Measuring the gender gap in entrepreneurship

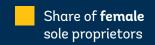
# **SOLE PROPRIETORS**

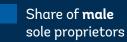
IN MOST ECONOMIES, WOMEN REPRESENT A LOWER SHARE OF SOLE PROPRIETORS THAN THEIR RELATIVE SHARE IN TOTAL ADULT POPULATION

Gap between the share of women in the adult population and the share of women in the number of sole proprietors

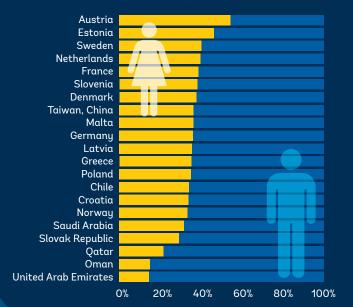


# 1/3 OF NEW SOLE PROPRIETORS ON AVERAGE ARE WOMEN

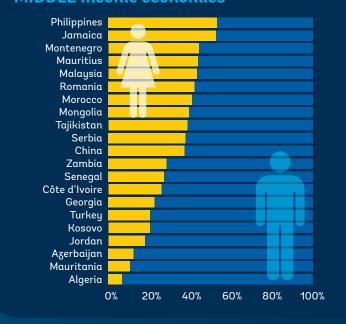




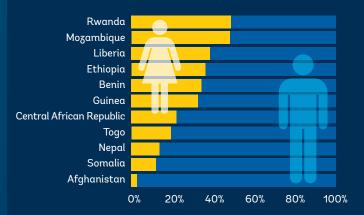
### HIGH income economies



### **MIDDLE** income economies



### LOW income economies





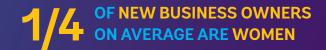
Measuring the gender gap in entrepreneurship

# **BUSINESS OWNERS**

WHILE WOMEN REPRESENT 48% OF THE TOTAL ADULT POPULATION IN AFGHANISTAN, THEY REPRESENT 2% OF NEW BUSINESS OWNERS

Gap between the share of women in adult population and the share of women in the number of LLC owners

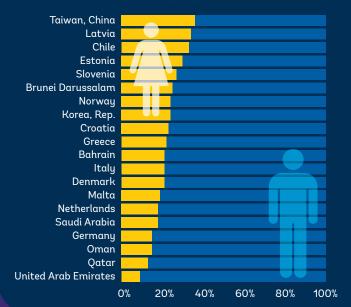
	Select economies					
Afghanistan	46 percentage points					
Nepal		46				
Algeria		43				
Tajikistan		42				
Mali		42				
Mauritania		39				
Guinea		38				
Azerbaijan		38				
Morocco Pakistan		35				
Central African Republic		35				
Egypt, Arab Rep.		34				
Germany		34 34				
Turkey		33				
Mauritius		33				
Kosovo		32				
Netherlands		32				
Jordan		31				
Albania		30				
Malta		30				
Denmark		29				
Italy		29				
Côte d'Ivoire		28				
Greece		28				
Croatio	α	27				
Kiribat		26				
Belaru	S	26				
St. Luci	α	26				
Lao PDF	2	26				
Serbi	ia	25				
Georg	iα	25				
Korea, Re	p.	25				
Norwo	ıy	24				
Vanua	tu	24				
Cambod	lia	24				
Brunei Darussala		23				
Kazakhst		23				
Slove		22				
North Macedo		21				
Rwar		21				
Mala		20				
	onia	20				
	nbia	19				
Myan		19		6		
Sierra Le		19		\ <del>\</del>		
	Togo	18				
	naica	17				
	atvia	17				
	Chile	17				
	Benin	16				
	ligeria	16				
	esotho	15				
	mania	15				
VI	etnam	14				
Mari	Bhutan					
	tenegro Iongolia	13				
IV	1ongolia	12				



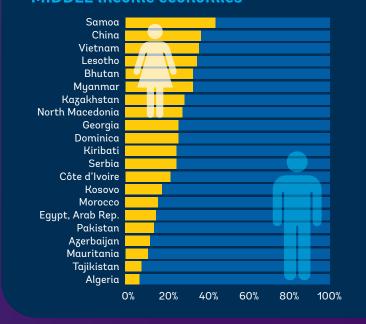




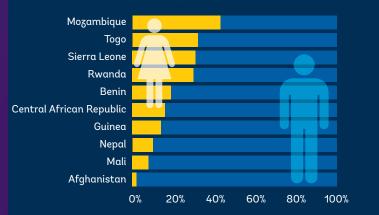
### HIGH income economies



### **MIDDLE** income economies



### LOW income economies





Measuring the gender gap in entrepreneurship

# **BUSINESS DIRECTORS**

# ECONOMIES IN EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC TEND TO HAVE THE HIGHEST SHARES OF FEMALE BUSINESS DIRECTORS

Gap between the share of women in the adult population and the share of women in the number of business directors

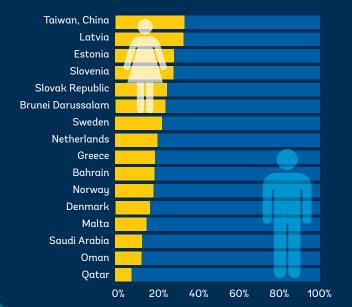
and the share of wo	men in t	he number	of busines	s directo		
	Select economies					
Somalia	48 percentage points					
Afghanistan		46				
Nepal		46				
Algeria		43				
Egypt, Arab Rep.		41				
Morocco		38				
Azerbaijan		38				
Mali		38				
Pakistan		35				
Turkey		34				
Malta		34				
Central African Republic		33				
Denmark		33				
Kosov		32				
Greed		30				
Côte d'Ivoi		30				
Norw		30				
Sierra Leo		29				
Netherlan		29				
Albar		29				
Bei		29				
Belo Swe		26				
	rbia	26				
	rgia	25				
Camb		25				
Slovak Rep		25				
	ritius	24				
Brunei Daruss		23				
	ambia	23				
	kistan	23				
ruju	India	22				
Muc	anmar	21				
	stonia	21				
	wanda	20				
	Bhutan	20				
	lovenia	20				
	_esotho	19				
	Kiribati	18				
North Ma		18				
	Latvia	18				
,	Vietnam	17				
	Romania	16				
	Jamaica	15				
	Mongolia	14				
	Samoa					
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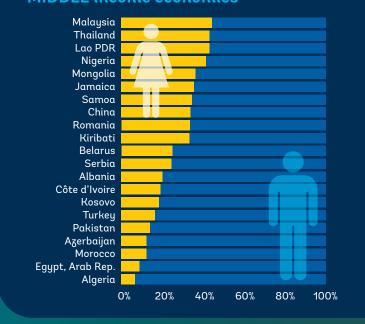




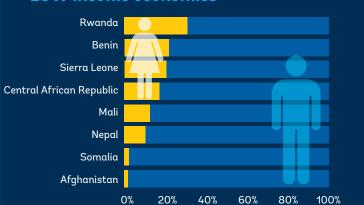
### HIGH income economies



### **MIDDLE** income economies



### LOW income economies



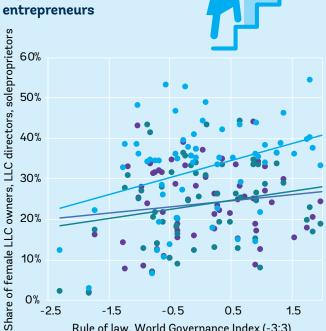


# Factors associated with female entrepreneurship

- Share of female business owners Share of female directors
- Share of female sole proprietors



The higher the rule of law in an economy, the higher the share of female entrepreneurs



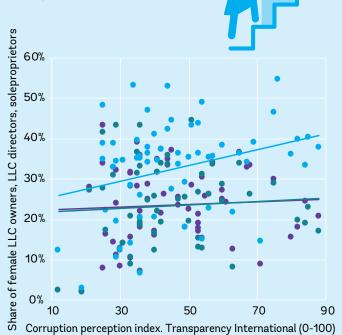
-0.5 Rule of law, World Governance Index (-3;3)

The relationships are significant at the 1% level.

-1.5

# **CORRUPTION AND TRANSPARENCY**

The higher the transparency, the higher the share of female entrepreneurs



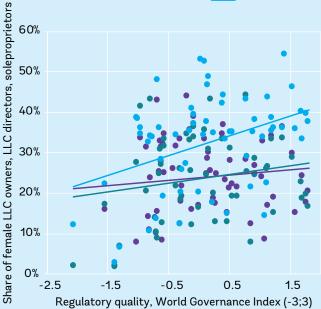
The relationships are significant at the 5% level.

# **REGULATORY QUALITY**

0%

The higher the regulatory quality, the higher the share of female entrepreneurs



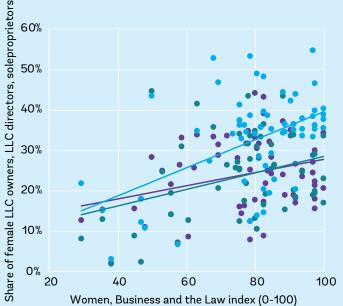


The relationships are significant at the 1% level.

# **LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS**

The higher the equality in the law between men and women, the higher the share of female entrepreneurs



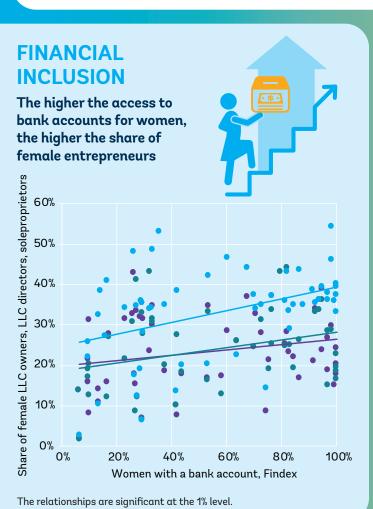


The relationships are significant at the 1% level.



# Factors associated with female entrepreneurship

- Share of female business owners
   Share of female directors
- Share of female sole proprietors



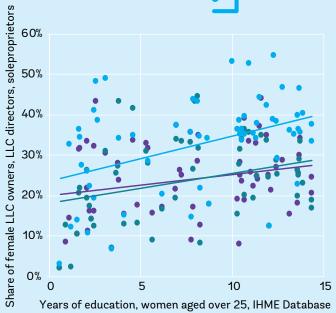
# ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY The higher the use of mobile access to accounts, the higher the share of female entrepreneurs 500 10% 20% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Women with mobile or online access to bank accounts, Findex

The relationships are significant at the 5% level.

### **EDUCATION**

The higher the number of years of education for women, the higher the share of female entrepreneurs

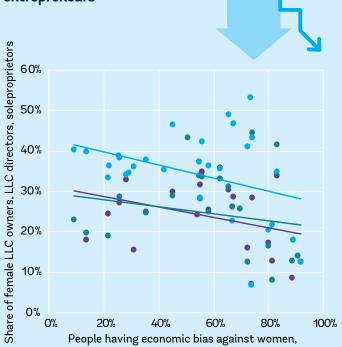




The relationships are significant at the 1% level.

### **SOCIAL NORMS**

The higher the economic bias against women, the lower the share of female entrepreneurs



**UNDP Gender Social Norms index** 

The relationships are significant at the 5% level.

