Measuring the Impact of Entrepreneurship Policies

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United Nations Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission, Seventh Session
Geneva, 22 April, 2015
The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM)  
The largest global research study on entrepreneurship

- Entrepreneurship activity across multiple phases
- Profile, motivations, ambitions of entrepreneurs
- Societal Attitudes
- Informal and formal activity
- Harmonized data
In 2014, its 16th year, GEM surveyed 206,000 adults in 73 economies with the collective effort of more than 500 researchers.
TOTAL EARLY-STAGE ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY (TEA) IN THE GEM ECONOMIES IN 2014, BY PHASE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
While participation rates differ substantially, the quality and impact of entrepreneurship can have marked impact on a society.

Key indicators:

- Societal attitudes
- Participation across phases
- Motives
- Inclusiveness
- Potential impact
Perceptions about opportunities

Japan
Singapore
Slovenia
Croatia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Greece
Chile
Cameroon
Angola
Sweden
Uganda
Participation across phases

Intentions to start
Nascent Entrepreneurs
New Entrepreneurs
Established Entrepreneurs
Discontinuance
The Entrepreneurship Pipeline

- United Kingdom
- United States
- Philippines
- Colombia
- Qatar
- Botswana

- Entrepreneurial intentions
- Nascent entrepreneurship rate
- Established business ownership rate
The Entrepreneurship Pipeline

Entrepreneurial intentions **
Nascent entrepreneur-ship rate
Established business ownership rate

United Kingdom
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Philippines
Colombia
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The Entrepreneurship Pipeline

Entrepreneurial intentions **
Nascent entrepreneurship rate
Established business ownership rate
Female Participation (TEA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>MALE TEA (%) of Adult Male Population</th>
<th>FEMALE TEA (%) of Adult Female Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Growth Expectations

- Thailand
- Ecuador
- Uganda
- United States
- Qatar
- Colombia

Portion of TEA with 20+ job expectations
Implications for National Entrepreneurship Policy

• Acknowledge the multidimensional nature of entrepreneurship as the true vehicle for economic development and advancing societal wellbeing
• Mobilize societal wide proactive energy for entrepreneurship, which includes participation in multiple phases of the process and societal support
• Look more deeply into indicators of high quality entrepreneurship
• Explore further the link between the range of GEM indicators and policies and other influencing factors
• Ensure policies can lead to entrepreneurship that benefits all and that all can participate
• Make entrepreneurship education a lifelong competence