Business Demography Indicators 2016

There were 3,563,816 enterprises active in Spain in 2016, 2.3% more than the previous year

In 2016, 366,362 enterprises were created whereas 316,425 disappeared, representing a growth net rate of 1.4%

The stock of enterprises operating in Spain over the year 2016 was 3,563,816, 2.3% more than in 2015. It is understood that stock is the population of enterprises that were active at any time during the reference period.

57.4% of this stock of enterprises belonged to the sector of Rest of the services, 23.7% corresponded to Trade, 12.8% to Construction and the remaining 6.0% to Manufacturing.

The number of enterprises created in 2016 was higher than the number of those disappearing in 49,937 units.

Enterprise birth rate (births as a percentage of the population of active enterprises) was 10.3%. On the other hand, enterprise death rate was 8.9%. As a result, the growth net rate was 1.4%.

Regarding sectors, Rest of the services was the only one with positive growth net rate (2.6%).

Stock, enterprise births and deaths by economic sector. 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Rest of the services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>3,563,816</td>
<td>215,509</td>
<td>456,475</td>
<td>844,913</td>
<td>2,046,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise births</td>
<td>366,362</td>
<td>14,003</td>
<td>45,080</td>
<td>82,736</td>
<td>224,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise deaths</td>
<td>316,425</td>
<td>14,833</td>
<td>45,392</td>
<td>84,338</td>
<td>171,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net balance</td>
<td>49,937</td>
<td>-830</td>
<td>-312</td>
<td>-1,602</td>
<td>52,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rates (%)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rates (%)</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net rates (%)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Checking the stock of enterprises in the last 9 years, it can be seen that the maximum was reached in 2008, with 3,711,835 units. Since then, stock fell over until 2013, and then it connected three increasing years.
Observing the evolution of enterprise births and deaths, the number of births was higher than that of deaths in 2016, as it happened in the two previous years.
On the other hand, from 2014 birth rates were also higher than those of death were.

**Enterprise births and deaths rates (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Birth Rates</th>
<th>Death Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016, the growth net rate was 1.4% like in 2015.

**Enterprise births and deaths net rates (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Results by economic activity**

The economic activities having a better demographic balance in 2016 (identified by their higher net rate or difference between births and deaths) were *Postal and courier activities* (11.9%), *Other professional, scientific and technical activities* (7.2%), and *Remediation activities and other waste management services* (6.5%).
Activities with higher net rate. 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NACE Rev. 2 Divisions</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Net rates (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postal and courier activities</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other professional, scientific and technical activities</td>
<td>11,156</td>
<td>6,777</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remediation activities and other waste management services</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative, arts and entertainment activities</td>
<td>6,433</td>
<td>4,128</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment activities</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>16,082</td>
<td>10,622</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water transport</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate activities</td>
<td>16,991</td>
<td>9,621</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other personal service activities</td>
<td>16,446</td>
<td>11,335</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific research and development</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand, the activities having the worst demographic balance were Other mining and quarrying (–3.2%), Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (–2.2%), and Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory Social Security (–2.1%).

Activities with lower net rate. 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NACE Rev. 2 Divisions</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Net rates (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of rubber and plastic products</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of electrical equipment</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of wood and cork products, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of basic metals</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of paper and paper products</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming and broadcasting activities</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory Social Security</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mining and quarrying</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results by size class (number of employees)

In 2016, a 97.2% of enterprise births and a 96.8% of enterprise deaths had four or less employees.

Specifically, a 77.5% of enterprise births and a 71.8% of enterprise deaths had no employees.

Enterprises without employees showed the highest difference between enterprise births and deaths, reaching a net rate of 2.8%. On the contrary, the highest negative net rate happened in enterprises having from one to four employees (–0.6%).
Survivals of enterprise birth

The highest fall of enterprise units is produced in the first year of life, having survival rates of 77.4% or lower.

It can be highlighted that the members making up the population of births in 2011 are reduced to less than the half after four years. This also happens to the cohort of enterprises born in 2012.

The following data table has been obtained from a time monitoring of enterprises born in a given year. Survival indicators have been calculated for a maximum period of five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of birth</th>
<th>Year observed</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disappearances of enterprises in the first years of life

Analysing in greater detail in different cohorts, the following data table shows the disappearances of enterprises in their first three years of life, taking the cohorts of enterprises born in 12 consecutive years.
As regards the accumulated disappearances in the first three years of enterprises life, it can be pointed out that the highest mortality was reached for the cohort of enterprises born in 2010.

### Accumulated disappearances of enterprises in the first three years of life, by year of birth (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st year of life</th>
<th>2nd year of life</th>
<th>3rd year of life</th>
<th>Accumulated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results by Autonomous Community and City

Regarding the territory where enterprises had their head offices, the Autonomous City of Melilla (12.1%), Illes Balears (11.9%), and Andalucia (11.4%) showed the highest birth rates in 2016. On the other hand, the lowest happened in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (8.0%), Castilla y León (7.9%), and País Vasco (7.7%).
Stock, enterprise births and deaths by Autonomous Community, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Net balance</th>
<th>Birth rates (%)</th>
<th>Death rates (%)</th>
<th>Net rates (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL TOTAL</td>
<td>3,563,816</td>
<td>366,362</td>
<td>316,425</td>
<td>49,937</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalucía</td>
<td>550,573</td>
<td>62,770</td>
<td>51,256</td>
<td>11,514</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aragón</td>
<td>97,610</td>
<td>9,097</td>
<td>8,559</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asturias, Principado de</td>
<td>73,881</td>
<td>6,810</td>
<td>6,108</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baleares, Illes</td>
<td>101,339</td>
<td>12,099</td>
<td>8,685</td>
<td>3,414</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canarias</td>
<td>153,130</td>
<td>17,143</td>
<td>12,442</td>
<td>4,701</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantabria</td>
<td>41,852</td>
<td>4,491</td>
<td>3,759</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilla y León</td>
<td>171,066</td>
<td>13,599</td>
<td>13,528</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilla - La Mancha</td>
<td>138,151</td>
<td>12,822</td>
<td>12,277</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataluña</td>
<td>662,992</td>
<td>74,512</td>
<td>62,319</td>
<td>12,193</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comunitat Valenciana</td>
<td>383,591</td>
<td>41,239</td>
<td>36,115</td>
<td>5,124</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremadura</td>
<td>71,817</td>
<td>6,665</td>
<td>6,393</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galicia</td>
<td>215,461</td>
<td>19,862</td>
<td>18,485</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid, Comunidad de</td>
<td>566,708</td>
<td>55,929</td>
<td>46,502</td>
<td>9,427</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murcia, Región de</td>
<td>101,432</td>
<td>10,270</td>
<td>8,764</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</td>
<td>47,022</td>
<td>3,739</td>
<td>3,563</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>País Vasco</td>
<td>153,230</td>
<td>11,838</td>
<td>14,543</td>
<td>-2,705</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rioja, La</td>
<td>25,099</td>
<td>2,428</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceuta</td>
<td>4,150</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melilla</td>
<td>4,912</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enterprise birth rates by Autonomous Community (%)

The highest death rates were recorded in the Autonomous City of Ceuta (9.6%), País Vasco (9.5%) and Comunitat Valenciana and Cataluña (both with 9.4%). Moreover, the lowest were in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (7.6%), Castilla y León (7.9%) and Canarias (8.1%).
Data updating and revisions

There is no data revision, although data relative to enterprise deaths are provisional, since those deaths are considered definitive after two years from the reference period. It is necessary to exclude enterprises that reactivate in the two years following the year when they die. The data appearing in tables are estimated by taking enterprise deaths detected in 2016 and that have not been reactivated in 2017. On that base population, a random exclusion of a small percentage of units is performed, in accordance with the experience of previous years on reactivations in the second year. The results show differences between final and provisional data, which are irrelevant.
Methodological Note

Business Demography Indicators provide aggregated information regarding the population of enterprises located in the national territory, considering the aspects linked to business dynamism and applying a methodology as agreed within the scope of the European Union.

The delimitation of populations of interest is carried out by means of an ordered set of procedures varying in nature, designed in accordance with the harmonized methodology principles. Basically, the work is geared to identify the following aggregates:

- Stock of enterprises.- Set of units that have been active during all or part of the reference year. This includes those enterprises that are economically active at the end of the period, plus those enterprises that have totally ceased their activities throughout that period.
- Enterprise births.- Set of units that, throughout the reference year, have created a combination of new production factors. There is no connection with other previously existing enterprises.
- Enterprise deaths.- Set of units that, throughout the reference year, have dissolved all of their production factors. They have no link with other enterprises that might begin to operate.
- Surviving enterprises.- Restricted to each cohort of births, this corresponds to the set of units that continue to be economically active in each of the five years following that of birth.

Business Demography analysis is not limited to just quantify the flows obtained during the processes of updating the Statistical Business Register (see CBR movements disseminated in the statistical operation Statistical use of CBR), since although movements of administrative sources offer a first approach to units renewal processes, the statistical work to be carried out for obtaining Business Demographic Indicators demands an additional effort, contributing added value to the administrative information.

The indicators proposed in the methodology quantify the relative relevance of events of creating and dissolving enterprises within the Spanish entrepreneurial frame. The survival event is similar, but takes as reference the population of enterprise births detected in the initial observation period.

More information about general methodology is available here:

Additionally, the standardized methodological report is available here: