

## Harmonised Business Demography Year 2022

### Main results

- 3,487,503 enterprises were economically active in Spain in 2022.
- 301,406 were created whereas 299,680 disappeared, which meant a net rate of 0.05%.
- 43.8% of the enterprises born in 2017 survived after five years of observation.

### More information

- [Graphic annex](#)
- [Table annex](#)
- [Detailed results](#)

The *stock* of economically active enterprises operating in Spain over the year 2022 was 3,487,503. This number includes both enterprises that were economically active for the entire year and those that were economically active for part of the year.

61.8% of the *stock* belonged to enterprises in the *Rest of the services* sector, 20.7% to *Trade*, 12.0% to *Construction* and the remaining 5.5% to *Industry*.

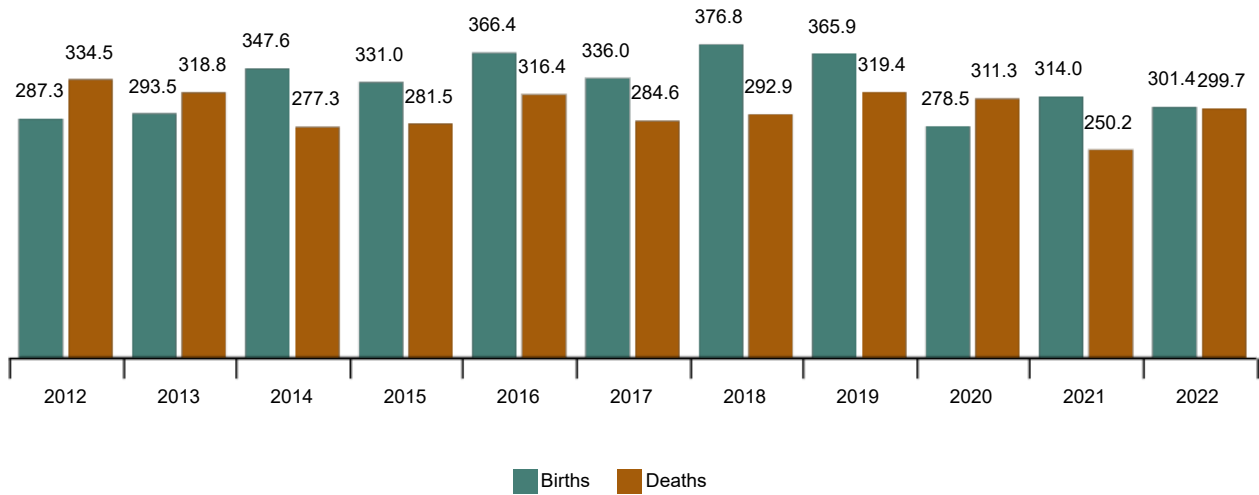
In 2022, 301,406 enterprises were created and 299,680 disappeared. As a result, there was a positive net balance of 1,726 units.

By sector, *Construction* showed the best demographic balance (1.2%), while *Trade* showed the worst (-2.2%).

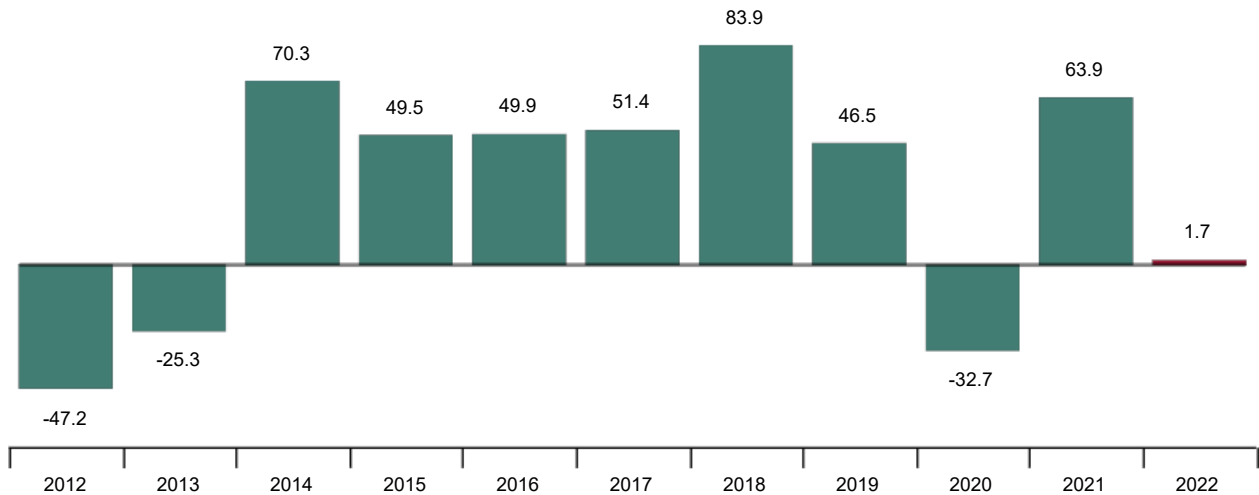
### Stock, enterprise births and deaths by economic sectors. Year 2022

	Total	Industry	Construction	Trade	Rest of the services
<b>Stock</b>	3,487,503	191,503	417,559	722,387	2,156,054
<b>Enterprise births</b>	301,406	9,652	39,177	52,521	200,056
<b>Enterprise deaths</b>	299,680	11,498	34,073	68,116	185,993
<b>Net balance</b>	1,726	-1,846	5,104	-15,595	14,063
<b>Birth rates (%)</b>	8.6	5.0	9.4	7.3	9.3
<b>Death rates (%)</b>	8.6	6.0	8.2	9.4	8.6
<b>Net rates (%)</b>	0.05	-1.0	1.2	-2.2	0.7

Enterprise births and deaths (thousands)

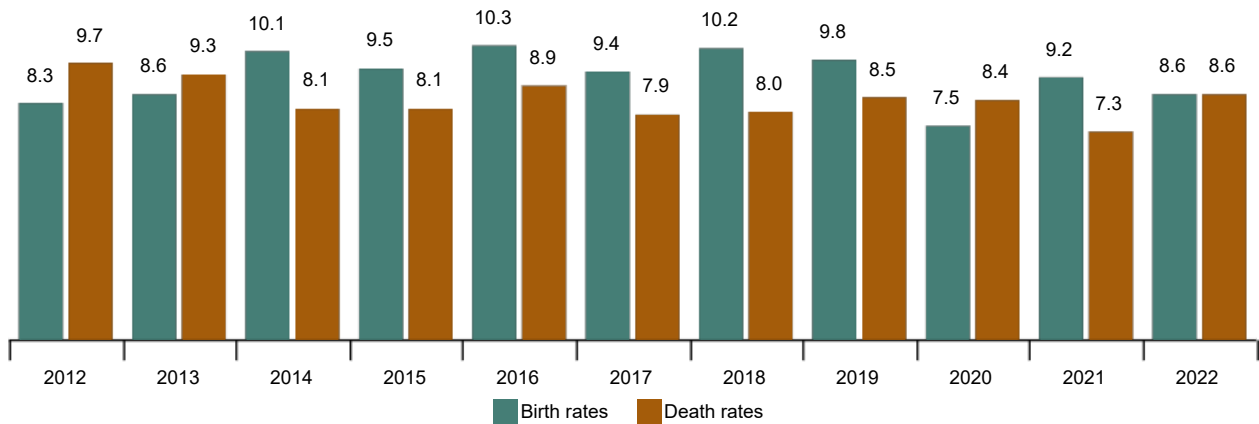


Net balance of enterprise births and deaths (thousands)



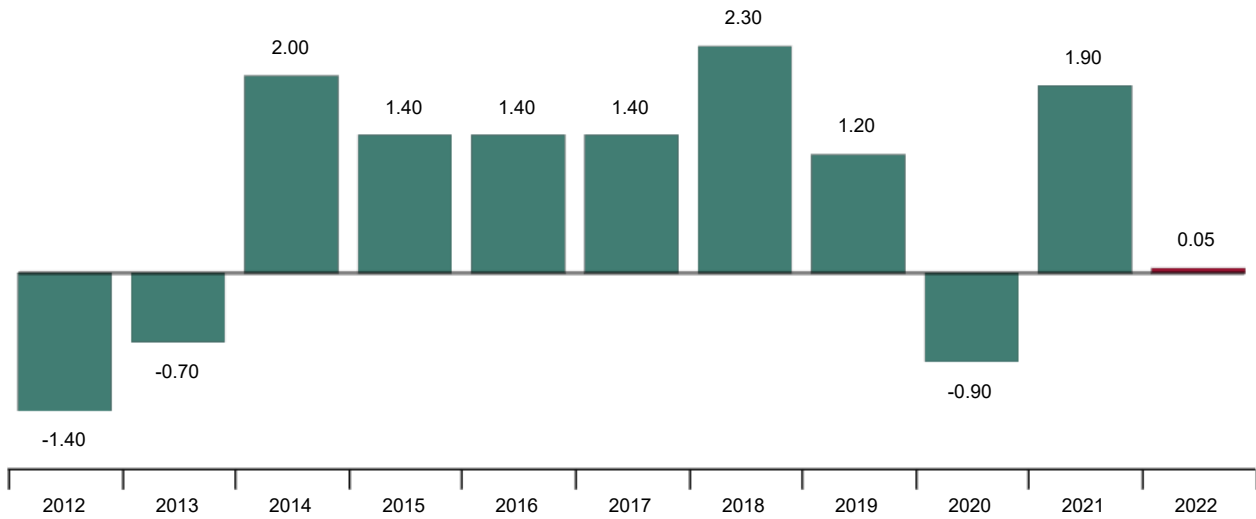
Enterprise birth rate (births as a percentage of the population of active enterprises) was 8.64%. On the other hand, enterprise death rate was 8.59%. As a result, the net rate was 0.05%.

Enterprise births and deaths rates (percentage)



Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/DAE2022.htm>

Enterprise births and deaths net rates (percentage)



Results by size class (number of employees)

In 2022, 98.3% of enterprise births and 98.4% of enterprise deaths had four or less employees.

Specifically, 75.4% of enterprise births and 72.7% of enterprise deaths had no employees.

Enterprises without employees showed the highest positive difference between enterprise births and deaths, reaching a net rate of 0.5%. Enterprises with one to four employees showed the highest negative difference, reaching a net rate of -0.63%.

Stock, enterprise births and deaths by size class. Year 2022

	Total	Without employees	1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 or more employees
<b>Stock</b>	3,487,503	1,898,572	1,234,081	187,734	167,116
<b>Enterprise births</b>	301,406	227,324	69,041	3,981	1,060
<b>Enterprise deaths</b>	299,680	217,914	76,877	3,830	1,059
<b>Net balance</b>	1,726	9,410	-7,836	151	1
<b>Birth rates (%)</b>	8.6	12.0	5.6	2.1	0.6
<b>Death rates (%)</b>	8.6	11.5	6.2	2.0	0.6
<b>Net rates (%)</b>	0.05	0.5	-0.6	0.1	0.0

Survivals of enterprise births

The first year of life is when there is the highest fall of enterprise units, with survival rates of 78.5% or lower.

It can be highlighted that enterprises that make up the populations of births in 2017 and 2018 are reduced to less than half after four years.

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.

### Survivals of enterprises born from 2017 (percentage)



Year of birth	Year observed					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2017	100.0	75.5	63.1	54.9	49.3	43.8
2018		100.0	76.9	63.5	55.3	47.5
2019			100.0	78.5	65.8	54.9
2020				100.0	77.8	63.0
2021					100.0	77.3

### Disappearances of enterprises in the first years of life

Analysing the loss of members of different cohorts of enterprises in more detail, the following data table shows disappearances of enterprises in their first three years of life, taking as a reference the cohorts of enterprises born in 12 consecutive years.

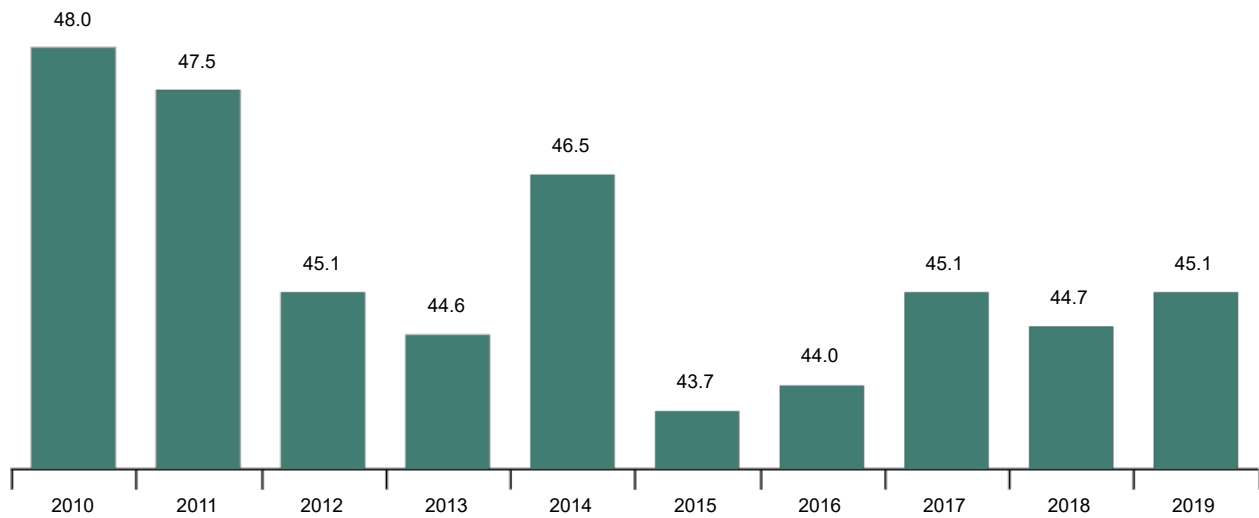
#### Disappearances of enterprises in the first three years of life (Percentage)



Cohorts	1st year of life	2nd year of life	3rd year of life	Accumulated
2021	22.7			
2020	22.2	14.8		
2019	21.5	12.7	10.9	45.1
2018	23.1	13.4	8.2	44.7
2017	24.5	12.4	8.2	45.1
2016	23.5	12.4	8.1	44.0
2015	22.7	12.3	8.7	43.7
2014	23.5	14.2	8.8	46.5
2013	22.6	12.3	9.8	44.6
2012	24.0	12.5	8.5	45.1
2011	24.2	14.0	9.4	47.5
2010	23.5	14.1	10.4	48.0
Average	23.2	13.2	9.1	45.4

As regards the accumulated disappearances in the first three years of enterprises' life, it can be pointed out that mortality reached the highest level in 2010.

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



**Results by autonomous communities and cities**

Regarding the territory where enterprises had their head offices, Illes Balears and Canarias (10.8% both) and the autonomous city of Melilla (10.2%) showed the highest birth rates in 2022.

On the other hand, the lowest rates happened in La Rioja (5.8%), Castilla y León (6.4%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (6.6%).

The highest death rates were recorded in the autonomous cities of Melilla (11.5%) and Ceuta (10.5%), and in Comunitat Valenciana (9.3%) while the lowest were recorded in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (6.9%), País Vasco and Cantabria (7.1% both).

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/DAE2022.htm>

## Stock, enterprise births and deaths by autonomous communities and cities. Year 2022

	Stock	Births	Deaths	Net balance	Birth rates (%)	Death rates (%)	Net rates (%)
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	3,487,503	301,406	299,680	1,726	8.6	8.6	0.05
<b>Andalucía</b>	571,510	54,025	52,019	2,006	9.5	9.1	0.4
<b>Aragón</b>	88,995	6,110	6,542	-432	6.9	7.4	-0.5
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	69,811	4,772	5,632	-860	6.8	8.1	-1.2
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	107,734	11,624	9,784	1,840	10.8	9.1	1.7
<b>Canarias</b>	152,640	16,454	13,984	2,470	10.8	9.2	1.6
<b>Cantabria</b>	40,370	2,869	2,876	-7	7.1	7.1	0.0
<b>Castilla y León</b>	156,230	10,016	11,452	-1,436	6.4	7.3	-0.9
<b>Castilla - La Mancha</b>	133,226	10,201	11,343	-1,142	7.7	8.5	-0.9
<b>Cataluña</b>	644,491	55,528	56,410	-882	8.6	8.8	-0.1
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	388,314	36,795	36,291	504	9.5	9.3	0.1
<b>Extremadura</b>	68,218	5,238	5,629	-391	7.7	8.3	-0.6
<b>Galicia</b>	198,818	14,156	15,212	-1,056	7.1	7.7	-0.5
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	548,738	49,472	47,504	1,968	9.0	8.7	0.4
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	99,964	8,667	9,125	-458	8.7	9.1	-0.5
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	43,594	2,887	3,020	-133	6.6	6.9	-0.3
<b>País Vasco</b>	143,595	10,444	10,184	260	7.3	7.1	0.2
<b>Rioja, La</b>	22,737	1,322	1,731	-409	5.8	7.6	-1.8
<b>Ceuta</b>	3,661	330	383	-53	9.0	10.5	-1.4
<b>Melilla</b>	4,857	496	559	-63	10.2	11.5	-1.3

It should be pointed out that the *stock* of enterprises is subject to changes that are not completely determined by demographic events. Phenomena of entry/exit of units into/from the coverage of economic activities, territorial movements or restructurings in enterprise groups should also be considered.

### 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 in which they die.

Data are estimated by taking enterprise deaths detected in 2022 and that have not been reactivated in 2023. 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 irrelevant differences between final and provisional data.

Data presented here use the same adapted [enterprise concept](#) which was implemented for the reference year 2018. All results of this operation are available on [INEBase](#).

## Methodological Note

Harmonised Business Demography provides aggregated information regarding the population of enterprises located in the national territory, considering 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 harmonised methodology principles. Basically, the work is geared towards identifying the following aggregates:

- Stock of enterprises: Set of units that have been economically active during all or part of the reference year.
- Enterprise births: Set of units that, throughout the reference year, have created a combination of new production factors.
- Enterprise deaths: Set of units that, throughout the reference year, have dissolved all of their production factors.
- 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 quantifying flows obtained during the processes of updating the Statistical Business Register (see *CBR movements* disseminated in the statistical operation *Statistical Use of the CBR*), since although the analysis of movements from administrative sources provides an initial preview of units' renewal processes, the statistical work to be carried out for obtaining Business Demographic Indicators demands an additional effort, adding value to administrative information.


Indicators proposed in the methodology quantify the relative relevance of events of creation and destruction of 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 on the [methodology](#) and the [standardised methodological report](#).

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics. More information on [Quality at INE](#) and [Code of Best Practices](#).

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For further information see [INEbase](#)

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