

Women entrepreneurship

Key findings: Turkey

Who wants to be an entrepreneur?

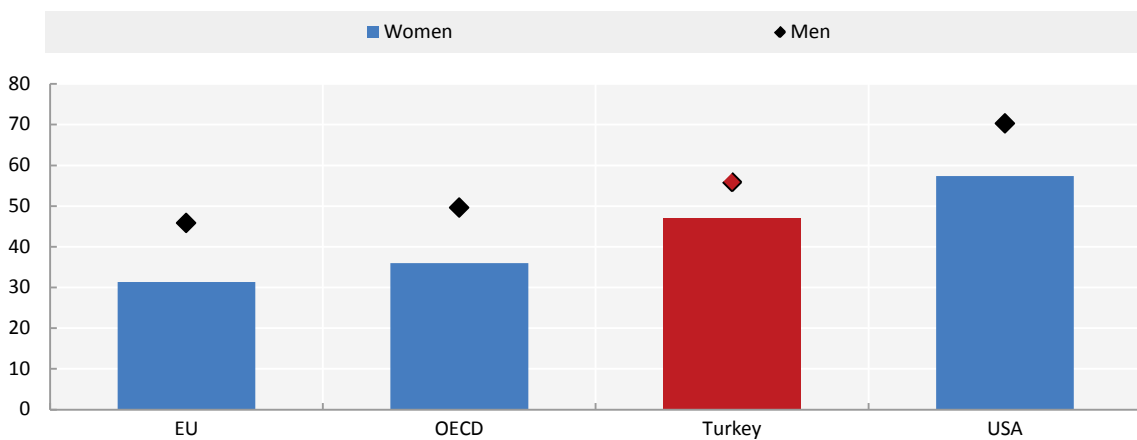
Entrepreneurship is crucial to economic development, promoting social integration and reducing inequalities. *OECD Entrepreneurship at a Glance* presents an original collection of indicators that measure the state of entrepreneurship, providing an important reference for policy insights and policy making.

Perceived risks are higher for women...

One important determinant of entrepreneurship relates to the relative risk involved, or rather assessment of risk. This is to a large extent determined by risk of failure but also reflects other factors, such as social security safety nets, access to finance, access to child-care, and indeed potential rewards; which helps to explain the significant differences across countries on how the entrepreneurial risk is perceived. One pattern however, is remarkably consistent: women, the world over, are less prone to taking the entrepreneurial plunge.

Turkey is no exception to this pattern (Figure 1) with 56% of men and 47% of women declaring that they would rather take the risk and start up their own business than work for someone else. These values are higher than the average for the OECD area.

Figure 1. How is the entrepreneurial risk perceived?
Percentage of individuals who agree with the statement "I would rather take a risk and build my own business than work for someone else", 2013

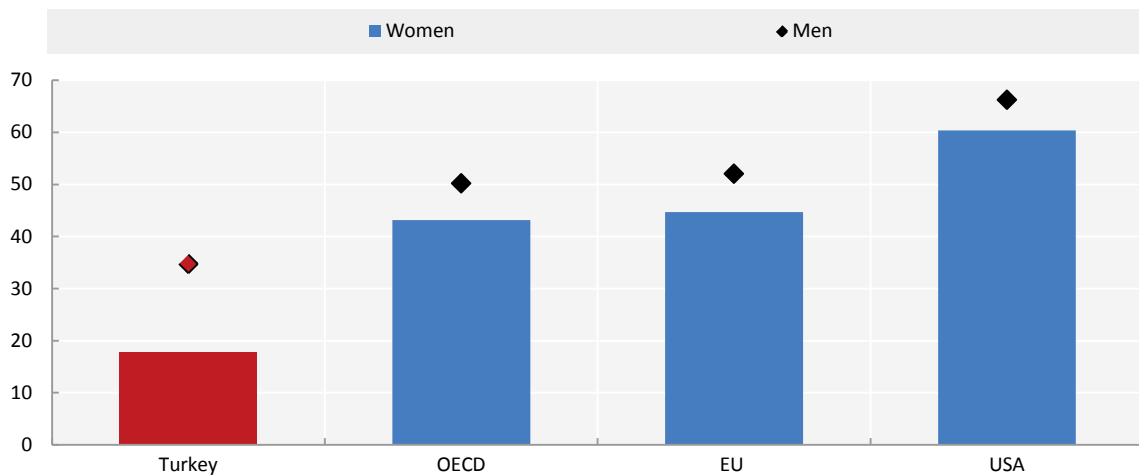


Source: OECD based on Gallup data.

...reflecting perceived gaps in opportunities for: training...

Most countries in the OECD area exhibit a significant gender gap with regards to access to training to create and grow a start-up, a characteristic that is also true for Turkey, with 35% of men and only 17% of women declaring to have access to such training (Figure 2). This score falls well below the OECD average.

Figure 2. Is it possible to access training on how to start or grow a business?
 Percentage of individuals who consider they have access to formal or informal training on how to start or grow a business, 2013



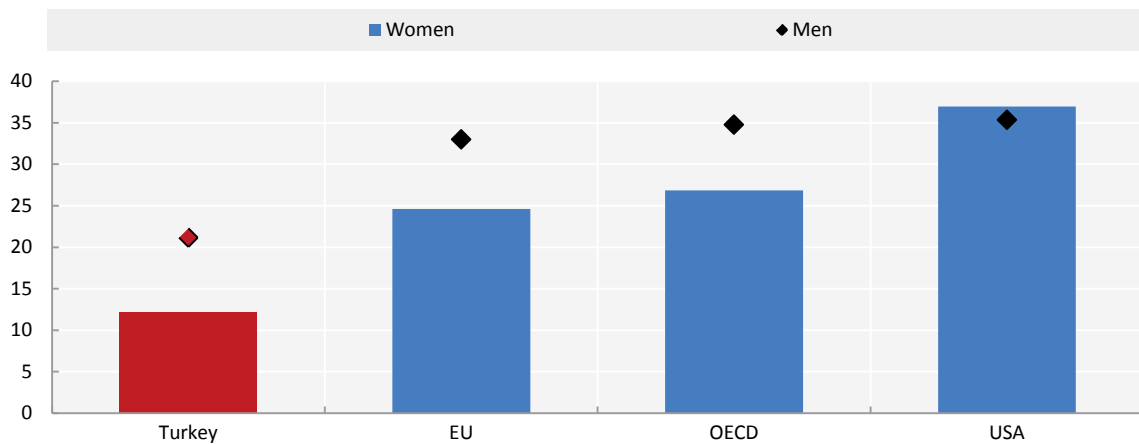
Source: OECD based on Gallup data.

...and finance

Similar gender gaps exist across the world also regarding access to finance. Indeed, the share of Turkish women (12%) declaring that access to money is not a barrier to starting a business is half the equivalent share for men (21%), and far from the OECD average for women (27%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Is it possible to access money to start a business?

Percentage of individuals who consider they have access to money (own savings or any other source) they would need if they wanted to start or grow a business, 2013

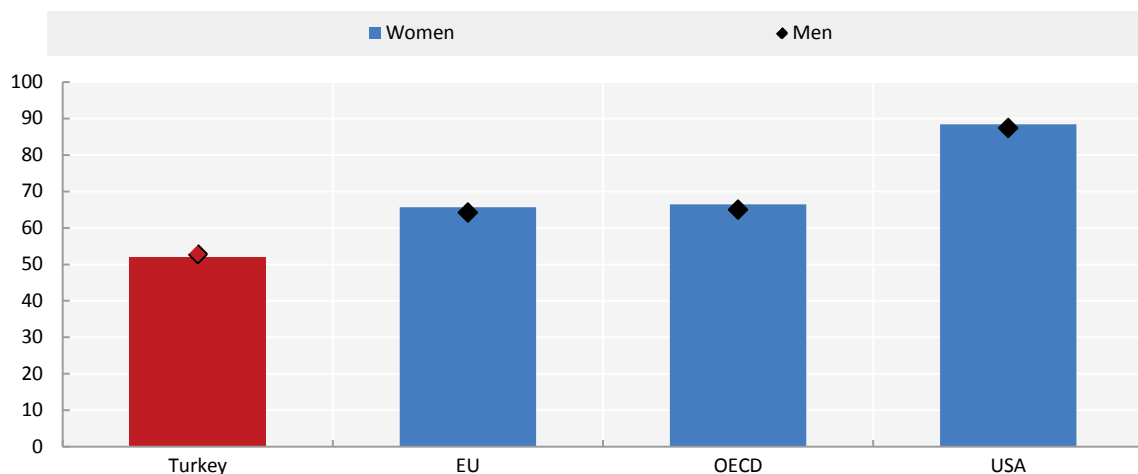


Source: OECD based on Gallup data.

But perceptions towards entrepreneurship show little gender bias

An interesting supplement to the findings in Figures 1 to 3 is the extent to which entrepreneurship is perceived as virtuous in a country. In Turkey, only half (53%) of the population, both men and women alike consider entrepreneurs as good role models (Figure 4).

Figure 4. In my country, people who run their own business are considered good role model for youth
Percentage, 2013



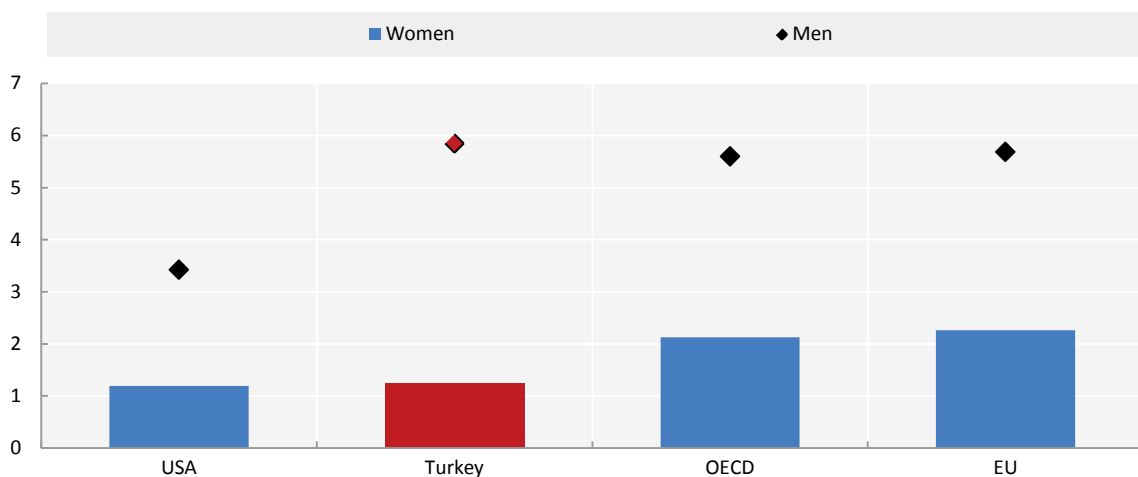
Source: OECD based on Gallup data.

Current trends in women entrepreneurship

Self-employment rates are often used as an important indicator of entrepreneurialism. The share of Turkish women who are self-employed with employees (1.2%) is one of the lowest in the entire OECD area. On the other hand, the share of Turkish women who are own-account workers (8.8%) lies above the OECD average (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

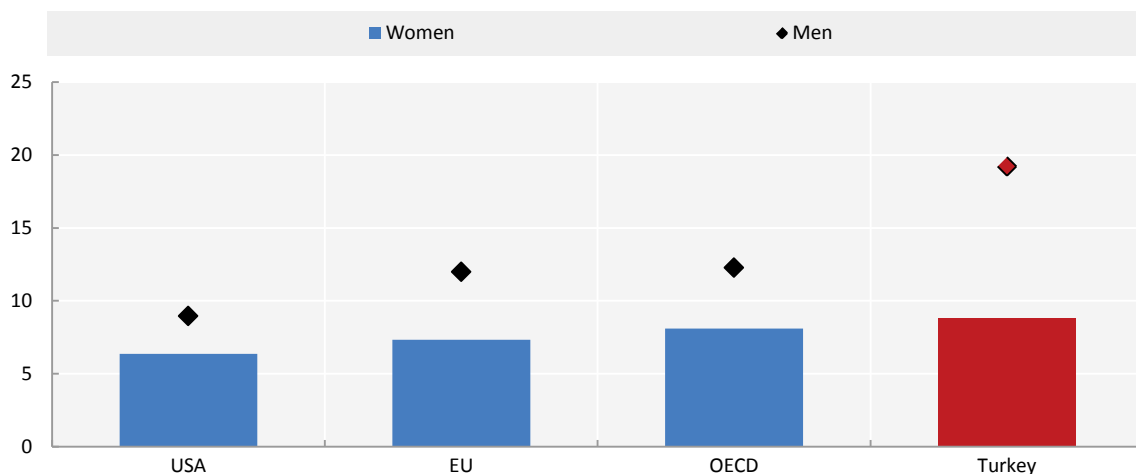
Differences in entrepreneurship levels across countries partly reflect 'push', notably limited paid employment opportunities, as well as 'pull' factors. However, in most OECD countries the gap between the proportions of male and female entrepreneurs with employees (3.5 percentage points on average) is similar to the gender gap between the proportions of own-account workers (4.1 percentage points on average). In Turkey, the gap for own-account workers (19.3 percentage points) is significantly more pronounced.

Figure 5. Share of employed women and men who are self-employed with employees
Percentage, 2014



Source: *Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2016, forthcoming*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

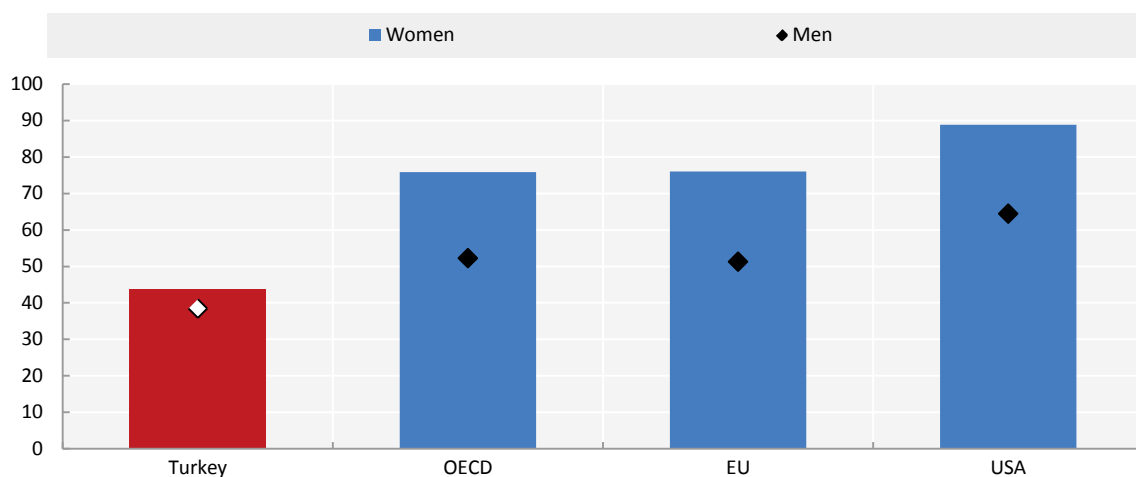
Figure 6. Share of employed women and men who are own-account workers
Percentage, 2014



Source: *Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2016, forthcoming*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

Unlike in most other OECD countries, only a minority of Turkish women entrepreneurs work in the services sector (43%). This is one of the smallest shares in the OECD area (Figure 7). At the same time, the share of Turkish women entrepreneurs working in manufacturing and construction (24.1%) is the largest among all OECD countries.

Figure 7. Self-employed whose activity is in services
Percentage, 2014



Source: OECD Gender Data Portal.

Note:

EU includes 20 member states of the European Union: AUT, BEL, CZE, DNK, DEU, ESP, EST, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HUN, IRL, ITA, LUX, NLD, POL, PRT, SVK, SVN and SWE.

Further reading

Entrepreneurship at a Glance, OECD publishing 2015, Paris. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/industry-and-services/entrepreneurship-at-a-glance_22266941

OECD Gender Data Portal: <http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/entrepreneurship.htm>