



Gender profile of entrepreneurship and trade in Moldova





Nadejda Cojocari National Bureau of Statistics Republic of Moldova 2 nd Survey on Business development through a gender perspective





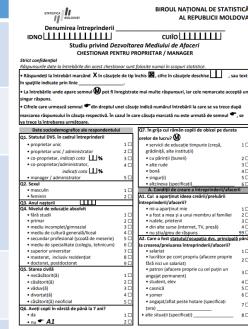


Questionnaire



Qualitative information collected through the questionnaire

Sections	Main dimensions
A. Sociodemographic characteristics	Status, sex, age, level of education, presence of children less than 7 years
B. Conditions of creation enterprises/business	Reason, the way it was created, financial sources for, number of employees at the beginning/now
C. Activity of enterprises/business	Properties and buildings, use of IT in activity, difficulties in activity to sell/provide services, export activity, credits and loans experience, credit term, Guarantees offered, credit refusal, expectations for 2018
D. Development of the enterprise/business	Plans for the next 2 years, motivational factors to continue, actions for development, new products/services, main reasons for liquidation
E. Trainings	Attending trainings on how to launch business, trainings on professional competencies/managerial, trainings for employees
F. Opinions on entrepreneurship	Benefiting from Support programs, Knowledge on women's programs, obstacles for women's involvement in business





Dissemination of results

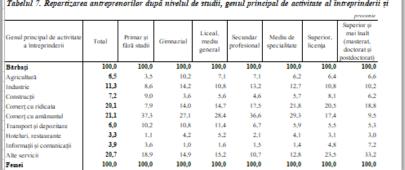


2nd survey on Business Development through gender perspective

- Ensure comparability of main indicators with the previous survey (2009)
- 75 Tables in an open/reusable format (socio-demographic portrait and conditions for the creation and development of the enterprises) 2018



Nivel de instruire		Barbaji				Femei			
	Total	Proprietar	Co-proprietar	Manager	Total	Proprietar	Co-proprietar	Manager	
lotal .	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
rimar și fără studii	1,0	1,1		•	0,7	1,0			
imnazial	2,1	2,6	1,3	•	2,0	2,4	•		
iceal, mediu general	3,3	4,0	2,4	1,4	3,6	4,4			
ecundar profesional	5,4	6,4	5,3	1,2	4,5	5,7	•	•	
fediu de specialitate	19,6	20,9	18,1	15,8	21,1	23,8	14,1	15,1	
uperior, licenta	63,9	60,7	66,6	74,4	63,6	59,2	73,0	74,6	
uperior, masterat	3,9	3,8	3,4	5,2	4,2	3,2	8,5	5,1	
Octorat, postdoctorat	0,8	0,4	1,7	1,3	•				
Volum insuficient pentru	obținerea esti	matorilor de	incredere.						







Main findings







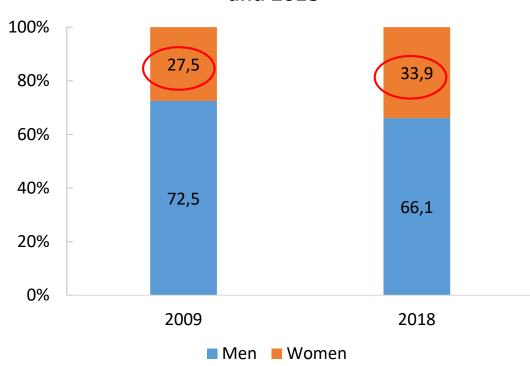


Main findings (1)

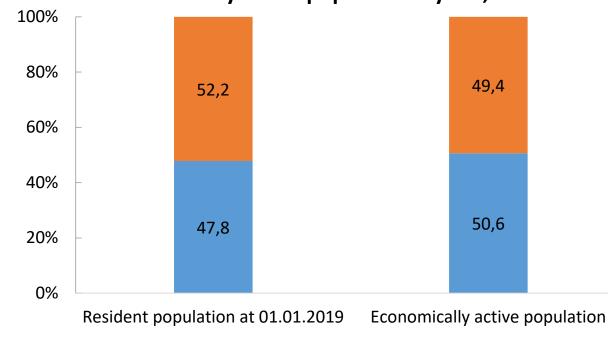


Unused potential of women

Distribution of entrepreneurs by sex, 2009 and 2018



Distribution of resident population and economically active population by sex, 2018



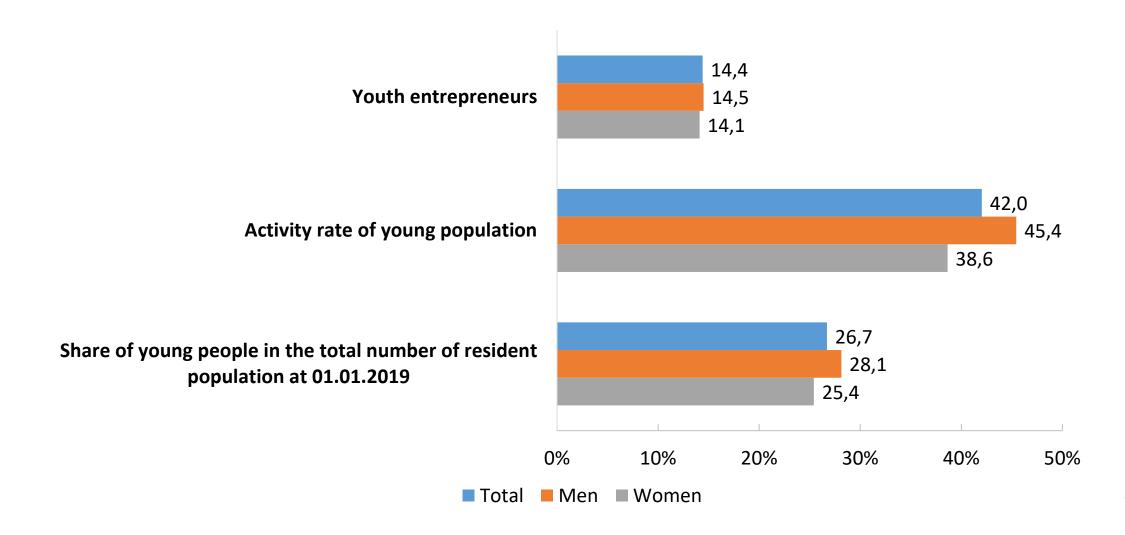
■ Men ■ Women



Main findings (2)



Youth entrepreneurs (15-34 years), by sex



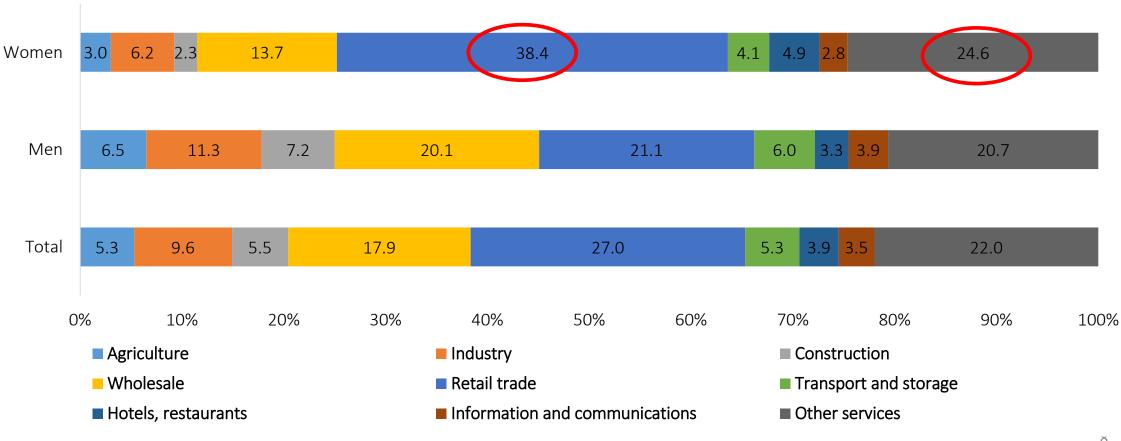


Main findings (3)



Women most often run businesses in retail trade

Enterprises by main economic activity and sex of the entrepreneur, 2018 (%)

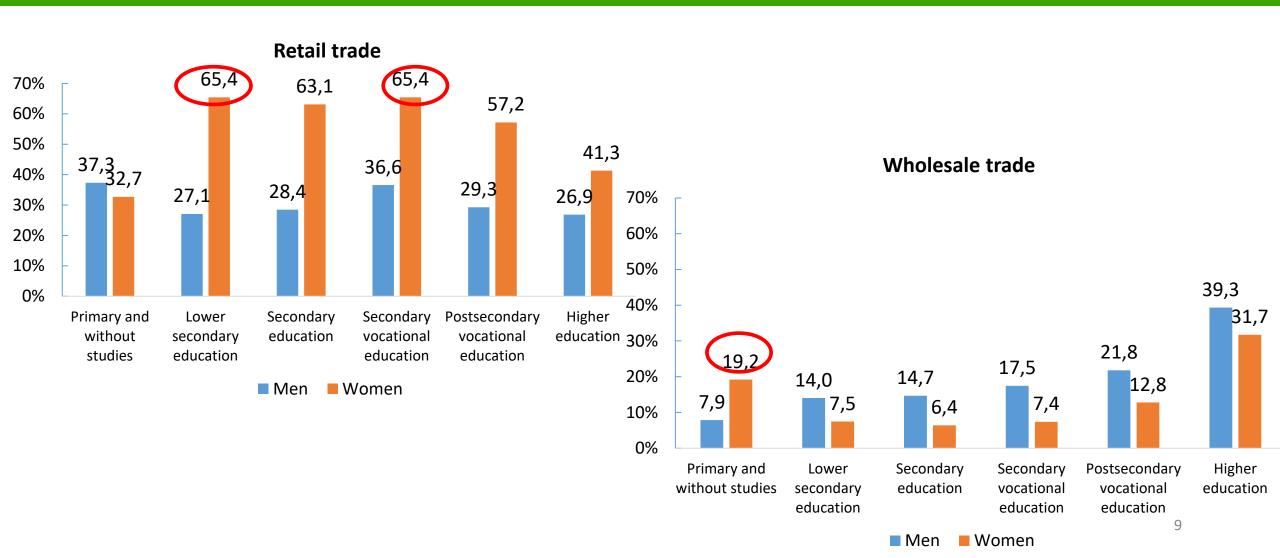




Main findings (4)



Retail trade – largest share of entrepreneurs with primary or no education at all





Main findings (5)



Retail trade is an attractive activity for entrepreneurs who previously had the status of housewives and were unemployed

Table 1. Entrepreneurs who manage wholesale trade and retail trade enterprises by status before entrepreneurial activity and sex, 2018 (%)

	Wholesa	le trade	Retail trade		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Employee	71,9	71,3	64,4	65,9	
Self - employed	8,6	6,4	12,3	6,8	
Employer	8,6	5,2	6,0	4,8	
Student	4,2	4,3	5,2	4,2	
Housewife	0,2	6,2	0,5	10,7	
Unemployed	3,2	3,7	6,9	5,1	
Employee / working abroad	2,7	1,7	3,7	2,5	
Other	0,5	1,1	1,0	0,1	

Table 2. Difficulties faced in 2017 by enterprises with the main activity wholesale trade and retail trade by sex of the entrepreneur (%)

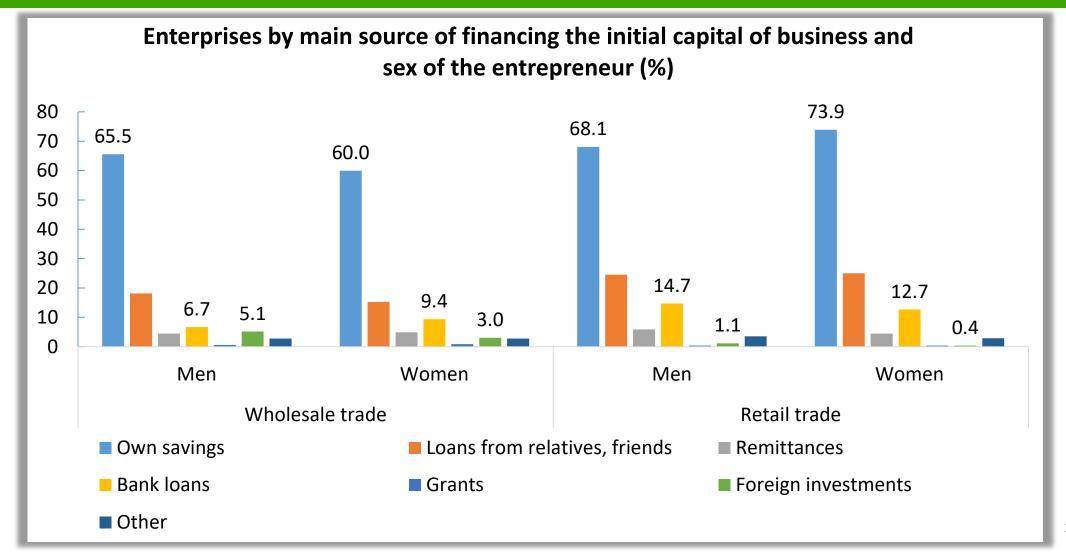
	Wholesa	ale trade	Retail trade	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
insufficiency of financial sources	73,7	73,0	70,6	79.5
insufficiency of modern technologies	5,0	2,5	4,7	2,9
limited access to credit	13,6	7,4	7,7	5,7
insufficient raw material	2,5	3,8	2,0	0,8
insufficiency of qualified personnel	24,2	28,4	23,6	14,2
unfavorable tax policy	23,9	34.0	29,4	27,6



Main findings (6)



Women invest more than men own savings in retail trade businesses



Making use of available data from current business statistics





Using current business statistics to analyze the performance of enterprises



Basic indicators have not been collected

Integration between more than one source was necessary

Quantitative indicators used in the final report to describe performance of women's and

men's enterprises

Current business statistics

Turnover

Net profit

Number of enterprises with profit/losses

Labour productivity

Average number of employees

Monthly average earning

Disaggregations

 Activity, property form, legal form, activity duration, sex, size Financial reports 90,5%

Survey on

'Salary
earnings
and labour
force cost'
-some
methodolo

gical limitations





Thank you for attention!

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