

Entrepreneurship policy report summary

Title	2007 Global Report on High-Growth Entrepreneurship
Publish date	2007
Country and publisher	The United Kingdom Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM)
Type of report	Analytical report The report is a global survey that investigates the contribution of entrepreneurial growth expectation to job creation, and compare high-growth entrepreneurship activity across global regions, individual countries and established high-growth entrepreneurship.
Main message	High-expectation and high-growth entrepreneurs represent only a small percentage of all entrepreneurial activity. Even though 12.3% of the adult-age population in countries that participated in the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor study between 2000 and 2006 are active in emerging and new entrepreneurial businesses, only 6.5% of new entrepreneurs (owner-managers of entrepreneurial firms less than 42 months old) expected to have 20 or more jobs in five years' time.
Governments policy targets/goals	
Definition (How are they quantified?)	High-expectation entrepreneurs: A nascent or new entrepreneur who expect to employ at least 20 employees within 5 years' time. High growth entrepreneurs: Established entrepreneur who currently employs 20 or more employees. Adult-population prevalence rate of high-expectation entrepreneurs: The percentage of all adult-age individuals in a given country who qualify as either nascent or new high-expectation entrepreneurs. Relative prevalence rate of high expectation entrepreneurs: The percentage of start-up attempts (either nascent or new entrepreneurs) who qualify as high-expectation entrepreneurs. Anatomy of entrepreneurship: Relative prevalence rate of either high-expectation or high-growth entrepreneurs.
Focus/policy areas	High-growth entrepreneurship activity
Implemented/suggested policies	
Key findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-expectation entrepreneurship is rare, but its contribution to expected job creation is important - generally speaking high-income countries have higher rates of high-growth and high-expectation entrepreneurship compared to low-income countries, but low-income countries have higher rates of overall entrepreneurship activity - in term of adult-age population prevalence the entrepreneurial activity in Africa and South America is tilted toward low-expectation activity, while in the richest regions of the world the anatomy of entrepreneurial activity is tilted toward high-expectation entrepreneurship

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- significant differences between countries exist in terms of both the adult population and the relative prevalence of high-expectation entrepreneurial activity- education, household income, entrepreneurial activities and attitudes appear to be important for high-expectation and high-growth entrepreneurship- high-expectation and high-growth entrepreneurs are generally overrepresented in manufacturing, transportation, communication and utilities, but underrepresented in agriculture and customer services- the adult population and relative prevalence of high-expectation and high-growth entrepreneurship are positively associated with the quality of national entrepreneurial policy conditions- the adult-population prevalence of overall entrepreneurship is either negatively or neutrally associated with the quality of national entrepreneurial policy conditions- generally both high- and low- expectation entrepreneurship are positively associated with national cultural and societal framework conditions that affect entrepreneurship
--	---

<http://www.gemconsortium.org/download/1187263244470/GEM%20High%20Growth%20Report%2007b.pdf>