

Inclusive entrepreneurship trends and policies in Slovenia

This profile benchmarks key inclusive entrepreneurship indicators for Slovenia against the European Union average, including the self-employment and entrepreneurship activity rates for women, youth and seniors. It also provides a brief overview of recent policy developments, notably new initiatives to support people with disabilities in entrepreneurship.

Key trends: The self-employment rate in Slovenia was slightly below the European Union average in 2016 (11.5% vs. 14.0% for the EU). The self-employment rate was particularly low for youth (1.9%). However, despite the low self-employment rate, youth in Slovenia appeared to be slightly more active in starting and operating new businesses (less than 42 months old) than the European Union average over the 2012-16 period (8.6% vs. 7.8% for the EU). Slovenian entrepreneurs, especially youth and older entrepreneurs, were more likely than the European Union average to offer new products and services over this period (35.4% vs. 28.9% for the EU). Slovenians were more likely than the European Union average to perceive that they have the capabilities and skills to create a business (50.1% vs. 41.9% for the EU), especially women (42.1% vs. 34.1% for the EU) and youth (46.3% vs. 36.0% for the EU).

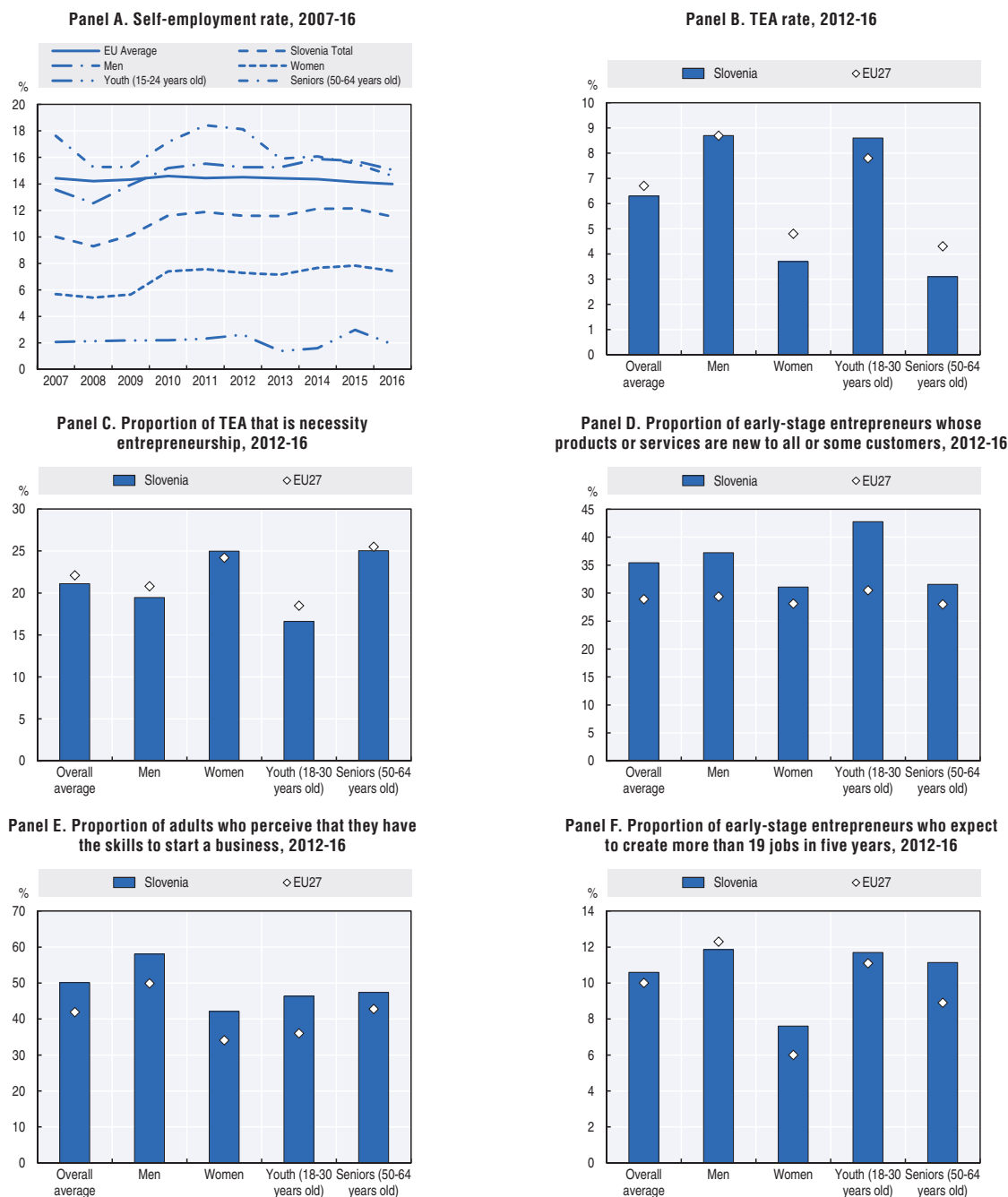
Hot issue: The overall business environment for doing business remains cumbersome for entrepreneurship. This affects under-represented and disadvantaged groups disproportionately since they are less likely equipped to navigate the regulatory environment. Access to finance for under-represented groups in entrepreneurship is another concern.

Recent policy developments: Slovenia has a range of inclusive entrepreneurship policies and programmes under the auspices of different ministries and agencies. The policies aim to ensure that women, youth, seniors, the unemployed, immigrants and people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to make a contribution in the labour market and society. One notable example is the Action Programme for Persons with Disabilities 2014-21, which is aimed at promoting, protecting and providing full and equal implementation of human rights for people with disabilities, and at encouraging respect for their dignity. The programme is offered regardless of the type of disability or age, in all fields which considerably influence their lives (education, employment, health, culture, accessibility, self-organisation in organisations for the disabled). The programme includes 12 basic objectives, with 124 measures, which comprehensively affect all areas of life of disabled persons. Complementary measures were adopted to increase employment and to reduce unemployment including the Active Employment Policy.

The full Country Assessment Note can be found at: www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/inclusive-entrepreneurship.htm.


Key inclusive entrepreneurship data

Figure 33.1. Entrepreneurship and self-employment data for Slovenia



Notes: 1. The self-employment rate is defined as the number of self-employed people (15-64 years old) divided by the number of people in employment. 2. The TEA rate is the proportion of adults (18-64 years old) involved in setting up a business or managing a business that is less than 42 months old. 3. Necessity entrepreneurship is defined as entrepreneurship activities that were launched because the individual did not have other options in the labour market. 4. Early-stage entrepreneurs are those who are in the process of setting up a business or manage a business that is less than 42 months old. 5. In Panels B, C, D, E and F, the population covered are those 18-64 years old.

Sources: Panel A: Eurostat (2017), Labour Force Survey, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>; Panels B, C, D, E, and F: GEM (2017), Special tabulations of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor adult population survey, 2012-16.

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Reader's guide to the country profiles

This section of the book provides a short overview of inclusive entrepreneurship trends and recent policy actions in each European Union Member State. Each Country Profile highlights recent trends for key inclusive entrepreneurship indicators, focusing on activity rates, quality and barriers to business creation for people in under-represented and disadvantaged groups, drawing on a set of charts (see below). In addition, the Country Profiles briefly describe a current policy issue relevant for inclusive entrepreneurship policy development. Finally, each Country Profile describes a recent policy action that was introduced to support the unemployed, women, youth or seniors in business creation and self-employment.

The country overviews are complemented with a common set of country-specific data that benchmark key inclusive entrepreneurship indicators against the European Union average and over time. Data are presented for men, women, youth, seniors and the overall population total. These data help to show the scale of the challenge and its recent evolution. All Country Profiles contain six figures (except for the Malta profile, which does not participate in the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor survey):

Panel A: Self-employment rate, 2007-16. This presents the proportion of those in employment who are self-employed.

Panel B: Total Early-stage Entrepreneurship Activity (TEA) rate, 2012-16. This presents the proportion of the population who is actively involved in starting a business or who is the owner-operator of a business that is less than 42 months old.

Panel C: Proportion of TEA that is necessity entrepreneurship, 2012-16. This presents the proportion of early-stage entrepreneurship that was launched due to a lack of other opportunities in the labour market.

Panel D: Proportion of early-stage entrepreneurs whose products or services are new to all or some customers, 2012-16. This presents the proportion of early-stage entrepreneurs who self-report that they offer products and/or services that are new to potential customers.

Panel E: Proportion of adults who perceive that they have the skills to start a business, 2012-16. This presents the proportion of the population who believe that they have the knowledge and skills needed to start a business.

Panel F: Proportion of early-stage entrepreneurs who expect to create more than 19 jobs in five years, 2012-16. This presents the proportion of early-stage entrepreneurs who anticipate the creation of at least 19 additional new jobs over the next five years.



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