

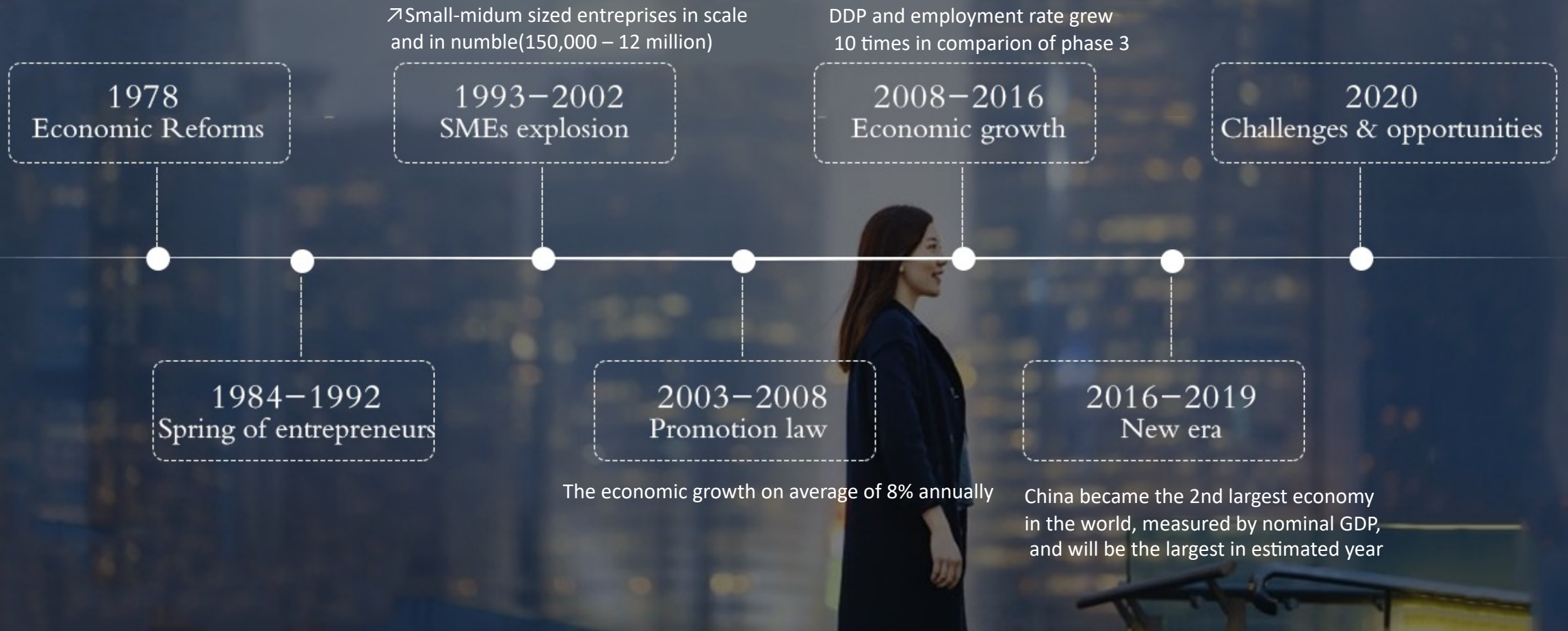
Si. Funded by
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Institute

| The
Entrepreneurship
Among Women
in China

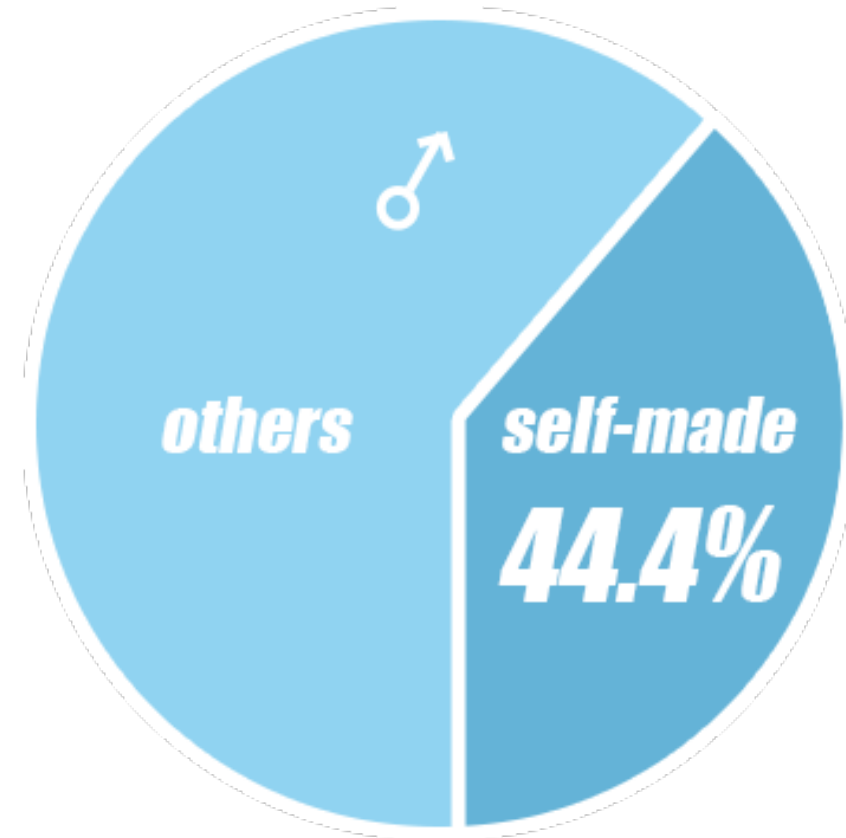
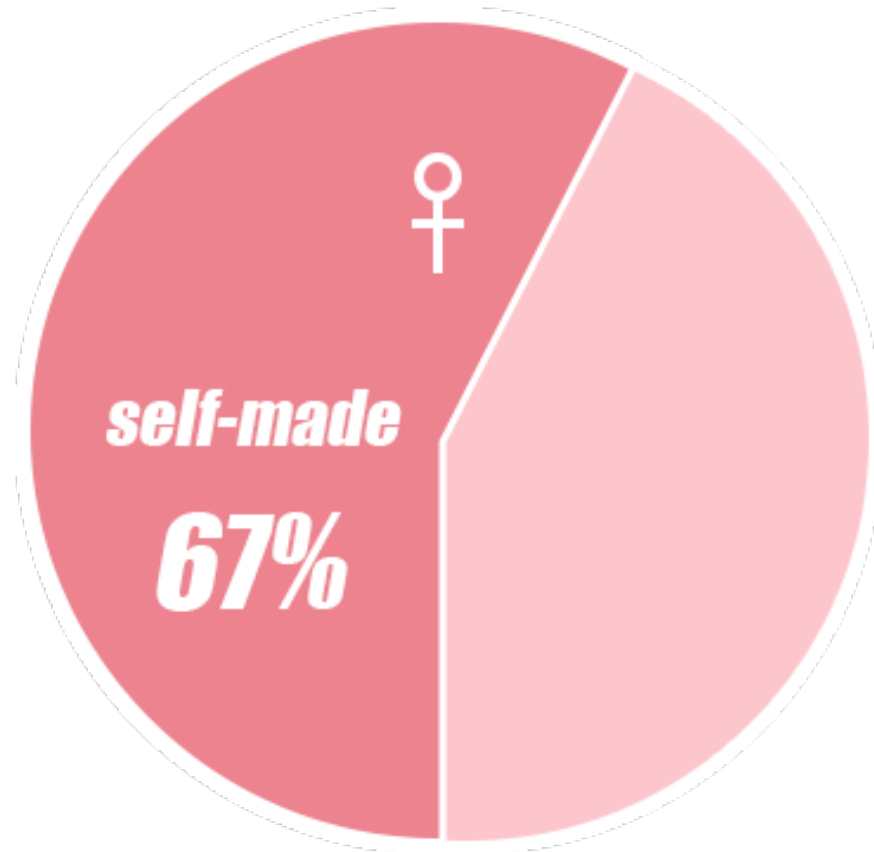
Jinyue Yang



Entrepreneurship in China



FEMAL ENTREPRENEURS vs MALE ENTREPRENEURS



SOURCE: Entrepreneur survey system of Public Administration Institute of the State Council of China, 2019

2505 questionnaires from 29 areas in China, including all level of enterprises, public sectors are 3.5%, private sectors 96.5% ; large, meedium, small sized entrprises are 13.4%, 37.7% and 48.9%

Entrepreneur's employment mode(%)

	self-made	board named	inheritance	Internal recommen- dation	External recruitment
Female entrepreneurs	67.0	14.0	6.0	4.1	3.0
Male entrepreneurs	44.4	41.0	7.2	7.7	1.9

SOURCE: Entrepreneur survey system of Public Administration Institute of the State Council of China, 2019

Female Entrepreneurs' motivation(%)

	general	married	single	divorce	Master's degree or above	Bachelor's degree	Secondary school or below
value driven	52.7	52.9	46.4	58.6	51.9	52.8	53.6
financial independence	34.4	29.5	50.0	35.9	32.2	31.6	27.2
family responsibility	19.7	25.2	22.6	26.4	17.2	22.1	24.9
intrest	32.2	25.2	22.6	26.4	43.7	38.5	36.6
others	1.8	0.8	3.6	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.2

SOURCE: Entrepreneur survey system of Public Administration Institute of the State Council of China, 2019

FEMAL ENTREPRENEURS vs MALE ENTREPRENEURS

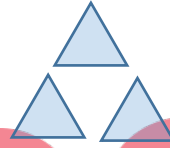
***"Do you have children?
Are you married?
Do you plan to get married?
They don't really ask men this."***

SOURCE: Entrepreneur survey system of Public Administration Institute of the State Council of China, 2019

2505 questionnaires from 29 areas in China, including all level of enterprises, public sectors are 3.5%, private sectors 96.5% ; large, meediun, small sized entrprises are 13.4%, 37.7% and 48.9%



Stories



Jenny Guo left China to pursue a master's degree at Columbia University but came back to start her virtual reality company.

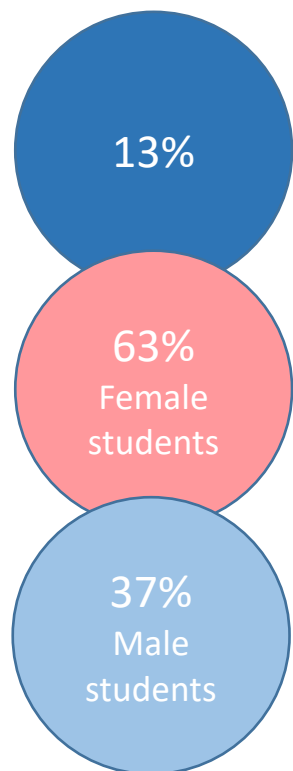
Guo's company, formed in 2015, was named as **one of the top 10 virtual reality businesses in China in 2019**. The 26-year-old entrepreneur commutes between Beijing and the U.S. to fulfill her company's vision, which produces content that immerses viewers in a three-dimensional 360-degree environment by using special headsets. While there is stiff competition, she's gotten good reviews so far.

A study by Ilan Alon, Everlyne Misati, Tonia Warnecke and Wenwian Zhang published in the *International Journal of Business and Globalisation* found that Chinese female entrepreneurs who return from other nations start their businesses — or reach executive positions — at a younger age than Chinese women who never leave the country.

The total number of **Chinese students studying abroad in 2019** was 703,500;

The total number of **returned students** of various types was **580,300**, an increase of 60900 or 11.73% over the previous year.

Statistics: femal students studing abroad



According to the data of the American Association for International Education (IIE) Project Atlas 2019, in 2019, more than 5.3 million international students studied at the stage of higher education all over the world. **Chinese students are over 13% in comparison with other countries.**

The ten countries with the largest number of Chinese students are: **The United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Germany, France, Russia, New Zealand and Netherlands.** Statistics also show that **over 87% of students want to go back to China after study.**

SOURCE: 1.statistics of the Ministry of education in China.

2. data of the American Association for International Education (IIE) Project Atlas 2019

10 RICHEST SELF-MADE WOMEN IN THE WORLD

10 Richest Self-Made Women in the World

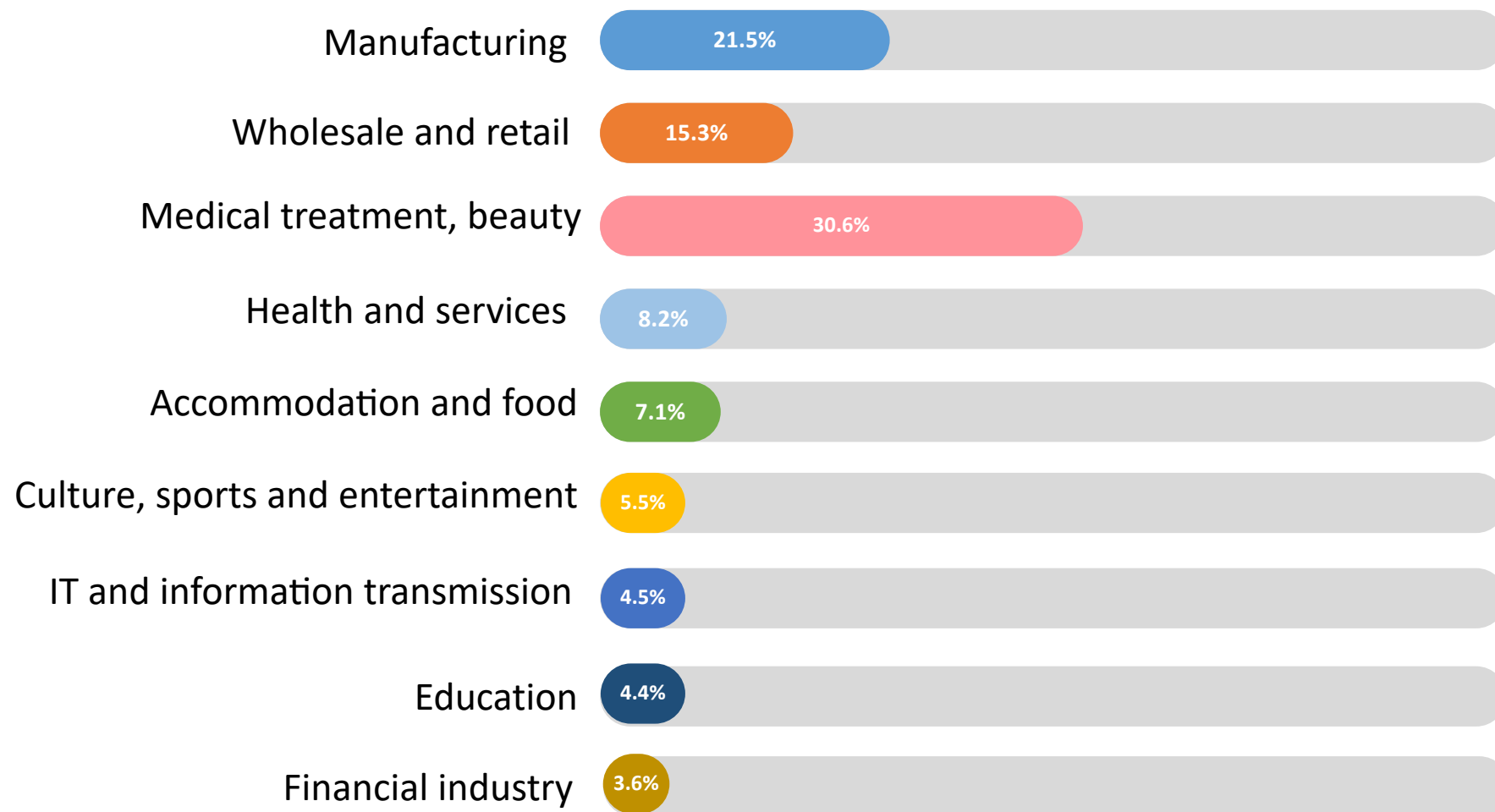
<i>Name and Source of Wealth</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Net Worth</i>
Zhong Huijuan (Hansoh Pharmaceutical)	59	China	\$16.3B
Wu Yajun (Longfor Properties)	56	China	\$13.7B
Lu Zhongfang (Offcn Education Technology)	77	China	\$9.5B
Diane Hendricks (ABC Supply)	73	U.S.	\$8.7B
Zhou Qunfei (Lens Technology)	50	Hong Kong	\$8.1B
Denise Coates (Bet365)	52	U.K.	\$7.7B
Fan Hongwei (Hengli Petrochemical)	53	China	\$6.5B
Wang Laichun (Luxshare Precision Industry)	52	China	\$6.2B
Chan Laiwa (Fu Wah International Group)	79	China	\$5.8B
Zeng Fangqin (Lingyi Technology)	54	China	\$5.5B

SOURCE: FORBES WORLD'S BILLIONAIRES LIST 2020. (NET WORTH AS OF 11 MAY 2020.)

FEMAL ENTREPRENEURS IN CHINA



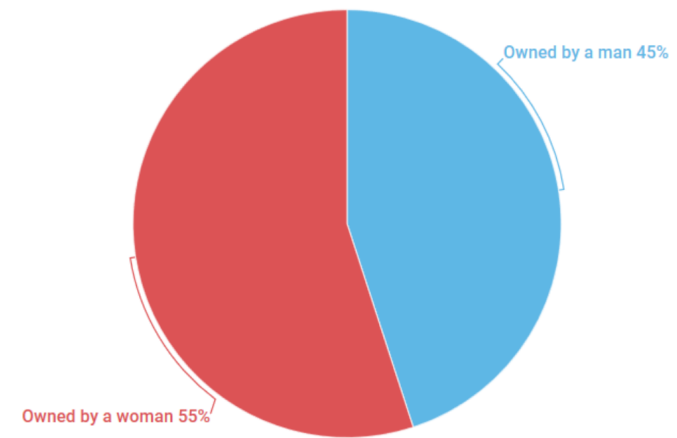
INDUSTRIES FOR CHINESE FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS





15,000

New businesses registered in China on average each day according to the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.



New internet businesses in China by gender (Chinese government estimate).

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

For female entrepreneurs

Opportunities:

- **Equal rights** as men in all fields of life, including business ownership. (Hung et al., 2002)
- **Short procedures and period of register (2016)**
- The government encourages banks to **provide SMEs with low interest loans.**
- Entrepreneurship Foundation for Graduates has authorized banks to provide up to 500,000 yuan of **interest-free loan to university graduates**
- Non-profit incubators and established technology centers for graduates



OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

For female entrepreneurs

Challenges:

- Fierce competition
- Stresses from all level
- More difficulties in fundraising for their enterprise(0.45% interest rate higher & 5% less likely to obtain a loan)
- Cultural norms bias
- Less encouragement from families and friends
- Lack of time to put into business
- Lack of managerial skills
- Resources to expand
- Confidence in own capabilities
- Fear of failure is higher than men



Conclusion

The participation of women in entrepreneurship has a huge impact on economic growth, innovation and employment rate. *“If females are not engaged as entrepreneurs, the capacity of half of the world's population in terms of job creation is lost.”*

Thanks to the development of internet and information technology as well as many other driving forces, female entrepreneurs in China has more opportunities nowadays than in the past.

There are also more and more attention paid to gender equality. For example, the reformed labor law to protect female employees' rights. The cultural norms biases has been changing.

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Do you have any questions ?



THANK YOU
