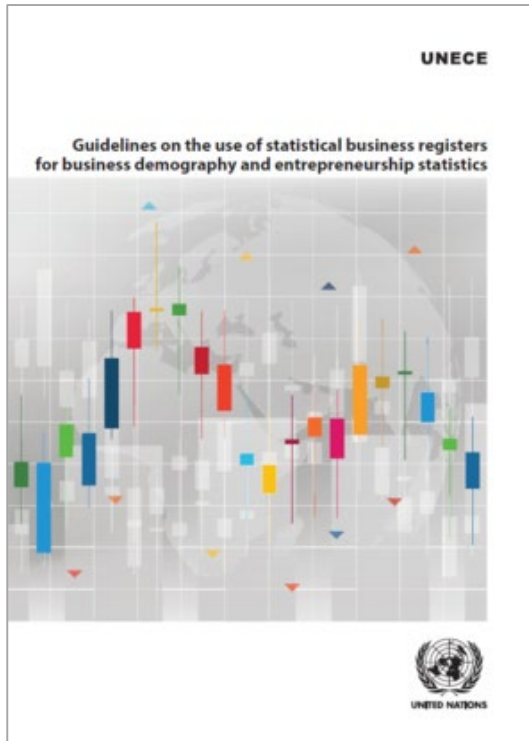


# Why measure entrepreneurship from a gender perspective?

Andres Vikat



# UNECE guidelines and activities



Guidelines on the use of statistical business registers for business demography and entrepreneurship statistics, 2018



National workshops on measuring entrepreneurship from the gender perspective:

Armenia 2014, Moldova 2015

# Why measure entrepreneurship?

- ❖ Entrepreneurship has impact on economic growth
  - ✓ A driver of growth that bridges the other two main drivers -- human capital, and research and development
- ❖ Entrepreneurship is a factor for
  - ✓ social inclusion
  - ✓ poverty reduction
  - ✓ economic activity

# Concept

(OECD/ Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme)

- ❖ **Entrepreneurs** are those persons (business owners) who seek to generate value through the creation or expansion of economic activity, by identifying and exploiting new products, processes or markets.
  - ✓ Traits: willingness to take risk, innovate, problem solve, value addition
- ❖ **Entrepreneurial activity** is enterprising human action in pursuit of the generation of value through the creation or expansion of economic activity, by identifying and exploiting new products, processes or markets.
- ❖ **Entrepreneurship** is the phenomenon associated with entrepreneurial activity.

# Operational definition

(OECD/ Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme)

- ❖ Entrepreneurs are persons who have a direct control over the activities of an enterprise, by owning the totality or a significant share of the business.
- ❖ Employer entrepreneurs are those entrepreneurs who employ at least one other person

# Why measure entrepreneurship from a gender perspective?

- ❖ Factor of women's empowerment
- ❖ Leads to better understanding of
  - ✓ how women contribute to the economy
  - ✓ how to foster women's entrepreneurial activity

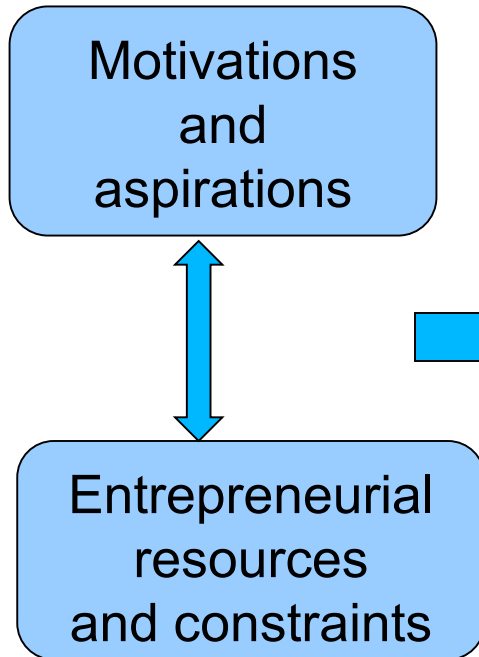
Existing research finds that gender is relevant to:

- ❖ Determinants of entrepreneurship
  - ✓ Women are less likely to start an enterprise and more likely to be "pushed" into entrepreneurship
  - ✓ Women's entrepreneurial potential not realised
- ❖ Characteristics of enterprises
  - ✓ Women's enterprises tend to be smaller and operate with less capital
- ❖ Performance of enterprises
  - ✓ Women's enterprises tend to be less profitable and have shorter life-spans

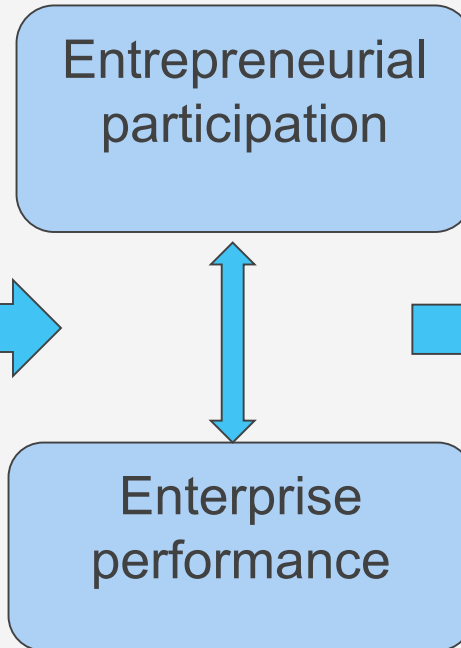
# Conceptual framework

UNSD/UN Women EDGE Programme

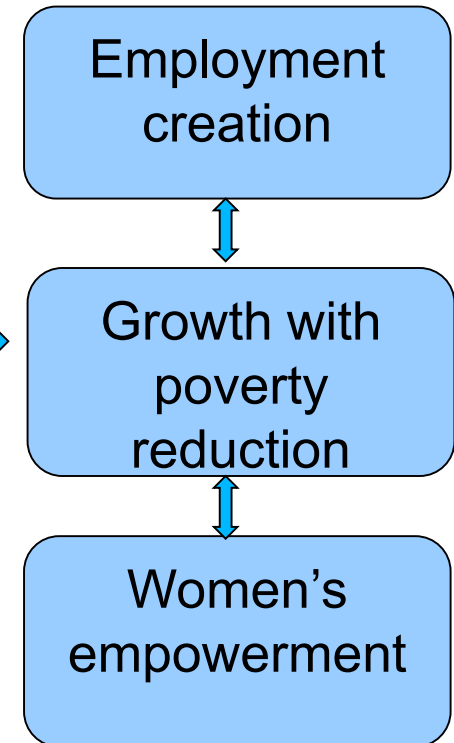
## Determinants



## Outcomes



## Impact



# Data Sources

- ❖ Population census
- ❖ Household surveys, such as the labor force survey
- ❖ Enterprise-level data: the business register covering all businesses or the economic census
- ❖ Business surveys based on the business register/ economic census
- ❖ Other administrative sources
- ❖ Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, more than 100 countries
  - ✓ Adult Population Survey tracks the entrepreneurial attitudes, activity and aspirations.  $N \leq 2000$
  - ✓ National Expert Survey monitors factors that are believed to have a significant impact on entrepreneurship.  $N \leq 36$



# Self-employment

## Advantages

- Availability in household surveys, such as labour-force survey
- Comparability: harmonized concept

## Disadvantages

- ❖ Not all entrepreneurs are self-employed  
(e.g. entrepreneurs who have a paid job would be counted as employed)
- ❖ Not all self-employed are entrepreneurs  
(e.g. *gig* work, babysitters, cleaners)
- ❖ No insight into the performance of businesses

# Self-employed

## System of National Accounts (2008)

- Persons who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work
- Excludes owners of incorporated enterprises and quasi-corporations
- Includes unpaid contributing family workers and *gig* workers

## ❖ Labour statistics

- ICSE-93
  - ✓ Self-employment jobs are jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced
  - ✓ Employers; own-account workers
- **New:** ICSE-18
  - ✓ Independent workers: persons who own and control an economic unit for which they work, whether it is incorporated or not - best starting point for the identification and compilation of statistics on entrepreneurs

# Classification of Status in Employment according to type of **authority** (ISCE-18-A) – *for household surveys*

## ❖ Independent workers

- ✓ A Employers
  - 11 Employers in corporations
  - 12 Employers in household market enterprises
- ✓ B Independent workers without employees
  - 21 Owner-operators of corporations without employees
  - 22 Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees

## ❖ Dependent workers

- ✓ C Dependent contractors
  - 30 Dependent contractors
- ✓ D Employees
  - 41 Permanent employees
  - 42 Fixed-term employees
  - 43 Short-term and casual employees
  - 44 Paid apprentices, trainees and interns
- ✓ E Contributing family workers
  - 51 Contributing family workers

# Classification of Status in Employment according to type of **economic risk** (ISCE-18-R) – *for administrative sources*



## ❖ Workers in employment for profit:

- ✓ F. Independent workers in household market enterprises
  - 12 – Employers in household market enterprises
  - 22 – Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees
- ✓ C. Dependent contractors
  - 30 – Dependent contractors
- ✓ E. Contributing family workers
  - 51 – Contributing family workers

## ❖ Workers in employment for pay:

- ✓ G. Owner-operators of corporations
  - 11 – Employers in corporations
  - 21 – Owner-operators of corporations without employees
- ✓ D. Employees
  - 41 – Permanent employees
  - 42 – Fixed-term employees
  - 43 – Short-term and casual employees
  - 44 – Paid apprentices, trainees and interns

# Beyond self-employment

- ❖ Initiatives to conceptualise and develop additional indicators for measuring entrepreneurial activity, in particular indicators that concentrate on businesses as the observation unit rather than individuals:
  - ✓ OECD/ Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme, 2012
  - ✓ UNSD/ UN Women EDGE Project, 2015
  - ✓ UNECE guidelines on the use of statistical business registers for business demography and entrepreneurship statistics, 2018