

NEWSLETTER #3

Dear Partners, Colleagues and Friends...

We are happy to present you the 3rd newsletter of project "FEMME - Fostering the Exchange of practices to Empower Mumpreneurship"! You can get to know everything about the projects' achievements, news and events. Follow us closer so you won't miss anything!

<https://femme-project.eu/>

<https://www.facebook.com/femmeprojecteu/>

The Origin of Mumpreneurs

Mumpreneurship is a relatively new definition that was first launched in 1996 by two co-authors from the United States. It initially only meant a work-at-home-mother and the interpretation of 'mumpreneur' as a concept incorporating Maternity and Entrepreneurship, a business enterprise/female entrepreneurship run by mothers is a new business concept (Katia Richomme-Huet - Mumpreneurship: A new concept for an old phenomenon? 2013). In Europe that movement is mostly developed by informal groups of women who feel the need to join into communities with peers to exchange ideas and expand their business. Recently there is more and more interest in this phenomenon from academic and public sector too; that hopefully will result in the improvement of the situation of Mumpreneurs. At first it was categorized as a 'hot new trend in the small business sector' over time, it seems that this trend will not go out of fashion.

Last data shows that in the EU about 28% of women aged 16 and over declare an activity limitation compared to 23% of men of the same age group. Concerning people with disabilities, the female employment rate is 44% and the male employment rate is 51%. In the last few years around 30% of people aged 15-34 having a basic activity difficulty were neither in employment nor in any education or training in the EU. Differences across countries varied from 2 percentage points in Switzerland to more than 40 percentage points in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania. More than 6 out of 10 young people reporting a basic activity difficulty in Romania and Slovakia, and nearly three quarters in Bulgaria (21,4% for youth 20-34 in 2017, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Statistics_on_young_people_neither_in_employment_nor_in_education_or_training_and_for_aged_18-24_-_18.6%, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20180615-1>), were neither in employment nor in education. The unemployment rate of women with disabilities is 17% compared to 18% of men with disabilities. But a discouragement effect might push women to quit the labour force. At the EU level, 13% of persons with disabilities work part-time and 34% work full-time. Furthermore, the importance of part-time work increases with the degree of disability. A policy of flexible working hours coupled with social security guarantees could make part-time jobs accessible and attractive to severely disabled people but unfortunately in most EU countries there are very few legal or civil initiative put in action in order to improve the situation that affects mostly women since they are still the primary caretakers (78%) of family members (children, parents etc.) with disability. (Eurostat 2017)

Did you know?

Good practices in action

Third meeting in HUNGARY

The 3rd Transnational Project Meeting was held 29-30 November 2018 in Pécs, Hungary where the partners discussed the prepared templates for the Educator and Mumpreneur focus groups where we will learn about the needs and expectations of the involved participants. In order to create the most effective and useful Guide both for Educators and Mumpreneurs we have to acquire a deep knowledge about the topics, goals that their interested in and help the most in the process to women to become women entrepreneurs.



For the complete picture and to broaden our knowledge about practices that are already in action and show success, the partners visited the local [Retextil](#) site where work is being done by disabled people using 100% recycled materials to create 100% original furnishing, clothing and accessories. The other working modell that we saw is the [CSAKPONT – Family and Career Centre Pécs](#). The Centre primary goal is to encourage and help women who wish to (re)enter the labour market to start a business with services as counseling, legal advice, free training, information events in a family-friendly environment while they are sensitizing the employers toward female and/or atypical employment.