



Global Entrepreneurship Week Policy Survey 2013

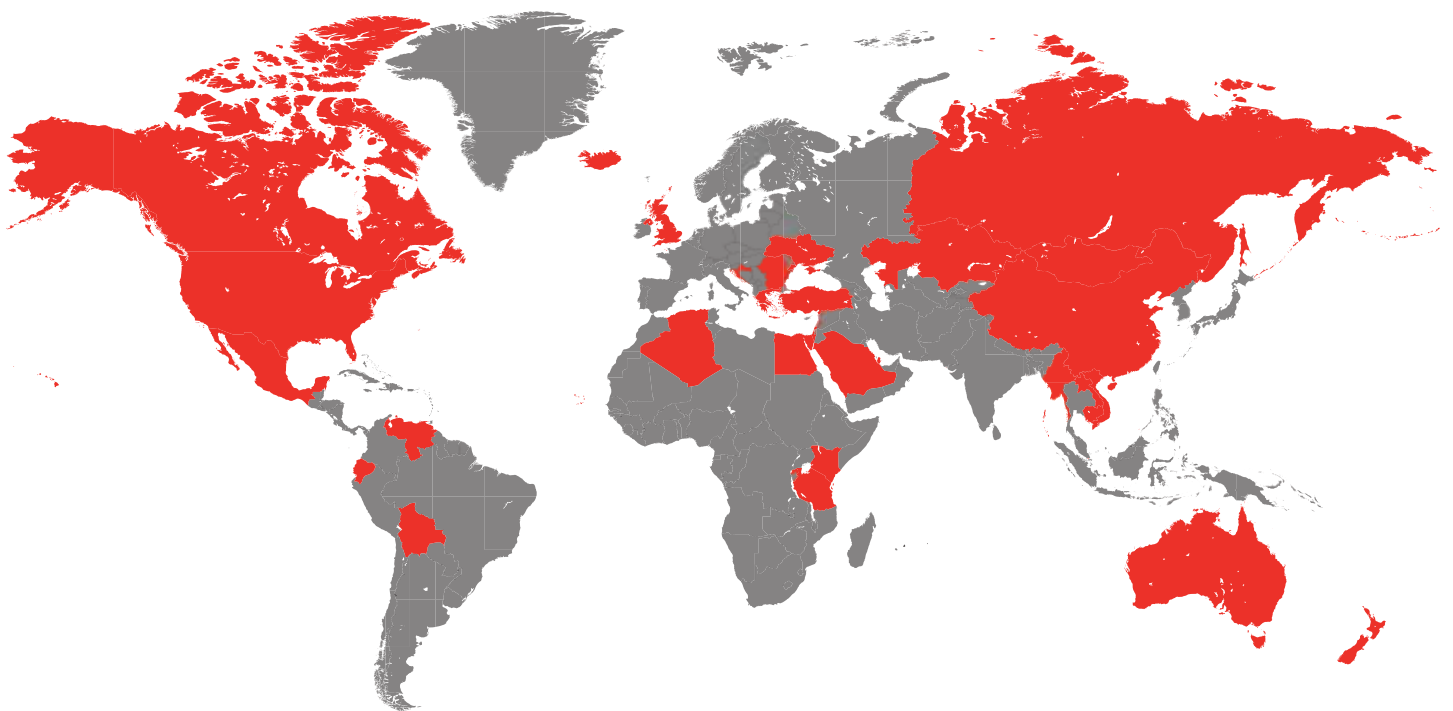


TABLE OF CONTENTS

04 Foreword

07 Section 1: Introduction

09 Section 2: Methodology

13 Section 3: Respondent Characteristics

16 Section 4: Entrepreneurial Experience

32 Section 5: Conclusion

41 Acknowledgements

FOREWORD

**by Jonathan Ortman, President,
Global Entrepreneurship Week**

That fact that Global Entrepreneurship Week is now operating in 140 countries is alone a strong indication of the globalization of the startup movement. Even in economies that were traditionally less supportive of capitalism like Venezuela or Iran, we are seeing the rise of strong entrepreneur-led startup communities. These communities are made up of a new generation of pioneers motivated by a range of factors from intellectual curiosity and an appealing startup culture to social responsibility, job shortages and economic opportunity.

Due in part to efforts like GEW, governments around the world are rapidly expanding the attention they give to accelerating new and young firm formation. The emergence of “Startup Acts” and “startup policy advisors” in the executive branches of many governments is early evidence of this trend. However, for governments to be smarter about how they help, they need better data, research and analysis to identify and respond to the real barriers to startups and scale-ups.

This annual GEW Policy Survey is a small step toward asking entrepreneurs for their views on how these policymakers can be smarter in smoothing the path for nascent entrepreneurs and early stage firms. Additional steps being taken by GEW to foster better-informed policymaking include:

- Identifying and engaging a nascent group of policy advisors and government leaders around the world focused on regulatory policies or smarter programming through a GEW Startup Nations network;
- Supporting the Kauffman Foundation-led Global Entrepreneurship Research Network that coordinates and aligns the efforts of institutions around the world that fund entrepreneurship

- research and program performance;
- Commenting on policy environments in different countries through a regular online commentary column called the Policy Dialogue on Entrepreneurship;
- Convening two annual Research+Policy Summits, next to be held at the Global Entrepreneurship Congress in Moscow on March 17, 2014, and at a government-convened global summit in Morocco in the fall of 2014.
- Holding local startup policy events and surveys—in partnership with GEW hosts and Boards around the world—to examine available research, listen to startup communities and assist leaders of the national entrepreneurial ecosystems in communicating with their government; and
- Disseminating research and policy content—in partnership with the Kauffman Foundation—to better inform eager but less-informed government leaders about options to consider and traps to avoid.

Most nations accept that the world needs more entrepreneurs to build economies and expand human welfare. The research and policy activities among GEW's global network hope to bring more discipline and rigor to the task of guiding global startup enthusiasm toward impactful actions and interventions. We welcome your interest in engagement in this effort.

About Global Entrepreneurship Week

Global Entrepreneurship Week is the world's largest celebration of the innovators and job creators who launch startups that bring ideas to life, drive economic growth and expand human welfare.

During one week each November, GEW inspires people everywhere through local, national and global activities designed to help them explore their potential as self-starters and innovators. These activities, from large-scale competitions and events to intimate networking gatherings, connect participants to potential collaborators, mentors and even investors—introducing them to new possibilities and exciting opportunities.

Millions who had never before considered launching their own ventures soak up advice and inspiration from the likes of Richard Branson, Michael Dell and Muhammad Yunus. Thousands of brand new startups spring to life through bootcamps like Startup Weekend and competitions like Startup Open. Hundreds of universities strengthen connections that help them commercialize research from their labs. Researchers and policymakers engage in discussions around the world to examine the underlying policies necessary to promote entrepreneurial growth. And serial entrepreneurs share their expertise through activities like EO24, run by the Entrepreneurs' Organization, and practical training courses like FastTrac.

Meanwhile, world leaders and local elected officials alike have embraced the campaign as they look to fuel the economic engine of high-growth startups in their own countries and communities. During 2012 alone, presidents and prime ministers from 20 countries supported Global Entrepreneurship Week while 93 ministers from 54 countries participated by speaking at activities during the Week, filming statements of support or otherwise endorsing the national campaigns in their countries.

Global Entrepreneurship Week is more than an awareness campaign. It is the platform for developing and connecting the national entrepreneurial ecosystems in 140 nations around the world.

Global Entrepreneurship Week
2400 N ST NW | Suite 603 | Washington, DC USA

gew.co

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is a dynamic expression of human capability—the conversion of one’s ideas and dreams into products of value, jobs, incomes, satisfaction, and meaning through a mixture of creativity, ambition, perseverance, and intelligence. Entrepreneurs are alchemists of the economic sphere, transforming base materials into societal gold.

While entrepreneurship represents the height of individualism, it takes place in a context of a marketplace determined by government policies that regulate entrepreneurs, facilitate their access to resources, and determine the culture’s receptiveness to their efforts. These policies have substantial influence on the nature, frequency, and success of a nation’s entrepreneurial activity.

Consequently, the organizers of Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW) have sponsored a short on-line survey to increase understanding entrepreneurs’ experience in policy-relevant realms. GEW headquarters asked national host organizations to make this survey available to current and prospective business owners. GEW’s hope is that, this year and beyond, the survey results will inform entrepreneurs and their governments about relative national differences in the policy environment and stimulate them to pursue desirable improvements.

This report reviews findings of the 2013 GEW policy survey:

- Section II provides a brief discussion of methodology, response levels, and the implications of those levels for organizing interpreting the results.
- Section III has an overview of respondent characteristics.
- Section IV discusses entrepreneurial experience by region and nation in as much depth as the sample size allows.
- Section V concludes the analysis.
- The appendix contains a series of detailed tables and charts.

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

INSTRUMENT DESIGN

The survey asked for information on entrepreneurs' experiences in the three policy realms of regulation, access to resources, and entrepreneurial environment. Each respondent was asked to indicate, on a scale of 1-to-7, the extent to which he or she agrees or disagrees with each of 12 statements, with 1 meaning "Strongly Disagree," 4 meaning "Neutral," and 7 meaning "Strongly Agree." The 12 statements are listed below.

GEW Policy Survey Statements

Regulation

1. The process for registering businesses with the government is clear and easy.
2. Public officials who regulate businesses are competent and honest.
3. My competition operates in compliance with the law.
4. Tax laws are not an impediment to the development of businesses.
5. National law protects business intellectual property from theft inside the country.
6. The courts resolve disagreements between businesses fairly.

Access to Resources

7. Entrepreneurs with strong records and compelling business ideas can obtain financing on reasonable terms.
8. Businesses like mine have access to needed energy sources, transportation networks, and communications services at reasonable cost.
9. Businesses like mine can readily hire workers with the desired knowledge, skills, and abilities.

10. Entrepreneurs like me have access to advisors and mentors who can provide helpful guidance.

The Environment for Entrepreneurship

11. The nation's economic conditions are conducive to the development and growth of businesses like mine.
12. People have high regard for entrepreneurship and risk-taking.

For context, the survey also requested demographic information (sex, age); whether or not the respondent currently operates a business; the industry, age, and employee size of the business; expected percent revenue growth by 2016; prior business ownership; whether or not the respondent plans to start a new business in the next 12 months; and the industry of this business and the expected number of employees three years after startup.

DISSEMINATION

In July 2013, GEW headquarters:

- Informed host organizations in 195 countries about the availability of the survey;¹
- Asked the hosts to arrange for the translation of the survey instrument from English into the nation's primary language;
- Posted these translated versions on the GEW website; and
- Encouraged the hosts to publicize the availability of the survey to its entrepreneurial constituency.²

1. Headquarters' letter to the host organizations is reproduced in the appendix.
2. The survey instrument was available in English, Spanish, French, Mandarin, Dutch, Arabic, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, Serbian (2 forms), Macedonian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Portuguese, Russian, and Rwandan, Swahili, and Turkish.

The survey was available online through September 15, 2013. GEW headquarters organized the survey results in Excel, oversaw the translation of the results into English, and produced an integrated, analysis-ready, English language dataset.

RESPONSES

GEW received 2,671 responses from 120 nations. Three hundred forty-one responses from persons not current or expected business owners were set aside, leaving 2,330 responses from 113 nations in the analytic sample. These nations are organized into eight regions, with responses distributed as follows:

Region	# Nations	# Nations => 20	N	% N
Eastern Europe	20	6	488	20.9
Middle East/North Africa/ Central Asia	18	7	476	20.4
Latin America & Caribbean	20	6	419	18.0
Pacific & South Asia	17	5	298	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	4	245	10.5
Western Europe	13	3	194	8.3
North America	2	2	166	7.1
Australia & Oceania	2	2	44	1.9
Globe	113	35	2330	100

Responses are highly concentrated in a handful of countries—nine accounted for 50.2 percent of the total.³ Thirty-one nations generated at least 20 responses—the nation-specific analysis is carried out for these, with the remaining 88 nations grouped into region-specific “other” categories (e.g., Eastern Europe Other). Sixty-four countries had five or fewer responses.

Respondent nations vary enormously in size—from China (labor force of 816.6 million) to Dominica (28,000). Consequently, each nation’s “relative response rate,” that is, the number of respondents as a proportion of all entrepreneurs, varies greatly as well. To compute a “proportional sample size index” (PSSI) per nation, the number of responses was divided by the size of the labor force (as the total number of entrepreneurs was not accessible).⁴ A table with sample size, labor force, and PSSI for each nation is in the appendix. As might be expected, very small nations have a high PSSI and large ones have very low ones. As a consequence, smaller nations tend to carry more weight for their size in the survey results than do larger ones.

3. Russia (200), Barbados (192), China (189), Canada (121), Qatar (111), United Kingdom (94), Rwanda (93), Saudi Arabia (89), and Venezuela (85).
4. The PSSI is computed by dividing the number of responses by the size of the labor force, then multiplying by 1,000.

Nations with Highest PSSI	Labor Force (000s)	PSSI	N
Barbados	160	1,200	192
Iceland	188	229	43
Dominica	28	107	3
Cape Verde	226	88	20
Qatar	1,431	78	111
Palestinian Territories	942	49	46
Antigua and Barbuda	30	33	1
Croatia	1,907	30	58

PSSI of Nations with Largest Labor Force	Labor Force (000s)	PSSI	N
China	816,585	0.231	189
India	476,664	0.015	7
United States	159,069	0.283	45
Indonesia	115,865	0.017	7
Brazil	103,194	0.010	1
Russia	76,421	2.617	200
Bangladesh	74,547	0.027	2

IMPLICATIONS OF RESPONSE SIZE & DISTRIBUTION FOR ANALYSIS

Clearly, the survey sample's relatively small size and highly uneven distribution by country is not conducive to sophisticated statistical analysis. At the same time, the sample is large and dispersed enough to indicate differences among regions and nations that appear logical and, at least in part, are statistically significant.

The report narrative provides a very basic summary of the results. The appendix provides detailed tables by nation so that readers may do their own analyses and comparisons.

SECTION 3: RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

An overview of respondent characteristics is provided so that readers can place respondents' entrepreneurial experience in some context.

GENDER AND AGE

Globally, survey respondents were a little younger than two-thirds male and 36 years old on average. Fifty-nine percent are 35 years old or less. By region, the breakout is as follows:

Region	% Male	Average Age	% 35 Years Old or Less
Eastern Europe	62.1	35.0	60.5
Middle East/North Africa/Central Asia	74.8	34.6	63.9
Latin America & Caribbean	54.7	34.9	59.7
Pacific & South Asia	82.2	33.7	64.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	59.2	35.3	62.4
Western Europe	59.3	40.5	40.7
North America	53.0	39.0	50.6
Australia & Oceania	65.9	39.3	45.5
Globe	64.8	35.6	59.1

Observations:

- Pacific & South Asia has the highest percent of males and the lowest average age.
- North America has the lowest percent of males. Western Europe has the highest average age.
- In Western Europe and Australia & Oceania, less than half of the respondents are 35 or younger.

A detailed table of respondent gender and age by nation is provided in the appendix.

OWNERSHIP STATUS

Over three-quarters of the respondents currently own a business. The remainder plan to start one in the next year. Almost half of current owners plan to start an additional business within a year. In total, respondents currently own 1,800 businesses and plan to start another 1,402.

Region	% Currently Own
Australia & Oceania	86.4
North America	91.0
Pacific and South Asia	72.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	83.6
Middle East/North Africa/ Central Asia	60.3
Western Europe	88.1
Latin America & Caribbean	75.6
Eastern Europe	83.6
Globe	76.9

A detailed table of respondent ownership status by nation is provided in the appendix.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENTLY OWNED BUSINESSES

Almost two-thirds of currently owned businesses were founded in the last five years. Over three-quarters have ten or fewer employees; only seven percent have 50 or more. Forty-six percent of current owners expect revenue to increase by 30 percent or more by 2016.

Region	% Business Founded 2008-2013	% with 10 or Fewer Employees	% with 50 or More Employees	% Expecting Business Revenue Increase 30+% by 2016
Australia & Oceania	56.8	78.9	10.5	63.2
North America	76.4	90	.7	44.4
Pacific & South Asia	82.1	57.4	10.6	48.6
Middle East, North Africa, & Central Asia	63.3	68.3	11.5	36.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	69.1	81	5.5	40.5
Western Europe	64.4	88.4	2.9	41.5
Latin America & Caribbean	60.9	85.1	5.7	48.7
Eastern Europe	59.2	75	7.8	52.8
Globe	66	76.9	7.1	46.1

Currently-owned businesses are distributed across 21 industry categories. Sixty-eight percent are in six categories:

- Professional, scientific, and technical services
24.5%
- Information
13.0%
- Retail Trade
9.3%
- Manufacturing
7.6%
- Education
7.2%
- Arts, Entertainment, Recreation
6.2%

SECTION 4: ENTREPRENEURIAL EXPERIENCE

COMPOSITE SCORES BY REGION

Worldwide, respondents indicate that their entrepreneurial experience is slightly negative—the global composite score is 3.9 with 4.0 being neutral).⁵ As the table below indicates, the composite scores for Australia & Oceania and North America are substantially above those for other regions, while the scores for Eastern Europe and Latin America & Caribbean are substantially below.

Region	N	Composite Score	Difference with Rest of World is Statistically Significant
Australia & Oceania	44	4.9	Y
North America	164	4.6	Y
Pacific & South Asia	291	4.1	Y
Middle East, North Africa, & Central Asia	418	4.1	Y
Sub-Saharan Africa	277	4.0	N
Western Europe	189	3.9	N
Latin America & Caribbean	413	3.6	Y
Eastern Europe	482	3.4	Y
Globe	2279	3.9	

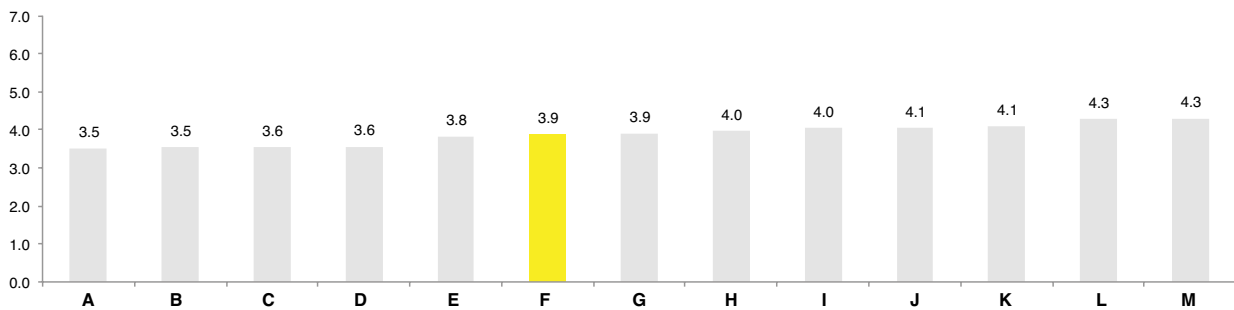
5. This report's primary measure of analysis is the mean of the level of each respondent's agreement (on a scale of 1-7) with one of the 12 statements. For the globe, a region, or a nation, the mean of the 12 statement scores is called a "composite score." The composite score N for several regions and the Globe is less than the corresponding N on p. 11 as not every respondent answered every statement. The composite score N is the whole integer mean of the N for each of the 12 statements.

A table with more statistical detail is provided in the appendix.

STATEMENT SCORES

The bar chart below shows the mean level of response to each of the 12 statements on entrepreneurial experience. Observations:

Level of Agreement with Entrepreneurship Statements



- A - Courts resolve disagreements
- B - Tax laws are not impediments to development
- C - Officials regulating businesses are competent and honest
- D - Intellectual property law protects theft inside the country
- E - Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain funding
- F - Average composite
- G - National economic conditions are conducive to development
- H - People have high regard for entrepreneurship
- I - Registering their business is clear and easy
- J - Business have access to energy, transportation and networks
- K - Business can hire workers with knowledge, skills, and abilities
- L - Competition operates in compliance of law
- M - Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors

- The average response to six statements is slightly negative, two are neutral, and four are positive.
- The four statements with the lowest scores are in the realm of regulation.
- Statements on access to mentors and competitor compliance with the law received the most positive responses.

The next table shows the correlation coefficient for each pair of statements and indicates several patterns of note.⁶

- Every coefficient is positive, that is, a higher score on any one statement is associated with a higher score on every other statement. This result suggests that the elements of entrepreneurs' experience are synergistic—improvements in any one are likely to be associated with improvements in others.
- The coefficients for any question and each other statement in the same category (i.e., regulation, access to resources, entrepreneurial environment) are relatively high (between 0.32 and 0.64). Of the 22 in-category correlation coefficients, 14 are greater than or equal to 0.41. In other words, improvements in any one dimension of the entrepreneurial experience tend to be associated with other improvements in the same category. The highest correlation (0.64) is between the views on intellectual property protection and courts' capacity to resolve disputes, which makes sense as both concern the integrity of the legal system.
- At the same time, out-of-category pairs tend to have a lower correlation, ranging from 0.22 to 0.42. Of 44 such pairs, 13 are between 0.22 and 0.29, 28 are between 0.30 and 0.39, and three are between 0.40 and 0.42. The lowest correlation (0.22) is between views about the impact of tax laws on development and entrepreneur access to advisers and mentors, two topics that seemingly have little to do with one another.

6. The correlation coefficient is a measure of the direction and strength of the linear relationship between two variables. The coefficient can be between +1.0 and -1.0, with the former indicating total positive correlation, 0 indicating no correlation, and -1.0 indicating complete negative correlation.

	Business registration is clear and easy	Public officials are competent and honest	Competition operates in compliance with law	Tax laws are not an impediment to development of businesses	National law protects intellectual property	
Business registration is clear and easy	1					
Public officials are competent and honest	0.61	1				
Competition operates in compliance with law	0.36	0.45	1			
Tax laws are not an impediment to development of businesses	0.34	0.44	0.33	1		
National law protects intellectual property	0.38	0.49	0.38	0.47	1	
Courts are fair about resolving disagreements	0.42	0.54	0.41	0.44	0.64	
Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain financing	0.26	0.31	0.23	0.28	0.32	
Businesses have access to energy, transportation, communication at reasonable cost	0.25	0.33	0.27	0.32	0.36	
Businesses have access to good workers	0.26	0.34	0.27	0.27	0.37	
Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors	0.30	0.33	0.26	0.22	0.36	
National economy is okay	0.30	0.37	0.28	0.40	0.42	
Entrepreneurs are highly regarded	0.23	0.33	0.25	0.32	0.35	

	Courts are fair about resolving disagreements	Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain financing	Businesses have access to energy, transportation, communication at reasonable cost	Businesses have access to good workers	Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors	National economy is okay	Entrepreneurs are highly regarded
	1						
	0.36	1					
	0.37	0.44	1				
	0.37	0.32	0.46	1			
	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.46	1		
	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1	
	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.51	1

The following table shows another interesting pattern—the higher the average score for any statement, the lower the variance.⁷ For eight of the 12 questions, rank by mean and rank by variance are within one rank of each other. Earlier, it was noted that regulation statements had the four lowest average scores; three of these also have the largest variances. This pattern suggests that nations vary significantly in the regulatory realm. Interestingly, the other low scoring regulatory statement—“public officials are competent and honest”—had the smallest variance of any statement, which suggests that respondent attitudes toward public officials are lower compared to scores on other statements and consistently low across nations. However, given the relative concentration of the responses in a few countries, not too much should be read into this analysis. Perhaps it can be revisited in future years with a larger and more representative set of responses.

7. “In probability theory and statistics, variance measures how far a set of numbers is spread out. (A variance of zero indicates that all the values are identical.) A non-zero variance is always positive: A small variance indicates that the data points tend to be very close to the mean (expected value) and hence to each other, while a high variance indicates that the data points are very spread out from the mean and from each other.” Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Variance>, accessed October 31, 2013.

Questions	Variance	Rank Smallest Variance	Mean	Rank Largest Mean	Difference in Rank
Public officials are competent and honest	2.86	1	3.65	9	8
Competition operates in compliance with law	3.06	2	4.31	2	0
Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors	3.32	3	4.42	1	-2
Businesses have access to good workers	3.33	4	4.12	5	1
Businesses have access to energy, transportation, communication at reasonable cost	3.71	5	4.13	4	-1
Entrepreneurs are highly regarded	3.85	6	4.05	6	0
Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain financing	3.86	7	4.00	8	1
Courts are fair about resolving disagreements	4.00	8	3.59	12	4
Business registration is clear and easy	4.00	9	4.19	3	-6
Tax laws are not an impediment to development of businesses	4.18	10	3.59	11	1
National law protects intellectual property	4.43	11	3.60	10	-1
National economy is okay	5.11	12	4.00	7	-5
Average Variance	3.81		3.97		

COMPOSITE SCORES BY NATION

The bar chart below provides the composite score for each nation with 20 or more responses, with the remaining nations grouped into region-specific “other,” categories (e.g., Eastern Europe Other). As the chart shows, Qatar has the highest composite score at 5.0; seven nations have a score greater than 4.5. At the other end, Greece has the lowest score at 2.5; nine nations have a score below 3.5.

Observations:

- The nations within Australia & Oceania and North America are relatively close to one another.
- For Pacific & South Asia, the dispersion between the nations with the highest and lowest composite score is somewhat greater at 0.7.
- For the remaining regions, with the exception of Western Europe, the dispersion is between 1.2 and 1.6.
- In Western Europe, Greece is a dramatic outlier with a composite score of 2.5, indicative of its severe economic troubles of late.

STATEMENT SCORES BY NATION

In the appendix, the reader will see a table of mean scores by nation for each of the 12 statements. Although this table is useful for reference, it is not particularly easy to read. To facilitate finding meaning in the data, the scores are replaced by rankings in the following table.

Observations:

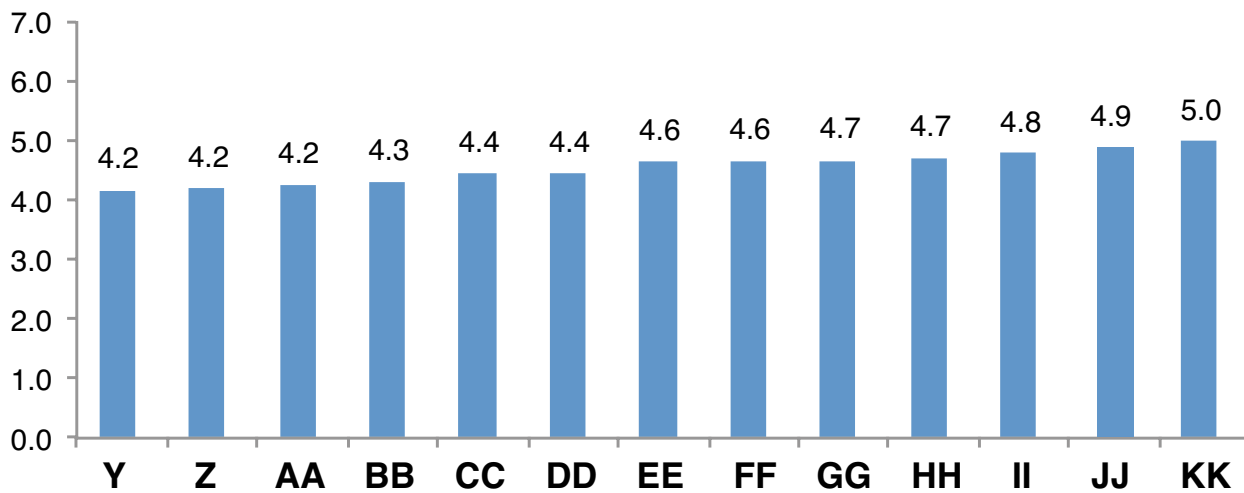
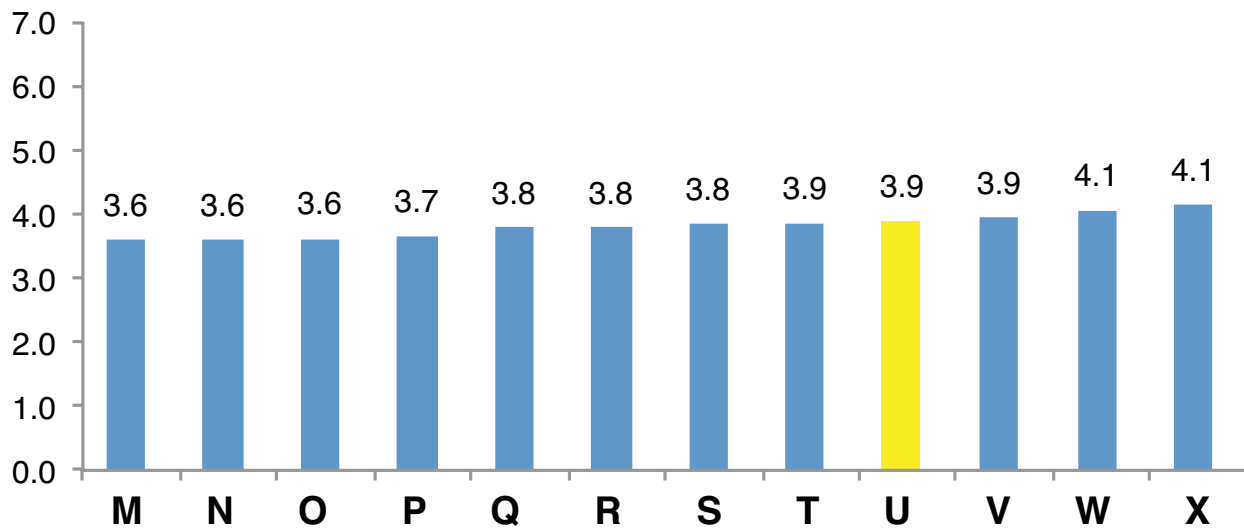
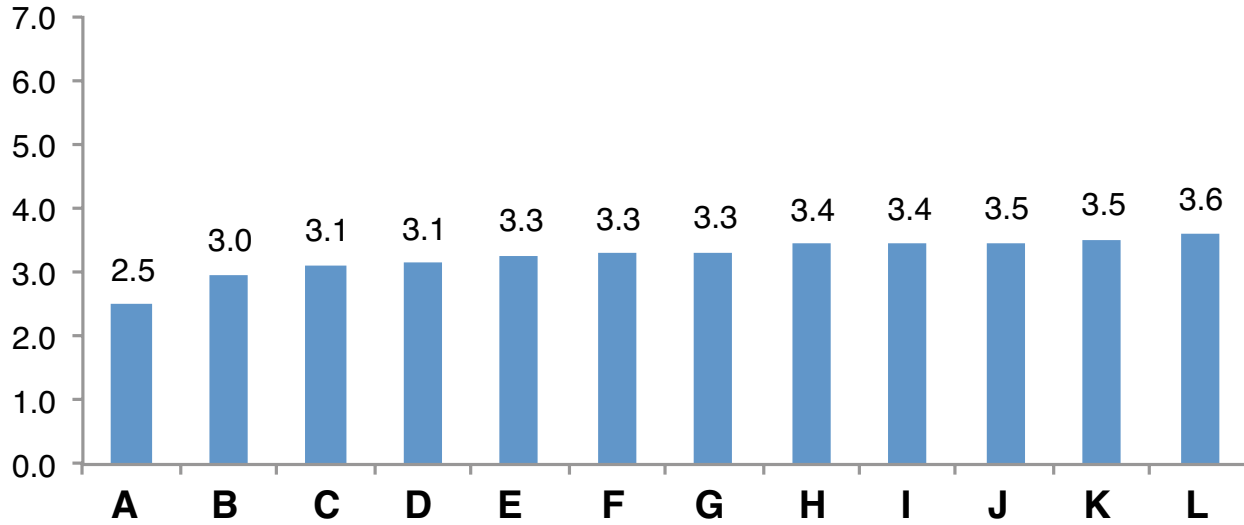
- Canada is the only nation that ranks 8 or higher for every statement.
- New Zealand ranks 4 or higher for eight statements, with four other relatively high scores. Its lowest rank (14) is for access to skilled workers.
- Qatar ranks 1 for five statements, between 2 and 4 for four, with the remaining three at 11 or better.
- Rwanda ranks 6 or higher for eight statements. Its lowest rank (18) is for access to advisers and mentors.
- Egypt has nine scores ranked at 10 or higher and three slightly lower.
- The U.S. has a similar distribution of ranks as Egypt, with the exception of a lower rank concerning the impact of its tax laws on growth.
- Iceland is ranked 7 or higher for nine statements, but between 20 and 26 for three. Iceland's

weakness is in the entrepreneurial environment and access to funding.

- The United Kingdom is ranked in the top 10 for each of the regulatory statements and in the middle ranks for access to resources and entrepreneurial environment.
- China's experience is the reverse of the U.K.'s. It has middling scores in the regulatory realm and, with one exception, ranks 7 or better in access to resources and entrepreneurial environment.
- The Palestinian Territories has strength in access to resources, where it ranks between 6 and 11 across the four statements.
- Greece, most Eastern European nations, and most Latin American & Caribbean nations consistently have lower ranks across the various statements. Exceptions include Barbados and Eastern Europe Other (which includes 38 responses from 14 nations). Mexico has a particularly high ranking in access to capital.

Readers are encouraged to explore the ranking table on pp. 28-31 and the table of scores in the appendix for additional patterns.

Composite Scores by Nation



Legend

A - Greece
B - Ukraine
C - Venezuela
D - Croatia
E - Russia
F - Bolivia
G - Turkey
H - Lebanon
I - Bulgaria
J - Tanzania
K - Ecuador
L - Mexico
M - Kazakhstan
N - Saudi Arabia
O - Romania
P - Myanmar
Q - Latin America & Caribbean Other
R - Cape Verde
S - Palestinian Territories
T - Kenya
U - Average of All Countries
V - Algeria
W - Sub-Saharan Africa Others
X - Western Europe Other
Y - Pacific and South Asia Other
Z - Eastern Europe Other
AA - Middle East/North Africa/Central Asia Other
BB - Barbados
CC - United Kingdom
DD - China
EE - United States
FF - Egypt
GG - Canada
HH - Iceland
II - Rwanda
JJ - Australia & New Zealand
KK - Qatar

Country	Registering business is clear and easy	Officials regulating businesses are competent and honest	Competition operates in compliance of law	Tax laws are not impediments to development	Intellectual property law protects theft inside country	Courts resolve disagreements	
Australia & Oceania							
New Zealand	1	2	3	4	5	2	
Australia	3	8	1	18	2	5	
North America							
Canada	8	5	6	8	7	8	
United States	10	10	11	19	6	7	
Pacific and South Asia							
China	15	14	24	17	20	14	
Pacific and South Asia Other	17	15	23	9	18	19	
Myanmar	28	25	20	16	25	26	
Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia							
Qatar	11	4	10	1	1	1	
Egypt	12	6	14	2	9	4	
Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia Other	14	11	29	10	11	13	
Palestinian Territories	29	19	31	24	27	23	
Saudi Arabia	31	23	36	12	30	24	
Kazakhstan	13	32	30	13	28	27	
Lebanon	30	30	26	11	35	35	
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Rwanda	2	3	5	3	3	6	

	Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain funding	Business have access to energy, transportation and networks	Business can hire workers with knowledge, skills, and abilities	Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors	National economic conditions are conducive to development	People have high regard for entrepreneurship	Composite Rank	Composite Score
								4.9
	3	7	14	5	2	9	2	4.9
	23	9	10	1	17	18	8	4.6
								4.6
	8	8	6	3	8	6	5	4.7
	4	5	12	4	7	2	7	4.6
								4.1
	1	3	11	7	5	3	9	4.4
	11	16	1	10	11	20	14	4.2
	33	29	29	31	9	12	23	3.7
								4.1
	2	4	3	8	1	1	1	5.0
	7	6	4	12	6	4	6	4.6
	12	13	13	17	10	7	12	4.2
	6	10	8	11	31	16	20	3.8
	28	31	27	30	12	10	25	3.6
	9	30	36	38	19	27	26	3.6
	24	36	24	15	34	28	31	3.4
								4.0
	10	12	15	18	3	5	3	4.8

Sub-Saharan Africa Others	16	18	15	15	15	11	
Algeria	35	26	22	21	12	20	
Kenya	20	20	18	29	21	10	
Cape Verde	4	13	9	14	22	22	
Tanzania	26	24	28	30	29	25	

Western Europe

Iceland	5	1	2	7	4	3	
United Kingdom	7	7	4	5	10	9	
Western Europe Other	25	16	7	28	8	16	
Greece	38	37	38	38	34	30	

Latin America & Caribbean

Barbados	6	12	8	26	13	12	
Latin America & Caribbean Other	27	31	17	22	14	17	
Mexico	33	28	32	33	26	32	
Ecuador	34	33	19	23	16	29	
Bolivia	36	29	27	27	32	36	
Venezuela	37	38	13	31	38	37	

Eastern Europe

Eastern Europe Other	9	9	16	6	17	15	
Romania	32	34	25	32	23	18	
Bulgaria	18	35	37	25	36	33	
Turkey	22	22	12	36	33	28	
Russia	23	27	34	34	31	31	
Croatia	21	21	33	35	24	34	
Ukraine	24	36	35	37	37	38	

	21	25	20	22	15	8	16	4.1
	20	11	18	14	4	14	17	3.9
	38	32	5	24	14	19	19	3.9
	31	38	26	23	24	31	21	3.8
	32	33	30	36	26	15	29	3.5
								3.9
	22	1	7	6	28	21	4	4.7
	17	20	17	16	16	11	10	4.4
	18	2	16	9	13	33	15	4.1
	35	37	33	35	38	38	38	2.5
								3.6
	16	23	2	2	20	25	11	4.3
	27	17	23	32	22	13	22	3.8
	5	18	25	21	25	23	27	3.6
	30	24	28	37	18	29	28	3.5
	26	22	32	34	29	26	33	3.3
	25	27	35	29	37	17	36	3.1
								3.4
	13	15	9	26	21	24	13	4.2
	29	19	19	13	27	30	24	3.6
	15	14	21	19	30	34	30	3.4
	34	35	38	27	33	32	32	3.3
	14	26	34	28	32	36	34	3.3
	36	34	31	33	36	37	35	3.1
	37	28	37	25	35	35	37	3.0

SECTION 5: CONCLUSION

The 2013 GEW Policy Survey was designed as an experimental means of gathering and publishing a standardized set of information worldwide on the entrepreneurial experience in order to inform government policies. The results, thin though they are due to the small sample size and uneven geographic distribution, do suggest a number of interesting differences among statements, regions, and nations.

It is hoped that the value of the results motivates host organizations to more actively encourage entrepreneur responses next year. If the sample size in 2014 grows significantly, perhaps the more statistically robust results will catalyze an even greater response in 2015 and a virtuous cycle of expansion will ensue. Readers are encouraged to comment on the value of this effort, and means to improve it, by writing GEW headquarters at mark@gew.co.

APPENDIX

Survey Letter

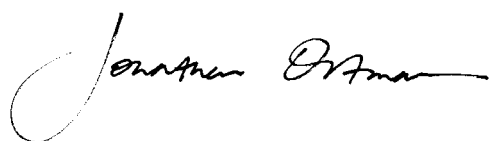
.....

Global Entrepreneurship Week is committed to a world where more people are unleashing their ideas and turning them into promising new startups—solving global challenges and strengthening economic stability everywhere. As part of the preparations for the upcoming GEW 2013 in November, we are conducting a survey to assess the experience of entrepreneurs so that the outcomes may help inform future policy decisions affecting new and young firms.

Our focus is on capturing the perceptions of entrepreneurs like yourself—particularly those who are high-growth or have the potential and drive to be high-growth entrepreneurs. All respondent names and organizational affiliations will be kept confidential. Responses will only be allowed until August 31, 2013. Your response will contribute to a published report on the state of your entrepreneurial ecosystem—reflecting the most important public policies necessary to encourage startups to launch and scale.

We know your time is valuable. Given your position, we also know that your input will be invaluable. Thank you in advance for helping to conduct this important survey. Should you care to receive a copy of the report when it is published, please send a request via email to survey@unleashingideas.org with your name, country and email address included.

Sincerely yours,



Jonathan Ortman

Country	Region	Registering Business is Clear and Easy	Officials regulating businesses are competent and honest	Competition operates in compliance of law	Tax laws are not impediments to development	Intellectual property law protects theft inside country	Courts resolve disagreements
Greece	Western Europe	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.8
Ukraine	Eastern Europe	3.9	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.0
Venezuela	Latin America & Caribbean	2.2	2.1	4.7	3.1	2.1	2.2
Croatia	Eastern Europe	3.9	3.4	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.6
Russia	Eastern Europe	3.9	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.8
Bolivia	Latin America & Caribbean	2.6	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.4
Turkey	Eastern Europe	3.9	3.4	4.7	2.4	2.5	3.0
Lebanon	Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia	3.4	2.8	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.6
Bulgaria	Eastern Europe	4.1	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.6
Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1
Ecuador	Latin America & Caribbean	3.1	2.8	4.4	3.4	3.7	2.9
Mexico	Latin America & Caribbean	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.7
Kazakhstan	Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia	4.5	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.1
Saudi Arabia	Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.0	3.1
Romania	Eastern Europe	3.2	2.7	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.6
Myanmar	Pacific and South Asia	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.1
Latin America & Caribbean Other	Latin America & Caribbean	3.5	2.8	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.6

	Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain funding	Business have access to energy, transportation and networks	Business can hire workers with knowledge, skills, and abilities	Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors	National economic conditions are conducive to development	People have high regard for entrepreneurship	Average Composite
	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.8	2.5
	2.9	3.7	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.2	3.0
	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.2	4.1	3.1
	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.1
	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.3
	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.3
	3.1	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.3
	3.7	3.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	3.8	3.4
	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.5
	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.5
	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.6
	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.6
	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.4	3.6
	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.7
	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.8

Country	Region	Registering Business is Clear and Easy	Officials regulating businesses are competent and honest	Competition operates in compliance of law	Tax laws are not impediments to development	Intellectual property law protects theft inside country	Courts resolve disagreements
Cape Verde	Sub-Saharan Africa	5.4	4.0	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.5
Palestinian Territories	Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	3.5	4.4	3.3	3.4	4.1
Average of All Countries	All Countries	4.0	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5
Algeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa Others	Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3	3.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	4.1
Western Europe Other	Western Europe	3.8	3.8	5.1	3.3	4.4	3.6
Pacific and South Asia Other	Pacific and South Asia	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
Eastern Europe Other	Eastern Europe	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.8
Middle East/North Africa/Central Asia Other	Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9
Barbados	Latin America & Caribbean	5.2	4.0	5.0	3.4	4.0	3.9
United Kingdom	Western Europe	5.2	4.5	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.2
China	Pacific and South Asia	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.8
United States	North America	4.9	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.7	4.5
Egypt	Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.8
Canada	North America	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.0	4.5	4.3

	Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain funding	Business have access to energy, transportation and networks	Business can hire workers with knowledge, skills, and abilities	Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors	National economic conditions are conducive to development	People have high regard for entrepreneurship	Average Composite
	3.3	1.8	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.8
	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	3.3	4.1	3.8
	2.9	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9
	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9
	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9
	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1
	3.8	5.1	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.3	4.1
	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.2
	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.2
	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.2
	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.4	4.0	3.8	4.3
	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.4
	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.4
	4.5	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.1	4.6
	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.6
	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7

Country	Region	Registering Business is Clear and Easy	Officials regulating businesses are competent and honest	Competition operates in compliance of law	Tax laws are not impediments to development	Intellectual property law protects theft inside country	Courts resolve disagreements
Iceland	Western Europe	5.2	5.3	5.6	4.0	4.8	4.9
Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.6
Australia & New Zealand	Australia & Oceania	5.9	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.8	4.9
Qatar	Middle East/ North Africa/ Central Asia	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.0

	Entrepreneurs with strong records can obtain funding	Business have access to energy, transportation and networks	Business can hire workers with knowledge, skills, and abilities	Entrepreneurs have access to advisors and mentors	National economic conditions are conducive to development	People have high regard for entrepreneurship	Average Composite
	3.8	5.4	4.6	5.2	3.5	4.0	4.7
	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.8
	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.9
	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.0

DEMOGRAPHIC & OWNERSHIP

Other Western European Countries	40.9	44.4%	72.2%	57.1%	92.9%	7.1%	50.0%	61.1%
Greece	36.4	51.3%	71.8%		91.4%	0.0%	22.9%	61.5%
Latin America & Carribean	34.91	59.7%	54.7%	60.9%	85.1%	5.7%	48.7%	65.1%
Barbados	30.9	76.6%	42.7%	65.7%	99.3%	0.0%	38.2%	53.1%
Other Latin American & Carribean Countries	35.4	62.2%	62.2%	72.7%	83.3%	8.3%	50.0%	77.8%
Mexico	38.5	35.7%	73.8%	52.9%	66.7%	19.4%	63.9%	61.9%
Ecuador	35.4	68.8%	65.6%	50.0%	72.7%	9.1%	45.5%	84.4%
Bolivia	39.5	41.9%	54.8%	53.8%	77.8%	5.6%	38.9%	90.3%
Venezuela	39.7	35.3%	64.7%	56.1%	72.6%	8.2%	65.3%	71.8%
Eastern Europe	35.00	60.5%	62.1%	59.2%	75.0%	7.8%	52.8%	51.3%
Other Eastern Europe Countries	33.3	76.3%	60.5%	70.0%	71.9%	3.1%	25.0%	54.1%
Romania	30.8	77.2%	59.6%	86.8%	88.1%	7.1%	71.4%	68.4%
Bulgaria	32.0	68.5%	53.7%	72.5%	87.5%	2.5%	59.0%	66.0%
Turkey	32.7	68.4%	68.4%	76.3%	65.0%	10.0%	65.0%	63.2%
Russia	36.1	58.0%	68.5%	50.3%	67.9%	11.8%	57.8%	42.3%
Croatia	38.9	39.7%	53.4%	46.3%	91.1%	0.0%	35.6%	44.8%
Ukraine	41.9	29.2%	41.7%	38.1%	77.3%	4.5%	18.2%	30.0%
Grand Total	35.60	59.1%	64.8%	66.0%	76.9%	7.1%	46.1%	60.4%

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Global Entrepreneurship Week Policy Survey was made possible by funding from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. The survey was designed and the report written by Andrew Reamer and Eric Stokan of the George Washington Institute of Public Policy, George Washington University, with input from Yasuyuki Motoyama and Dane Stangler of the Kauffman Foundation.

The following organizations—all national hosts for Global Entrepreneurship Week—were instrumental in disseminating the survey:

Algeria	PNB-NAPEO
Barbados	Barbados Youth Business Trust
Bolivia	Red Bolivia Emprendedora
Bulgaria	Junior Achievement Bulgaria
Canada	Canadian Youth Business Foundation
Cape Verde	Young Entrepreneurs Association of Cape Verde (AJEC)
China	Entrepreneurship Foundation for Graduates
Croatia	Croatian Small Business Union (HUMP)
Ecuador	Fundacion Emprender
Egypt	Middle East Council for Small Business & Entrepreneurship
Greece	Hellenic Associations of Young Entrepreneurs
Iceland	Innovit Entrepreneurship Center
Kazakhstan	Institute for Development and Economic Affairs
Kenya	Junior Achievement Kenya
Lebanon	MIT Enterprise Forum
Mexico	Impulsa
Myanmar	Project Hub Yangoon
New Zealand	Wellington Innovation Network
Palestinian Territories	Partners for a New Beginning, Palestinian Territories
Qatar	Silatech
Romania	Junior Achievement Romania GEA Strategy and Consulting
Russia	Center for Entrepreneurship
Rwanda	Babson-Rwanda Entrepreneurship Center
Saudi Arabia	Qotuf
Tanzania	Zanzibar Association for Youth Education & Empowerment
Turkey	Endeavor Turkey TOBB
Ukraine	Association “Socio-Economic Strategies and Partnerships”
United Kingdom	Youth Business International
United States	GEW/USA
Venezuela	Ecosistema Nacional de Emprendimiento (EneVenezuela)



founded by

Ewing Marion
KAUFFMAN
Foundation

sponsored by



with additional support from

Endeavor | Entrepreneurs' Organization | JA Worldwide | Youth Business International
| Startup Weekend | Center for International Private Enterprise | Network for Teaching
Entrepreneurship Youth Employment Network | MIT Enterprise Forum | DECA | Aspen
Network of Development Entrepreneurs | International Labour Organization | YEC
Global | Global Consortium of Entrepreneurship Centers

Global Entrepreneurship Week
2400 N ST NW | Suite 603 | Washington, DC USA

gew.co