# Surveys on women entrepreneurs: the Polish experience

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## Reasons for scientific research on women entrepreneurs

- Obtaining knowledge about a new phenomenon
- Comparison between men and women
- Recognition the motivations of women to start a business
- Recognision the barriers

## The first surveys in Poland

- Conducted directly after the implementation of the "Balcerowicz Plan" (in the years 1991–1993)
- Self-employed women in large cities, where the number of female business owners was growing at the relatively quickest pace [Gwiazda 1994; Rogut 1994; Ben-Yoseph, Gundry, Masłyk-Musiał 1997]

### Survey on motivations & barriers 1995

- Comparing self-employed women's and men's motivations for launching their own companies, as well as the barriers.
- The survey involved 1050 business owners in entire Poland (random sample from the REGON base; stratified sampling; outside agriculture). The questionnaire was answered by 305 people, of which 143 were women.

#### Others

- 2005 a survey (500 women & 500 men) on barriers, feeling of success and risk
- 2007 a survey on the representative sample of adult Polish females over a half of them declared that it is better to carry out own economic activity than have a paid job
- 2011 the surveys among women and men entrepreneurs on barriers (PARP – Polish Agency for Entreprise Development)

#### Methods

- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Representative sample
- Experiment

# The pilot study within the WINNET Project - suggestions

- Method qualitative (interviews with women owners in the tourism and IT); in each country at least 20 interviews
- Questionnaire the same for all countries
- Purpose:
  - Do stereotypes influence women's choice?
  - Do women entrepreneurs see motherhood as one of the most significant barrier to starting up and successfully growing a business?
- NGOs as a source of obtaining women to the pilot study and carry out the interviews as well as writing the conclusions