

# **Eurostat/ OECD Manuals on**

- Business demography (2007)
- Innovation (Oslo Manual 2018)

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## **Entrepreneurship and Innovation**

#### **Creative destruction**

- Entrepreneurs [...] seek to generate value through creation or expansion of economic activity by identifying and exploiting new products, processes or markets
- An innovation is a new or improved product or process that differs significantly from the previous product or process

#### **Impact**

- poverty reduction and social inclusion
- higher productivity, economic growth

### **Measurement through**

- Business Demography
- Innovation survey



# **Business demography (BD)**

What does it measure?

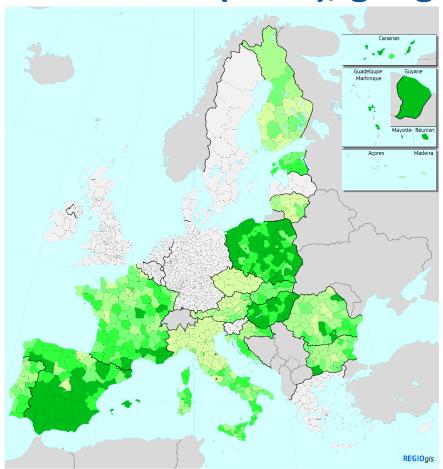
- Number of active enterprises in the reference year (t)
  - Active = had turnover or employees or investment
- Birth of enterprises
- Survivals (followed up to five years after birth)
- Death of enterprises
- Number of persons employed and/or employees (enterprise-event)

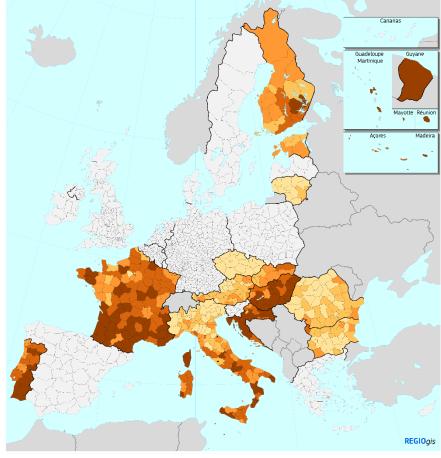


# Business demography (BD) Why?

- Births, deaths, survival rates, etc.
  - insight into the dynamic nature of the business environment
- Breakdowns (country, region, NACE/ISIC, size, legal form)
  - Pinpoint mature or volatile business 'segments'
- Important for policy makers
  - understanding economic growth (and productivity)
  - as information for tackling social demographic issues
  - Example: EU Cohesion Policy (regional policies)
    - Support innovative and high growth firms; increase competitiveness, develop products, find new markets and create new jobs;
    - Ongoing discussion to use result indicators (e.g. survival rates) as policy indicator

# Employment share of enterprise births and deaths (2016), geographical distribution

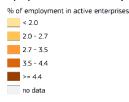




#### Employment share of enterprise births, 2016



#### Employment share of enterprise deaths, 2016



Persons employed among enterprise deaths divided by the number of persons employed in active enterprises (industry, construction and services except insurance activities of holding companies). BG, CZ, HR, IT, HU, AT, PT, RO, SK: 2015 Source: Eurostat

500 km



# Typology of business events (Eurostat/OECD 2007)

Event	Real, observable world		Business register	
	Enterprises before the event	Enterprises after the event	Creations	Deletions
Enterprise birth	-	1	1	-
Enterprise death	1	-	-	1
Change of ownership	1	1	-	-
Merger	n	1	1	n
Take-over	n	1	-	n-1
Break-up	1	n	n	1
Split-off	1	n	n-1	-
Creation of a joint venture	n	n+1	1	-
Cessation of a joint venture	n	n-1	-	1
Restructuring within an enterprise	1	1	-	-
Restructuring within an enterprise group	n	n	0 or more	0 or more
Change of group	1	1	-	-
Complex restructuring	n	n	0 or more	0 or more

Note: n = 2 or more



# **Business Demography Indicators**

- Top indicators
  - Birth rate, Death rate, Survival rate
- Other indicators
  - High growth enterprises (HGE)

Enterprises with more than (20%) 10% annualised growth in number of employees over 3 years (>=10 employees); Extend methodology to micro-enterprises

Gazelles

Subset of high-growth enterprises

All enterprises up to 5 years old with more than (20%) 10% annualised growth

over three years

On the drawing board

Sustainable growth of HGE Scale-ups, unicorns

**Dependency** (belonging to group or not, strong indicator of turnover)



# **Business demography (BD) Statistical infrastructure needed?**

- Business registers
  - Business Registers Recommendations Manual (Eurostat, 2010)
  - Guidelines on Statistical Business Registers (UNECE, 2015)
- If no business register
  - Census

Expensive to carry out frequently

Surveys

Sample selection and frame?

Cannot catch enterprise deaths



# Business Demography Reference Manual(s)

Eurostat - OECD

Manual on Business Demography Statistics (2007)

#### **UNECE**

Guidelines on the use of statistical business registers for business demography and entrepreneurship statistics (2018)



#### **Creative destruction**





### **Innovation**

- Policy interest
  - What drives innovation in businesses?
    - What hampers innovation in businesses?
      - What **features** set innovative enterprises apart from non-innovative enterprises ?
        - How do innovative enterprises develop?
          - How can governments support?
- Types of innovation (with subtypes)
  - Product innovation
  - Business process innovation



### Mandatory variables under EU legislation

- Enterprise identification and basic information on the enterprise
- Products
  - Incidence of new or improved goods or services
  - Goods or services new to market/firm ?
  - Turnover from goods/services new to market/firm
  - Who developed new or improved goods or services ?
- Processes
  - New or improved business processes
  - Who developed new or improved business processes?
- Innovation activity
  - Innovation expenditure
  - Innovation co-operation



## **Optional variables**

- Enterprise strategies
- Customisation and co-creation
- Intellectual property rights (issuing and usage)
- Knowledge inflows and Management methods
- Funding and financial support
- Impact of external factors on innovation
- Further information on the enterprise and enterprise group

# Improving EU innovation survey (CIS) (based on 2018 Eurostat-OECD Oslo Manual)

- Reduced subjectivity (Self-assessment (don't ask): Did you introduce an innovation to the market?)
- **Better information** on innovation activities (e.g. who developed? in co-operation with whom? expenditure? [optional: knowledge flows, funding & financial support, ...])
- Reduced bias (remove opt out questions at beginning)
- Improved balance (amount of) questions for 'innovative' and 'not innovative' enterprises
  - [Why are non-innovative enterprises not innovating?]





# Innovation Statistical infrastructure needed?

Need random (stratified) sample selection within well-defined frame

- Business registers as basis for survey frame
  - Business Registers Recommendations Manual (Eurostat, 2010)
  - Guidelines on Statistical Business Registers (UNECE, 2015)



# Innovation surveys Reference Manual Template questionnaire

Eurostat – OECD Oslo Manual (2018)

CIS - EU Innovation Survey

**Eurostat website (questionnaire, guidance, indicators)** 



### Thank you for your attention