



GELECEĞİN YENİLİKÇİ
KADIN GİRİŞİMCİLERİ
INNOVATIVE WOMEN
ENTREPRENEURS
OF THE FUTURE
**INNO
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Erasmus+

STATUS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN TURKEY

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THERE ARE FACTORS PUSHING OR PULLING WOMEN TO BE ENTREPRENEURS

PULLING FACTORS:

- INDEPENDENCE
- SELF-FULFILLMENT
- TO BE BOSS OF THEIR OWN BUSINESS
- EARN THEIR OWN MONEY AND MAKE PROFIT
- TO USE THEIR WORK EXPERIENCE
- PROVE THEMSELVES AND THEIR POTENTIALS
- IMPROVE THEIR SOCIAL STATUS
- BE LIKE THEIR ROLE MODELS (IF THEY HAVE)

PUSHING FACTORS

- “ LACKING OF REQUIRED EDUCATION AND SKILLS FOR EMPLOYEMENT IN CERTAIN JOBS
- “ LOW EMPLOYEMENT CHANCE
- “ WORKING HOURS NOT FLEXIBLE
- “ THEIR HUSBANDS DIE
- “ CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY BUDGET
- “ GENDER DISCRIMINATION

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP SHOULD BE SUPPORTED;

➤ **HALF OF THE POPULATION – WORK FORCE**

«Vanishing women-owned business from the market means loss of 28 trillion dollars and loss of 23 million jobs.»

Yatin Khulbe from Center for Business Research

www.entrepreneur.com

➤ **LOW UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**

➤ **INCREASE in INCOME and GDP**

➤ **CAPITAL FORMATION**

➤ **ECONOMIC GROWTH**

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TURKEY: A BRIEF HISTORY

Women's contribution to economy and employment was first brought to the agendas of governments during economic crisis.

Women Entrepreneurship:

- Giving an opportunity to women:** Prompt women to attend to work force and establish their own jobs.
- Using their capacity as a tool for development:** Take advantage of their potential to increase household income and reduce poverty around the country

“ 1975

International Women’s Year – UN

“ 1990

General Directorate of Women’s Status and Problems

“ 1995

Seventh Five-Year Development Plan (1996-2000)

“ 1999

Having the status of Candidate Country to EU
Membership at European Union Helsinki Council

“ From 2000 up to now

A center was established by KSSGM for improvement of women's participation to labor force within the framework of the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan.

60th Government Program included the term of «women entrepreneurship» and assigned different organizations, bodies and institutions for this issue.

Micro-Credit application has been used for women.

Support Packages for Women Entrepreneurs have been provided.

Different programs have been prepared and applied with the collaboration of different institutions, organizations.

Women in Business World with Numbers in Turkey

- “ Female employment rate 28% (TUIK,2016)
- “ Female Labor Force Participation Rate 31.5% (TUIK,2016)
- “ Gender Pay Gap 20%
- “ Rate of Informality in Female Employment 48%
- “ Female Board Members in Largest Public Listed Companies 12%
- “ Out of 54 countries, Turkey is 47th (8.2%) (*Master Card Index of Women Entrepreneurs*)

“ Proportion of Employment as Employer by Gender, 2014*

Total	Male	Female
100	92,0	8,0

“ Proportion of Employment as Employer by Gender, 2015*

Total	Male	Female
100	91,9	8,1

*TUIK, Entrepreneurship Statistics March,2017**

“ Male –Female Entrepreneur Ratio**

➤ 2012 – 2,55 :1

➤ 2013 – 2,13 : 1

*Turkish Entrepreneurship Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2018***

According to a research by Prof. Dr. Yıldız Ecevit (METU) and Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Yüksel- Kaptanoğlu (Hacettepe University):

A quantitative research: 15 cities (Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Aydın, Çanakkale, Çorum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kocaeli, İstanbul, İzmir, Muğla, Yalova) with 304 participants

Qualitative research: 4 cities (Ankara, Antalya, İstanbul, İzmir) 34 participants

Age:

They start their business:

“ Between 22-68

“ Average is 43

“ Under 25 : 15,5%

“ Between 25 – 34 : 45,4%

“ Between 35- 44 : 32,9%

“ Above 45 : 6,3%

“ 38.5% is above 45

Education

61% of women have Bachelor's or Master's Degree.
That indicates:

- “ Higher education encourages them
- “ They can build their network
- “ Economic problems that they had during their education years initiate them

Marriage

- “ 72% still married
- “ 17,1% divorced
- “ 10,9 % have never got married

These numbers show that;

- “ They get support from their partners
- “ Family and career can be established and improved together

“ Previous work experience

84% have a previous work experience (especially in public services)

“ Sector

40% work in trade and sales

“ Capital

24% from banks, 23% from their partners, 19% from their families

“ Enlarging their enterprises

96% have enlarged their enterprise

Problems they faced;

“ They weren’t taken into consideration because they are woman.

“ They were told that working in a men-controlled world is not appropriate for women.

“ They have had problems in their families.

After starting their own business;

“ They have gained self-confidence .

“ They earned their economic freedom.

“ They ave gained respect within the society.

The Problems Encountered Women in Business



- “ ACCESS TO CAPITAL**
- “ TRADITIONAL BELIEF AND OPPRESSION OF SOCIETY**
- “ SOCIAL GENDER DISCRIMINATION**
- “ SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL HARASSMENT**
- “ GLASS CEILING**
- “ MISCOMMUNICATION**
- “ STEREOTYPES**
- “ ROLE CONFLICT**
- “ EDUCATION**

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

“ EDUCATION

“ FINANCIAL SUPPORT

“ INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

“ NETWORKING

“ CHANGING SOCIAL PERCEPTION

SOURCE: TÜRKİYE'DE KADIN GİRİŞİMCİLİĞİ:
KADIN BAKIŞ AÇILI BİR DEĞERLENDİRME
Prof. Dr. Yıldız ECEVİT

Güneydoğu Avrupa Bölgesel Kadın Girişimciliği Konferansı

21-22 Eylül
İSTANBUL

INSTITUTIONS/ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TURKEY

- “ General Directorate of Women’s Status and Problems
- “ Ministry of Industry: KOSGEB
- “ Ministry of National Education
- “ General Directorate Of Social Assistance And Solidarity
- “ Provincial Special Administration
- “ Banks

NGOs

” TOBB

” TESK

” KEDEV

” KAGİDER

” KADAV

” KAMER

” TKV

” GRAMEEN BANK

Thank you!