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NEW ENTERPRISES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE IN 1995



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SUMMARY

During 1995 roughly 678,000 new enterprises, excluding agricultural enterprises, were registered in eleven central and eastern European Countries (CEECs) and were still active in September 1996. The countries are: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. This compares with an estimated 3,655,000 enterprises that were carrying out activities in the same eleven countries in January 1995. It corresponds to a creation rate of approximately 19 per cent during 1995.

This is one of the main findings of the second (B) survey of newly created enterprises, which was carried out during September and October 1996 by the statistical offices in the eleven CEECs with assistance from EUROSTAT and funding from the European Union's PHARE programme.

This report examines the structure of these newly created enterprises in 1995 and compares this with the cross-section of all active enterprises in the business registers in each of the participating countries in January 1995, as determined from the first (A) survey.

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NEW ENTERPRISES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE IN 1995

1. Main results for new enterprises in 1995

A comparison of the total number of newly created enterprises in 1995 that were still active in September 1996 with all active enterprises existing in January 1995 is given in figure 1 and in table 1 of the appendix. The two surveys on which the estimates are based covered registrations of non-agricultural enterprises on the business registers of each country during the corresponding time periods. Public

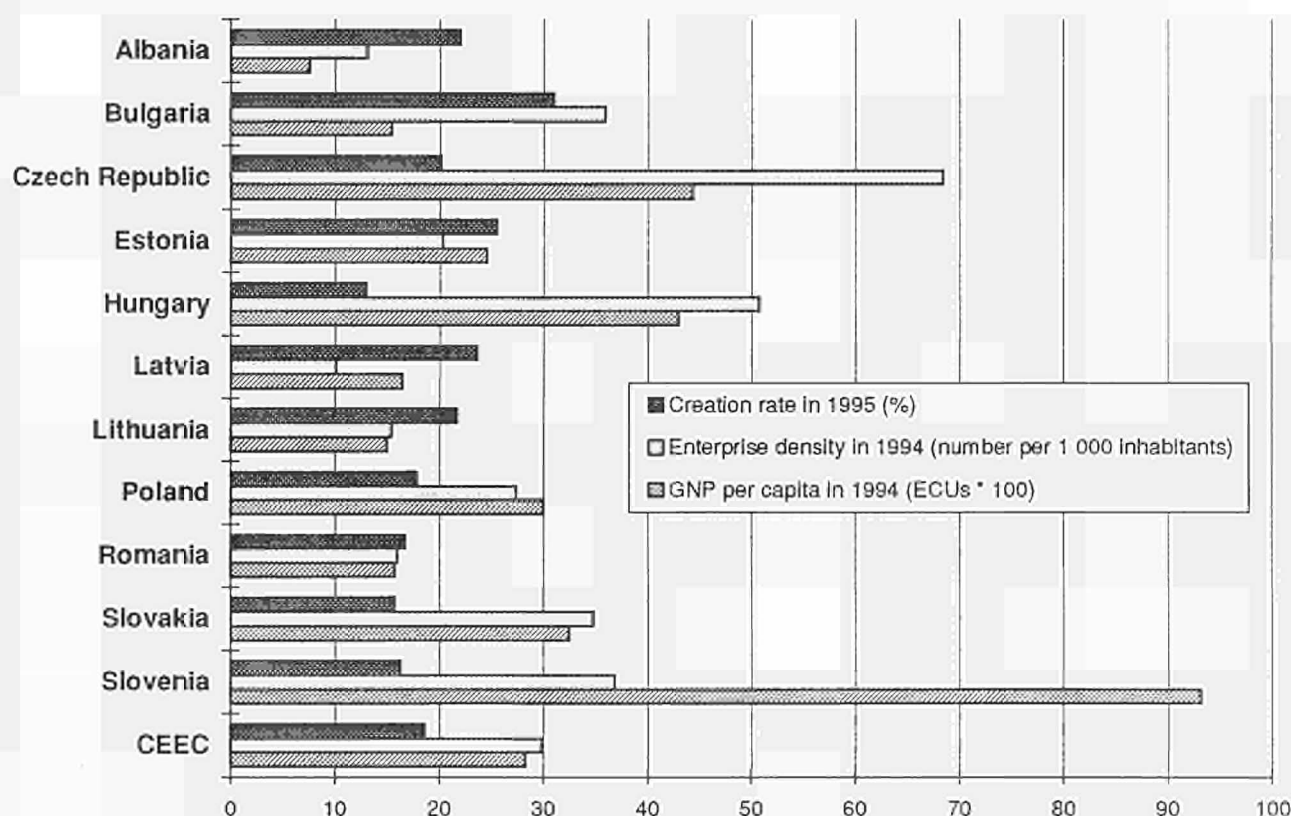
administration and private non-profit enterprises were also excluded. Further details of the coverage of surveys A and B, the way of handling differences between creation date and date of registration in the business registers, as well as the consequences for the definition of the rate of creation are given on page 14.

The rate of creation of new enterprises varied significantly from one country to the next. Bulgaria and Estonia had creation rates in excess of 25 per cent, while the lowest creation rates occurred in Hungary and Slovakia.

GNP per capita for each of the eleven countries covered in this study is also shown in figure 1.



Figure 1: Enterprise creation rate, enterprise density and GNP per capita



Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

2. Comparison of new enterprises with those existing at January 1995

2.1 General comparison

In comparing the results for newly created enterprises in 1995 (Survey B) with results for those enterprises that existed at January 1995 (survey A) it should be noted that these two surveys were carried out one year apart and any difference in the corresponding estimates is most likely due to real differences in the types of new enterprises being created in each country. Other possible reasons for differences are described on page 14.

► A framework for comparing results

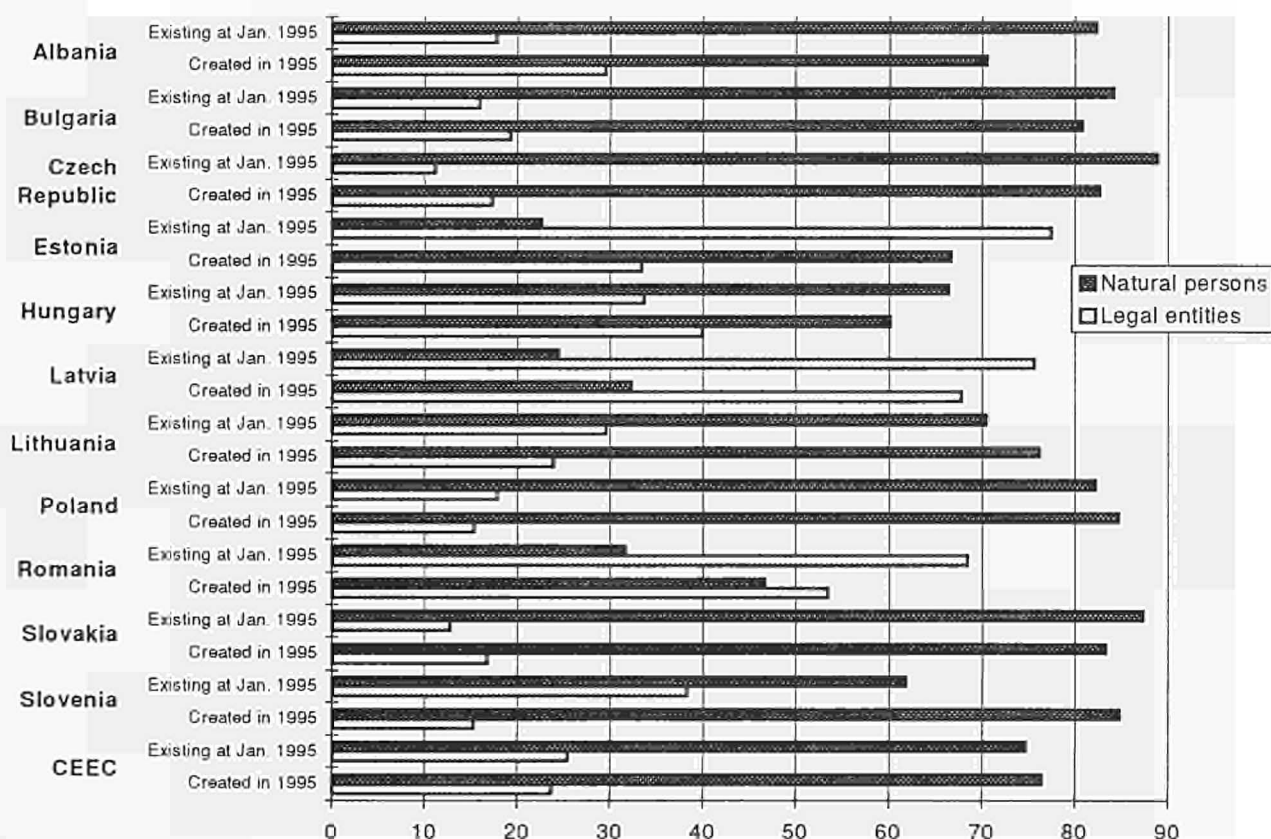
In countries with a long established market economy there usually exists a balance between newly created

enterprises and those ceasing business activity. New enterprises will typically be smaller in size than those that have existed for some time, and will generally have simpler structure. For the transitional countries covered by this study there is likely to be a mixture of both completely new enterprises and privatisations of older enterprises. Furthermore it can be expected that the rate of creation of new enterprises is significantly higher in transitional countries than in other countries. However, most other differences between the characteristics of new and existing enterprises will generally depend on the particular circumstances within each country.

► Legal structure and enterprise size

In each of the countries except Latvia and Romania, it is estimated that at least 60 per cent of new enterprises were natural persons (see figure 2 and table 2). Compared to enterprises existing in January 1995, the range of the proportion of natural person enterprises across countries has narrowed from 22-89 per cent down to 32-85 per cent.

Figure 2: Distribution of active enterprises by type of unit (%)



Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

The size of these new natural person enterprises (table 3) continues to be quite small, ranging from 1.5 to 4.0 employees on average, while the size of new legal entities in 1995 in most countries is considerably less than the average size of legal entities (often less than half the average size) of all active enterprises in existence in January 1995. Thus it can be seen that the population of new enterprises consists of two parts, large legal entities which are mostly from privatisations of existing enterprises and small natural person enterprises of a similar size to existing sole proprietorships.

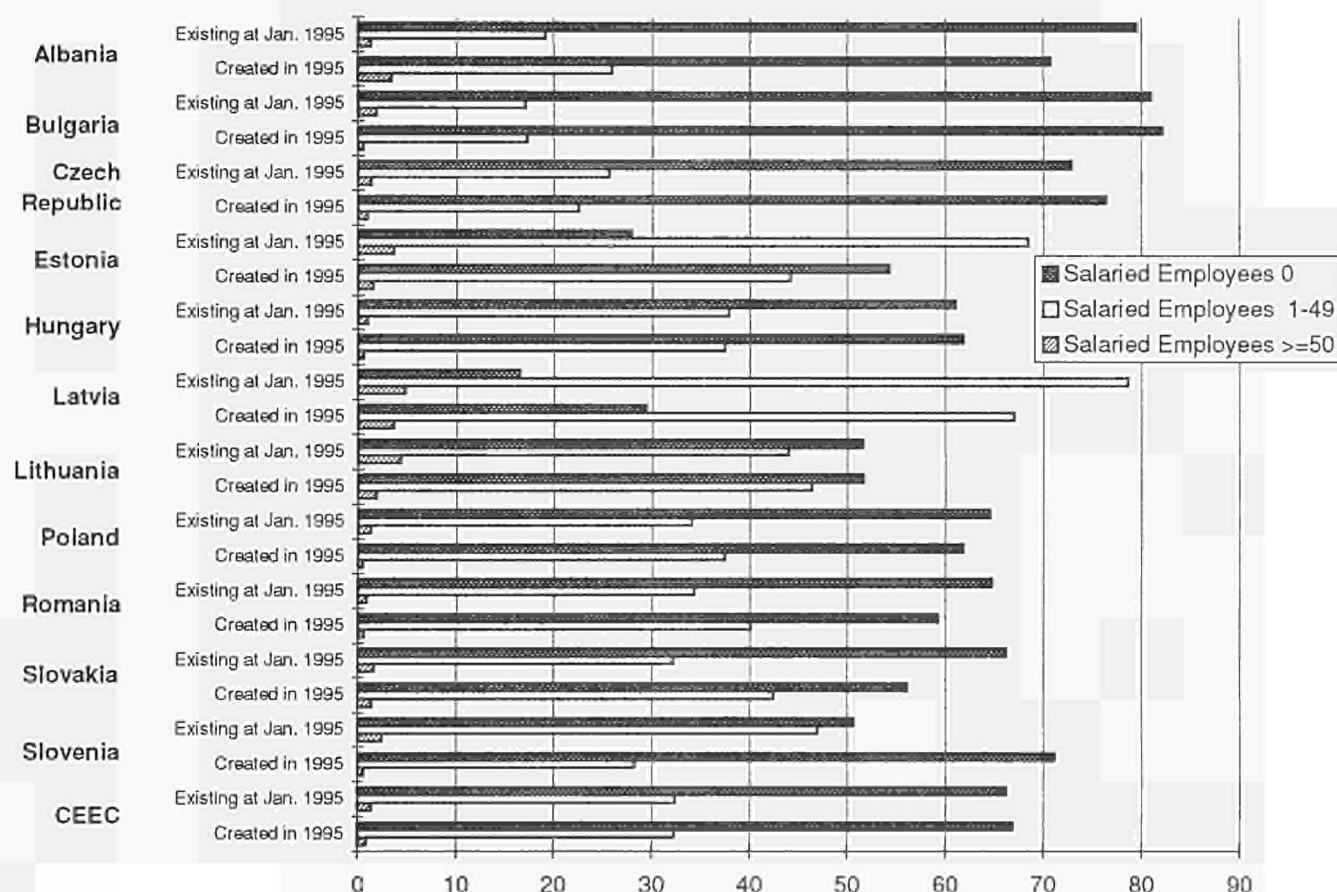
As shown in table 4, the distribution of new enterprises in 1995 by type of creation is broadly similar, with

some minor differences, to the corresponding distribution for all active enterprises that existed at the beginning of 1995. With the exception of Albania and Latvia, 80 per cent or more of newly created enterprises in 1995 were true creations rather than privatisations or co-operative splits.

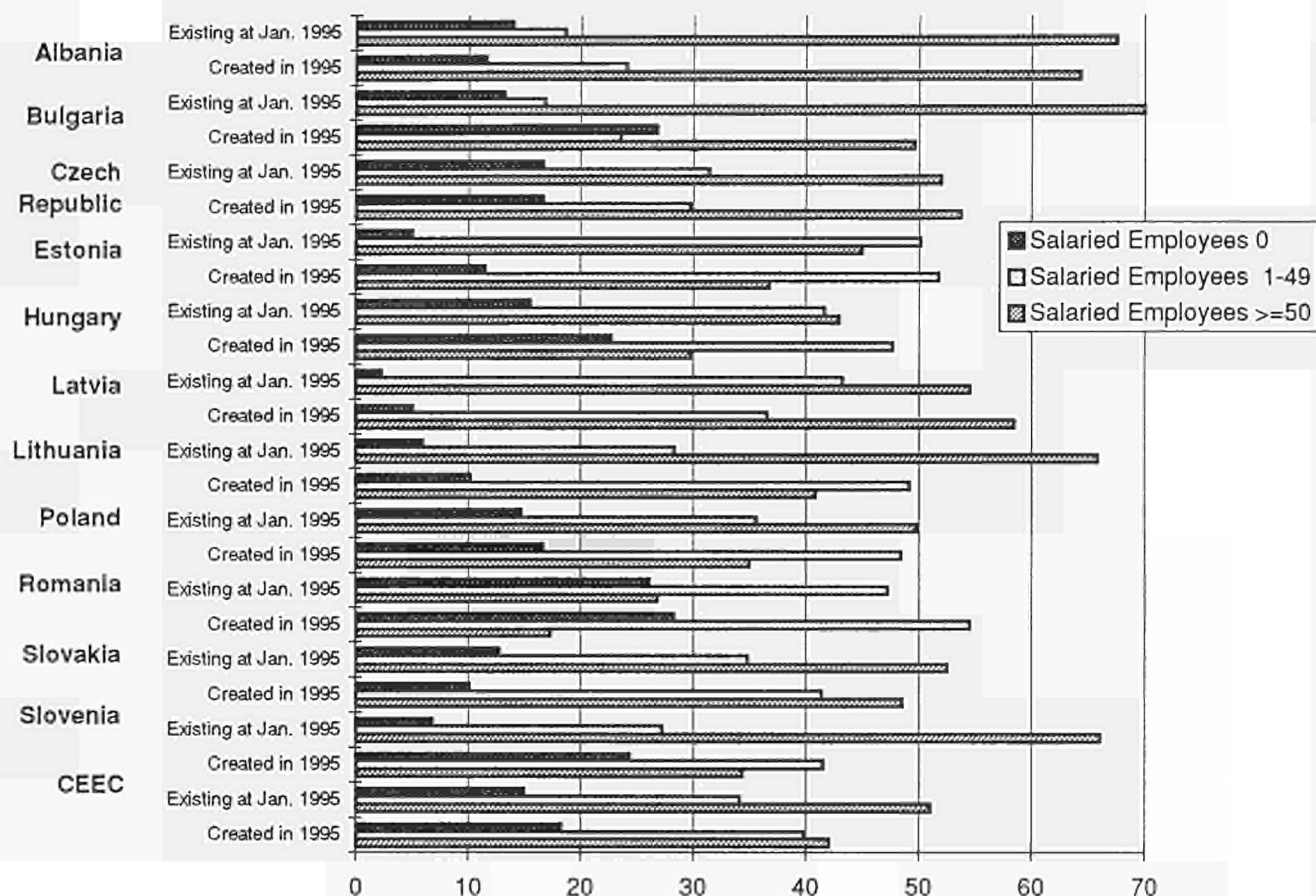
Estimates in tables 5 and 6 indicate that for most countries the distribution of enterprises and their share of total employment across the three size classes is approximately the same for new enterprises as for those that existed in January 1995, although some significant changes can be noted for Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia and Slovenia (see figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)



Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Figure 4: Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%)


Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

The share of total employment in full-time salaried employment in new enterprises is considerably smaller in most countries, ranging from 41 per cent for Romania to 83 per cent for Bulgaria. In comparison, for all active enterprises in existence at the start of 1995, the proportion ranged from 51 per cent in Romania to 84 per cent in Latvia (table 7). Also the share of total employment for owners in many countries is considerably greater, in some cases almost double the corresponding proportion of the enterprises active at January 1995.

► Location

Nearly all new enterprises in all countries have only one local unit (table 8). Compared to active enterprises in January 1995 the proportion of new enterprises with only one local unit has remained about the same or increased slightly. The proportion of enterprises where the principal place of activity is the manager's home is about the same for new enterprises as for existing enterprises (table 9). On

average slightly more than 50 per cent of enterprises perform their activity at the manager's home.

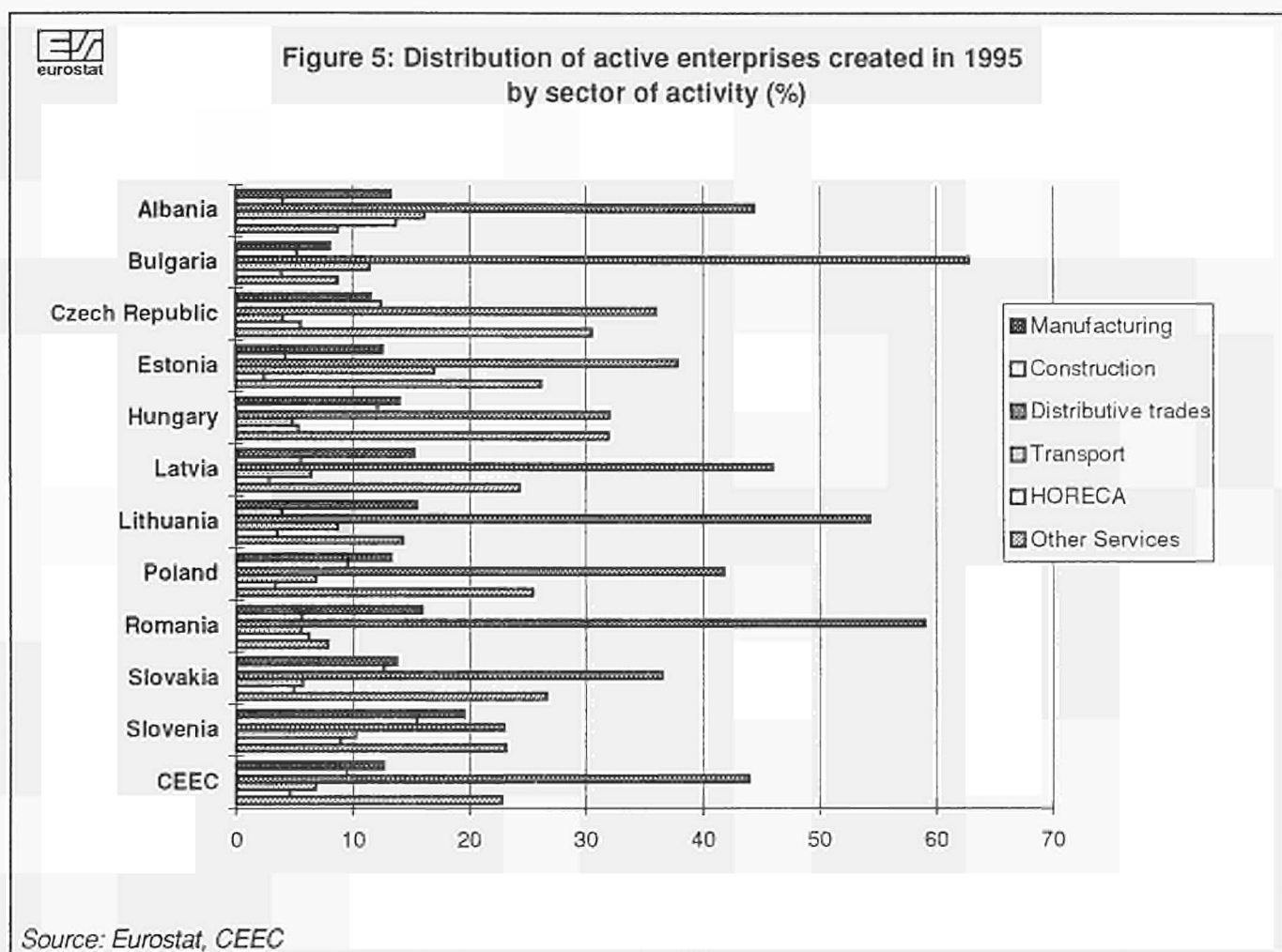
With the notable exception of Albania, the distribution of new enterprises across urban and rural areas (table 10) and across capital and other regions (table 11) is broadly similar to the corresponding distributions for active enterprises in January 1995. The proportion of new enterprises in 1995 in urban areas ranged from 56 per cent in Slovenia to 87 per cent in Bulgaria, while the proportion of new enterprises in capital regions ranged from 52 per cent in Latvia down to 9 per cent in Slovenia.

► Sector of activity

Referring to table 12, excluding a few differences, the distribution of new active enterprises in 1995 across the six main sectors (manufacturing; construction; distributive trade; transport; hotels, restaurants and cafes; and other services) is approximately equivalent

to the distribution of existing enterprises at the beginning of 1995. The largest proportion of new enterprises occurred in the distributive trade sector,

ranging from 23 to 63 per cent across the eleven CEECs, while the second highest proportion occurred in the other services sector (see figure 5).



At the same time it can be seen from table 13 that a high proportion of new enterprises in 1995, ranging from about 76 per cent in the case of Latvia to 97 per cent in the case of Estonia, are single activity. These proportions are in general higher than the corresponding proportions for all active enterprises.

► Foreign capital participation

The share of employment by enterprises with foreign capital participation has risen significantly for new enterprises in Albania, Bulgaria and Estonia, but in all other countries it has stayed about the same or fallen (table 14). With the exception of Estonia these shares have stayed close to or below about 10 per cent. However, these results should be treated with some

caution because of the high statistical error for this data.

► Supply and demand

In all countries other than Bulgaria the proportion of enterprises mentioning either supply and/or demand side difficulties is much the same for new as existing enterprises (table 15). Of those new enterprises that claimed to experience supply side difficulties, the most frequent reasons given continue to be either no funds or lack of credit (table 16). The most frequent reasons for the perceived demand difficulty given by new enterprises that experienced such difficulties were "no solvent demand" and "too much competition" (table 17).

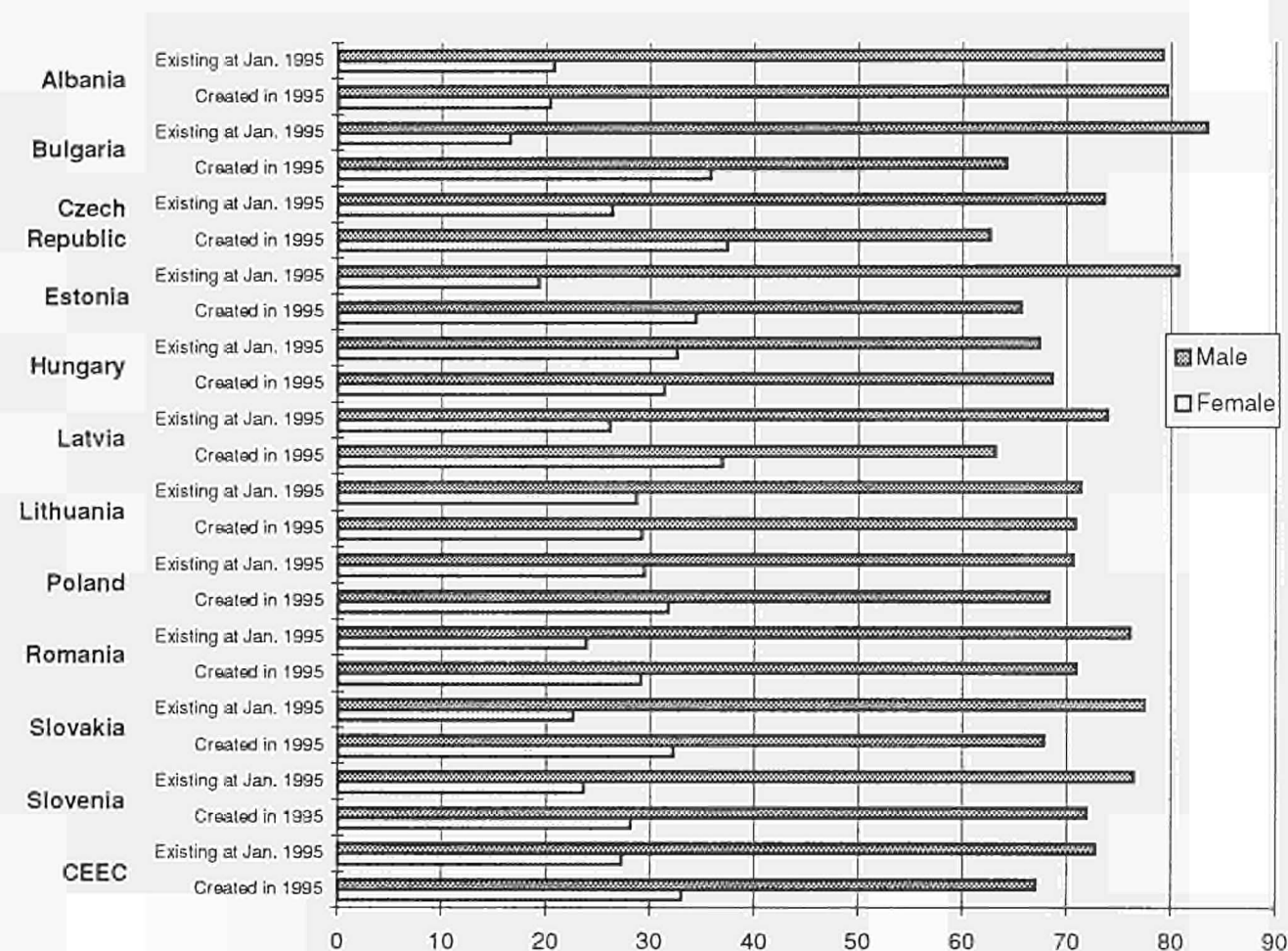
► Characteristics of the founder/manager

The age of the founder/manager is more often less than 30 in new enterprises than in established enterprises (table 18), although this comparison is complicated by the fact that age is determined one year later for managers of new enterprises. In all

countries other than Albania the founder/manager is younger than 40 years old in at least 50 per cent of new enterprises in 1995. Also, in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, the proportion of female founder/managers of new enterprises is significantly greater than the corresponding proportion for all enterprises at the start of 1995 (see table 19 and figure 6).



Figure 6: Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager (%)



Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

For most countries, the distribution of enterprises according to the educational background of the founder/manager is similar for new and established enterprises at the beginning of 1995 (table 20). Comparison by socio-professional category of the founder/manager of new and established enterprises (table 21) is not possible because the question differed between the two surveys. For all countries except Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania, the highest proportion of new enterprises are classified into the

"manual workers and others" category.

► Investment

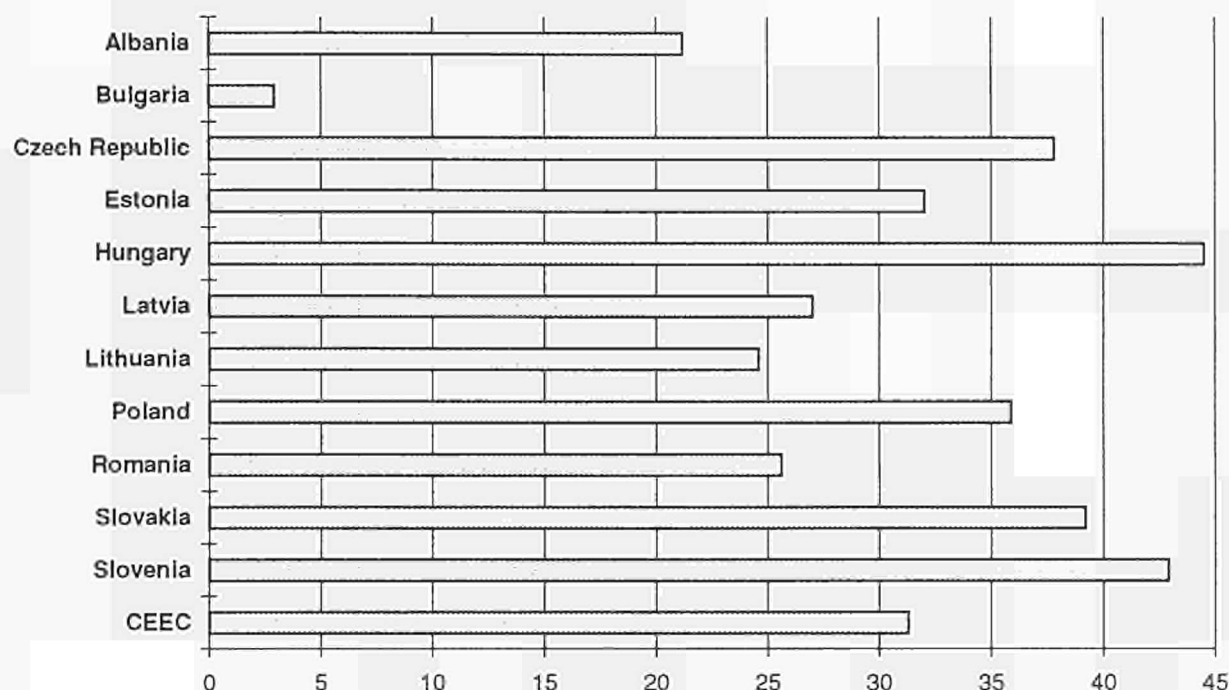
Table 22, which shows the distribution of investment in 1996, was the only table for which no corresponding estimates for all active enterprises in January 1995 could be produced. In some cases investment information was based on respondents predictions as

the survey data was collected during the last quarter of the year. The outstanding figure is in Bulgaria where extremely few enterprises, only 3 per cent, made any investment (see figure 7). In all other

countries at least 20 per cent of enterprises invested during 1996, and in the case of Hungary and Slovenia the proportion was above 40 per cent.



Figure 7: Percentage of active enterprises, created in 1995, making investments in 1996¹



¹ In some cases based on respondents prediction as data was collected during the last quarter of 1996

Source: Eurostat CEEC.

► State of activity

Table 23 is somewhat more difficult to interpret as the proportions refer to those enterprises that actually registered, and registration methods do vary from one country to the next making cross-country comparisons problematic in this case. However, these results are useful for comparing the contents of business registers in each country. The proportion of enterprises that ceased activity within the first few months of activity is quite high, more than 20 per cent in most countries, and more than 30 per cent in Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Slovakia. The proportion of dead units has fallen significantly in Poland thanks to the new Law on Official Statistics, and also in Lithuania but it has risen in Bulgaria, Latvia and Slovenia and remained fairly stable in the remaining countries.

2.2 Main trends for each country

In the following a brief comparison of new enterprises in 1995 and enterprises existing at the beginning of 1995 is made for each country. Only major differences between the two sets of estimates are noted, and for brevity, unless necessary, the general shifts affecting most countries that were described in the previous section are not repeated below.

As noted in the previous section certain characteristics of new enterprises will depend on the stage of transition in each country. One indicator of the stage of transition is the rate of creation of new enterprises given in table 1. According to these figures alone Hungary has undergone the greatest amount of transition while Bulgaria has undergone the least.

♦ Albania

Compared to the enterprises active at the start of 1995, the estimates for new enterprises in Albania show a significantly greater proportion in urban areas other than the capital, a lower proportion of natural person enterprises, a lower average size for legal entities, and roughly a doubling of the share of employment by enterprises with foreign capital participation.

Unlike most other countries there does not appear to be a significant downward shift in the age distribution of the founder/manager for new enterprises in 1995 or a reduction in the percentage of full-time salaried employees.

♦ Bulgaria

Since a new business register was used by Bulgaria in 1996 to obtain up-to-date business address information, considerable practical problems were encountered. However, the similarity of estimates in table 23 supports the conclusion that these problems were effectively overcome and that major differences between the two sets of estimates cannot be attributed to the use of the new register.

In comparing estimates for new enterprises with all active enterprises at the beginning of 1995, a number of major differences can be noted. In particular there is a significantly greater proportion of enterprises performing their principal activity at home, more than twice the proportion of enterprises are in the distributive trade sector, there is a considerably lower proportion of dormant units amongst new enterprises and a doubling in the proportion of enterprises with female founder/managers. Also, there is a considerably greater proportion of enterprises with a founder/manager with post-secondary education.

Furthermore, unlike most other countries, a much higher proportion of new enterprises in 1995 reported that they were having both supply and demand difficulties.

♦ Czech Republic

For new enterprises in the Czech Republic there was a large drop in the average size of new legal entities, 12 compared to 40 employees, and a slightly greater proportion of new enterprises in the distributive trade sector when compared to all active enterprises at the start of 1995. At the same time the proportion of female founder/managers is considerably greater for new enterprises.

♦ Estonia

In Estonia there was a considerably greater proportion of natural person enterprises, 67 per cent in new enterprises as compared to 23 per cent for active enterprises at the start of 1995, while nearly all new units were single activity as opposed to 76 per cent at the start of 1995. Both these results should however be treated with some caution as they may be due to a delay of several years in the registration of a significant number of small enterprises.

The proportion of new enterprises in the transport sector was 17 per cent as compared to 6 per cent. The share of employment by enterprises with foreign capital participation was 30 per cent, almost three times the corresponding estimate for all enterprises. Also, the proportion of female founder/managers is considerably greater for new enterprises.

♦ Hungary

The two sets of estimates from both surveys were very similar in Hungary. The only significant difference was an approximate halving of the size of legal entities to 6 employees for new units in 1995, and a slightly greater proportion of new enterprises in the other services sector compared to the complete cross-section of enterprises.

♦ Latvia

In Latvia there was considerable privatisation of state-held enterprises in 1995 and also in the few years preceding this. As some of these earlier units were missed in survey A but covered in the B1 survey, this may be part of the reason for the slightly larger proportion of new enterprises in 1995 in the other services category and of new enterprises in the natural persons category compared to the corresponding estimate for all active enterprises. Further analysis of the results indicates that these additional units have had only a minor effect on other estimates.

In particular there is almost twice the proportion of new as compared to all active enterprises with no salaried employees, and the share of total employment in this category is also larger. Unlike most other countries the average size of legal entities is about the same and the proportion of enterprises in the other services category is slightly greater than for active enterprises at the start of 1995. At the same time the proportion of female founder/managers is considerably greater for new enterprises.

♦ Lithuania

In Lithuania there are few major differences between the two sets of estimates. The main changes appear to be a shift in the population to active from dormant units when compared with the complete set of enterprises at the start of 1995. The proportion of total employment in the zero and 1-49 salaried employees category has roughly doubled for new enterprises. It also appears that a significantly higher proportion of new units were single activity, 90 per cent as compared to 78 per cent for existing enterprises.

♦ Poland

There has been an approximate halving in the size of legal entities to 18 employees for new units in 1995 and a slight increase in the proportion of enterprises in the other services sector. New enterprises with 1-49 salaried employees have a significantly greater share of total employment.

♦ Romania

Compared to the cross-section of active enterprises at the start of 1995, the estimates for Romania show a significantly greater proportion of new enterprises in the natural persons category, a significantly greater proportion of units in the distributive trade sector and a smaller proportion in the manufacturing sector, and a considerably lower share of total employment by enterprises with foreign capital participation.

♦ Slovakia

In Slovakia the proportion of enterprises with no salaried employees is smaller for new enterprises than those active at the start of 1995, the average employment of legal entities is about one third less, a greater proportion of new units are single activity, and the proportion of true creations is considerably less for new enterprises. At the same time the proportion of female founder/managers is considerably greater for new compared to existing enterprises.

♦ Slovenia

The proportion of natural person enterprises is considerably greater for new enterprises, 85 per cent, as compared to 62 per cent for existing enterprises at the start of 1995. Also there is a considerably lower proportion of new enterprises in capital regions and a much higher proportion of enterprises and total employment in enterprises with no salaried employees. The average employment of legal entities is less than half the corresponding estimate for the cross-section of active units.

Survey Coverage

This project has provided the unique opportunity to develop an extensive set of business statistics with highly consistent definitions, which allows easy and meaningful comparisons both within and across the eleven CEECs. In order to interpret these comparisons correctly it is important to have a clear understanding of the coverage and definitions used in surveys A and B.

The ideal situation would be to produce accurate estimates of the characteristics of both existing and newly created enterprises in all eleven countries. Without considerable effort in modelling or without waiting a long time for all new enterprises to be registered it would be impossible to do this. The actual date of commencement of activity of the enterprise may precede its registration date. However, it is possible to produce estimates for units that are registered on the business registers of each country. Hence, survey A consists of a sample selected from all non-agricultural enterprises that appeared on each country's business register in January 1995, with the exclusion of public administration and private non-profit enterprises. Most statistics for this group of units, other than table 23, refer to those enterprises that were active in September 1995 (when survey A was carried out). Survey B consists of a sample selected from all units registered in 1995 plus some additional enterprises registered before 1995, but due to timing difficulties were not included in survey A. The state of activity for these enterprises was determined in September 1996.

Since the numbers of enterprises created in 1995 as used in the rates of creation of table 1 were based on the state of activity in September 1996, the rates of creation in that table would have been lower if they had been based on the state of activity in January 1996.

To gain some idea of the time lag between creation and registration the table below shows the survey B sample distribution by the year activity commenced (active units

only). As can be seen, in some countries there is a considerable time lag between creation and registration. Provided registration procedures have not changed significantly during 1995 and creation rates are relatively static from one year to the next the composition of both sets of enterprises should be approximately the same. In this case estimates produced from registered units would be about the same as estimates produced for active units in the corresponding time period. Actually, it is possible to make the weaker assumption that creation rates do not change in a differential manner across the population.

In most countries almost identical registration procedures were used. The three notable exceptions to this are Bulgaria where a significantly improved new business register was used for business address in survey B, Estonia where there was a delay of several years in the registration of a significant proportion of small enterprises and Poland, where a new Law on Official Statistics came into force. As mentioned in section 2.2, indications are that this has not affected the comparability of the Bulgarian estimates. However, the comparability of some Estonian estimates may have been affected. The effect on the Polish data is mainly a reduction of the proportion of dead units registered.

Besides the possibility of changing registration procedures affecting the comparison of survey A and B results, changes in survey methodology can also have some effect. However, every effort has been exercised to maintain identical survey methodologies in the two surveys and it is most unlikely that this has been the cause of difference between estimates.

Finally, in comparing results it should be noted that since estimates are based on a sample rather than a complete census of all enterprises, small differences of only a few percentage points may well be due to the particular sample drawn and may not be a real underlying difference. In describing results in section 2 it has generally been assumed that small differences are not statistically significant.



Sample distribution for Survey B of enterprises by year of commencement of activity

Country	Total number	Inactive	Active	Year activity commenced (% of active)			
				1993	1994	1995	1996
Albania	1 401	483	918	23	15	58	4
Bulgaria	1 750	524	1 226	44	12	32	12
Czech Rep.	2 000	664	1 336	10	18	65	7
Estonia	1 302	494	808	18	18	56	8
Hungary	1 801	643	1 158	2	3	93	2
Latvia	1 603	889	714	23	9	57	11
Lithuania	1 751	526	1 225	2	3	89	6
Poland	1 999	789	1 210	11	8	78	3
Romania	2 002	676	1 326	3	7	85	5
Slovakia	2 001	738	1 263	14	11	69	6
Slovenia	1 401	311	1 090	21	19	54	6
CEEC	19 011	6 737	12 274	15	11	68	6

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Appendix: Tables



Table 1: Number of active enterprises, creation rate and GNP per capita

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995	Enterprises created in 1995	Creation Rate (%)	GNP per Capita in 1994 (In ECU)
Albania	38 352	8 448	22.0	754.3
Bulgaria	311 229	96 365	31.0	1 543.3
Czech Rep.	691 647	139 204	20.1	4 432.0
Estonia	28 718	7 327	25.5	2 452.1
Hungary	559 981	72 777	13.0	4 296.3
Latvia	26 944	6 358	23.6	1 646.8
Lithuania	65 331	14 185	21.7	1 496.1
Poland	1 264 839	224 513	17.8	3 001.7
Romania	382 563	64 073	16.7	1 566.7
Slovakia	216 573	34 102	15.7	3 247.7
Slovenia	68 418	11 145	16.3	9 313.1
CEEC	3 654 595	678 497	18.6	2 820.0

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 2: Distribution of active enterprises by type of unit (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995 ¹		Enterprises created in 1995	
Country	Natural Persons	Legal Entities	Natural Persons	Legal Entities
Albania	82.3	17.7	70.5	29.5
Bulgaria	84.1	15.9	80.8	19.2
Czech Rep.	88.9	11.1	82.7	17.3
Estonia	22.6	77.4	66.7	33.3
Hungary	66.4	33.6	60.1	39.9
Latvia	24.4	75.6	32.2	67.8
Lithuania	70.4	29.6	76.2	23.8
Poland	82.2	17.8	84.7	15.3
Romania	31.6	68.4	46.6	53.4
Slovakia	87.3	12.7	83.3	16.7
Slovenia	61.8	38.2	84.8	15.2
CEEC	74.6	25.4	76.4	23.6

¹ These estimates are taken from the first publication (survey A) and hence include an adjustment for enterprises created between 1 January and 1 September 1995.

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 3: Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit

	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995		
Country	Natural Persons	Legal Entities	All	Natural Persons	Legal Entities	All
Albania	1.4	40.2	7.0	1.5	24.5	8.3
Bulgaria	2.1	56.9	9.7	1.8	47.7	10.6
Czech Rep.	2.8	40.2	6.8	4.0	11.9	5.4
Estonia	6.1	16.0	13.9	2.5	13.0	6.0
Hungary	1.9	13.6	6.0	1.5	6.0	3.3
Latvia	4.0	19.8	16.0	2.9	19.9	14.4
Lithuania	3.1	39.6	14.2	2.2	18.3	6.0
Poland	3.0	30.4	7.5	2.3	17.6	4.7
Romania	1.4	7.4	5.6	1.8	4.9	3.5
Slovakia	3.0	39.5	7.4	2.3	26.4	6.3
Slovenia	2.5	23.3	11.2	2.0	9.7	3.2
CEEC	2.6	21.5	7.4	2.5	15.8	5.6

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 4: Distribution of active enterprises by type of creation (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995		
Country	True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other	True Creation	Privatisation or Co-operative Split	Other
Albania	68.4	26.7	4.9	72.2	21.8	6.1
Bulgaria	96.0	0.2	3.8	99.1	0.6	0.3
Czech Rep.	86.1	4.6	9.3	87.3	1.8	10.8
Estonia	81.9	5.1	13.0	79.7	3.2	17.1
Hungary	84.5	2.2	13.3	88.1	2.5	9.4
Latvia	83.2	7.4	9.4	76.4	12.4	11.2
Lithuania	75.4	5.5	19.1	88.7	5.7	5.6
Poland	88.6	3.2	8.2	87.8	2.9	9.3
Romania	95.8	1.1	3.1	97.1	1.8	1.1
Slovakia	92.6	3.6	3.8	83.7	8.1	8.2
Slovenia	75.7	2.1	22.2	82.2	5.7	12.1
CEEC	88.3	3.2	8.5	89.6	2.9	7.5

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

**Table 5: Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)**

	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995		
	Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees		
Country	0	1-49	≥50	0	1-49	≥50
Albania	79.6	19.1	1.3	70.7	25.9	3.4
Bulgaria	81.0	17.1	1.9	82.1	17.3	0.5
Czech Rep.	72.9	25.7	1.4	76.4	22.6	1.0
Estonia	27.9	68.5	3.6	54.3	44.2	1.5
Hungary	61.1	37.9	1.0	61.9	37.5	0.6
Latvia	16.5	78.7	4.8	29.4	67.0	3.6
Lithuania	51.6	44.0	4.4	51.7	46.4	1.9
Poland	64.6	34.1	1.3	61.9	37.5	0.5
Romania	64.8	34.3	0.9	59.3	40.2	0.6
Slovakia	66.2	32.2	1.6	56.1	42.5	1.4
Slovenia	50.6	47.0	2.4	71.1	28.3	0.6
CEEC	66.2	32.4	1.4	66.9	32.3	0.8

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

**Table 6: Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%)**

	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995		
	Salaried Employees			Salaried Employees		
Country	0	1-49	≥50	0	1-49	≥50 ¹
Albania	13.9	18.6	67.5	11.6	24.1	64.3
Bulgaria	13.2	16.8	70.0	26.8	23.6	49.6
Czech Rep.	16.6	31.4	52.0	16.6	29.7	53.7
Estonia	5.0	50.1	44.9	11.5	51.7	36.7
Hungary	15.5	41.6	42.9	22.7	47.6	29.7
Latvia	2.3	43.2	54.5	5.1	36.5	58.4
Lithuania	5.9	28.3	65.8	10.2	49.1	40.8
Poland	14.7	35.5	49.8	16.6	48.4	34.9
Romania	26.0	47.2	26.8	28.2	54.5	17.3
Slovakia	12.7	34.8	52.5	10.1	41.4	48.5
Slovenia	6.8	27.2	66.0	24.3	41.5	34.3
CEEC	14.9	34.1	51.0	18.2	39.8	42.0

¹ This column has a large statistical error and has been corrected for outliers. The data should be handled with caution.

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 7: Share of total employment by type of employment (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995				Enterprises created in 1995			
Country	Owner	Full-time Salaried Employees	Part-time Salaried Employees	Other Employees	Owner	Full-time Salaried Employees	Part-time Salaried Employees	Other Employees
Albania	17.9	78.3	3.2	0.6	16.6	79.7	3.2	0.5
Bulgaria	13.6	78.4	1.7	6.3	13.8	82.7	1.0	2.6
Czech Rep.	18.8	68.9	4.8	7.5	21.8	59.1	12.0	7.2
Estonia	11.5	76.2	5.8	6.5	21.1	66.4	5.7	6.9
Hungary	24.6	64.1	4.6	6.8	37.1	49.9	7.5	5.4
Latvia	6.1	83.7	6.7	3.5	9.6	78.4	3.9	8.1
Lithuania	9.6	81.1	6.5	2.8	17.9	71.9	8.0	2.2
Poland	20.0	60.8	6.5	12.7	29.3	54.6	6.7	9.5
Romania	26.5	50.9	2.2	20.3	43.0	40.9	2.1	13.9
Slovakia	14.2	74.9	2.9	8.0	17.3	71.2	2.7	8.8
Slovenia	11.6	80.9	0.9	6.6	32.6	56.3	1.8	9.3
CEEC	18.9	66.8	4.6	9.8	23.3	64.4	5.6	6.7

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 8: Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995	
	Number of Local Units		Number of Local Units	
Country	1	>1	1	>1
Albania	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Bulgaria	96.8	3.2	98.7	1.3
Czech Rep.	94.6	5.4	95.6	4.4
Estonia	91.3	8.7	94.6	5.4
Hungary	95.1	4.9	97.9	2.1
Latvia	85.1	14.9	91.2	8.8
Lithuania	93.5	6.5	96.1	3.9
Poland	92.9	7.1	92.1	7.9
Romania	94.8	5.2	95.8	4.2
Slovakia	94.2	5.8	96.5	3.5
Slovenia	94.0	6.0	97.6	2.4
CEEC	93.4	6.6	95.2	4.8

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 9: Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995	
Country	Independent Place	At Manager's Home	Independent Place	At Manager's Home
Albania	89.5	10.5	86.4	13.6
Bulgaria	58.0	42.0	36.2	63.8
Czech Rep.	39.9	60.1	34.7	65.3
Estonia	73.7	26.3	67.7	32.3
Hungary	61.6	38.4	62.9	37.1
Latvia	78.0	22.0	84.9	15.1
Lithuania	79.4	20.6	81.9	18.1
Poland	39.5	60.5	43.6	56.4
Romania	54.5	45.5	51.7	48.3
Slovakia	40.3	59.7	41.1	58.9
Slovenia	34.4	65.6	26.8	73.2
CEEC	48.0	52.0	45.2	54.8

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 10: Distribution of active enterprises by zone (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995 ¹		Enterprises created in 1995	
Country	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Albania	49.9	50.1	71.3	28.7
Bulgaria	87.2	12.8	87.3	12.7
Czech Rep.	77.7	22.3	78.9	21.1
Estonia	81.8	18.2	84.7	15.3
Hungary	77.5	22.5	75.9	24.1
Latvia	79.3	20.7	81.4	18.6
Lithuania	59.1	40.9	56.7	43.3
Poland	78.9	21.1	79.8	20.2
Romania	74.1	25.9	72.3	27.7
Slovakia	65.2	34.8	69.0	31.0
Slovenia	60.2	39.8	56.1	43.9
CEEC	76.8	23.2	78.1	21.9

¹ These estimates are taken from the first publication (survey A) and hence include an adjustment for enterprises created between 1 January and 1 September 1995.

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 11: Distribution of active enterprises by region (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995 ¹		Enterprises created in 1995	
	Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions
Albania	26.6	73.4	24.9	75.1
Bulgaria	23.0	77.0	23.1	76.9
Czech Rep.	18.5	81.5	24.7	75.3
Estonia	47.9	52.1	48.7	51.3
Hungary	30.5	69.5	27.4	72.6
Latvia	52.6	47.4	52.1	47.9
Lithuania	21.3	78.7	15.6	84.4
Poland	9.8	90.2	11.4	88.6
Romania	15.4	84.6	12.0	88.0
Slovakia	16.6	83.4	14.6	85.4
Slovenia	17.5	82.5	9.2	90.8
CEEC	18.2	81.8	18.7	81.3

¹ These estimates are taken from the first publication (survey A) and hence include an adjustment for enterprises created between 1 January and 1 September 1995.

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 12: Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1995						
Country	Manufacturing	Construction	Distributive trade	Transport	Hotels, restaurants and cafes	Other services
Albania	10.1	2.5	47.5	14.2	16.6	9.1
Bulgaria	17.5	7.4	28.0	9.6	17.4	20.1
Czech Rep.	16.1	15.2	28.6	4.7	5.4	30.0
Estonia	16.1	9.7	41.4	5.8	6.0	21.0
Hungary	14.2	10.8	35.7	9.4	5.9	24.1
Latvia	13.4	8.2	50.5	5.1	5.5	17.4
Lithuania	16.9	4.4	50.9	6.2	3.8	17.8
Poland	17.3	10.4	42.3	8.7	3.1	18.3
Romania	20.2	4.9	50.4	7.1	7.7	9.8
Slovakia	17.7	14.7	34.3	5.5	5.3	22.4
Slovenia	22.3	11.9	25.6	12.0	7.1	21.2
CEEC	16.9	10.7	37.6	7.8	6.1	21.0

.../...

Enterprises created in 1995						
Country	Manufacturing	Construction	Distributive trade	Transport	Hotels, restaurants and cafes	Other services
Albania	13.2	4.0	44.4	16.1	13.7	8.7
Bulgaria	8.0	5.2	62.8	11.4	3.9	8.7
Czech Rep.	11.5	12.4	36.0	4.0	5.5	30.5
Estonia	12.5	4.2	37.8	16.9	2.4	26.1
Hungary	14.0	12.1	32.0	4.8	5.3	31.9
Latvia	15.2	5.5	46.0	6.4	2.8	24.2
Lithuania	15.4	3.9	54.3	8.7	3.5	14.2
Poland	13.2	9.5	41.8	6.8	3.3	25.4
Romania	15.9	5.6	59.0	5.5	6.2	7.8
Slovakia	13.7	12.6	36.5	5.7	4.9	26.6
Slovenia	19.5	15.4	22.9	10.2	8.9	23.1
CEEC	12.6	9.4	43.9	6.8	4.6	22.7

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 13: Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995	
Country	Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities
Albania	89.1	10.9	92.0	8.0
Bulgaria	90.0	10.0	86.8	13.2
Czech Rep.	73.5	26.5	79.0	21.0
Estonia	76.4	23.6	97.3	2.7
Hungary	78.8	21.2	78.3	21.7
Latvia	66.6	33.4	76.3	23.7
Lithuania	78.0	22.0	90.0	10.0
Poland	80.5	19.5	82.6	17.4
Romania	77.4	22.6	79.2	20.8
Slovakia	76.0	24.0	83.9	16.1
Slovenia	83.7	16.3	88.8	11.2
CEEC	79.3	20.7	82.2	17.8

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 14: Share of total employment by active enterprises with foreign capital participation (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995	Enterprises created in 1995 ¹
Albania	6.2	12.9
Bulgaria	2.3	8.4
Czech Rep.	10.7	9.3
Estonia	12.0	29.8
Hungary	15.0	7.3
Latvia	16.3	10.5
Lithuania	8.6	10.3
Poland	13.6	8.1
Romania	7.8	2.9
Slovakia	9.6	9.6
Slovenia	5.6	5.7
CEEC	10.8	8.4

¹ This column has a large statistical error. The data should be handled with caution.

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 15: Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived cumulative difficulty (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995		
	None	Supply OR Demand Difficulties	Supply AND Demand Difficulties	None	Supply OR Demand Difficulties	Supply AND Demand Difficulties
Albania	39.6	33.5	26.9	35.5	33.9	30.6
Bulgaria	53.7	15.5	30.8	19.0	14.1	67.0
Czech Rep.	53.5	24.8	21.7	58.1	29.5	12.4
Estonia	28.7	31.4	39.9	26.2	33.5	40.3
Hungary	17.5	26.1	56.4	25.2	26.8	48.0
Latvia	14.5	24.1	61.4	20.9	19.7	59.4
Lithuania	10.8	27.0	62.2	12.8	18.3	69.0
Poland	39.3	38.4	22.3	39.7	37.1	23.2
Romania	31.8	32.6	35.6	34.7	20.6	44.6
Slovakia	40.7	29.2	30.1	43.6	29.3	27.2
Slovenia	47.1	28.5	24.4	41.4	31.0	27.6
CEEC	38.7	30.0	31.3	37.8	28.5	33.7

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 16: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1995						
Country	No Funds	Lack of Credit	Deficiency of Payment	Lack of Skilled Workers	Lack of Technology	Lack of Raw Materials
Albania	68	36	0	1	14	9
Bulgaria	82	16	2	9	6	7
Czech Rep.	73	28	21	20	10	6
Estonia	53	47	42	13	9	5
Hungary	83	16	5	5	3	2
Latvia	87	38	19	10	10	8
Lithuania	81	24	19	8	6	9
Poland	77	39	31	14	12	5
Romania	78	25	7	3	17	13
Slovakia	70	41	30	12	8	8
Slovenia	68	32	13	21	9	3
CEEC	77	28	17	11	9	6

Enterprises created in 1995						
Country	No Funds	Lack of Credit	Deficiency of Payment	Lack of Skilled Workers	Lack of Technology	Lack of Raw Materials
Albania	65	30	20	3	22	16
Bulgaria	94	65	64	2	3	6
Czech Rep.	66	36	36	19	5	6
Estonia	54	28	43	9	8	4
Hungary	82	14	6	4	4	2
Latvia	79	28	30	12	10	6
Lithuania	84	20	31	7	5	6
Poland	80	35	34	16	16	5
Romania	88	44	10	6	16	12
Slovakia	72	37	41	10	15	5
Slovenia	61	36	49	15	12	5
CEEC	82	40	35	9	9	6

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 17: Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1995					
Country	No Solvent Demand	Too Much Competition	Too Low Market Price	Lack of Notoriety	Lack of Marketing Ability
Albania	34	80	26	3	1
Bulgaria	57	47	19	17	9
Czech Rep.	60	48	13	31	23
Estonia	59	50	10	23	20
Hungary	54	47	8	9	4
Latvia	83	54	34	15	17
Lithuania	73	57	31	18	9
Poland	62	72	44	30	22
Romania	66	48	10	21	11
Slovakia	79	40	21	18	17
Slovenia	55	57	33	18	19
CEEC	61	56	24	22	15

Enterprises created in 1995					
Country	No Solvent Demand	Too Much Competition	Too Low Market Price	Lack of Notoriety	Lack of Marketing Ability
Albania	33	89	33	12	11
Bulgaria	76	31	16	12	6
Czech Rep.	55	48	17	35	23
Estonia	56	65	13	18	19
Hungary	48	53	13	11	4
Latvia	78	50	29	19	14
Lithuania	71	63	39	17	8
Poland	65	74	43	38	28
Romania	68	64	22	35	22
Slovakia	78	45	9	27	18
Slovenia	62	53	33	22	16
CEEC	64	57	26	27	18

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 18: Distribution of active enterprises by age of the founder/manager (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1995						
Country	<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60
Albania	12.1	34.0	20.4	15.1	13.8	4.6
Bulgaria	7.6	33.3	17.4	17.2	18.9	5.6
Czech Rep.	14.0	29.6	18.2	17.1	15.2	5.9
Estonia	13.7	34.4	18.5	15.5	14.8	3.1
Hungary	13.2	27.7	20.2	15.4	17.5	6.0
Latvia	12.6	38.5	16.0	14.4	15.2	3.3
Lithuania	16.5	38.0	16.8	11.2	13.0	4.5
Poland	10.0	32.4	22.8	17.5	12.4	4.9
Romania	12.5	30.6	19.4	14.2	15.6	7.7
Slovakia	13.0	35.4	21.1	13.9	12.5	4.1
Slovenia	13.3	32.6	20.4	16.4	13.8	3.5
CEEC	11.7	31.4	20.3	16.3	14.8	5.5

Enterprises created in 1995						
Country	<30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥60
Albania	15.0	33.7	21.6	15.1	12.0	2.6
Bulgaria	19.0	36.8	26.0	7.5	7.3	3.4
Czech Rep.	33.5	28.7	10.6	12.8	10.8	3.7
Estonia	19.1	31.8	14.5	10.2	16.1	8.2
Hungary	26.9	27.8	18.7	12.6	10.4	3.6
Latvia	15.2	38.2	14.2	15.0	15.1	2.2
Lithuania	20.7	38.7	14.0	11.4	11.1	4.2
Poland	19.2	38.5	17.4	12.8	9.4	2.6
Romania	19.9	30.1	18.4	15.7	11.2	4.7
Slovakia	19.6	33.8	19.7	13.2	11.4	2.3
Slovenia	19.7	36.8	16.2	13.0	10.8	3.6
CEEC	22.8	34.0	17.7	12.3	9.9	3.3

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 19: Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995	
Country	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albania	79.2	20.8	79.6	20.4
Bulgaria	83.4	16.6	64.2	35.8
Czech Rep.	73.6	26.4	62.6	37.4
Estonia	80.7	19.3	65.6	34.4
Hungary	67.4	32.6	68.6	31.4
Latvia	73.9	26.1	63.1	36.9
Lithuania	71.3	28.7	70.8	29.2
Poland	70.6	29.4	68.3	31.7
Romania	76.1	23.9	70.9	29.1
Slovakia	77.4	22.6	67.8	32.2
Slovenia	76.4	23.6	71.9	28.1
CEEC	72.7	27.3	67.0	33.0

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

Table 20: Distribution of active enterprises by educational background of the founder/manager (%)

	Enterprises existing at January 1995				Enterprises created in 1995			
Country	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post Secondary and University	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post Secondary and University
Albania	25.2	0.0	58.8	16.0	23.2	0.0	59.3	17.4
Bulgaria	0.5	18.9	53.5	27.1	0.3	4.5	55.8	39.4
Czech Rep.	3.9	37.2	34.3	24.6	6.5	38.1	40.5	15.0
Estonia	2.6	3.3	36.8	57.3	8.5	5.7	47.7	38.0
Hungary	6.1	28.2	36.9	28.8	5.3	26.8	37.7	30.2
Latvia	0.2	2.2	45.8	51.8	4.8	6.2	46.3	42.7
Lithuania	3.5	6.2	45.0	45.3	5.2	6.6	52.1	36.2
Poland	6.4	27.4	39.1	27.1	4.7	25.4	39.9	29.9
Romania	13.5	21.3	34.7	30.5	5.2	29.3	44.3	21.2
Slovakia	3.9	17.8	47.4	30.9	3.4	14.4	46.5	35.6
Slovenia	4.6	33.2	37.4	24.7	7.0	43.3	37.8	11.9
CEEC	6.0	26.6	39.4	28.0	4.7	23.9	43.5	27.9

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 21: Distribution of active enterprises by socio-professional category (%)

Enterprises existing at January 1995					
Country	Senior Management (Public or Private Sector)	Higher Technical Staff	Higher Administrative Staff	Non-Manual Workers	Manual Workers and Others
Albania	2.4	4.9	6.1	18.4	68.2
Bulgaria	3.8	21.4	0.6	14.7	49.6
Czech Rep.	5.2	22.1	9.4	13.1	50.2
Estonia	7.2	27.2	8.0	5.4	32.2
Hungary	10.1	14.4	5.7	14.7	55.0
Latvia	21.6	26.4	9.2	12.7	30.2
Lithuania	11.8	21.6	8.6	18.1	39.9
Poland	5.5	22.7	8.8	16.3	46.8
Romania	2.5	21.4	5.4	18.1	52.6
Slovakia	6.2	24.6	9.2	13.5	46.6
Slovenia	6.0	13.5	9.3	8.5	62.7
CEEC	6.1	20.8	8.2	15.1	49.9

Enterprises created in 1995				
Country	Senior Management (Public or Private Sector)	Technical Professions	Non-Manual Workers	Manual Workers and Others
Albania	1.4	2.9	16.5	79.2
Bulgaria	9.8	26.1	37.0	27.1
Czech Rep.	3.2	14.7	24.2	57.9
Estonia	12.9	15.1	13.1	58.8
Hungary	9.5	24.2	17.1	49.2
Latvia	19.3	23.2	28.8	28.6
Lithuania	9.6	10.3	39.1	10.3
Poland	8.2	15.2	25.3	51.3
Romania	0.5	16.5	22.1	60.9
Slovakia	5.6	19.6	19.7	55.1
Slovenia	2.8	26.5	14.8	55.9
CEEC	6.8	18.1	25.3	49.8

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 22: Percentage of active enterprises making investments in 1996¹ (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995
Albania	21.2
Bulgaria	2.9
Czech Rep.	37.8
Estonia	32.0
Hungary	44.5
Latvia	27.0
Lithuania	24.6
Poland	35.9
Romania	25.6
Slovakia	39.2
Slovenia	42.9
CEEC	31.3

¹ In some cases based on respondents prediction as data was collected during the last quarter of 1996.

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.



Table 23: Status of recorded units (%)

	All enterprises at January 1995			All enterprises created in 1995		
Country	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead
Albania	71.0	6.4	22.6	67.6	5.6	26.8
Bulgaria	63.4	18.0	18.6	69.1	2.5	28.4
Czech Rep.	63.8	15.4	20.8	63.8	17.0	19.2
Estonia	60.3	17.2	22.5	60.9	13.5	25.6
Hungary	64.1	3.3	32.6	62.6	4.2	33.2
Latvia	42.8	31.3	25.9	39.6	23.6	36.8
Lithuania	48.0	20.8	31.2	65.4	12.5	22.0
Poland	48.7	6.3	45.0	60.0	9.0	31.0
Romania	61.4	17.6	21.0	66.1	19.4	14.6
Slovakia	63.7	10.0	26.3	61.6	6.9	31.5
Slovenia	92.1	2.4	5.5	80.8	6.7	12.5
CEEC	57.6	10.4	32.0	63.0	10.4	26.6

Source: Eurostat, CEEC.

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