## Why Women’s Economic Empowerment Matters

Closing the gender gap could boost global GDP by 2025 in:
- Latin America by **16%**
- Sub-Saharan Africa by **12%**
- Middle East & North Africa by **11%**
- South Asia (excluding India) by **11%**
- Western Europe by **9%**
- Eastern Europe & Central Asia by **9%**
- East & Southeast Asia (excluding China) by **8%**

## Percentage of Female Entrepreneurs (quantitative)

Top 10 ranking:
- Uganda: **38.2%**
- Ghana: **37.9%**
- Botswana: **36%**
- United States: **35.1%**
- New Zealand: **31.8%**
- Russia: **31.2%**
- Malawi: **31.1%**
- Australia: **30.9%**
- Angola: **30.3%**
- Portugal: **30.2%**

## Type of Industry

Entrepreneurial activities of female compared to male.
- Wholesale/retail trade: >50% women versus **42.6%** men
- Government/health/education/social services: **17.2%** versus **10.1%**
- Financial/professional/administrative/consumer: **13%** versus **16.9%**
- Agriculture/mining: **5.4%** versus **12.5%**
- ICT: **1.7%** versus **4.9%**

## Type of Business

Firms that women own are more likely to be micro or small in size and informal in nature.
- Women own about: **30% to 37%** of all small and medium-sized enterprises in emerging markets, equalling 8 million to 10 million women-owned firms

## Internationalization

Global rate of internationalization is **26.1%** for women and **28.2%** for men entrepreneurs.

Women entrepreneurs with sales of **25%** or more to international customers:
- Middle East & North Africa: **30%**
- North America: **26%**
- Europe & Central Asia: **17%**
- Sub-Saharan Africa: **4%**

## Access to Finance

Lack of access to finance is one of the major barriers facing women entrepreneurs in developing economies.

In developing economies, women are **20%** less likely than men to have an account at a formal financial institution and **17%** less likely to have borrowed formally in the past year.

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