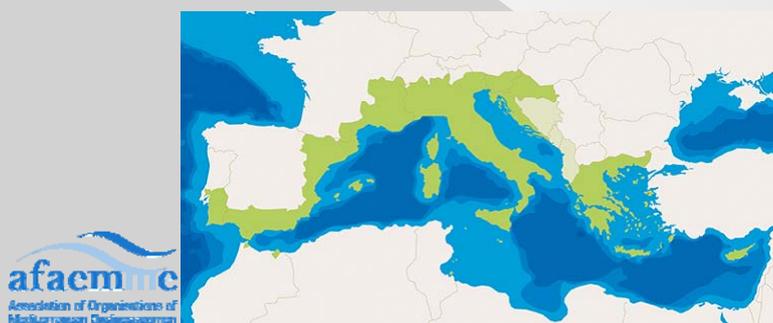


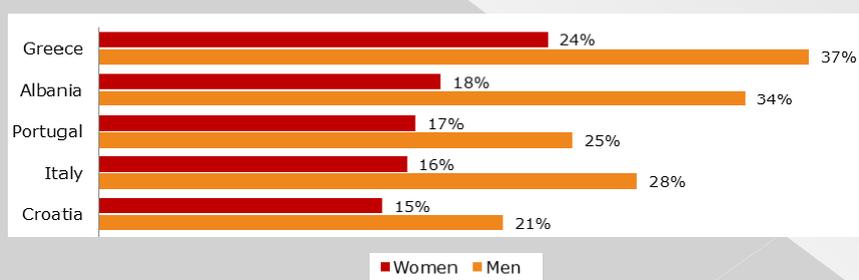
## Young Women Entrepreneurs in Southern Europe

'One potential way of integrating Young people in the EU labour market is to increase youth entrepreneurship.'



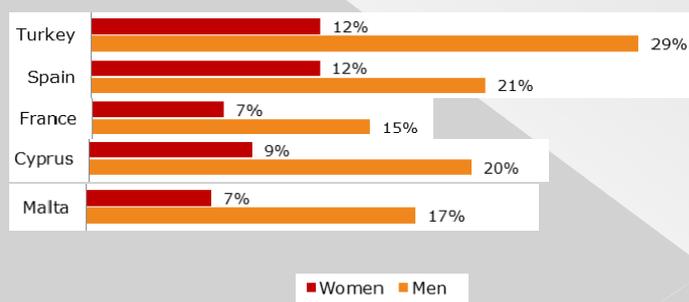
## The entrepreneurship rate for women

- ◉ In Europe-37 (EU-28 + Albania, Macedonia, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Turkey) the highest % of women entrepreneurs of the total number of women in the active labour force is in **Greece, Albania, Portugal, Italy and Croatia** (2012).



## The entrepreneurship rate for women

- ◉ In Turkey, Spain, France, Cyprus and Malta, the situation is quite different:



## Age of women entrepreneurs

- ◉ One of the most important features in the European Union is that **older people** and **men** are more likely to be entrepreneurs.



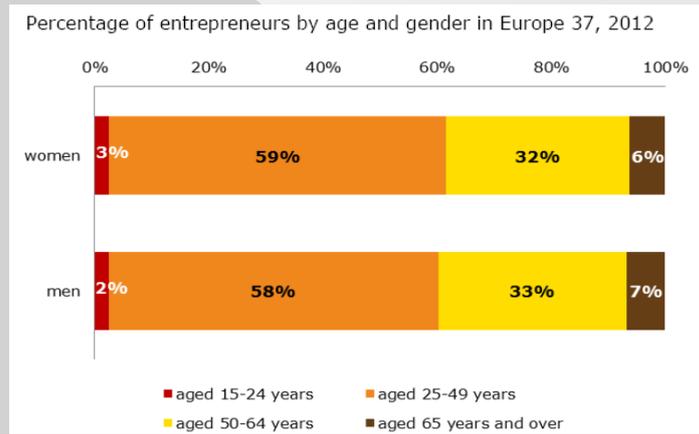
In the EU the youth entrepreneurship rate is low in comparison with the elderly people one. However, about 40% of young people would like to become an entrepreneur.



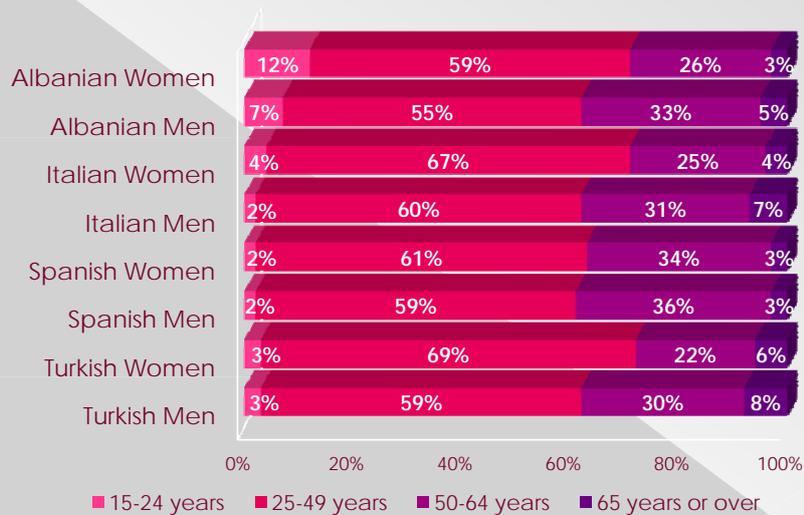
By contrast, in 2012 the percentage of young women entrepreneurs in age group 15-24 and 25-29 years, was higher than the % of men entrepreneurs in the same age groups.

## Age of women entrepreneurs

- ◉ In Europe-37 **women entrepreneurs** are on average slightly **younger** than men entrepreneurs.



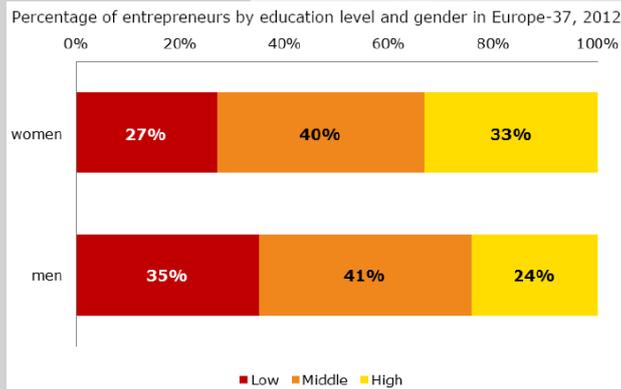
## Age of women entrepreneurs



The proportions of women entrepreneurs in the age groups 15-24 and 25-49 years is higher.

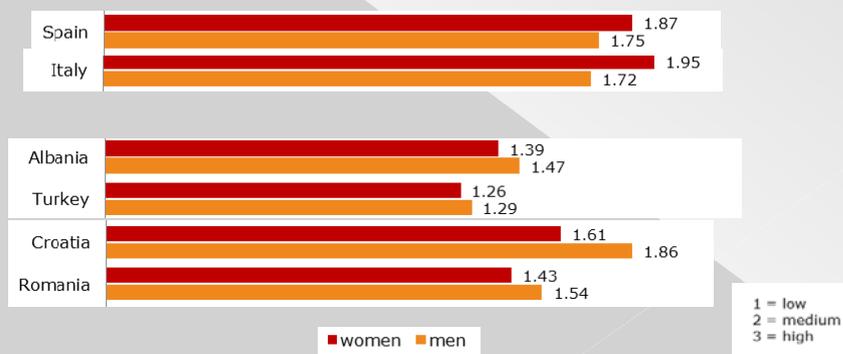
## Educational level of women entrepreneurs

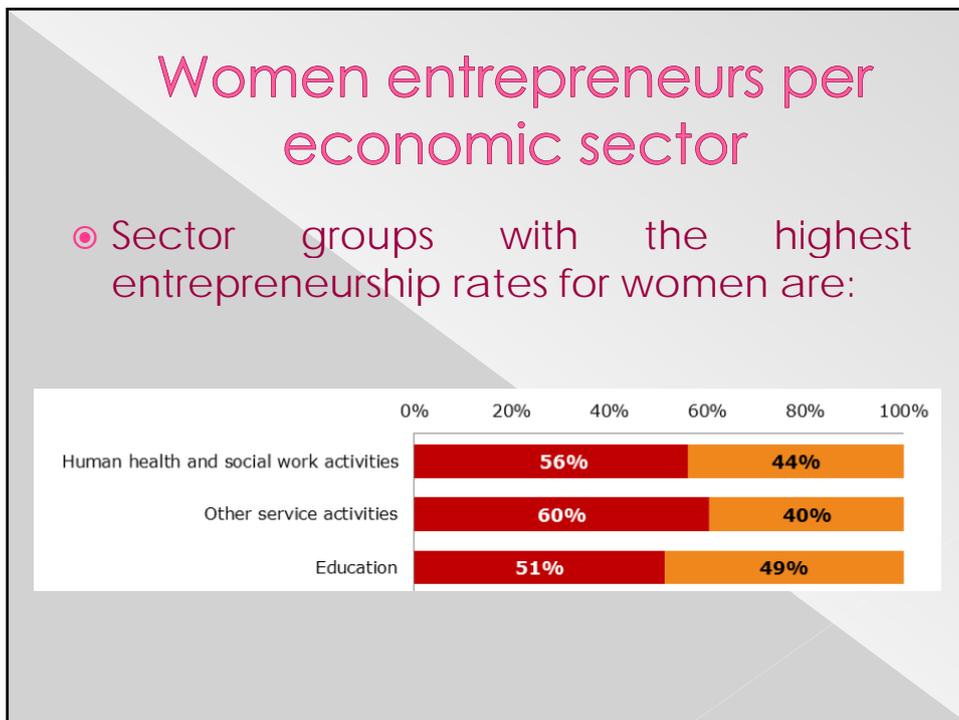
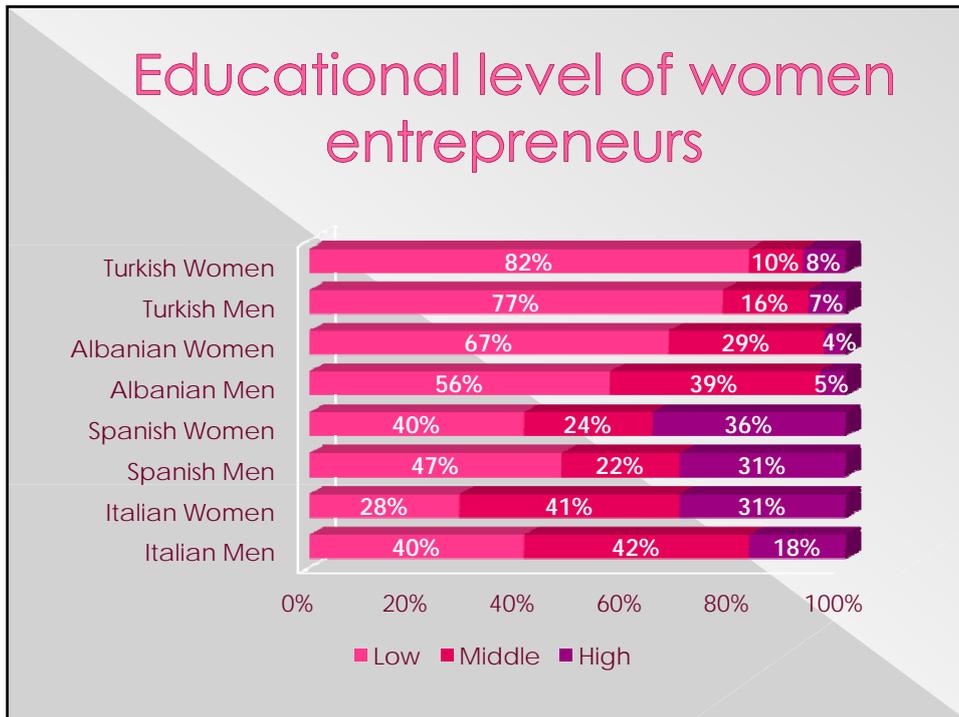
- The distribution over the three education levels indicates that **women entrepreneurs are more highly educated** than men entrepreneurs.



## Educational level of women entrepreneurs

- However, women entrepreneurs in Turkey, Albania, Romania and Croatia were slightly less educated than men (2012).





## Women entrepreneurs per economic sector

- Among the economic sectors where women entrepreneurs are less involved are the 'professional, scientific and technical activities'; 'finance' and 'construction'.

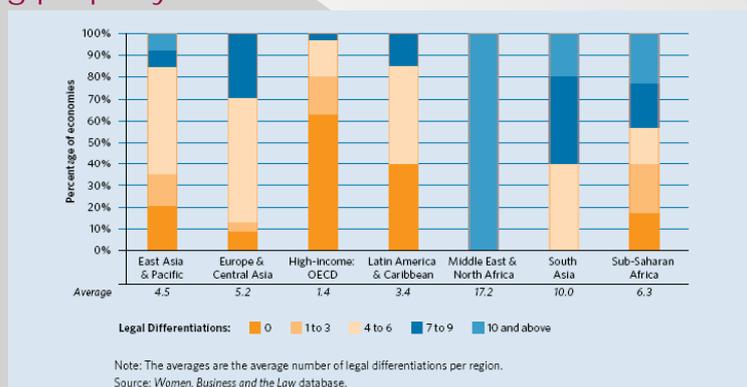


## Young Women Entrepreneurs in the Middle East and North Africa region



## Gender differentiations

- ◉ In general young women's labour force participation and entrepreneurial activity rates lag behind men's.
- ◉ In the MENA region explicit legal gender differentiations are more common, both in accessing institutions and in using property.



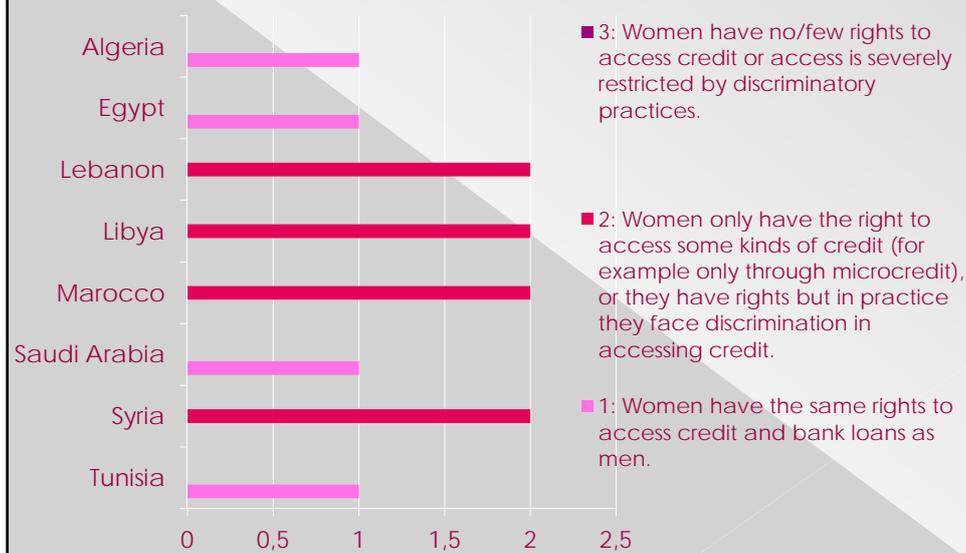
## Entrepreneurial Intention

- ◉ For every woman entrepreneur in the MENA region, there are **six** that would like to start a business.
- ◉ On the contrary, for every man entrepreneur, there are only **two** and a half men with entrepreneurial intention.

## Challenges for young women

- ◉ Women are frequently **excluded** from **business networks** where key information is shared and they have difficulties accessing mainstream business development services and training;
- ◉ Women also face particular **difficulties accessing financing** for business growth and development, due in part to insufficient access to information on available financing opportunities, and lack of tailored financial products and services for women-led firms;
- ◉ Many countries **lack policies to support women's** economic participation and **entrepreneurship**.

## Women's access to credit





Thank you for your  
attention