

# Session 3: Business dynamics, demography and entrepreneurship

**Spanish experiences on Entrepreneurship Statistics**

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## CONTENT

- **Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs**
- **Gender study**
- **Firm Growth Project**



## Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs. Pilot study carried out in November 2003 (I)

- **AIM:** The target was to analyse the **characteristics** linked to **new entrepreneurs**, given the growing need to know the main factors determining the success or failure in the survival of enterprises.
- **DATA SOURCES:**
  - *The Statistical Business Register (SBR)*, updated to 1 January 2003, which collects all **entries in 2002**. From those entries, only units considered as **real entries** were selected, as they would be generating new production factors, and then they would be a good approach to the concept of real enterprise births. Obviously, the study focuses on real entries of new entrepreneurs acting as **natural persons**.
  - *The Population Register*. It is an information system covering all people having official residence in Spain. This source is used in order to gather the **socio-demographic variables** considered as relevant to the new entrepreneurs detected. It should be noted that the Population Register was referred to 1 September 2003.



### Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs. Pilot study carried out in November 2003 (I)

- **SOURCES INTEGRATION:** The *National Identification Number* was the linking variable, as it is present in both data sources.

A total of 169,267 new entrepreneurs were detected in the Population Register having a validated identity and representing a percentage of 94,9% of the population of real entries acting as natural persons. That percentage was higher among the Spanish entrepreneurs than among those having foreign nationality.

At the end, this study is a pilot experience. There are problems related to coverage and quality of variables, and additional elements should be considered (legal basis and methodology are different for the data sources, and time references are also different). Linking process was made by means of automatic procedures.

**NOTE:** In November 2003 a report was issued only for internal use.



## Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs. Pilot study carried out in November 2003 (I)

- **CLASSIFICATION VARIABLES:**

- *Variables coming from the Statistical Business Register (SBR).*

- ✓ **Main economic activity**, at level of Sections and Divisions (2 digits) of NACE Rev. 1.1.
- ✓ **Size**, according to the number of employees.
- ✓ **Territory of establishment**, at level of Autonomous Communities.

- *Variables coming from the Population Register.*

- ✓ **Gender**.
- ✓ **Age**, resulting from the date of birth.
- ✓ **Educational level**, according to four basic categories.
- ✓ **Nationality**.



### Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs. Pilot study carried out in November 2003 (II)

#### SOME RESULTS:

##### *Nationality* variable analysis

##### Foreign new entrepreneurs by country

Country	Number	Percentage
Total	12397	100,00
Marruecos	1487	11,99
Reino Unido	1322	10,66
China	1014	8,18
Alemania	920	7,42
Italia	833	6,72
Colombia	735	5,93
Argentina	528	4,26
Ecuador	497	4,01
Francia	455	3,67
Portugal	345	2,78
Rumania	278	2,24
Cuba	256	2,07
Perú	242	1,95
Senegal	236	1,90
Nigeria	225	1,81
Resto	3024	24,39

##### New entrepreneurs by nationality and NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections

NACE Rev. 1.1 Sect.	Total	Spanish	Foreign	Foreign rate (%)
Total	169267	156870	12397	7,32
C	40	37	3	7,50
D	7252	6839	413	5,69
E	221	220	1	0,45
F	30435	28266	2169	7,13
G	42495	38688	3807	8,96
H	20403	18484	1919	9,41
I	11092	10737	355	3,20
J	4369	4171	198	4,53
K	32855	30772	2083	6,34
M	4022	3696	326	8,11
N	6678	6219	459	6,87
O	9405	8741	664	7,06



### Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs. Pilot study carried out in November 2003 (II)

#### SOME RESULTS:

##### *Nationality* variable analysis

##### New entrepreneurs by nationality and Autonomous Communities

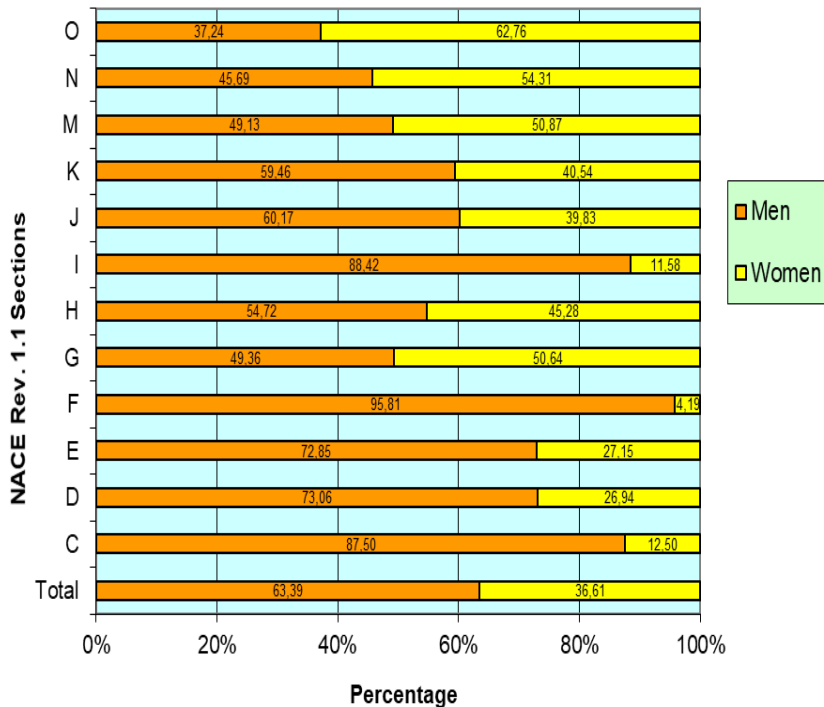
Autonomous Comm.	Total	Spanish	Foreign	Foreign rate (%)
Total	169267	156870	12397	7,32
Andalucía	30576	28794	1782	5,83
Aragón	4106	3893	213	5,19
Asturias (Principado de)	3409	3323	86	2,52
Baleares (Islas)	4243	3511	732	17,25
Canarias	7735	6442	1293	16,72
Cantabria	1974	1891	83	4,20
Castilla y León	7413	7127	286	3,86
Castilla- La Mancha	6800	6559	241	3,54
Cataluña	30019	27788	2231	7,43
C. Valenciana	18602	16864	1738	9,34
Extremadura	4071	3951	120	2,95
Galicia	9953	9636	317	3,18
Madrid (Comunidad de)	23441	20927	2514	10,72
Murcia (Región de)	5191	4912	279	5,37
Navarra (C. Foral de)	2425	2274	151	6,23
País Vasco	7768	7570	198	2,55
La Rioja	1006	927	79	7,85
Ceuta y Melilla	535	481	54	10,09

### Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs. Pilot study carried out in November 2003 (II)

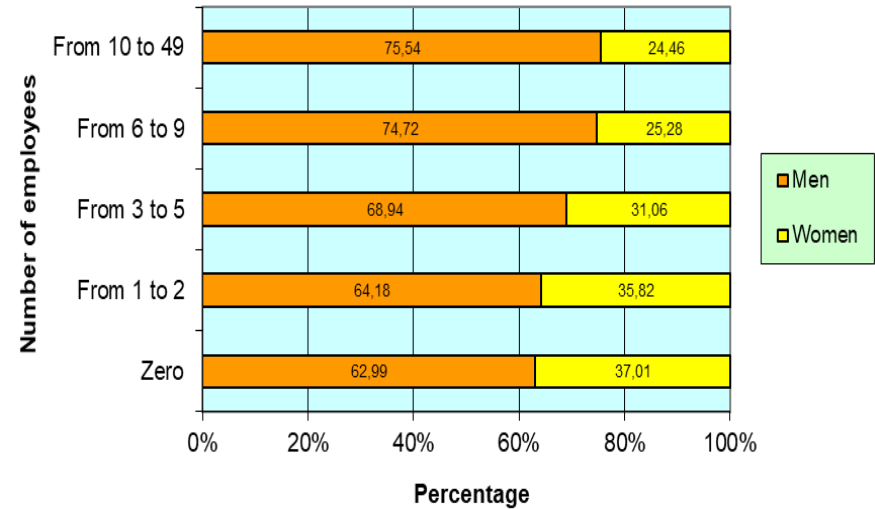
#### SOME RESULTS:

##### Gender variable analysis

Sex distribution by NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections



Sex distribution by size class





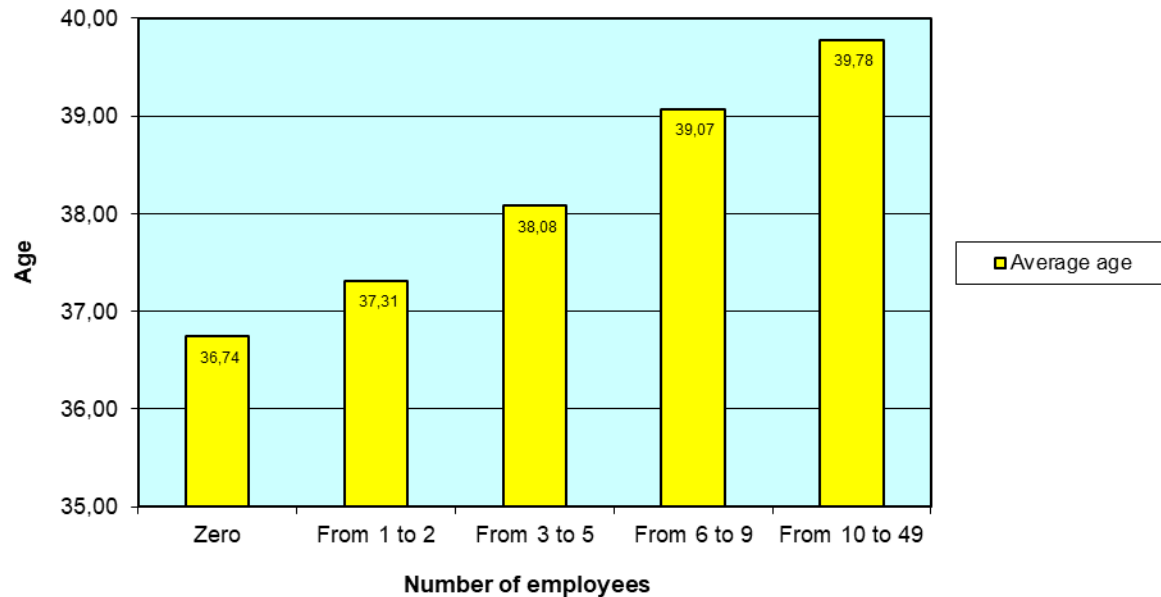
### Socio-demographic profile of new entrepreneurs. Pilot study carried out in November 2003 (II)

#### SOME RESULTS: Age variable analysis

##### Average age of new entrepreneurs by NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections

NACE Rev. 1.1 Section	Average age
Total	36,87
C	40,78
D	39,01
E	42,14
F	35,85
G	38,05
H	38,25
I	37,12
J	38,75
K	35,49
M	36,92
N	34,91
O	35,06

Average age by size class



### Gender study, carried out in 2012 as a reply to an OECD request (I)

- **OECD Gender Initiative:** It focuses on Gender Equity in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship in OECD countries, as well as in emerging and developing economies. OECD was creating a plan to make existing gender data more comparable and useful, and to identify a list of common indicators for future data collection. Nevertheless, a solid and comparable evidence on women entrepreneurs and women-owned enterprises was still lacking. The OECD-EUROSTAT Entrepreneurship Indicator Programme (EIP) provided a good framework for the production of harmonized statistics on women enterprises, and for a number of indicators business registers were the best source of data.
- **AIM:** The objective was to produce a time-series of *structural indicators* (number, size, turnover and industry) and *demographic indicators* (births, deaths, survival rates) for **women-owned and men-owned employer enterprises with a sole proprietor**.
- **DATA SOURCES:** *'Linked business registers and business surveys'*. In Spain, the following sources were used:
  - *The Statistical Business Register (SBR)*, updated to 1 January 2010, being the result of flows happened in **2009**, and determining the files related to **stock, births, deaths and survivals in 2009 gathered in the Statistics on Employer Demography** referred to that year.
  - *The Population Register*. The date of reference was 1 January 2012.



# SPANISH EXPERIENCES ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP STATISTICS

## 2. Gender study

### Gender study, carried out in 2012 as a reply to an OECD request (II)

- **INDICATORS:** For men and women-owned sole-proprietor employer enterprises.
  - 1) *Sole-proprietor Women and Men Enterprises.*
  - 2) *Employment in Sole-proprietor Women and Men Enterprises.*
  - 3) *Turnover in Sole-proprietor Women and Men Enterprises.* [This indicator was not carried out in Spain.]
  - 4) *Employer Birth of Sole-proprietor Women and Men Enterprises.*
  - 5) *Employer Death of Sole-proprietor Women and Men Enterprises.*
  - 6) *3-year Employer Survival of Sole-proprietor Women and Men Enterprises.*
  - 7) *3-year rate of employment growth of surviving Sole-proprietor Women and Men Enterprises.*

NOTE 1: After this study, OECD considered Labour Force Survey as the main data source, in order to cover also sole-proprietor employer entrepreneurs acting as legal persons.

NOTE 2: Starting for the reference date of 1 January 2019, the Statistical Results of our SBR includes gender as new analysis variable.





### Firm Growth Project (I)

- **AIM:** The target was to develop relevant and internationally comparable indicators for the **measurement of enterprises growth**, making use of data recorded in Business Registers. Danish agency FORA joined with United Kingdom based foundation NESTA in order to develop this project, which was financed by the *International Consortium on Entrepreneurship (ICE)* and the *Kauffman Foundation*.
- **INDICATORS:**
  - The *Firm Growth Project* takes as starting point the definition of high growth enterprises. Nevertheless, this project means a progress because all kind of enterprises growth is considered (positive and negative), and several growth intervals are used.

**Table 1: Growth intervals, annual percentage growth**

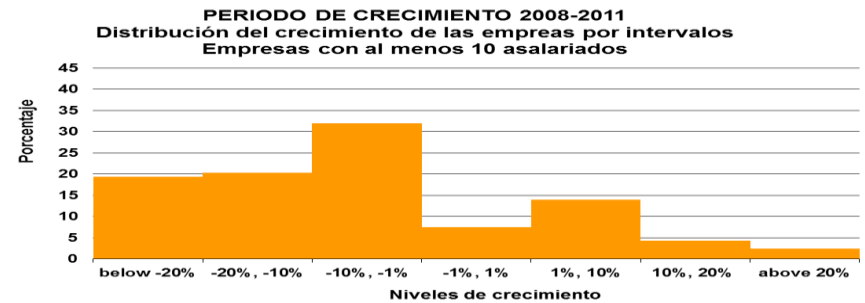
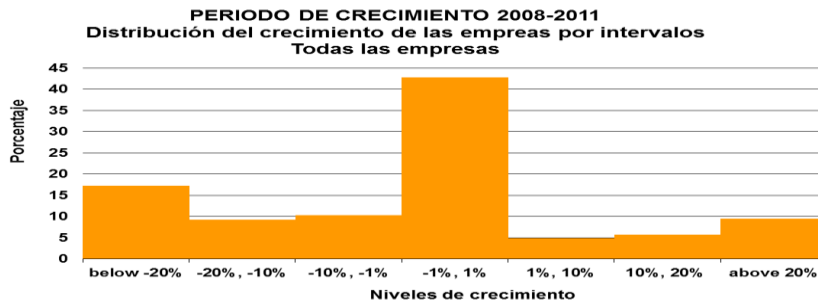
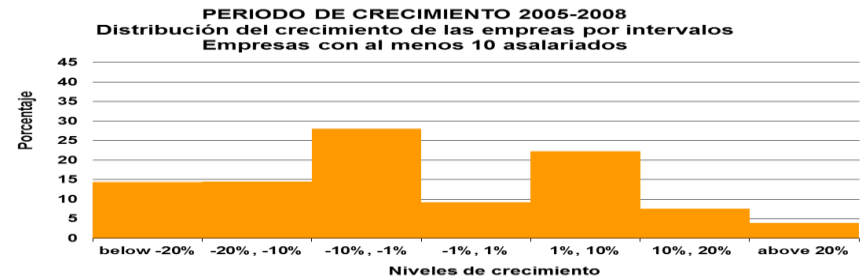
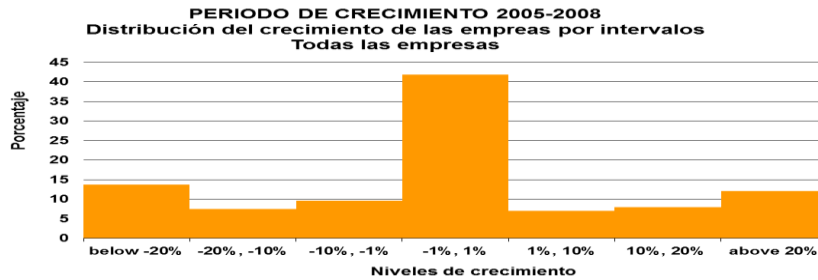
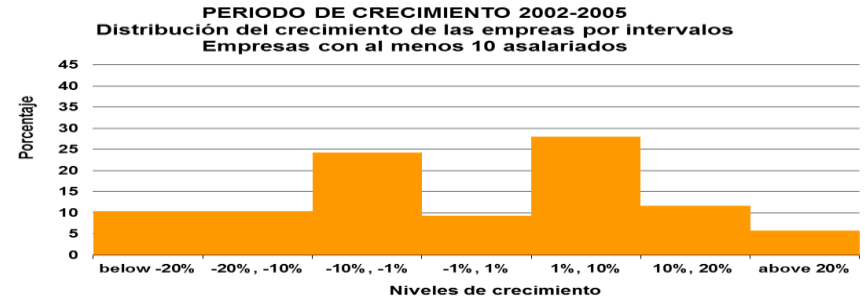
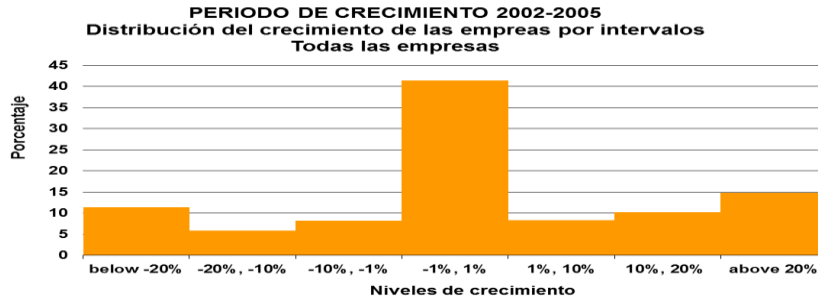
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
$-\infty; -20[$	$[-20; -15[$	$[-15; -10[$	$[-10; -5[$	$[-5; -1[$	$[-1; 1[$	$[1; 5[$	$[5; 10[$	$[10; 15[$	$[15; 20[$	$[20; \infty [$

- *Firm Growth Project* indicators measure the **distribution of growth in all employer enterprises** on a period of 3 years. In our case, growth is measured according to the number of employees.
- It is studied the population of all employer enterprises surviving in the observation period of growth, being employer enterprises both at the beginning and at the end of that period.



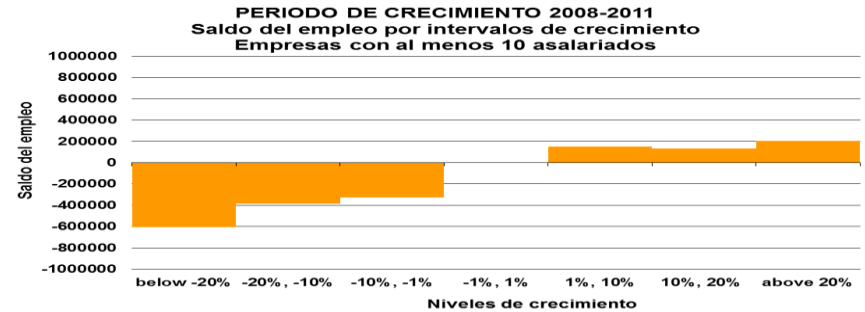
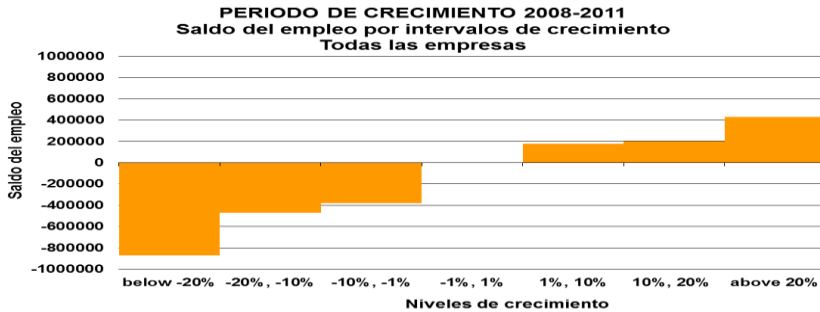
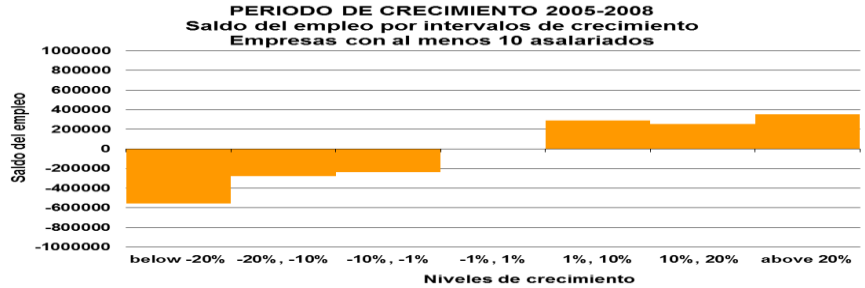
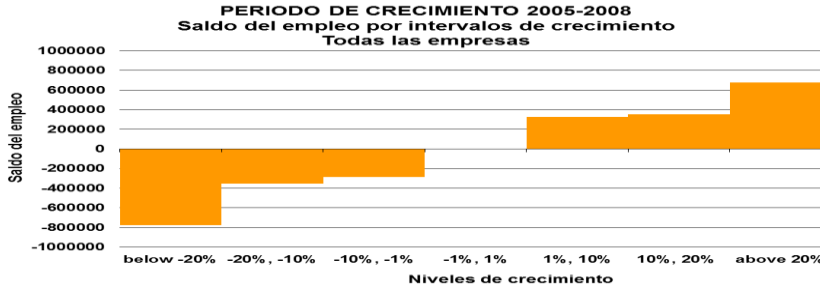
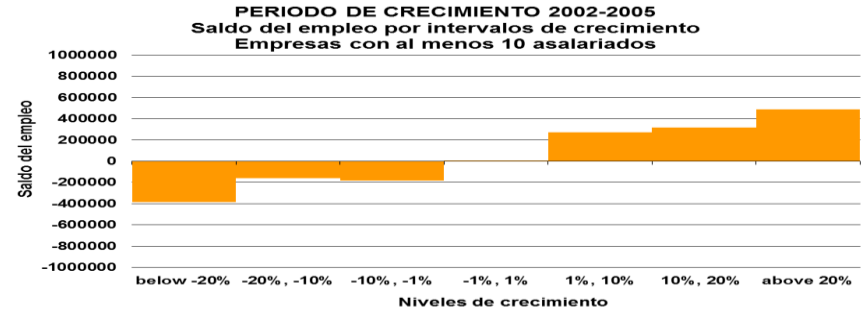
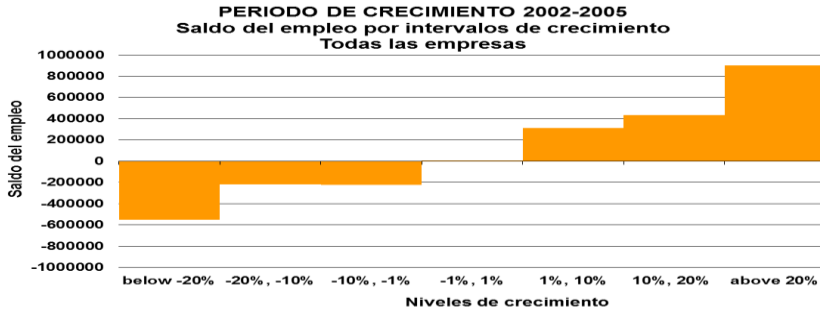
### Firm Growth Project (II)

#### SOME RESULTS:



### Firm Growth Project (II)

#### SOME RESULTS:



**Thank-you for your attention!**

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