

Introducing the new Business Demography statistics

Summary

- A new National Statistics series is published on 28th November by the Office for National Statistics providing data on business births, deaths and survival rates, called 'Business Demography: Enterprise Births and Deaths'.
- BERR will also publish its' series 'Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations in 2007' on the same day.
- 2008 will be the final update to the BERR 'Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations'. From next year users will be directed to the new, more comprehensive, ONS 'Business Demography: Enterprise Births and Deaths' statistics for information on business births, deaths and survival rates.
- This article will explain the key methodological differences between the new series and the existing BERR National Statistic 'Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations in 2007'

Introduction

A new European Commission Structural Business Statistics Regulation came into force in February 2008, requiring National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) to produce statistics on business births, deaths and survival rates. These statistics will be produced using common definitions and methodology, which will ensure greater comparability across the EU¹. The new Office for National Statistics (ONS) 'Business Demography: Enterprise Births and Deaths' publication is released for the first time on 28 November 2008, using this common methodology. The Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) National Statistics publication 'Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations' is released for the final time on the same day.

In summary, the key difference between the BERR statistics and the new ONS Business Demography publication is the inclusion of PAYE registered units². Therefore the new statistics will additionally include the births and deaths of employing businesses, which are not VAT-registered, providing a more comprehensive view of business start-up activity.

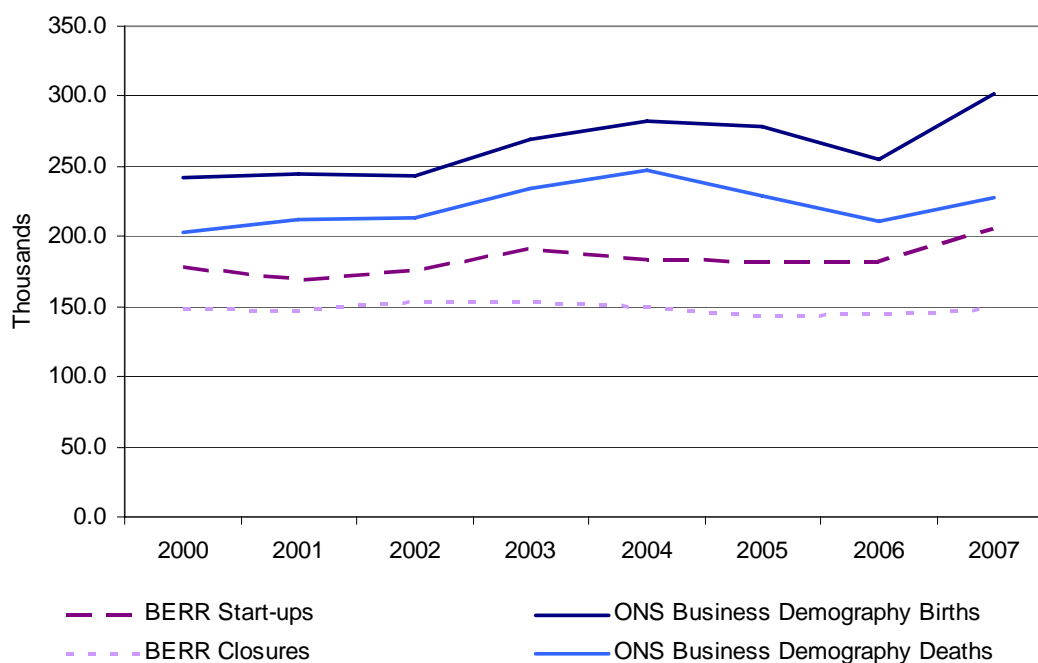
¹ For full details of the methodology, see Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics 2007

http://www.oecd.org/document/34/0,3343,en_2649_34233_39913698_1_1_1_1,00.html

² The existing BERR Business start up and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations publication identifies births through their VAT registration, but they can remain in the survival population if they cease to be VAT registered, but have an active PAYE registration. But for practical purposes the publication was described in terms of VAT registrations.

Comparison of trends in ONS Business Demography and BERR Business start-ups and closures series

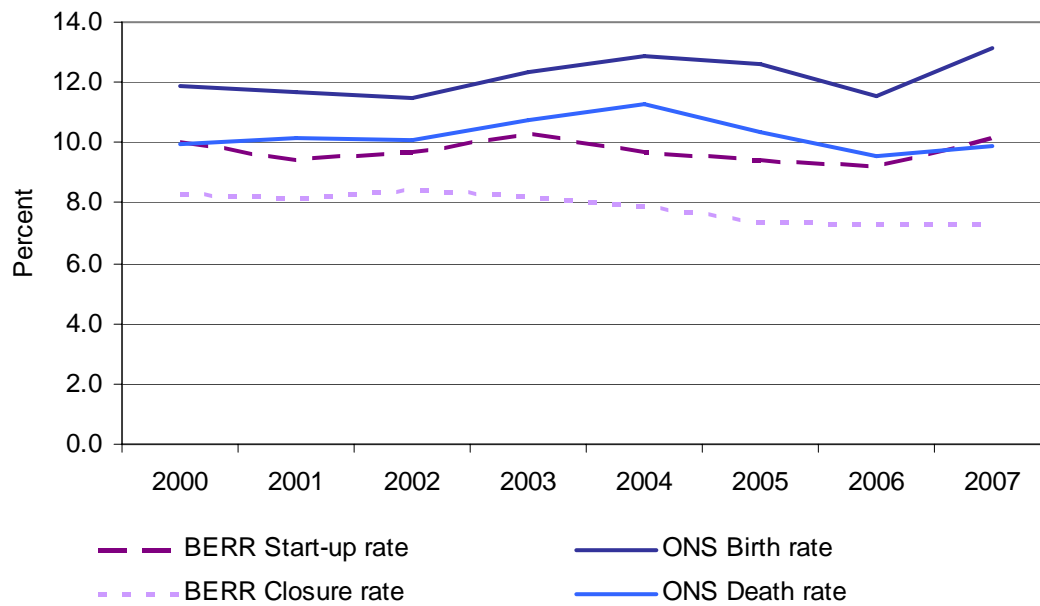
Chart 1: Numbers of business births and deaths in the UK, 2000-2007.



Overall, the ONS Business Demography series shows higher numbers of business births and deaths than the BERR VAT-based statistics (Chart 1). The main reason for the difference is the inclusion of PAYE-registered enterprises in the Business Demography series, which means that, for the first time, businesses with employees who are not registered for VAT will be included in the enterprise births and deaths series. A full description of the differences between the two series is included below.

The same pattern is observed in the rates of enterprise birth and death (Chart 2). The ONS enterprise birth rate (as a proportion of active enterprises) was 13.1 per cent in 2007, compared to 10.1 per cent in the BERR VAT-based series. The ONS enterprise death rate (as a proportion of active enterprises) was 9.9 per cent in 2007, compared to 7.3 per cent in the BERR VAT-based series.

Chart 2: Business birth and death rates, UK, 2000-2007



NB: Birth and death rates calculated as births or deaths as a proportion of active stock of enterprises in each year.

It is also noticeable that although the volume and rate of births and deaths in both series follow broadly the same trend, there appears to be a small difference between the series in the timing of the peaks, which occur slightly earlier in the BERR series.

While there are differences between the volumes and rates in the two series, both the ONS and BERR publications show the highest birth and death rates to be in London and the lowest birth and deaths rates to be in Northern Ireland.

Table 1: Business births and deaths by region, 2007.

ONS Business Demography	Active 2007 000's	Births 2007		Deaths 2007	
		Number of births 000's	Birth rate (per cent)	Number of deaths 000's	Death rate (per cent)
North East	62.3	9.0	14.5	6.0	9.6
North West	232.9	31.4	13.5	23.6	10.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	166.4	21.2	12.7	17.0	10.2
East Midlands	157.3	19.2	12.2	14.9	9.5
West Midlands	191.4	24.0	12.6	19.2	10.0
East of England	233.4	28.8	12.3	22.2	9.5
London	388.6	63.9	16.5	45.7	11.8
South East	369.2	44.9	12.1	35.5	9.6
South West	205.6	23.7	11.5	19.0	9.2
Wales	91.0	10.1	11.1	8.7	9.5
Scotland	145.4	19.3	13.3	12.4	8.5
Northern Ireland	57.7	6.0	10.3	4.0	6.9
Total	2,301.2	301.6	13.1	228.2	9.9

BERR Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations	Active at start of 2008 000's	Start-ups 2007		Closures 2007	
		Number of start- ups 000's	Start-up rate (per cent)	Number of closures 000's	Closure rate (per cent)
North East	52.3	5.8	11.1	3.7	7.1
North West	194.7	20.6	10.6	14.7	7.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	145.2	14.5	10.0	10.8	7.4
Scotland	141.9	14.6	10.3	9.6	6.8
West Midlands	167.1	15.7	9.4	12.1	7.2
East of England	204.7	19.7	9.6	14.7	7.2
London	321.6	41.3	12.8	27.7	8.6
South East	319.9	32.0	10.0	23.2	7.2
South West	191.1	17.0	8.9	12.5	6.6
Wales	87.3	6.8	7.8	5.7	6.5
East Midlands	139.1	13.3	9.5	9.5	6.9
Northern Ireland	66.2	4.4	6.7	3.7	5.6
Total	2,031.1	205.7	10.1	147.8	7.3

The differences observed in these comparison tables and charts in the levels of births and deaths are attributable to the reasons outlined in Table 2 below. It isn't possible to de-compose the difference into these categories, but the largest contribution to the difference is caused by the inclusion of PAYE based enterprises in the Business Demography publication.

ONS Business Demography Methodology

A joint Eurostat/OECD Manual on Business Demography has been produced which defines and sets out the broad methodology that should be used to produce business demography data.

The starting point for demography is the concept of a population of active businesses in a reference year. These are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. Births and deaths are then identified by comparing active populations for different years.

Births

A birth is defined as a business that was present in year t , but did not exist in year $t-1$ or $t-2$. Births are identified by making a comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones.

Births do not include entry into the population as a result of mergers, break-ups, split offs or other restructuring.

Deaths

A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t but was no longer present on the active file in year $t+1$ or $t+2$. In order to produce more timely statistics, the UK method diverges from the Eurostat manual at this point. The Eurostat manual requires a check to be made against the two years following a death to identify and remove any reactivations (i.e. following the Eurostat methodology would mean a delay of up to three years to allow checks to be made before publishing business death data). The UK Business Demography publication contains a preliminary death indicator, which includes an adjustment for estimated reactivations. This estimate is subject to revision. Inclusion of this adjustment allows UK users access to more timely data.

Reactivations occur where a business becomes dormant for a period of less than two years, then re-commences activity in a manner which complies with a definition of continuity. If the definition of continuity is not met, for example, when a business re-commences activity but at a different location and with a different activity, this would be considered as a death followed by a birth. There are a number of reasons why a business may be dormant for a period reflecting the underlying administrative processes.

Reactivations also occur due to lags in the administrative sources (VAT/PAYE) which mean it is possible that a business which is continuing to trade can appear to die on the Inter-departmental Business Register (IDBR). If an existing VAT scheme is de-registered and there is a delay in the birthing and/or matching of the new VAT scheme it can leave the enterprise without a live administrative source which will result in it being assumed dead. Additionally, VAT based businesses where turnover drops to zero are

automatically assumed dead on IDBR, but will re-birth if turnover is then reported in a later period.

The deaths data exclude losses to the population as a result of mergers, break-ups, split offs or other restructuring.

Survivals

A business is deemed to have survived if having been a birth in year t or having survived to year t; it is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in any part of year t+1. A business is considered to have survived if it is active in any part of the survival year under consideration. Survival data is presented for businesses that have survived for up to 5 years

It is important to note that a business that is active in year t could also have been a birth in year t.

Comparison of Methodological Differences

The table below outlines the key methodological differences between the new ONS Business Demography publication, the existing BERR Business start-ups and Closures statistics and, for completeness, the other ONS publication relating to the business stock 'UK Business: Activity, Size and Location'.

The main difference between ONS Business Demography and the BERR VAT - based publication is the inclusion of PAYE only records. Therefore, for the first time, businesses with employees who are not registered for VAT will be included in the enterprise births and deaths series.

The new Business Demography dataset also has a higher number of active businesses than both the BERR VAT-based series and the expanded 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication. This is because the Business Demography methodology takes into account businesses that were active at any time during the reference year, whereas the BERR series calculates stock by adding registrations and subtracting de-registrations from the previous year's stock, and the 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication is based on a snapshot taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register at a point in time in March.

Additionally, Business Demography includes a group of non-corporate PAYE businesses, which are excluded from UK Business: Activity, Size and Location due to a small risk of duplication. The scope of the UK Business: Activity, Size and Location publication will be reviewed and may be broadened to include these in next year.

Table 2: Key Methodological Differences between main business population publications

	ONS Business Demography	BERR Business Start-ups and Closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations	ONS UK Business: Activity, Size and Location
Coverage	VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses	VAT registered businesses only	VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses (from 2008 onwards) excluding unmatched non-corporate PAYE businesses
Stock	Recognises activity occurring at any point during the year	Live units at a point in time	Live units at a point in time
Timeliness	Annual publication. First publication with 2007 data to be published 28 Nov-08.	Annual publication. Final publication with 2007 data to be published 28 Nov-08	Annual publication. 2008 data published Sep-08
Geography	UK with country, region, unitary authority, county and district breakdowns.	UK-including regional, local authority and parliamentary constituency breakdowns	UK- including regional, local authority and parliamentary constituency breakdowns
Legal Status	Company, Sole Proprietor, Partnership, Public Corporation and Non-Profit organisations	All	All
Industry	SIC 2003, excluding Agriculture (Div 01, 02 & 05), holding companies (SIC class 7415) and public administration (Div 75)	SIC 2003 Divisions 01-93 (private households and extra-territorial activities excluded)	SIC 2003 Divisions 01-99
Exclusions	Excludes Managed Service Companies, although these are included in the data published by	Excludes Managed Service Companies and Official Receivers	Excludes Managed Service Companies

	Eurostat.		
Adjustments	Adjustments are made to the latest two years deaths to allow for re-activations. See section on deaths below for more detail.	Registrations and de-registrations are adjusted (back to 1996) to produce estimates of the final volume of start-ups and closures once late registrations and de-registrations have been received or re-activations have occurred.	None.

Contact

For further details on the BERR 'Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations' publication, please contact Karen Grierson 0114 279 4439 karen.grierson@berr.gsi.gov.uk

For further details on the new ONS 'Business Demography: Enterprise Births and Deaths' statistics, please contact Andrew Allen 01633 455221 andrew.allen@ons.gsi.gov.uk

References

BERR National Statistics publication 'Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations 2007' available at: <http://stats.berr.gov.uk/UKSA/ed/sa20081128.htm>

ONS National Statistics publication 'Business demography: enterprise births and deaths' available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/bd1108.pdf>

Eurostat/OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics 2007 available at: http://www.oecd.org/document/34/0,3343,en_2649_34233_39913698_1_1_1_1,00.html