



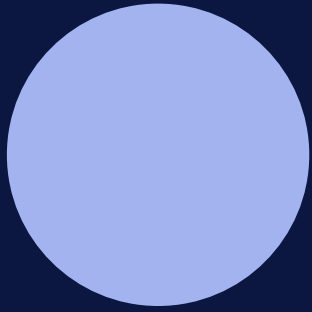
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Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises – the role of LRAs

European Week of Cities and Regions
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B. Schuh OIR GmbH



Setting the Frame - Definitions

ESPON SME project

ESPON SME project deals with

- Knowledge on the distribution patterns of SMEs across European regions
- The extent and the ways SMEs contribute to business development, job creation and innovation
- Policy support options for SME development – to come

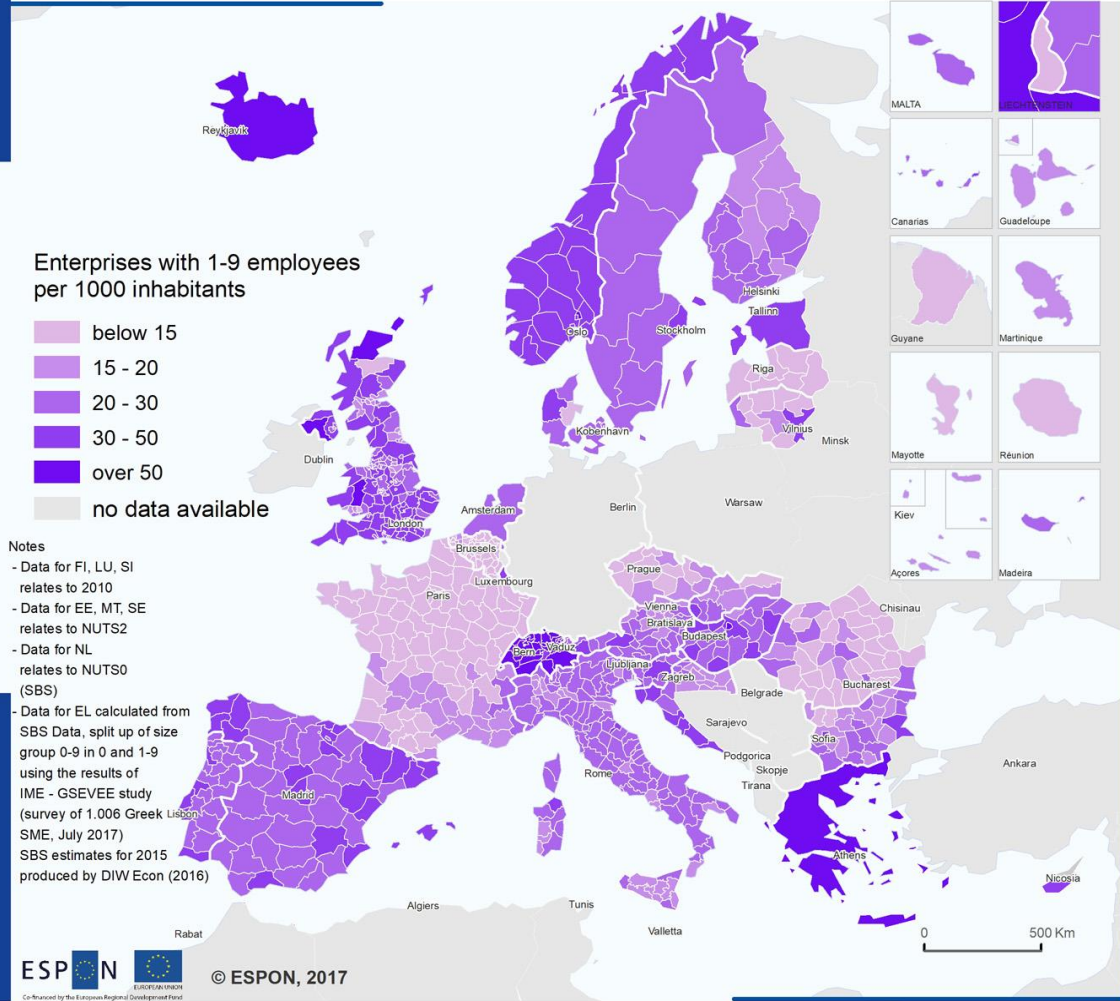
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are often referred to as the backbone of the European economy, providing a potential source for jobs and economic growth

- micro enterprises: with less than 10 persons employed;
- small enterprises: with 10-49 persons employed;
- medium-sized enterprises: with 50-249 persons employed;
- small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs): with 1-249 persons employed;
- large enterprises: with 250 or more persons employed.

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SMEs – the status

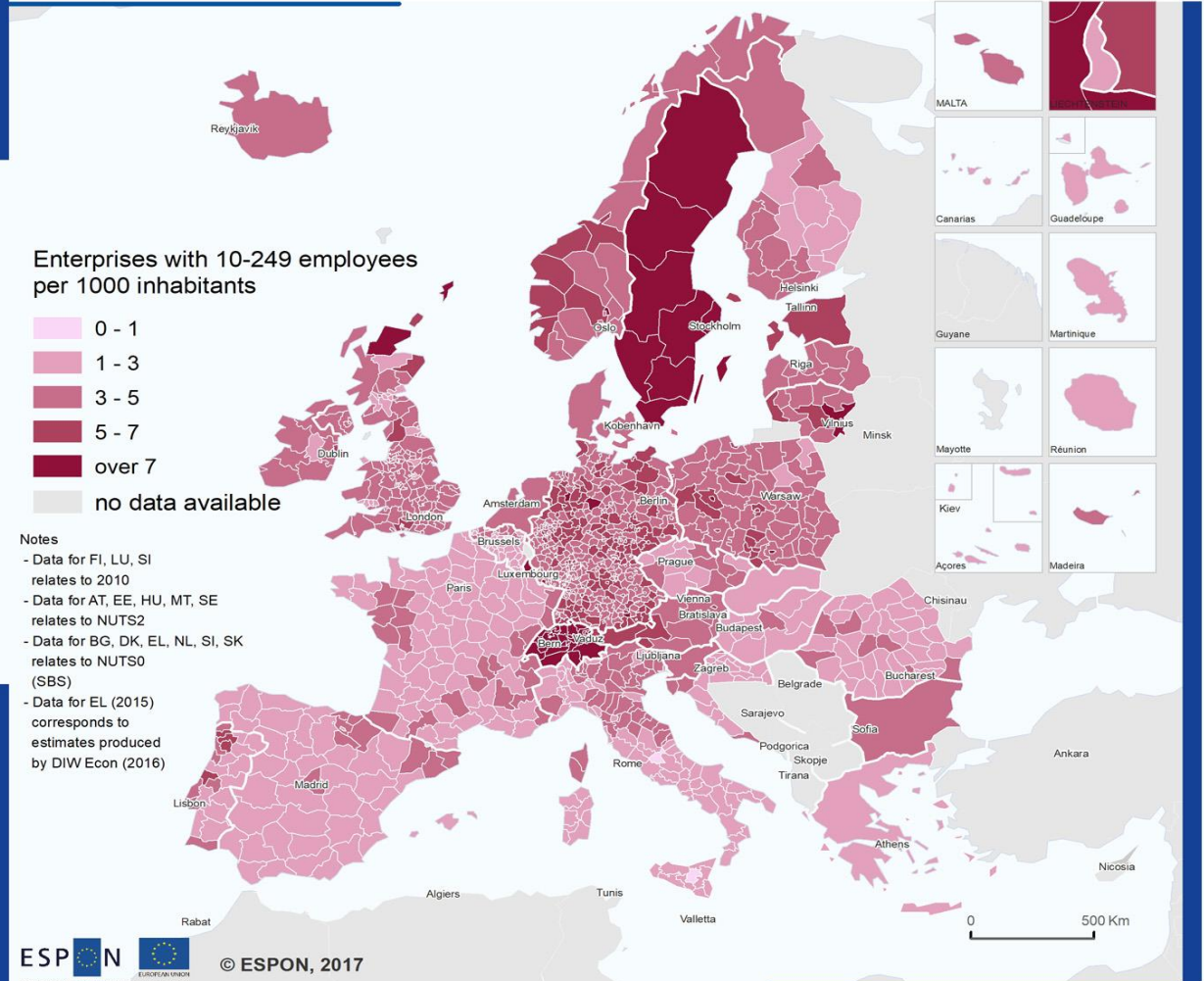
Enterprises with 1-9 persons employed per 1000 inhabitants, 2014



Regional level: NUTS 3 / NUTS 2 / NUTS 0 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON SME, 2017

Origin of data: Eurostat Business demography, Structural Business Statistics, Statistics Austria national SBS, Statistics Belgium Demografie Ondernemingen, ORBIS, Beschäftigtenstatistik Bundesagentur, national SBS, Statistics Finland national BD, Insee Direction des statistiques démographiques et sociales (DSDS), Financial Agency, Central Statistics Office (CSO) national BD, Statistics Iceland national BD, Amt für Statistik Fürstentum Liechtenstein - Beschäftigungsstatistik, Statistics Norway national BD, Central Statistical Office Poland national BD, Statistics Portugal Integrated Business Accounts System, National Statistics Institute Romania national SBS, Statistics Sweden Business Register, Bundesamt für Statistik Schweiz, SBA Factsheet Greece 2016, Small Enterprises' Institute of the Hellenic Confederation of Professionals, Craftsmen and Merchants (IME GSEVEE)
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Enterprises with 10-249 persons employed per 1000 inhabitants, 2014

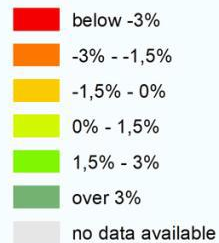


Regional level: NUTS 3 / NUTS 2 / NUTS 0 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON SME, 2017

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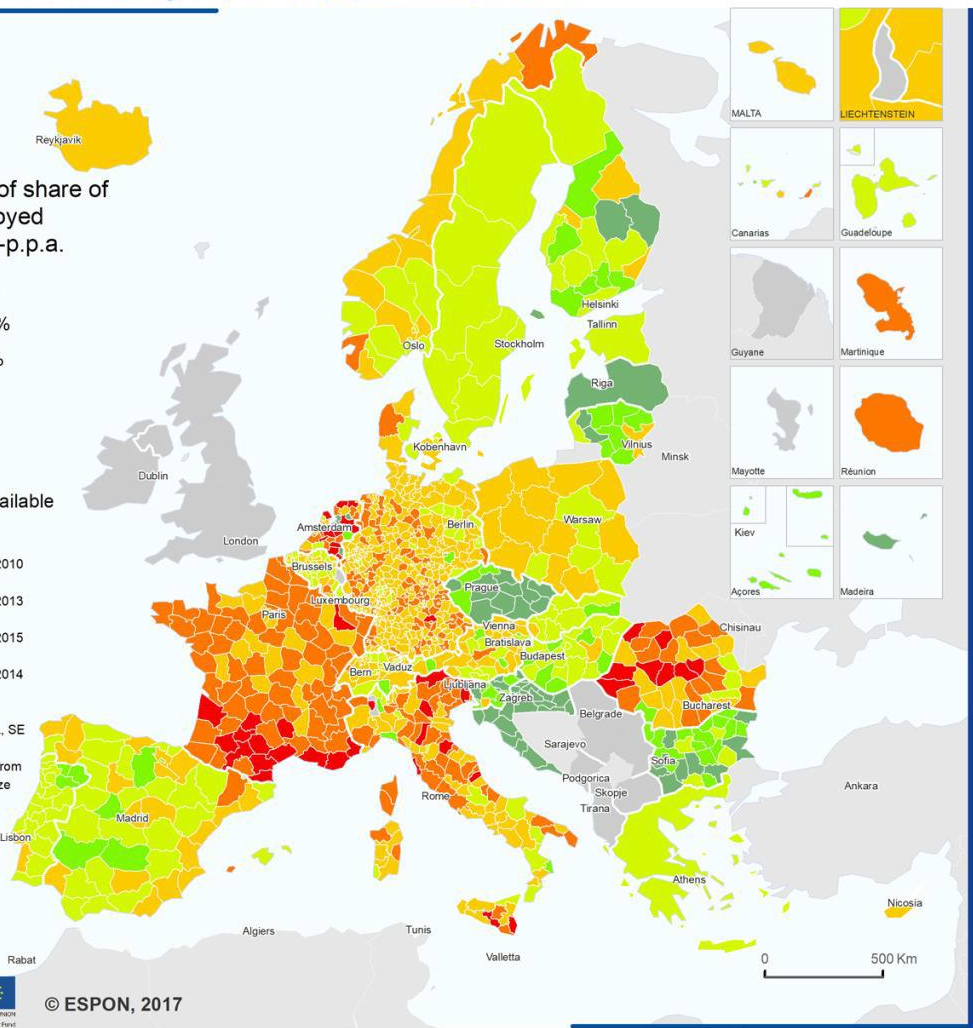
Development of the share of persons employed in micro enterprises (1-9 persons employed) in %-p.p.a., 2008-2014

Development of share of persons employed in micros in %-p.p.a.



Notes

- Data for FI, SI corresponds to 2008 - 2010
- Data for DK, FR, MT corresponds to 2008 - 2013
- Data for DE corresponds to 2008 - 2015
- Data for CZ, EE, LU corresponds to 2010 - 2014
- Data for CH, HR, LT relates to 2011-2014
- Data for EE, LV, MT, PL, SE relates to NUTS2
- Data for EL calculated from SBS Data, split up of size group 0-9 in 0 and 1-9 using the results of IME - GSEVEE study (survey of 1.006 Greek SME, July 2017)

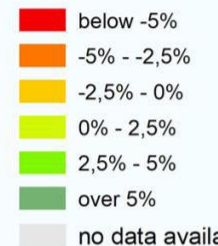


Regional level: NUTS 3 / NUTS 2 / NUTS 0 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON SME, 2017

Origin of data: Eurostat Business demography, Statistics Austria national SBS, Statistics Belgium Demografie Ondernemingen, ORBIS, Beschäftigtenstatistik Bundesagentur, national SBS, Statistics Finland national BD, Insee. Direction des statistiques démographiques et sociales (DSDS), Financial Agency, Central Statistical Office (CSO) national BD, Statistics Iceland national BD, Amt für Statistik Fürstentum Liechtenstein - Beschäftigungsstatistik, Statistics Norway national BD, Central Statistical Office Poland national BD, Statistics Portugal Integrated Business Accounts System, National Statistics Institute Romania national SBS, Statistics Sweden Business Register, Bundesamt für Statistik Schweiz, Small Enterprises' Institute of the Hellenic Confederation of Professionals, Craftsmen and Merchants (IME GSEVEE)
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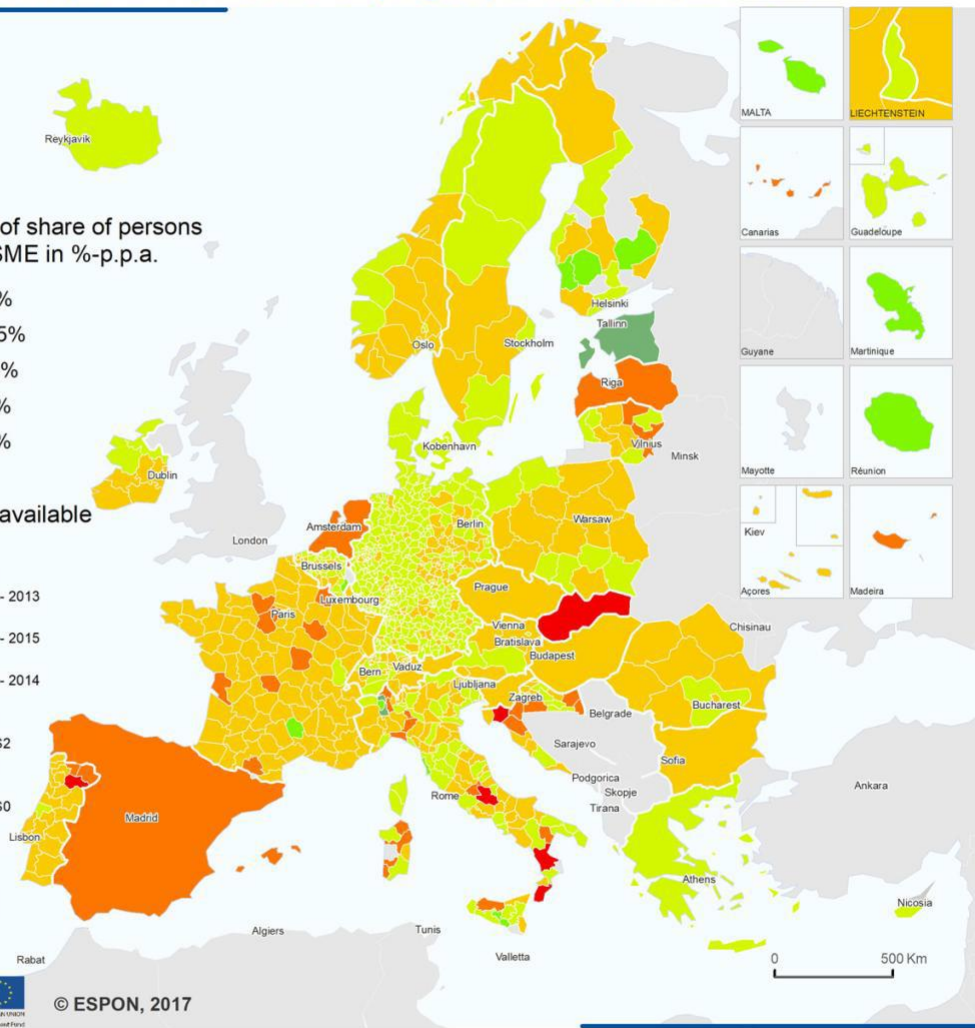
Development of share of persons employed in small and medium enterprises (10-249 persons employed) in %-p.p.a., 2008-2014

Development of share of persons employed in SME in %-p.p.a.



Notes

- Data for DK, FR, MT corresponds to 2008 - 2013
- Data for DE corresponds to 2008 - 2015
- Data for CZ, EE, LU corresponds to 2010 - 2014
- Data for AT, DK, EE, LV, MT, PL, RO, SE corresponds to NUTS2
- Data for BG, CZ, ES, HU, NL, SI, SK corresponds to NUTS0 (SBS)
- Data for EL (2015) corresponds to estimates produced by DIW Econ (2016)



Regional level: NUTS 3 / NUTS 2 / NUTS 0 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON SME, 2017

Origin of data: Eurostat Business demography, Structural Business Statistics, Statistics Austria national SBS, Statistics Belgium Demografie Ondernemingen, ORBIS, Beschäftigtenstatistik Bundesagentur, national SBS, Statistics Finland national BD, Insee. Direction des statistiques démographiques et sociales (DSDS), Financial Agency, Central Statistical Office (CSO) national BD, Statistics Iceland national BD, Amt für Statistik Fürstentum Liechtenstein - Beschäftigungsstatistik, Statistics Norway national BD, Central Statistical Office Poland national BD, Statistics Portugal Integrated Business Accounts System, National Statistics Institute Romania national SBS, Statistics Sweden Business Register, Bundesamt für Statistik Schweiz, SBA Factsheet Greece 2016
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SMEs – the drivers

What determines the expansion of microenterprise employment?

- education level and the component *governance quality* → *determinants for employment*
- *education* is the most important driver for the performance of microenterprises

What determines the expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises?

- *governance quality* plays a major role in the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises & the component *urbanisation* (the opposite of rurality and highly correlated with *accessibility*)

What determines enterprise birth rates?

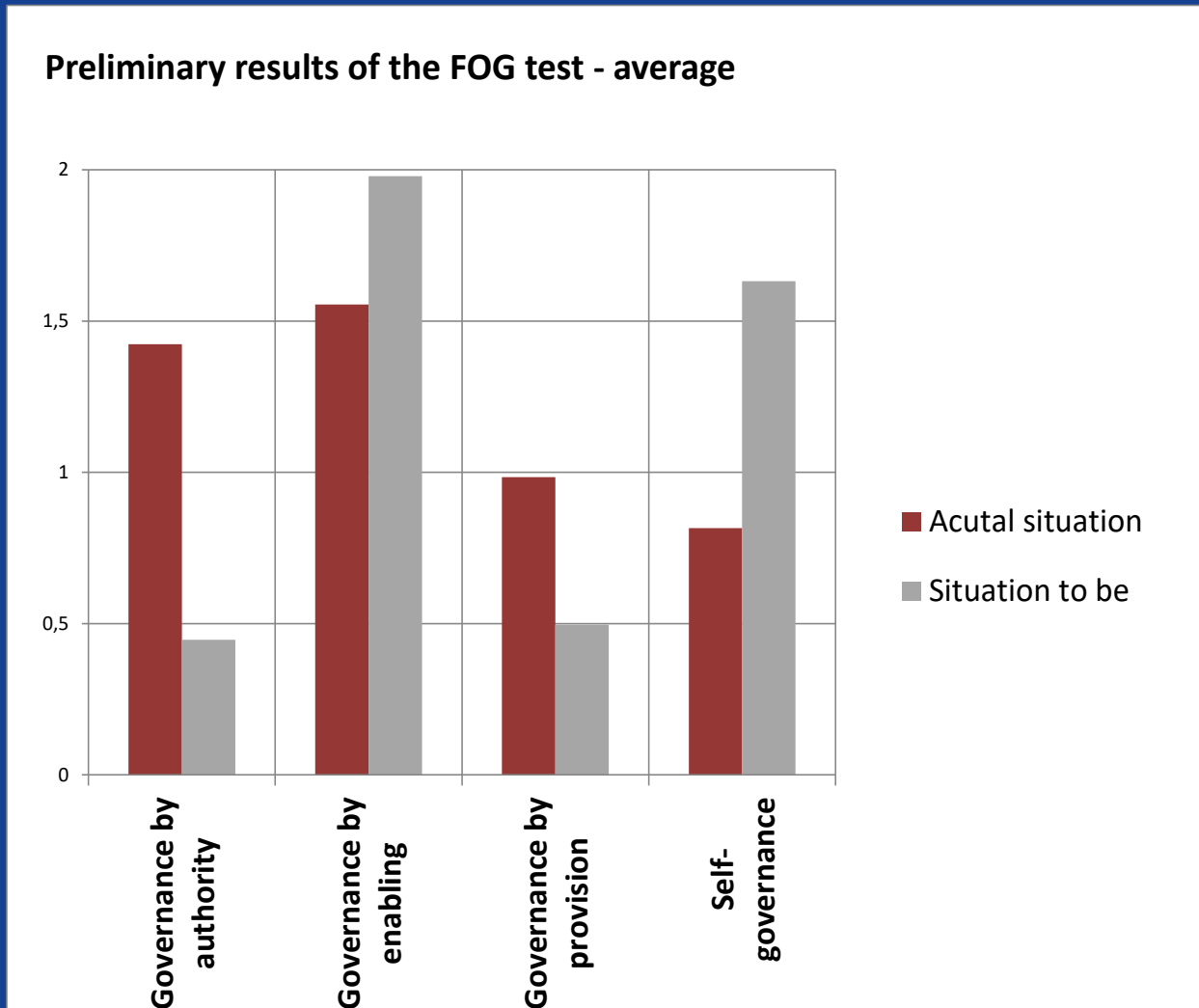
- *accessibility* (urbanisation) and *governance quality* drive enterprise birth rates

Need for Finance – overall driver

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SMEs – the Governance

FOG test results of all regions: comparison actual situation and situation as it should be



Tips and Tricks for LRAs

- ✓ *Create a favourable economic environment:* high quality governance with transparency and stability, facilitate contact and communication between start-ups, SMEs, entrepreneurs, and local bodies, Clusters as well as the facilitation of networking, Support research & education, encourage more indirect forms of support (e.g. business angels), development of an entrepreneurial culture
- ✓ *Cultural factors – as tacit drivers*
- ✓ *Foster cooperation between public and private stakeholders: financing,*
- ✓ *Infrastructure*
- ✓ *Cooperate with other regions and cities*
- ✓ *Balance between specialisation and diversity*



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// Thank you

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