# Entrepreneurship Dynamics in Australia

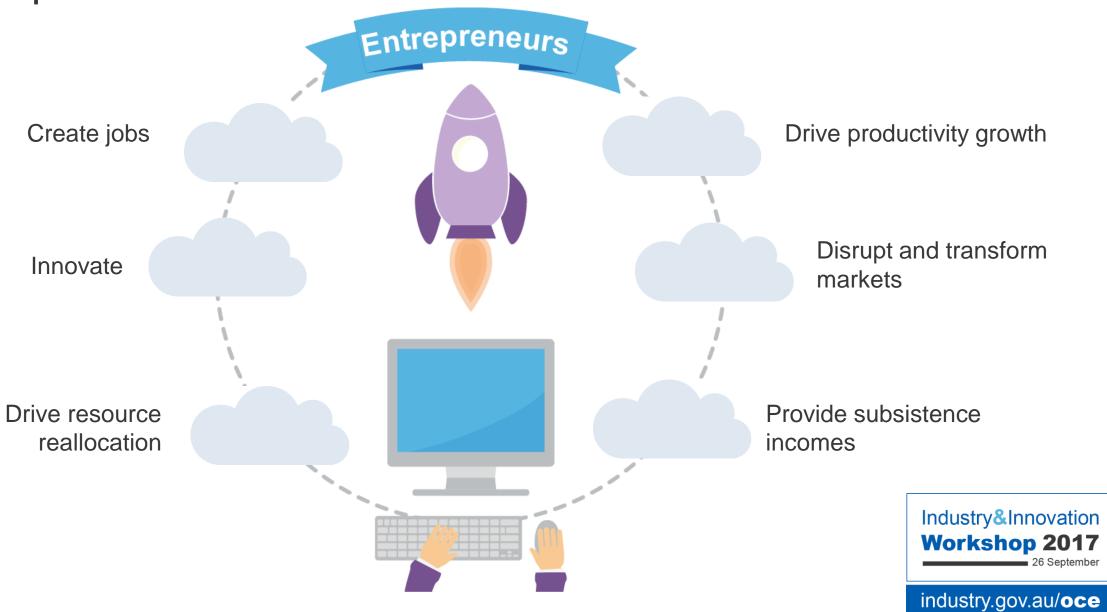
Sasan Bakhtiari
Senior Economist
Insights and Evaluation Branch

Office of the Chief Economist 26 September 2017

Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017

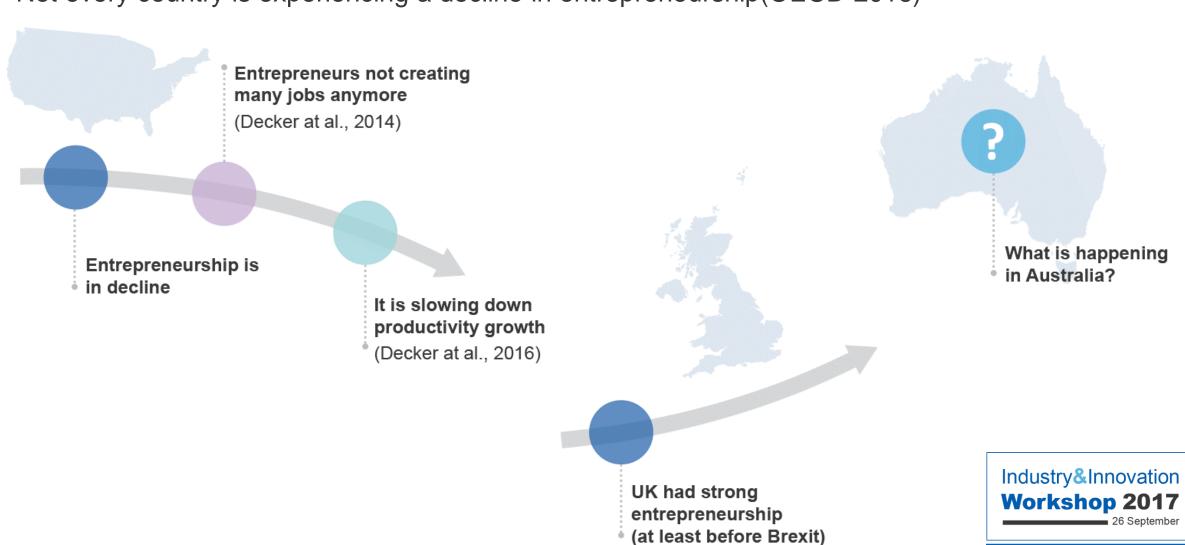
26 September

# Entrepreneurs



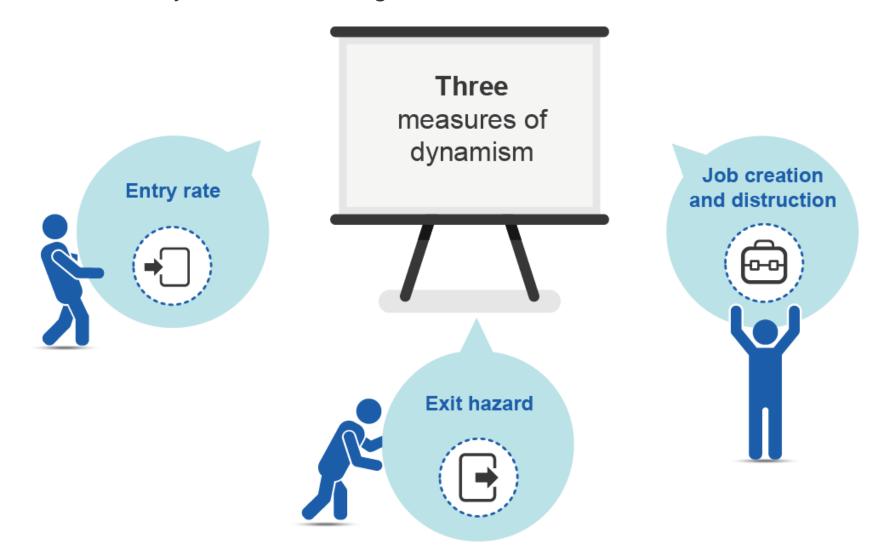
#### Elsewhere

Not every country is experiencing a decline in entrepreneurship(OECD 2016)



# This study

Three measures of dynamism. Looking at the time trends.



Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017
26 September

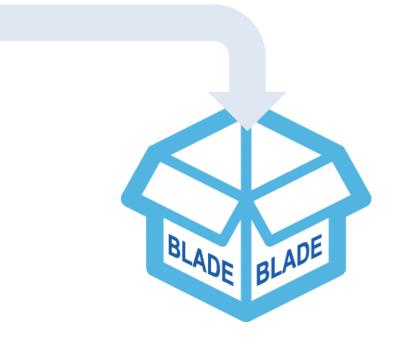
# Micro analysis

Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment (BLADE)

Source: ABS+ATO

Core: BIT+BAS+PAYG

- All firms registered for GST
- Covers (fiscal) 2002 to 2015
- About 48 million firm-years
- About 22 million related to young firms
- Operational and financial information on firms



Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017
26 September

### Entrepreneurs

#### Definition



**Entry:** First ever appearance of a firm

Exit: Last ever appearance of a firm

#### **Excluded**

- Financial Asset Investing (ANZSIC 6240)
   and Superannuation Funds (ANZSIC 6330)
- New firms belonging to a larger firm

#### **Uncertain**

- Firm is born large
- Phoenix companies



# Dynamics

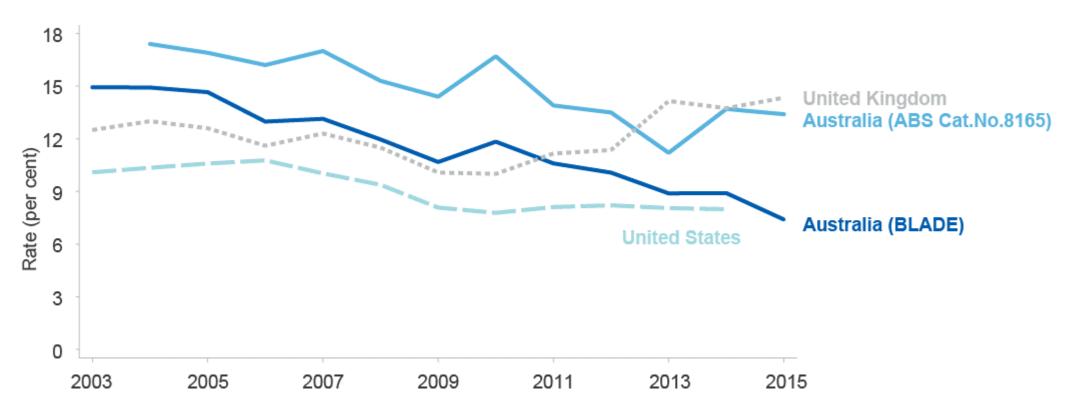
Entry

Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017

26 September

## Entry rate

Figure 1: The entry rate of entrepreneurs in Australia and a few other countries





# Entry

By industry



- The same picture shared by individual industries
- Decline slower in some industries: Mining,
   Admin Services, Healthcare Services
- Decline faster in other industries

Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017

26 September

# Dynamics

Exit

Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017

26 September

#### Exit hazard

The probability that a firm fails at age *T* having survived to that age

Estimating by cohort

Controlling for a range of other factors:

- Age
- Industry
- Only ages 0 to 3

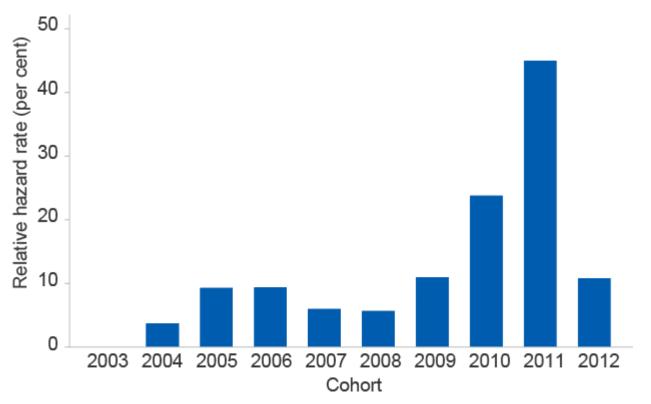


Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017

26 September

#### Relative hazard rates

Figure 2: Relative hazard rates by cohort



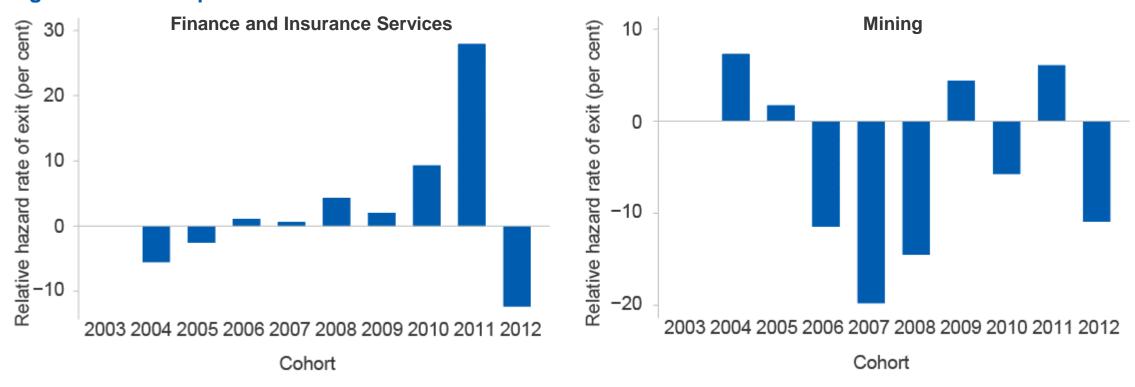
- Setting cohort 2003 as base
- An abrupt and seemingly permanent increase in hazard in 2005
- A substantial but temporary increase in hazard during 2009–2011



#### Relative hazard rates

#### Two exceptions

Figure 3: The exceptions to the rule





# Dynamics

# Job creation and destruction



### Job creation and destruction



- Job creation: Change in employment among expanding firms
- Job destruction: change in employment among shrinking firms
- Focusing on **small** young firms
- Using FTE

Industry&Innovation Workshop 2017

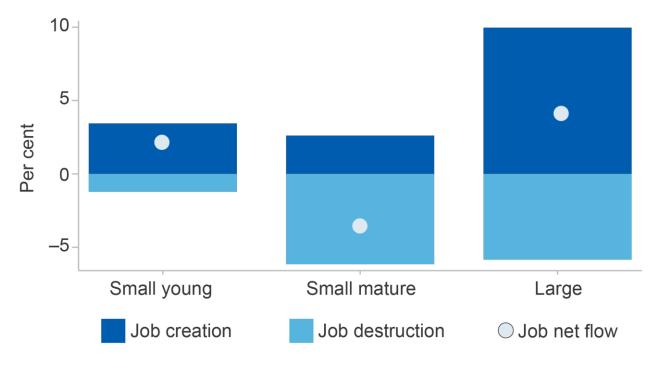
## Small young firms

Contribution to job market 2004–2014

80% of jobs added to economy is by small young firms.

- Small young and large firms add jobs
- Small mature firms destroy jobs
- Without small young firms, the job market practically stands still

Figure 4: Job creation and destruction by different firm categories





# Declining entrepreneurship

Impact on the job market

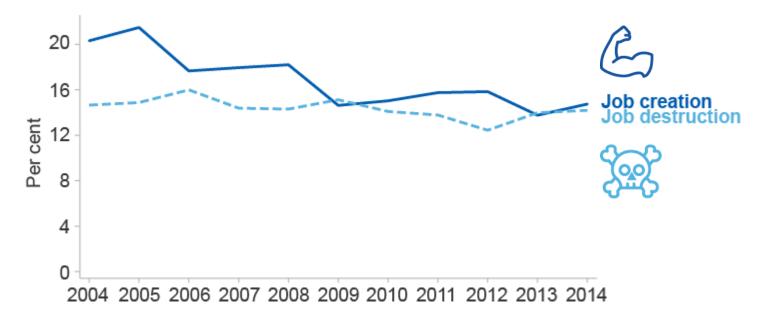
**Job destruction:** rate is quite stable

Job creation: rate is falling

#### Two reasons:

- 1. Fewer entrepreneurs.
- Entrepreneurs not creating jobs (double trouble).

Figure 5: Job creation and destruction rates in Australia

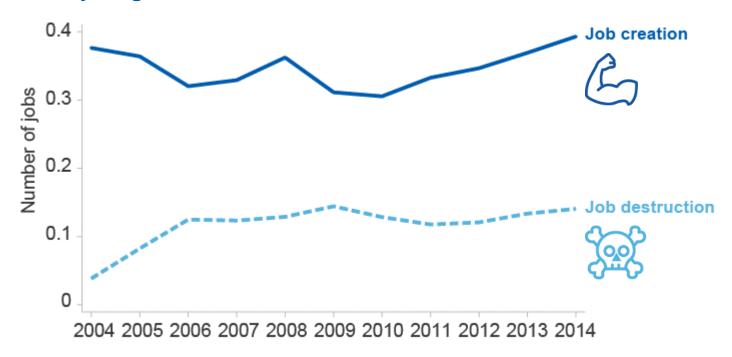




# Small young firms

Job creation prowess

Figure 6: Average number of jobs created and destroyed by a small young firm



Source: Bakhtiari S (2017) Entrepreneurship Dynamics in Australia: Lessons from Micro-data

- Job destruction: stable
- Job creation: also stable and even increasing
- Small young firms are doing a swell job
- One less thing to worry about!

Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017

26 September

#### The cause?

#### A big mystery

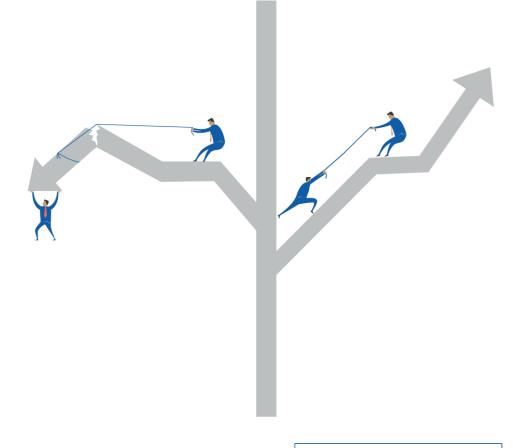


- Resources boom: Started in 2005 and diverted major financial resources.
- Rising borrowing costs: Starting 2005, a gap opened between small and large firm interest rates.
- Globalisation: In 2005 China overtook the US as Australia's larger trading partner.
- Changing demographics: Proportion of prime entrepreneurial age adults falling.
- Centralization: Herfindahl index in Australian industries has slowly increased over the years.



#### Conclusion

- Entrepreneurship rate in Australia has been on the decline since 2005.
- Entrepreneurs facing higher risks since 2005.
- Job creation lower because of the decline.
- Job creation by entrepreneurs still going strong.
- Need to investigate the cause and remedy it.



Industry&Innovation
Workshop 2017

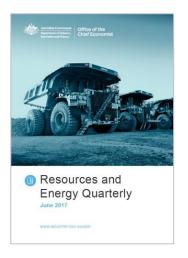
26 September

#### Further information









#### Sasan Bakhtiari

Senior Economist
Insights and Evaluation Branch
Office of the Chief Economist

Phone: (02) 9397 1639

Email: Sasan.Bakhtiari@industry.gov.au



Follow us <a>@economist\_chief</a>



### **Sneak Preview**

Do entrepreneurs have productivity advantage?



- Estimating Total Factor Productivity (TFP).
- Young firms quite unproductive.
- Not if they are transformative.
- Interesting productivity dynamics happening within different types of clusters.
- Draft: forthcoming.

