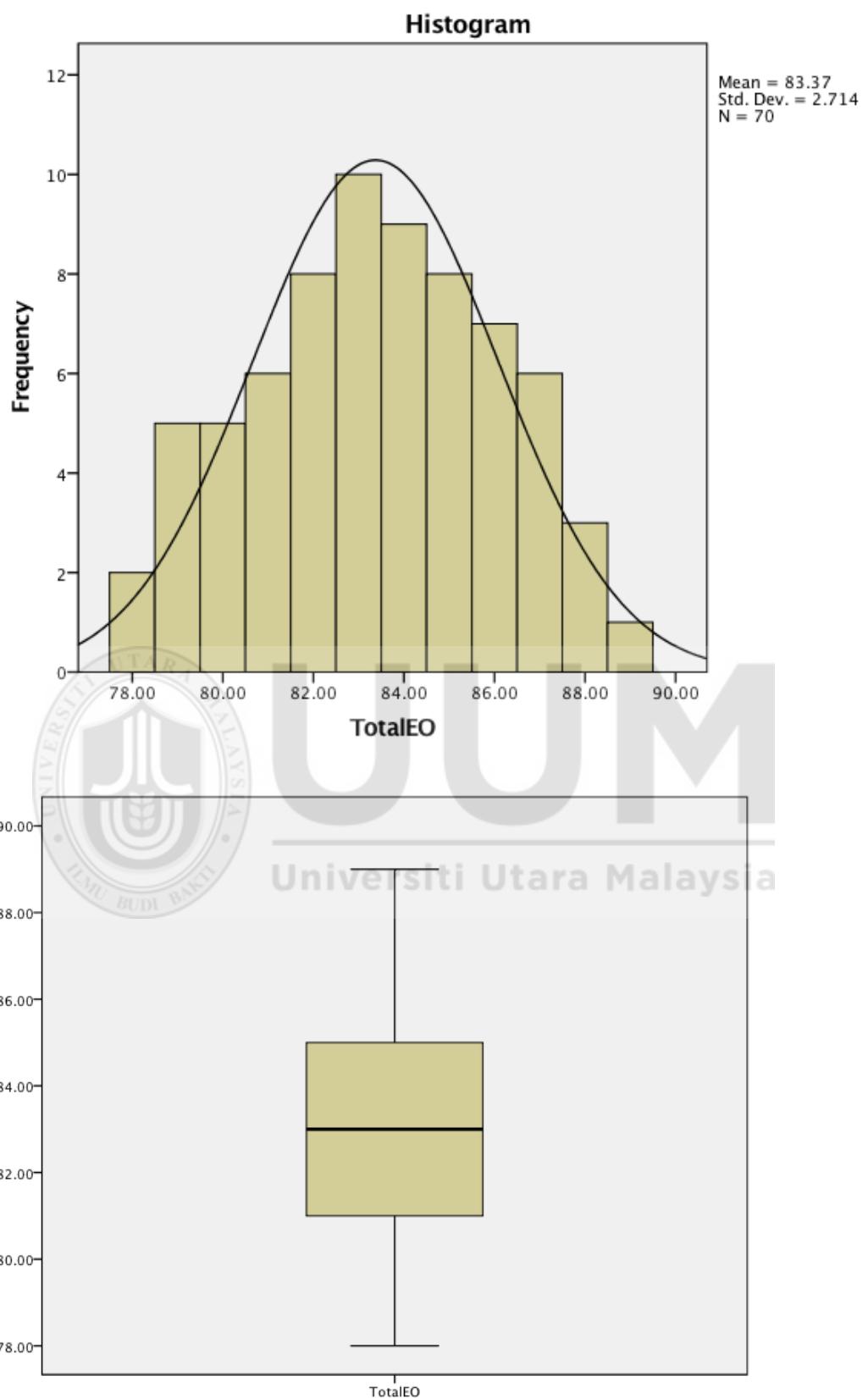
Frequency Stem & Leaf

.00	7 .
7.00	7 . 8899999
11.00	8 . 0000011111
18.00	8 . 222222233333333
17.00	8 . 444444445555555
13.00	8 . 666666777777
4.00	8 . 8889

Stem width: 10.00

Each leaf: 1 case(s)





Market Orientation

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TotalMO	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	70	100.0%

Descriptives

		Statistic	Std. Error
TotalMO	Mean	53.2571	.30570
	95% Confidence	Lower Bound	52.6473
	Interval for Mean	Upper Bound	53.8670
	5% Trimmed Mean		53.2857
	Median		53.0000
	Variance		6.542
	Std. Deviation		2.55766
	Minimum		47.00
	Maximum		58.00
	Range		11.00
	Interquartile Range		4.00
	Skewness		-.210 .287
	Kurtosis		-.487 .566

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TotalMO	.103	70	.064	.976	70	.204

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

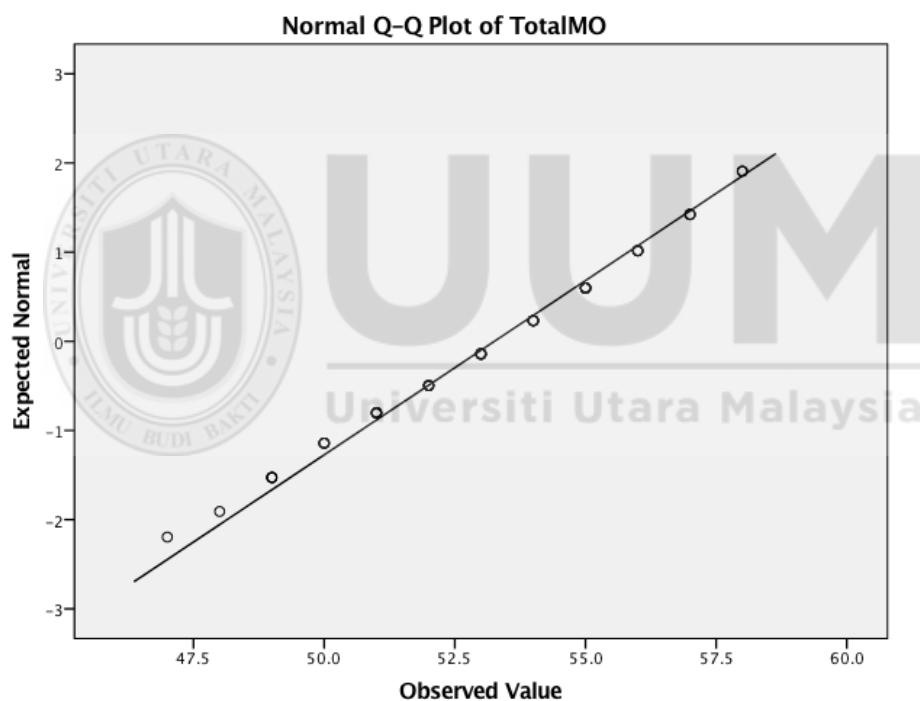
TotalMO Stem-and-Leaf Plot

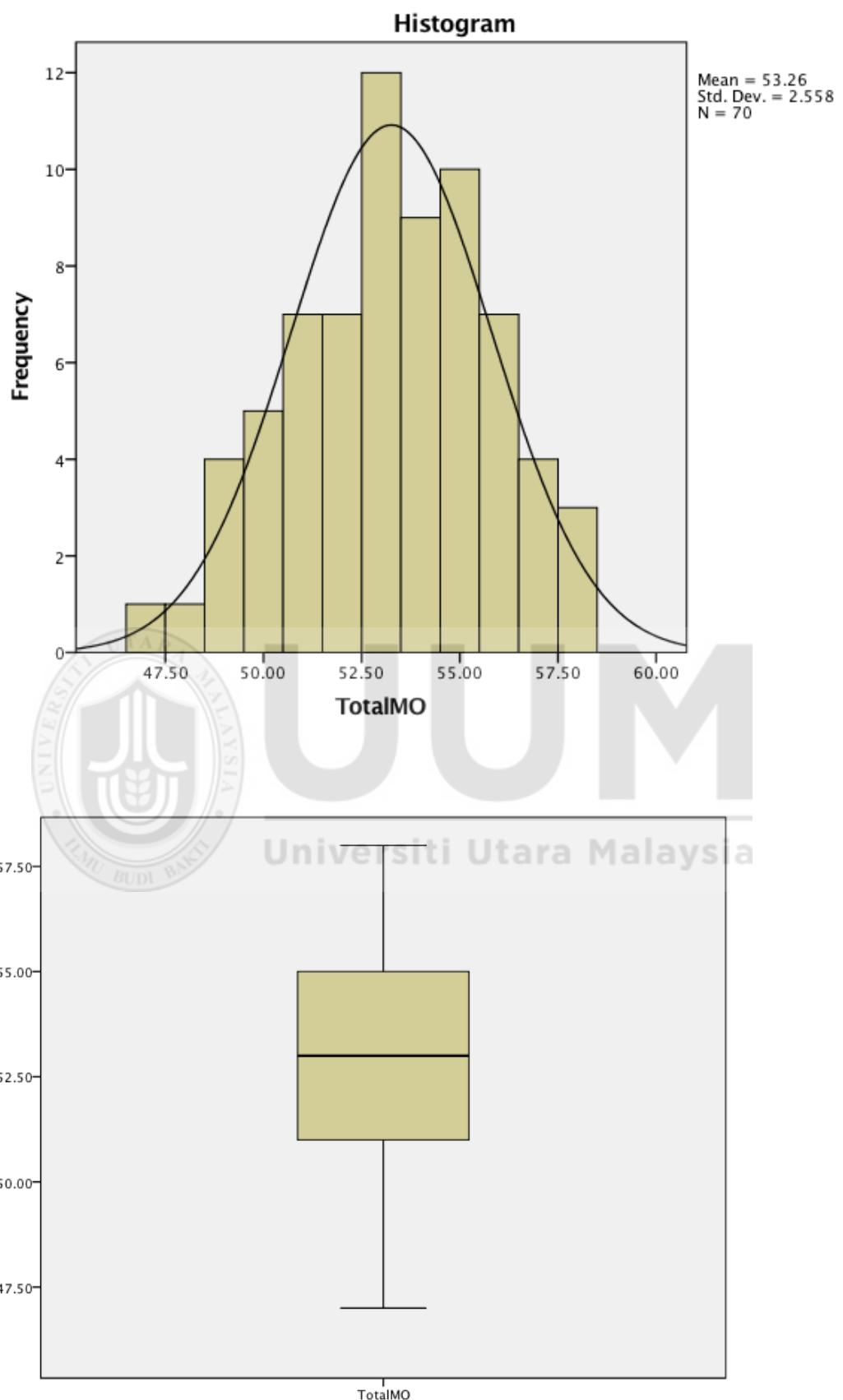
Frequency Stem & Leaf

1.00	4 . 7
5.00	4 . 89999
12.00	5 . 0000111111
19.00	5 . 2222223333333333
19.00	5 . 444444445555555555
11.00	5 . 6666667777
3.00	5 . 888

Stem width: 10.00

Each leaf: 1 case(s)





Entrepreneurial Networking

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TotalEN	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	70	100.0%

Descriptives

		Statistic	Std. Error
TotalEN	Mean	31.0714	.28439
	95% Confidence Lower Bound	30.5041	
	Interval for Mean Upper Bound	31.6388	
	5% Trimmed Mean	31.0952	
	Median	31.0000	
	Variance	5.661	
	Std. Deviation	2.37939	
	Minimum	26.00	
	Maximum	36.00	
	Range	10.00	
	Interquartile Range	4.00	
	Skewness	-.120	.287
	Kurtosis	-.654	.566

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TotalEN	.095	70	.198	.974	70	.162

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

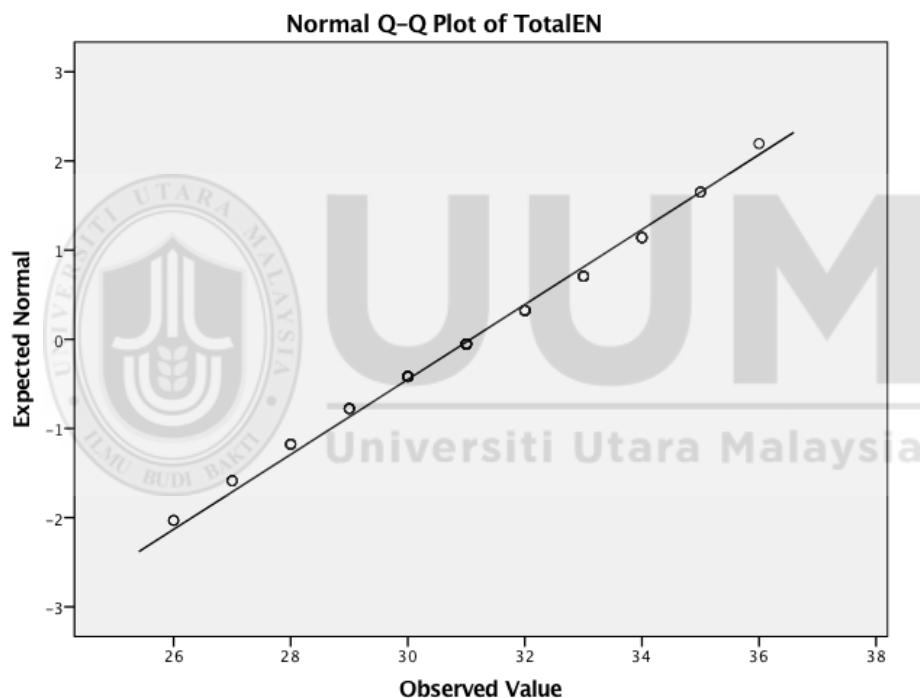
TotalEN Stem-and-Leaf Plot

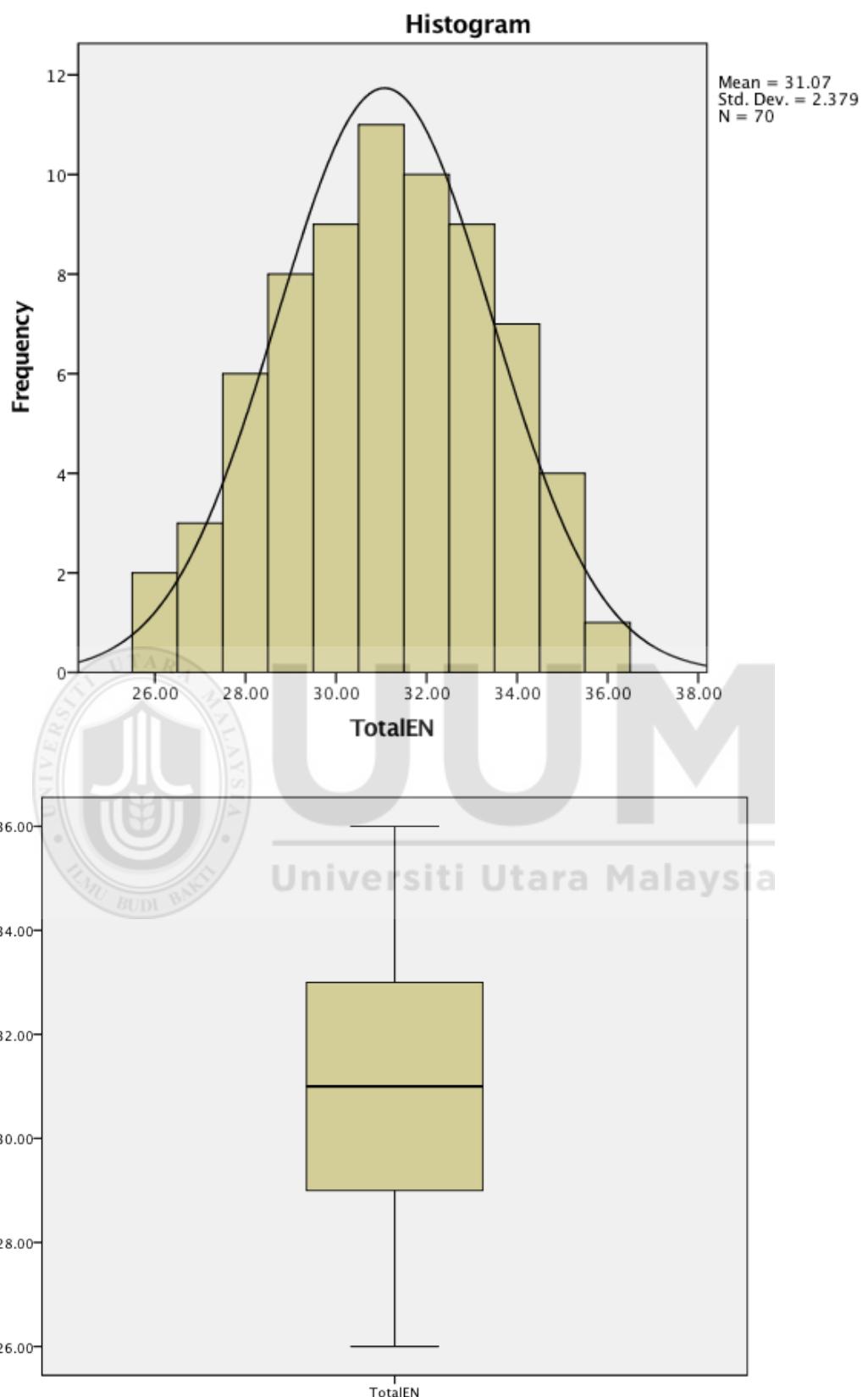
Frequency Stem & Leaf

.00	2 .
5.00	2 . 66777
14.00	2 . 8888899999999
20.00	3 . 000000001111111111
19.00	3 . 22222222333333333
11.00	3 . 4444445555
1.00	3 . 6

Stem width: 10.00

Each leaf: 1 case(s)





Business Performance

Case Processing Summary

	Cases				Total	
	Valid		Missing			
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TotalBP	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	70	100.0%

Descriptives

		Statistic	Std. Error
TotalBP	Mean	18.6000	.19875
	95% Confidence	Lower Bound	18.2035
	Interval for Mean	Upper Bound	18.9965
	5% Trimmed Mean		18.5952
	Median		19.0000
	Variance		2.765
	Std. Deviation		1.66289
	Minimum		14.00
	Maximum		23.00
	Range		9.00
	Interquartile Range		3.00
	Skewness		-.034 .287
	Kurtosis		.388 .566

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TotalBP	.138	70	.002	.967	70	.064

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

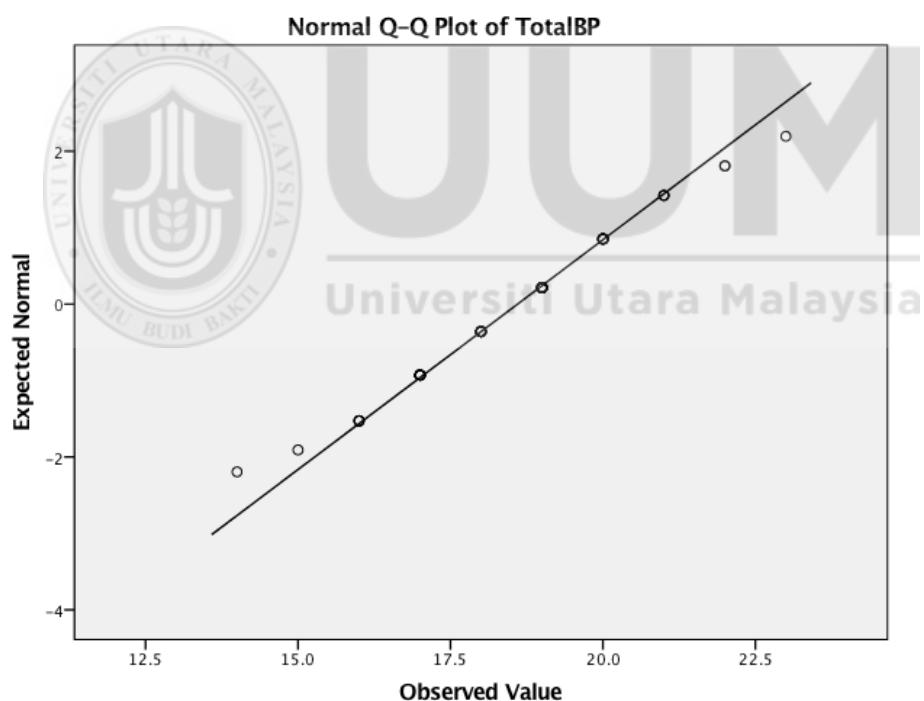
TotalBP Stem-and-Leaf Plot

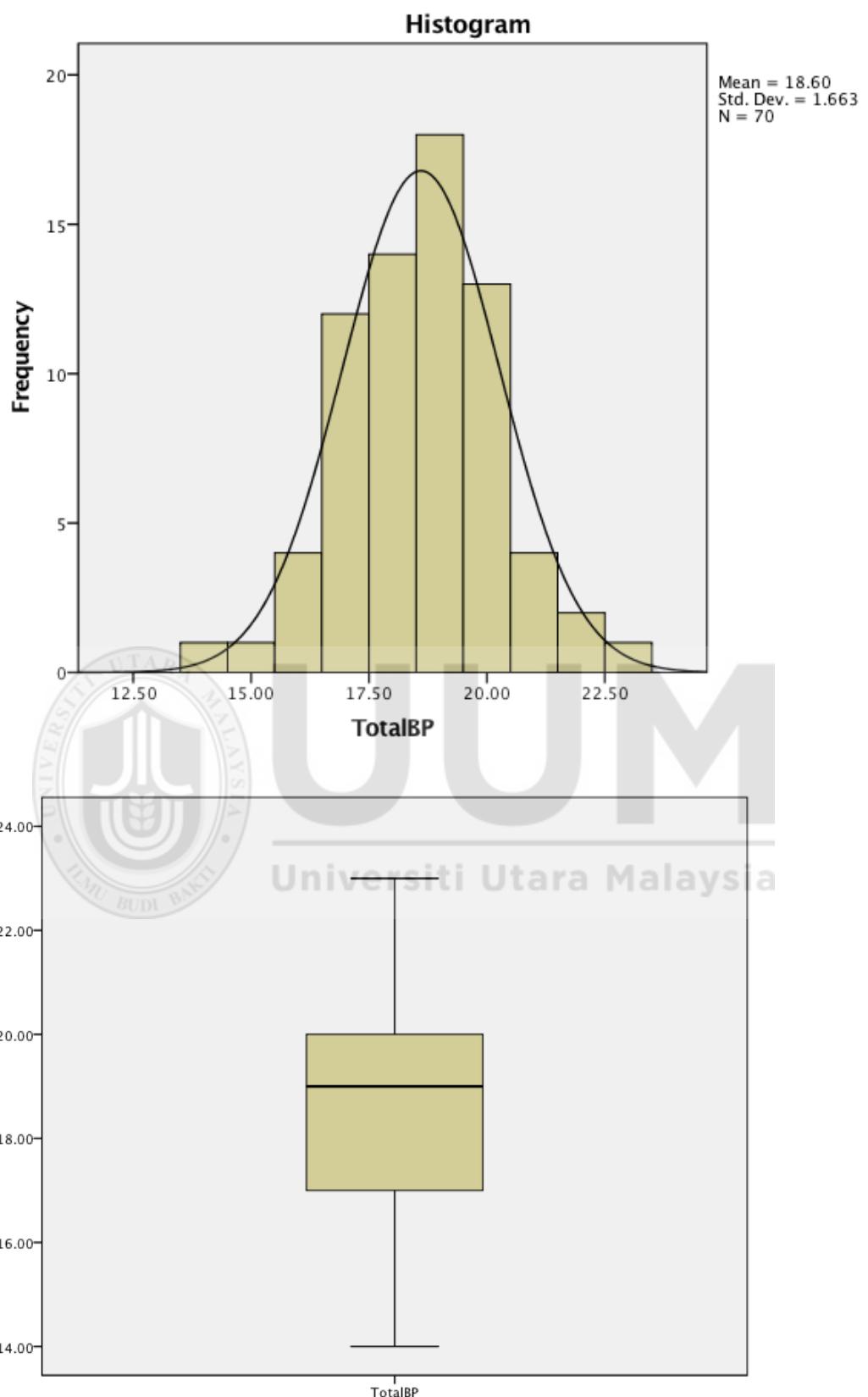
Frequency Stem & Leaf

1.00	14 . 0
1.00	15 . 0
4.00	16 . 0000
12.00	17 . 000000000000
14.00	18 . 00000000000000
18.00	19 . 0000000000000000
13.00	20 . 00000000000000
4.00	21 . 0000
2.00	22 . 00
1.00	23 . 0

Stem width: 1.00

Each leaf: 1 case(s)





APPENDIX 4

Linearity Test

Entrepreneurial Orientation

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
TotalBP *	Between Groups	(Combined)	41.660	11	3.787	1.473	.167
		Linearity	1.587	1	1.587	.617	.435
		Deviation from Linearity	40.073	10	4.007	1.558	.143
	Within Groups		149.140	58	2.571		
		Total	190.800	69			

Market Orientation

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
TotalBP *	Between Groups	(Combined)	23.795	11	2.163	.751	.685
		Linearity	6.270	1	6.270	2.178	.145
		Deviation from Linearity	17.525	10	1.752	.609	.800
	Within Groups		167.005	58	2.879		
		Total	190.800	69			

Entrepreneurial Networking

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
TotalBP *	Between Groups	(Combined)	25.401	10	2.540	.906	.534
		Linearity	.010	1	.010	.004	.952
		Deviation from Linearity	25.391	9	2.821	1.006	.445
	Within Groups		165.399	59	2.803		
		Total	190.800	69			

APPENDIX 5

Frequency Distribution

		Gender		Cumulative Percent
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	
Valid	Male	18	25.7	25.7
	Female	52	74.3	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0

		Age		Cumulative Percent
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	
Valid	26 - 35	34	48.6	48.6
	36 - 49	25	35.7	84.3
	50 and above	11	15.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0

		Race		Cumulative Percent
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	
Valid	Malay	61	87.1	87.1
	Chinese	5	7.1	94.3
	Indian	2	2.9	97.1
	Others	2	2.9	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0

How did you become the owner of the business

				Cumulative Percent
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	
Valid	Founder	68	97.1	97.1
	Inherited from family	2	2.9	2.9
	Total	70	100.0	100.0

How much is your sales (monthly)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	RM10,000 to RM19,999	28	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Rm20,000 to RM29,999	28	40.0	40.0	80.0
	RM30,000 and above	14	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

How long have you been involved in the business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 - 5 years	52	74.3	74.3	74.3
	6 - 9 years	14	20.0	20.0	94.3
	10 years and above	4	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

How many products have been produced by your business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 - 4 products	56	80.0	80.0	80.0
	More than 5 products	14	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

How many employees do you have currently

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 employee	45	64.3	64.3	64.3
	2 - 3 employees	21	30.0	30.0	94.3
	4 employees	4	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX 6

Descriptive Analysis

Entrepreneurial Orientation

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
EO1	70	3	4	3.71	.455
EO2	70	3	5	3.80	.437
EO3	70	2	4	2.94	.289
EO5	70	2	5	3.74	.502
EO6	70	2	5	3.79	.478
EO7	70	2	4	3.61	.519
EO8	70	2	5	3.79	.478
EO9	70	2	5	3.83	.538
EO10	70	2	5	3.70	.521
EO11	70	2	5	3.70	.521
EO12	70	2	5	3.66	.587
EO13	70	2	4	3.70	.492
EO14	70	2	4	3.70	.492
EO15	70	3	5	3.84	.500
EO15	70	3	4	3.56	.500
EO16	70	2	5	3.77	.487
EO17	70	3	5	3.80	.437
EO18	70	2	5	3.79	.478
EO19	70	2	5	3.79	.478
EO20	70	2	5	3.73	.509
EO21	70	2	5	3.64	.539
EO22	70	2	5	3.70	.521
Valid N (listwise)	70				

Market Orientation

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
MO1	70	2	5	3.76	.600
MO2	70	2	5	3.86	.572
MO3	70	2	5	3.86	.572
MO4	70	2	5	3.77	.618
MO5	70	2	5	3.77	.618
MO6	70	3	5	4.00	.659
MO7	70	3	5	3.94	.611
MO8	70	3	5	3.87	.536
MO9	70	3	5	3.96	.624
MO10	70	2	5	3.94	.657
MO11	70	2	5	3.90	.617
MO12	70	2	5	3.83	.538
MO13	70	3	5	3.86	.519
MO14	70	2	5	3.94	.634
Valid N (listwise)	70				

Entrepreneurial Networking

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
EN1	70	4	5	4.91	.282
EN2	70	3	5	4.41	.525
EN3	70	3	4	3.96	.204
EN4	70	3	5	3.70	.622
EN5	70	3	4	3.47	.503
EN6	70	2	5	3.69	.553
EN7	70	3	5	3.69	.627
EN8	70	3	5	3.54	.557
Valid N (listwise)	70				

Business Performance

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
BP1	70	2	5	3.96	.669
BP2	70	3	3	3.00	.000
BP3	70	2	5	3.93	.688
BP4	70	2	5	3.96	.669
BP5	70	2	5	3.96	.669
Valid N (listwise)	70				



APPENDIX 7

Correlation Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
MeanBP	3.7600	.53579	70
MeanEO	3.6948	.43386	70
MeanMO	3.8755	.53916	70
MeanEN	3.9214	.34194	70

Correlations

		MeanBP	MeanEO	MeanMO	MeanEN
MeanBP	Pearson Correlation	1	.758**	.837**	.657**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	70	70	70	70
MeanEO	Pearson Correlation	.758**	1	.890**	.633**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	70	70	70	70
MeanMO	Pearson Correlation	.837**	.890**	1	.665**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	70	70	70	70
MeanEN	Pearson Correlation	.657**	.633**	.665**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	70	70	70	70

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

APPENDIX 8

Regression Analysis

Model Summary^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.850 ^a	.723	.710	.28854	1.734

a. Predictors: (Constant), EN, EO, MO

b. Dependent Variable: BP

ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.313	3	4.771	57.308	.000 ^b
	Residual	5.495	66	.083		
	Total	19.808	69			

a. Dependent Variable: BP

b. Predictors: (Constant), EN, EO, MO

Coefficients^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	0.9399	2.337			6.183	.000
EO	.553	.081	.503		6.583	.000
MO	.321	.087	.275		3.553	.000
EN	.248	.137	.156		1.818	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BP