

Determinants						Entrepreneurial Performance	Impact
Regulatory Framework	Market Conditions	Access to Finance	R&D and Technology	Entrepreneurial Capabilities	Culture	Firms	Job Creation
Administrative Burdens for Entry	Anti-Trust Laws	Access to Debt Financing	R&D Investment	Training and experience of entrepreneurs	Risk Attitude in Society	Employment	Economic Growth
Administrative Burdens for Growth	Competition	Business Angels	University/ Industry Interface	Business and Entrepreneurship Education (skills)	Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurs	Wealth	Poverty Reduction
Bankruptcy Regulations	Access to the Domestic Market	Access to VC	Technological Cooperation Between Firms	Entrepreneurship Infrastructure	Desire for Business Ownership		Formalising the Informal Sector
Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations	Access to Foreign Markets	Access to Other Types of Equity	Technology Diffusion	Immigration	Entrepreneurship Education (mindset)		
Product Regulation	Degree of Public Involvement	Stock Markets	Broadband Access				
Labour Market Regulation	Public Procurement		Patent System; Standards				
Court & Legal Framework							
Social and Health Security							
Income taxes; Wealth/Bequest Taxes							
Business and Capital Taxes							

Entrepreneurial Performance		
Firms	Employment	Wealth
Employer Firm Birth rate	High Growth Firm rate by Employment	High Growth Firm rate by Turnover
Employer Firm Death rate	Gazelle rate by Employment	Gazelle rate by Turnover
Business Churn	Business Ownership Start-Up rate	Value-Added by Young or Small Firms
Net Business Population Growth	Business Ownership rate	Productivity Contribution, Young or Small firms
Survival Rate at 3 and 5 Years	Employment in 3 and 5 Year Old Firms	Innovation Performance, Young or Small firms
Proportion of 3 and 5 Year Old Firms	Average Firm Size After 3 and 5 Years	Export Performance, Young or Small firms

Notes:

The framework views entrepreneurship from a policy perspective. The rationale for developing entrepreneurship indicators is to help policy makers to understand how the policies they put in place or adjust will impact on entrepreneurship and, eventually, on some higher-level objectives for the economy and society. This simple framework is presented to organise the development of indicators. The framework consists of three stages in the entrepreneurship process. The first stage comprises various **Determinants** that are amenable to adjustment through policy and that in turn influence **Entrepreneurial Performance** or the amount and type of entrepreneurship that takes place. The final stage is the **Impact** of entrepreneurship on some higher-level goals such as economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction or formalizing the informal sector.

While the Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme (EIP) has established and described various categories of Determinants and Impacts, to guide future work, our current statistical activities are focussed on the indicators of entrepreneurial performance. We currently have work under way (jointly by OECD and Eurostat in most cases) to collect data for almost all the entrepreneurial performance indicators listed.

As far as the Determinants are concerned, the EIP doesn't intend to collect or create data for all the indicators. In some cases we will use data from other sources if it is in the public domain and we consider it to be of sufficient quality. In other cases we will point users to data sets that they may wish to consider. However, there will be some Determinant Indicators for which OECD/Eurostat data collection will be feasible. For example, Eurostat is currently considering a survey on access to finance and the EIP is working with them to facilitate comparability with data for non-EU countries.

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