

PUBLIC POLICY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AND VENTURE CAPITAL THE UNITED STATES*

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Douglas Cumming

Professor and Ontario Research Chair
York University - Schulich School of Business
4700 Keele Street
Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3
Canada
<http://ssrn.com/author=75390>
douglas.cumming@gmail.com

Dan Li

The School of Economics and Finance
University of Hong Kong
8th Floor Kennedy Town Centre
23 Belcher's Street
Kennedy Town,
Hong Kong
<http://ssrn.com/author=868088>
lidan@hku.hk

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Abstract

This paper empirically examines business starts, deaths, venture capital and patents in relation to U.S. public policy. The most consistent evidence in the data shows that lower levels of labor frictions and higher levels of SBIR awards are associated with more business starts and higher levels of venture capital per population. Counter to expectations, the data indicate a positive impact from the homestead exemption only among the bottom quartile homestead exemption states, and otherwise a negative impact. We analyze a variety of other policy instruments and compare the effects of policy in regular times with the financial crisis of 2008-2010.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Finance, Venture Capital, Public Policy, Tax, Labor Law, Bankruptcy, SBIR

JEL Codes: G24, G32, G33, G38, K22, K31, K35, L26

1. Introduction

A central question in entrepreneurial finance is the appropriate role for public policy for stimulating investment, such as venture capital, and for stimulating the creation, survival, and innovation (Jeng and Wells, 2000; Denis, 2004). The stimulation of entrepreneurship can occur through direct government subsidy programs and legislative changes that affect the institutional setting. These programs are large and important around the world. For example, The World Bank spent more than \$US10 billion in 2001-2005 to promote small enterprises (Beck et al., 2008). In the U.S., government spending grew to over 45% of GDP during the recent financial crisis (Chantrill, 2009), a record level since WWII. The increasing presence of government in stimulating entrepreneurial activity gives rise to a growing need to reexamine the role of public policy on entrepreneurial activity and entrepreneurial finance. How exactly do public policy tool mechanisms such as government transfers, and labor and bankruptcy laws influence the rate of business start-up activity, venture capital finance, and innovation? How important are direct policy measures such as the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Awards and business incubators relative to taxation and the institutional environment? What is the relative importance of the institutional setting versus direct policy instruments such as the SBIR program? How do such mechanisms compare in normal times versus the financial crisis period of 2008-2010?

In this paper we examine state level data over 1995-2010 to study the determinants of new establishment births, births – deaths, venture capital, and patents. Our main findings highlight strong and consistent evidence that lower levels of labor frictions and higher levels of SBIR awards are associated with more business starts and higher levels of venture capital per population. The data do not indicate much evidence consistent with the view that the overall tax burden gives rise economic harm in terms of less entrepreneurial activity. Counter to expectations, the data indicate a positive impact of the homestead exemption only among the bottom quartile homestead exemption states, and otherwise a negative impact. We analyze a variety of other policy instruments and compare the effects of policy in regular times with the financial crisis of 2008-2010.

Our paper is at a broad level related to recent scholarship such as Lerner (2009), who has argued that direct government investment programs often are poorly designed and hence fail to meet their objectives. Also, at a broad level our work is related to earlier work on the topic of

venture capital fundraising which compares venture capital to GDP (Jeng and Wells, 2000), and this work highlights the importance of legal and institutional setting across countries for stimulating venture capital investment.

Our work is perhaps most closely related to scholarship that has examined differences in entrepreneurship across U.S. states. Earlier work on topic based on policy measures averaged over 1995-1999 and outcome measures average over 2000-2004 (Xue and Klein, 2010) suggests the importance of a smaller public sector for stimulating entrepreneurial activity, as measured by an aggregation of patents, SBIR awards, venture capital, and technology establishments. Our findings are consistent with Xue and Klein (2010), but in this paper, we take a somewhat different approach by examining a panel data setting, different outcome variables that are not aggregated such as new establishment births, births – deaths, venture capital, and patents, and examine data that includes but is not limited to the recent financial crisis.

This paper is organized as follows. The second section describes policy instruments that potentially impact on entrepreneurial activity, venture capital, and innovation. The third section introduces the data and provides summary statistics. Multivariate regression analyses are thereafter presented in the fourth section. After the presentation of the main regressions, we discuss alternative robustness checks, acknowledge limitations, and consider extensions. Concluding remarks follow in the last section.

2. Policy Instruments for Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, and Innovation

The OECD (1996) and others have argued that entrepreneurship and innovation will facilitate economic growth and the competitive advantage of nations in the 21st century. Much evidence, albeit not all, indicates small high-tech companies contribute disproportionately to innovation and economic growth (the World Bank, 1994, 2002, 2004). Drivers of entrepreneurial activity have been extensively researched in the U.S. and internationally. Empirical evidence points to a number of factors, including market conditions, education, finance, information, spillovers and agglomeration (Audretsch, 2007; Audretsch and Feldman, 1996; Audretsch and Keilbach, 2007; Colombo and Grilli, 2008; Bertoni et al., 2011; Fossen, 2012; Gaston and Nelson, 2000; Imai and Kawagoe, 2000; Wang and Wang, 2010, 2012a,b; Wang and Zhou, 2004). Empirical evidence has likewise confirmed the role of personal bankruptcy laws to mitigate the cost of failure (Fan and White, 2003; Berkowitz and White, 2004, Armour and

Cumming, 2008), taxation to minimize moral hazard and maximize the returns to entrepreneurship, and legal and institutional settings that protect property rights and mitigate the start-up costs and costs of failure (La Porta et al., 1999; Djankov et al., 2002; Glasear et al., 2004; Acemoglu and Johnson, 2005; Levine, 2005; Klapper et al., 2006; Engel and Keilbach, 2006; Yung, 2009; Xue and Klein, 2010; Chavis et al., 2011; Klapper and Love, 2011).

In this section, we explain policy instruments pertinent to comparing the 50 U.S. states. Subsection 2.1 compares the institutional setting in different states in terms of the size of government, taxation, and labor policies. Subsection 2.2 discusses other policy instruments pertinent to the institutional setting, as well as specific government expenditure programs specific to the U.S. context.

2.1. Institutional Setting

In this subsection we examine and discuss the role of government transfers and subsidies, takings and discriminatory taxation, labor policies, and bankruptcy law in entrepreneurship, venture capital, and innovation. The next subsection discusses direct government programs.

2.1.1. Government Transfers and Subsidies

Arguments in support of government transfers and subsidies stimulating entrepreneurship require that government is well informed. On one hand, if the government policymakers are well informed about the productivity across all current and potential future entrepreneurs, then redistributive policies with transfers and subsidies can be optimally designed to mitigate distortions (Keuschnigg and Nielsen, 2003). Transfers and subsidies not only redistribute between persons of different productivity but also in different states of nature. Government policy can be used to bring effective education and training to an efficient level where private markets do not work well. Government policy can overcome capital gaps in financing entrepreneurs where investors face institutional constraints on financing entrepreneurship. Government transfers may also provide endowments to potentially skilled entrepreneurs to stimulate risk taking, and facilitate agglomeration and information sharing. On the other hand, arguments against transfers and subsidies for the most part are based on the premise that it is highly unlikely that government policymakers are well informed about productivity across all current and potential entrepreneurs in practice. As such, transfers and subsidies are more likely to

create distortions (Xue and Klein, 2010). The composition of government transfers and subsidies may induce moral hazard and adverse selection costs that mitigate the quality and quantity of entrepreneurial activity, thereby encouraging inefficient business creation and continuation, while at the same time stifling efficient business creation.

In addition to government transfers and subsidies, business creation, venture capital and innovation may be influenced by the size of government per GDP, as well as the amount of social security payments per GDP in each state. On one hand, a greater government sector and social security payments may induce risk taking and entrepreneurial activity. On the other hand, it is plausible that the size of government and social security mitigates entrepreneurship as governments are more likely to pursue superfluous activity as they expand (Karabegovic and McMahon, 2008), thereby diminishing the entrepreneurial climate in a region. There are both protective and productive functions of government, and it is plausible that all of the state governments in the U.S. are at a sufficient size to perform the sufficient amount of both of these functions, and if so, this may imply that larger governments are more likely to pursue activities that are unrelated to stimulating business creation. Further, social security payments for retirement, disability insurance and the like that are mandated by the government reduce flexibility and freedom of contract, thereby potentially imposing terms that might otherwise be at an inefficient level and in turn stifling business creation.

2.1.2. Taxation

Taxation in the U.S. is progressive in the sense that higher earners pay higher tax rates. Theoretical work has well established the proposition that progressive taxation reduces the returns to entrepreneurship and induces entrepreneurial moral hazard (Keuschnigg and Nielsen, 2004). Of course, taxes which are at such a low level where the rule of law and other necessary elements are not in place to conduct economic activity, an increase in taxation can stimulate entrepreneurial activity. But as long as taxes are at a level to cover sufficiently productive and protective functions of government (which is likely the case in all of the U.S. states), progressive taxation lowers the marginal benefits to additional effort, reduces the returns to risk taking and generally stifles entrepreneurial activity.

Note that taxation and government transfers and subsidies are not necessarily the opposite sides of the same balance sheet. However, there are many intergovernmental transfers that break

the link between taxation and spending at the state level. Therefore, it is relevant to assess separately taxation and spending. Further, note that differences between corporate and income taxation can impact the choice between employment and entrepreneurship. Higher corporate taxes relative to higher income taxes are expected to be associated with lower levels of new business starts (Keuschnigg and Neilsen, 2003, 2004). We empirically assess the difference between corporate and income taxes in our empirical analyses.

2.1.3. Labor Frictions

Labor laws and the labor environment may impact entrepreneurship, venture capital and innovation through minimum wage legislation, the number of government employees, and labor union density. On one hand, minimum wage legislation might create a social and economic climate that is safe, equal and fair, thereby attracting a higher number and higher quality supply of labor. On the other hand, minimum wage legislation potentially discourages entrepreneurial activities as smaller firms have a diminished ability to afford low-skilled workers at the established minimum wage.

In addition to minimum wages, we assess the impact of government employment. On one hand, higher levels of government employment may create economic opportunities for entrepreneurs to start new firms and conduct business with government, particularly where government expenditures enable agglomeration, for example. On the other hand, higher levels of government employment may give rise to greater labor market competition in a state, thereby diminishing the ability of entrepreneurs to effectively start new businesses. Further, higher levels of government employment could give rise to crowding out of goods and services that might otherwise have been provided privately, thereby stifling business creation.

Unions comprise a third crucial element of labor policy. In principle, workers should have the right to join or form unions. Well functioning voluntary unions have the potential to enhance working conditions and improve the climate for creating new firms. But laws and regulations that mandate labor unions or the joining labor unions where workers would rather not potentially stifle business creation. Factors that affect labor union density in a state include laws and regulations, the size of government, manufacturing density and the size of rural versus urban population. Recent work empirically shows labor unions increase the cost of equity, as they

decrease a firms operating flexibility (Chen et al., 2011), and as such we would expect fewer start-ups in regions with stronger union density.

2.1.4. Bankruptcy law

There are many different elements of bankruptcy laws, and empirical evidence within the U.S. and across countries consistently supports the view that, regardless of more entrepreneur friendly bankruptcy laws support the entrepreneurship (Fan and White, 2003; Armour and Cumming, 2008) and venture capital (Armour and Cumming, 2006). In the U.S., the most variable instrument in bankruptcy laws across states and over time is the homestead exemption (Fan and White, 2003), and as such, it is the variable that we use in our analyses. Some states provide no such exemption (Maryland and Delaware), while others only protect property up to a certain value, and still others are unlimited (Texas, Florida, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, and South Dakota). If the homesteads value exceeds these limits creditors may force the sale.

On one hand, the incentives to undertake risky entrepreneurship are higher with higher homestead exemptions. Note, however, that on the other hand potential agency problems are higher which in turn may discourage investors from financing entrepreneurs in states and periods with higher homestead exemptions. With the recent financial crisis, these agency problems may be viewed as being more pronounced. We therefore test these competing hypotheses over different time periods in the dataset, as presented starting in section 3 below.

2.2. Direct Public Expenditure Programs

In this subsection we discuss other policy mechanisms that might influence entrepreneurship, venture capital finance, and innovation. These include the SBIR program (subsection 2.2.1), business incubators (subsection 2.2.2), education and academic R&D (subsection 2.2.3). Further, in subsection 2.2.4 we comment on the causal relation between entrepreneurship and venture capital finance and innovation.

2.2.1. SBIR Program

The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program is coordinated by the Small Business Administration and started in 1982. The SBIR program awards contracts or grants to small businesses typically with fewer than 25 employees. The SBIR program is large. In 1995, there were over \$2.4 billion in SBIR awards (compared with \$8.0 billion among venture capital), while in 2010 there were over \$1 billion in awards (compared with \$23.3 billion among venture capital). The awards do not exceed \$750,000. Awards are based on a multi-governmental selection process in which research potential is assessed, not commercial viability.

Academic work has shown that firms that received an SBIR award are much more likely to subsequently receive VC funding in later years, relative to a matched set of firms that did not receive an SBIR award (Lerner, 1999). Moreover, Lerner shows that SBIR awardees also have higher sales and asset growth. Lerner argues that whether or not an award is granted is more important than the size of the award, consistent with the certification rationale for government programs. There does not appear to be an crowding out of private investment with SBIR awards, particularly since the funding is based on research potential, and facilitates signals of quality that private sector investors can use to make more informed investment decisions. Overall, prior evidence on the SBIR program is highly consistent with the view that SBIR awards promote entrepreneurship, venture capital, and innovation.

2.2.2. Business Incubators

Business incubators and advisory services are one of the most ubiquitous and persistent forms of government support. Partially or fully publicly funded advisory services are continuously undertaken in nearly every developed country (Hjalmarsson and Johansson 2003). Given how long many of these programs have been in existence, it is not surprising that most have their origins in public policy goals of supporting SMEs. Evidence on the success of these programs, however, is difficult to track due to selection and endogeneity issues, and lack of systematic data on outcomes from such centers (Cumming and Fischer, 2012). On one hand, these programs may stimulate entrepreneurship, attract venture capital, and promote innovation to the extent that coaching and support services fill a needed service. On the other hand, these programs may be more likely to be put into economically depressed areas and attract entrepreneurs that are in greater need of support. In our current study, our question is whether such incubators help to encourage entrepreneurial births, mitigate deaths, and facilitate venture capital investing, and patenting activity.

2.2.3. Education and Academic R&D

Education and academic research may be related to entrepreneurship, venture capital and innovation (Xue and Klein, 2010). For instance, it is possible that there are educational barriers to starting up a new firm (Levie & Autio, 2008). That is, where educational levels are deficient, entrepreneurs will not have the necessary skills and access to information that will help them to start new firms. Similarly, university or academic R&D may give rise to spillover benefits associated with high quality new firm creation, thereby in a pronounced way attracting venture capital and stimulating patents (Breznitz, 2005). We test for both of these effects in our empirical analyses.

2.2.4. Causal Relation between Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and Venture Capital

The causal relation between entrepreneurship, innovation, and venture capital is ambiguous. Entrepreneurs seek capital, and capital leads to the formation of entrepreneurs (Adrieu and Groh, 2012; Bascha and Walz, 2001; Jeng and Wells, 2000; Kannianen and Keuschnigg, 2003; Wang and Wang, 2012a; Yung, 2009). Likewise, patents may cause, or be caused by, new firm formation and new venture capital investment (Audretsch and Feldman, 1996). In our empirical tests we lag all of our right-hand-side variables to address these causality concerns as best as possible. Also, we discuss other robustness checks for causality.

Finally, we note that our theoretical discussion above and empirical tests below do not account for all possible variables. Many other factors that we considered, however, do not significantly vary over time and/or across states. We do include year and state fixed effects to account for these unobservable factors, as discussed below.

3. Data and Summary Statistics

3.1. Data

Table 1 reports the definition and descriptive statistics of all variables. We first collected from the U.S. Census Bureau a list of state level starts and deaths data for establishments with 1-4, 5-9 and 10-19 employees for the period from 1995 to 2010(Q1). The data includes annual

births, birth rate, net change, and net rate of change of establishments for 50 states. The establishment data is measured at the first quarter of each year. For example, the U.S. establishment births of year $t/t+1$ are those businesses which have zero employment in the first quarter of the year t and positive employment in the first quarter of year $t+1$. Our sample includes 800 state-year observations.

[Insert Table 1 About Here]

The broad public policy variables are captured by the index of economic freedom from the Economic Freedom of North America, published by the Fraser Institute (Karabegovic and McMahon, 2008). Widely used in the literature (e.g., Xue and Klein, 2010), the economic freedom index examines the key aspects of public policy environment. It consists of three primary indices: 1) Size of Government index; 2) Takings and Discriminatory Taxation index; and 3) Labor freedom Index. The Fraser institution calculates the value for all three variables for each state and year. Size of Government index measures the government intervention in the economy, consisting of four components including general consumption expenditures by government as a percentage of GDP, transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP and social security payments as a percentage of GDP. Takings and Discriminatory Taxation index has three components: total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, top marginal income tax rate and the income threshold at which it applies (Karabegovic and McMahon, 2008), indirect tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, and sales taxes collected as a percentage of GDP. Total tax revenue accounts for various corporate and capital taxes not included in the other three components. Capital gains taxes are picked up in total tax revenues, and do not significantly differ across U.S. states (<http://www.taxfoundation.org>). Labor freedom Index includes minimum wage legislation, government employment as a percentage of total state/provincial employment and union density. Our index for minimum wage is based on the minimum wage per GDP per capita. GDP per capita is a proxy for the average productivity in a jurisdiction. A higher ratio of minimum wage to GDP per capita reflects a narrowing range of employment contracts that can be freely negotiated; for example, minimum wages at 1% [5%] of average productivity likely have a small [large] impact on business creation. Reliable data about the quality of unions across states and over time is difficult; therefore, the index of labor unions focuses on overall union density, or the percentage of unionized workers in a state.

The value of each component is first calculated and then transformed into a value between zero and ten using the formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min}) * 10$, where V_{\max} is the largest value for the component in that year, V_{\min} is the smallest, and V_i is the observation to be transformed. The value of a variable is an equal weighted value of its components). The indices are a relative ranking. (For details, see Karabegovic and McMahon, 2008). The three public policy variables exhibit both cross-sectional and time series heteroskedasticity. A high score indicates a smaller role for government intervention. We also look into other public policy measure such as the Index of Economic Freedom (HF index) is published by Heritage Foundation.¹ The HF index is constructed at country level, making it unsuitable for our state-level analysis. Comparing the two measures at country level demonstrates that the Fraser index able to well capture various aspects of the regulatory framework and institutional environment, which might affect business creation and operation. The two indices overlap in their coverage and original data sources to a large extent – both measure government spending, tax burden, labor market regulations. The two government consumption sun-indices are highly correlated, with a correlation coefficient of 0.87, significantly at 1% level. We also observe high correlation between the indices measuring the difficulty of starting and operating a business. The correlation coefficient of tax burden is 0.39, significant at the 1% level.

It is worth mentioning that there is a one-quarter lag between the business creation variables and public policy indices, since the former is computed at the end of the first quarter of each subsequent year but the latter is calculated for the calendar year. As a result, there might be a lead-lag relationship between the public policy indices and business establishment data considering the time needed for the economic policies to take effective. Below, we empirically assess this possibility to allow for an additional 1 year lag (over and above the 1 quarter lag) and find the results to be robust.

We manually collected data on direct public expenditure programs. The number of Small Business Innovation Research Awards is obtained from the SBIR/STTR website.² The number of business incubators is available on the National Business Incubation Association (NBIA)

¹ We thank the anonymous referee for suggesting the use of this database.

² <http://www.sbir.gov/>

website.³ Data on academic science and engineering R&D are drawn from the State Science & Technology Institute website.⁴

The MoneyTree Report published by PricewaterhouseCoopers and the National Venture Capital Association report the number of venture capital deals by state on a quarterly basis, which are aggregated to the state level. Panel data on the number of utility patents granted are drawn from the United States Patent Trademark Office website.

Following the literature, we control for a set of variables that are likely to affect business creation. The homestead and personal property exemption data are from Berkowitz and White (2004), Fan and White (2003), and Pettit and Platte (2011). The Tax Foundation website lists the top marginal corporate and top marginal Income Taxes. Data on Education, personal income and real GDP are obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

3.2. Summary Statistics

Table 1 indicates that the average state level establishment births decreases substantially in the size of the business, varying from 1,648.48 per 1 million people for business with 1-4 employees to 147.11 for that of establishment with 10-19 employees. The establishment birth rates reveal the same pattern, decreasing from 16.39% for 1-4 employees to 6.12% for 10-19 employees. The average establishment change per 1 million people, which considers both births and deaths, is 83.91 for size 1-4 business, while the total establishments for size 10-19 business seldom changes, with an average of 4.13. The establishment change rate, exhibiting the same pattern, varies from 0.79% for 1-4 business to 0.17% for establishment with 10-19 employees.

Table 1 further indicates that the Size of Government index varies from a low value of 2.49 (Mississippi in 2006) to a high of 9.1 (Delaware from 1997 to 2000), with an average of 7.02. The Takings and Discriminatory Taxation index is relatively lower. Its average is equal to 5.92, varying from 3.54 (South Carolina in 2006) to 8.60 (Delaware in 2004). Similarly, the mean Labor Index is 7.12, with a minimum of 5.5 (Hawaii in 1997 and 1998) to a maximum of 8.41 (Texas in 2007).

³ <http://www.nbia.org/>

⁴ <http://www.ssti.org>

The average difference between top marginal corporate income tax and individual top marginal tax is -1.58%. The number of utility patents per 1000 people varies from 0.03 to 1.36, with an average of 0.24. The average state-level homestead exemption is \$66,628, with a minimum of 0 and a maximum of \$550,000. On average, 22.15% of persons 25 years old and over has a bachelor's degree or more. The state-level person income grows at -0.14% on average.

States differ in their efforts to set up business incubators to support development of entrepreneurial companies, ranging from 0 to 4.72 (North Dakota in 2006), with an average of 0.91. Rhode Island has no business incubators throughout our sample period. Most states have at least one business incubator from the beginning of our sample period. On average, 15.34 Small Business Innovation Research awards are granted at state level in each year for every 1 million people. Massachusetts won 146.92 awards in 2002, the highest in our sample. Academic science and engineering R&D varies from 0 to \$15.60 million, resulting in an average of 12.04. The average number of venture capital deal per 1 million people is 8.21; while the total dollar value of venture capital investment per 1000 people is \$51,683.

Table 2 provides comparison of means and medians tests of U.S starts and deaths data for establishments in relations to different levels of the three major policy indices from the Fraser Institute. For each index, the whole sample is classified into High or Low group based on whether the index value is higher or lower than its median. Higher values of each of the three indices imply less government intervention. We compute the mean and median value for both groups and test whether there is statistically difference between them. We show the results for new establishment births (Panel A), birth rates (Panel B), net changes in births – deaths (Panel C), net rate of change of births – deaths (Panel D), and for venture capital deals and dollars and patents (Panel E).

[Insert Table 2 About Here]

Table 2 Panel A reports the comparison results of Establishment Births per million population for the full sample of all state-years. The mean and median differences are positive significant at 1% for the high and low Size of Government index for all business sizes in Panel A, rates of change in Panel B, net changes in births – deaths in Panel C (with the exception of means and medians the 10-19 category), net rates of change in Panel D (with the exception of median

values), and venture capital deals and dollars, and patents in Panel E, which suggests smaller governments facilitate entrepreneurship, venture capital and innovation.

Higher levels of the takings and discriminatory taxation index is associated with fewer business starts for firms with 1-5 and 5-9 employees, but an insignificant difference for firms with 10-19 employees (Table 2, Panel A), but a higher rate of change in firms with 1-4 and 10-19 employees and a lower rate of change in firms with 5-9 employees (Panel B). The net change (Panel C) and net rate of change (Panel D) show higher takings and discriminatory taxation show significantly higher figures for new establishment births-deaths for 10-19 employees (Panel C), and higher median rates of change values for 5-9 employees, and higher means and medians for rates of change for 10-19 employees (Panel D). Panel E shows the takings and discriminatory taxation index is significantly negatively associated with mean levels of venture capital deals and venture capital dollars, but insignificantly related to the median values and insignificantly related to patents.

Finally, Table 2 shows that a higher Labor Freedom Index is associated with higher levels of firm establishments (Panel A), higher levels of rates of change in firm establishments (Panel B), higher net changes in births – deaths (Panel C), higher levels of rates of change in births – deaths (Panel D). Those differences are all significant for both means and medians in Panels A-D. Further, Panel E shows higher levels of the Labor Freedom Index is associated with higher levels of venture capital deals and dollars in Panel E for both means and medians. However, the Labor Freedom Index is unrelated to patents. Less strict labor market regulations spur venture capital investment, consistent with theoretical models predicting that stricter labor policies discourage innovative activities (Saint-Paul 1997, 2002; Samaniego, 2006), and empirical evidence from Europe (Bozkaya and Kerr, 2013). Note that this result is consistent with that that reported in Sobel (2008), which considers cross-state differences for a single year without considering any time series variation in the data at all. In this paper we consider both cross-state differences as well as the time dimension in the data since new business starts, venture capital and patents are highly volatile from one year to the next, and as such, to accurately assess policy one needs to consider a large number of years and not judge policy on the basis of a single year. Actually, Sobel (2008) does not report difference tests and aggregates different measures of the size of government together and only reports regression coefficients, do it is difficult to ascertain whether the results for the single year considered would actually materialize in the summary statistics. Regardless, in this paper we consider a full set of available years in the data.

Below, we assess in with the use of panel data regressions whether these results hold in a multivariate setting.

Table 3 presents comparison tests for other policy instruments other than the Fraser Indices, including the homestead exemption, the number of business incubators, academic science and engineering R&D, and the number of SBIR awards (we do not present comparison tests for education for reasons of conciseness and because those tests were less often statistically significant). The data indicate that the homestead exemption is positively and significantly associated with higher mean and median levels of establishment births (Panel A), and rates of change in establishment births (Panel B). The homestead exemption is statistically unrelated to levels of births – deaths (Panel C) and unrelated to rates of change in births – deaths (Panel D). The homestead exemption is positively and significantly associated with the mean level of venture capital deals and dollars, as well as the mean and median level of patents, but negatively associated with the median level of venture capital deals and dollars (Panel E).

[Insert Table 3 About Here]

Table 3 further shows that the number of business incubators is negatively associated with the number of establishment births (Panel A), rate of change in births (Panel B), births – deaths (Panel C), rate of change in births – deaths (Panel D), and venture capital deals, dollars and patents (Panel E). Each of these effects for business incubators is statistically significant with the exception of mean and median differences in births – deaths for 10-19 employees, mean and median differences in rates of change for 10-19 employees, and the mean levels of patents (Panel E). Academic R&D is significantly negatively associated with new establishment births (Panel A), unrelated to rates of change in establishment births (Panel B, with the sole exception of positively associated with median levels for firm size 1-4), unrelated to births-deaths and rates of change in births – deaths (Panels C and D), but positively associated with venture capital deals and dollars, as well as patents (Panel E). Finally, SBIR awards are significantly positively associated with new establishment births (Panel A), rates of change in new establishment births (Panel B, with the sole exception of firm sizes 10-19), births – deaths and rates of change in births – deaths (Panels C and D), and venture capital deals and dollars, as well as patents (Panel E).

Table 4 presents a correlation matrix for the main variables used in the multivariate tests provided in the next section. The correlations are consistent with the comparison tests in Tables 2

and 3 discussed above. The next section explores these relationships further in a multivariate context and with consideration to collinearity and causality issues, among other things.

[Insert Table 4 About Here]

4. Regression Analyses

Our regression analyses for the quantity of new business creation in terms of new business starts and business starts – deaths are presented in Tables 5 and 6, respectively. Thereafter, in Table 7 we present regressions for quality, as proxied by the number and dollar value of venture capital deals and patents. By considering regressions with state and year fixed effects, and controlling for other things being equal, the impact of the policy instruments in some cases is distinct from that which is apparent from the summary statistics reported above in section 3. For conciseness, we present regressions in levels and not rates of change. Results for regressions in rates of change produced similar inferences and are available on request as well as available in earlier versions of this paper. Below, we explicitly show regressions for the full sample, as well as separately for the financial crisis years 2008-2010. In this section we first discuss the main regression results in subsection 4.1. Subsection 4.2 discusses additional robustness checks.

4.1. Main Regression Results

In Table 5 we panel regressions with year and state fixed-effects to account for differences across years and states that are not picked up by our time-varying policy variables of interest. Our regression models are of the following form:

(1) New Business Creation / Population = f (Lag GDP / Population, Lag Size of Gov. Index Combining 1A/1B/1C, Lag Takings and Dis. Tax Index Combining 2A/2B/2C, Lag Labor Freedom Index Combining 3A/3B/3C, Corporate - Income Taxes, Lag Number of Venture Capital Deals / Population (*100), Lag Patents / Population, Homestead Exemption, Lag Education, Lag Number of Business Incubators / Population, Lag Number of Small Business Innovation Research Awards / Population, Lag Personal Income Growth, Lag Academic R&D per GDP).

In Table 5, Models 1 and 4 consider factors that affect the level of business starts with 1-4 employees relative to the population in the state; Model 1 shows the full sample from 1995-2010, while Model 4 shows the subsample in the financial crisis years 2008-2010. Models 2 and 5 are analogous to Models 1 and 4, respectively, with the difference being that they consider starts with 5-9 employees. Models 3 and 6 are analogous to Models 1 and 4, respectively, with the difference being that they consider starts with 10-19 employees. We note that all of our variables are scaled by population in the state/year, with the exception of academic R&D which is scaled by the state-year GDP; the reason for this scaling is that academic R&D / population is too highly correlated with GDP/population to include in the same regression model. Also, the homestead exemption is expressed in levels, and corporate – income taxes and personal is expressed in rates. In Table 6 we present regression Models 7-12, which are completely analogous to Models 1-6, with the sole exception that in Models 7-12 the dependent variables are measured as Births – Deaths. All of the models exhibit high adjusted R^2 values. In Table 7 we present regression Models 13-18, which are again analogous to Models 1-6, with the exception that the dependent variables are venture capital deals, venture capital dollars, and patents (each scaled by population), and the right hand variables include similar variables as in equation (1) but also include lagged values of new establishments, and lagged values of venture capital deals (for the patent regressions) and lagged values of patents (for the venture capital regressions).

[Insert Tables 5, 6 and 7 About Here]

The data are consistent with the view that higher levels of Takings and Discriminatory Taxation is harmful to the quantity new establishments with 1-4 employees in normal economic times, but otherwise generally beneficial in terms of helping new establishments, mitigating establishment deaths, and helping venture capital, particularly in time of financial crises. In particular, the data indicate in regression Model 1 in Table 5 that there is a positive association between the Takings and Discriminatory Taxation Index and new establishment births, and this effect is significant at the 1% level. The economic significance is such that a 1-standard deviation increase in the Takings and Discriminatory Taxation Index is associated with a 1.7% increase in establishment births relative to the mean value. The Takings and Discriminatory Taxation Index is insignificant in Models 2-5, however, and negative and insignificant in Model 6 for firms with 10-19 employees and the financial crisis years 2008-2010. Moreover, the Takings and Discriminatory Taxation Index is negative and significant in Models 8, 11 and 12 for births – deaths, where the economic significance is such that a 1-standard deviation increase in the index

is associated with a 1.9% (Model 8), 5.5% (Model 11) and 5.9% (Model 12) reduction in births-deaths for 5-9 employees in the full sample (Model 8), 5-9 employees in the 2008-2010 subsample (Model 11) and 10-19 employees in the 2008-2010 subsample (Model 12), respectively. Further, in Models 13 venture capital deals in the full sample and venture capital dollars in the 2008-2010 subsample, respectively, a 1-standard deviation increase in the Takings and Discriminatory Taxation Index is significantly associated with a 12.9% decrease in venture capital deals in the full sample.

The importance of taxes is similarly reflected in the differences between corporate and income taxes, which impacts occupation choice. Higher corporate taxes relative to income taxes skews preferences towards employment as opposed to entrepreneurship (Keuschnigg, 2004). In an earlier version of this paper with data up to 2004, we found evidence consistent with this view. However, the data in Table 5 indicate the opposite, which is largely driven by the 2008-2010 years. The economic significance is small: a 1-standard deviation increase in corporate – income taxes is associated with a 0.2% increase in establishment births with 10-19 employees (Model 3). Model 13 similarly shows a 1-standard deviation increase in corporate – income taxes gives rise to an increase in venture capital deals by 11.6%.

Taken together, the Takings and Discriminatory Taxation Index and the corporate – income tax variables for the overall tax burden and the relative levels of taxation do not show much evidence of economic harm in terms of less entrepreneurial activity.

Unlike the Takings and Discriminatory Taxation Index, the data ubiquitously indicate higher levels of Labor Freedom are helpful for new establishment births, mitigate establishment deaths, and help venture capital deals and dollars, even in times of crises; however, there is some evidence that lower levels of Labor Freedom are associated with higher levels of patents. In particular, the data indicate in regression Model 1 in Table 5 that there is a positive association between the Labor Freedom Index and new establishment births, and this effect is significant at the 1% level. The economic significance is such that a 1-standard deviation increase in the Labor Freedom Index is associated with a 6.8% increase in establishment births relative to the mean value. This effect is positive and significant in Models 3, 4, and 5, where the economic significance is 2.1%, 5.3%, and 6.6%, respectively, thereby indicating the effect is more pronounced in times of crises. Similar patterns are also observed in Models 7, 8 and 9. The establishment births – deaths increase by 3.5% - 7.1% for 1-standard deviation increase in the

index. Further, this effect is positive and significant in Models 13, 14 and 16, with the economic significance of a 1-standard deviation change at 27.0%, 54.6% and 25.3%, respectively, for venture capital deals and dollars in the full sample and in the financial crisis. Overall, therefore, Labor Freedom appears to be very important to entrepreneurship and venture capital. Also, in Models 15 and 18 for patents in Table 7, we note that the effect of Labor Freedom is negative and significant at the 1% level, with the economic significance of a 1-standard deviation change at -13.1% and -15.7%, respectively. We interpret this latter result as suggestive that legal conditions which afford greater security enable more explorative actions among firm employees, thereby generating more innovation (consistent with Manso, 2011).

There is mixed evidence on the value of the size of government. The data highlight a negative effect of the Size of Government Index in Model 2 for firms with 5-9 employees (the economic significance of a 1-standard change is -2.9%). But this effect is reversed for the subset of the years 2008-2010 in Model 5 for firms with 5-9 employees (the economic significance is 6.6%). In other words, larger governments crowd-out start-up activity in normal times, but facilitate start-up activity in times of financial crises. Models 7 and 8 demonstrate that the Size of Government Index is negative and statistically significant for net change in business establishment for size 1-4 and 5-9 businesses. For every 1-standard deviation increase in the index, the establishment births – deaths drop for 4.6% (size 1-4 firms) and 3.6% (size 5-9 firms), respectively. This effect is not robust in models in Table 7.

The effect of bankruptcy laws is measured by the real constant dollar level of the homestead exemption, and the data generally highlight a negative effect of the homestead exemption on new establishment births, net change in establishment and venture capital, and a mitigating effect on business deaths. In particular, the impact of higher homestead exemptions is negative for new establishment births in Table 5 Models 1, 2, and 5, where the economic significance of a 1-standard deviation change is -1.8%, -1.2%, and -30.7%, respectively.

Given our findings with respect to the homestead exemption differ from that reported by other studies such as Fan and White (2003), we considered the stability of this estimate to a large number of robustness checks, including for example different subsets of years, different treatment of the unlimited exemption states such as excluding the unlimited exemption states and the use of proxies for different magnitudes to reflect the economic benefit for home expenditures, exclusion of different explanatory variables (such as only running the regression with the state and year

fixed effects and the homestead exemption), and different subsets of the data for different levels of the homestead exemption. The only case in which we were able to generate a significant and positive coefficient for the homestead exemption was for the bottom quartile homestead exemption states (giving rise to a sample of 156 state-year observations), for which a parsimonious regression with only the homestead exemption variable gave rise to a positive and significant coefficient at the 1% level whereby the economic significance was such that a 1-standard deviation increase in the homestead exemption was associated with a 6.1% increase (relative to the mean) in the number of business starts with 1-4 employees. With a complete set of variables as reported in Model 1, however, this effect was insignificant.

The data show mixed evidence from the impact of business incubators. In Table 5 business incubators have a positive and significant effect in Model 2 (the economic significance of a 1-standard deviation change is 1.3%) and 6 (economic significance 10.4%), but a negative and significant effect in Models 4 (economic significance -4.9%). In Model 7, 9 and 12 in Table 6 there is a positive and significant effect of incubators (economic significance 3.0%, 2.3% and 13.6% in Model 7, 9 and 12, respectively), but this effect is insignificant in each of Model 13-18. Arguably, our business incubator variable is endogenous, and relatively more endogenous to our other policy variables. We discuss this issue further below in subsection 4.2.

The data highlight a positive effect of academic R&D on new establishment births, but a new impact on births – deaths, and a negative impact on venture capital deals and dollars. In particular, in Models 1, 2, and 5, for new establishment births, academic R&D is positive and statistically significant with the economic significance such that a 1-standard deviation change giving rise to a 3.1%, 6.05%, and 37.0% increase in new establishments, respectively. However, the impact in Table 6 Model 12 is negative, with a 1-standard deviation change reducing births – deaths for establishments with 10-19 employees by 48.7%. Moreover, in Table 7 the effect is also negative in Models 13, 14, 16, and 17, significant at 5% level.

Higher levels of education, as proxied by the fraction of individuals with a bachelors degree, tend to show lower levels of entrepreneurship, except in times of financial crisis. The only positive effect of education is seen in Models 4 and 5 for the financial crisis period, where the data indicate a 1-standard deviation increase in education is associated with a 4.6% and 3.5% increase in new business starts, respectively. By contrast, the data indicate a negative and significant effect in Model 3 for new establishment births, but this effect is not economically

significant. There is a negative and significant effect for births – deaths in Models 7-9 (again not economically significant) and Model 12 (a 1-standard deviation increase gives rise to a reduction by 15.4%), and a negative and significant effect in Model 15 (economic significance -17.8%).

SBIR awards unambiguously show a positive effect on entrepreneurship and venture capital. In particular, a 1-standard deviation increase is associated with a 46.5% increase in new establishment births for 10-19 employees (Model 3), a 28.4% increase in new establishment births in the financial crisis for 10-19 employees (Model 6), while a 0.18% decrease in births – deaths for 10-19 employees (Model 9), and a 13.7% increase in venture capital deals (Model 13), 33.9% increase in venture capital dollars (Model 14), and a 21.4% increase in venture capital deals during the financial crisis of 2008-2010 (Model 16).

The control variables for economic factors, including PI growth and GDP / capita, are significant in ways that we would expect. PI growth is positive and significant in Model 5 and 6, while GDP per capita is positive and significant in Model 5, indicating more entrepreneurial activity in more prosperous regions during the financial crisis. Similarly, PI growth is positive and significant in Model 11, and GDP / capital is positive and significant in Models 10, 11, as well as Models 15 and 18. There is evidence that PI growth is negative and significant in Models 9 and 10, and GDP / capital is negative and significant in Models 7 and 9. One interpretation of these results is that low income may drive more people to start new businesses to create opportunities for themselves (consistent with Thurik et al., 2008). Further examination of differing roles of economic conditions and possible nonlinearities is warranted but beyond the scope of this paper. Further, we stress that the results are robustness to state fixed effects to pick up factors not controlled for the in regressions but which might systematically differ across states.

Finally, we note that the economic conditions in terms of patents and venture capital are significant. Patents have a positive and significant effect in Model 1 for business starts with 1-4 employees and for establishment births – deaths in Model 7 and 8. We would not expect all new firms to be able to patent at an early stage or there may be delays in innovations after new firms start, and not all innovations take place in new firms (e.g., Cassiman and Ueda, 2006). There is a positive and significant effect in Models 13 and 14 for venture capital deals and dollars, consistent with related work showing dual causality between venture capital and patents (Ueda and Hirukawa, 2008). Venture capital deals are insignificant in insignificant in Models 1-6, 8-12,

and Model 15, but positive and significant in Model 18, consistent with the view that venture capital facilitates innovative activity (Lerner, 1999, 2009).

4.2. Additional Robustness Checks, Limitations, and Extensions

Our regression analyses considered a variety of robustness checks, many of which were explicitly reported, others that were reported in an earlier draft, and others considered but not reported. For instance, in an earlier draft of this paper we reported regressions for changes in levels, and the findings are quite consistent. Likewise, we considered different possible variables to include or exclude, and again, the findings reported above do not materially change. Of course, there are other policy instruments to stimulate entrepreneurship, such as public loan guarantees (Li, 2002), as well as other economic factors such as agglomeration that could explain state level differences in business creation. In our specifications we used state fixed effects to pick up state differences not captured in the policy variables considered. Further work could explore differences in other factors and over time to understand the relative importance of variables not explicitly measured herein.

In our empirical analyses we study the period from 1995 to 2010. We considered subperiods, and showed some differences in the findings in reference to the recent financial crisis of 2008-2010. In the analysis of the influence of government transfers on business starts, starts-deaths, venture capital and patents, we examine both direct governmental programs such as the SBIR awards program, as well as the institutional setting in different states.

Our analyses consider new establishments as our main dependent variables in Tables 5 and 6, as recorded by the U.S. Census (Table 1). We believe these data appropriately measure entrepreneurial activity in terms of new business starts, as well as entrepreneurial activity among smaller firms setting up new offices in different geographic regions. We considered other data sources to proxy for entrepreneurship across the U.S. states and found a high degree of correspondence across different datasets. Certainly an advantage of the U.S. Census data is the completeness, and the ability to track not only new establishment births but also births – deaths.

One possible concern is in terms of endogeneity. We lagged our explanatory variables by 1 year in all of our regressions to mitigate the impact of endogeneity. Because there are a huge number of factors that could affect the broad governmental indices used in this paper apart from

new establishment births and deaths, we do not believe our indices suffer from significant endogeneity problems. We have explored the possibility of endogeneity with some of the arguably more directly affected variables that could be endogenous such as venture capital and business incubators using instruments as in Samila and Sorensen (2009), but our analyses did not uncover any major differences in our findings. Moreover, exclusion or inclusion of such variables from our regression equations does not materially impact our findings with respect to the other variables.

In this paper we do not make claims about welfare effects (see, e.g., Schumpeter, 1934; Baumol, 1990; North, 1990; Irvine and Wang, 2003). In related theoretical work, Keuschnigg and Nielsen (2003, 2004) find that non-redistributive taxes have neutral welfare implications, while progressive taxes always impair entrepreneurship and the effect on welfare is positive or zero, depending on the specification of incentives in the model. Similarly, Sobel (2008) and others discuss the role of policy in influencing proxies for the quality of entrepreneurship, but this analysis is not based on time series changes in public policies and rather cross sectional analyses across states. As well, prior work has not fully measured the effects of entrepreneur related policy changes on overall societal welfare. Further, in this paper we do not distinguish between different types of entrepreneurship, such as by race or gender. Our analyses are based on U.S. Census data on overall business starts and deaths. Recent work with survey data from the Kauffmann foundation examines entrepreneurship by race and gender (Fairlie, 2009; Fairlie and Robb, 2009; Fairlie et al., 2009; Cole and Mehran, 2009).

It is noteworthy that the evidence in this paper is in sharp contrast to the findings in Sobel (2008), particularly in relation to the effect of government on venture capital and start-up activity. The reason for these differences is as follows. First, Sobel (2008) assumes a larger government is one of lower quality. The Karabegovic and McMahon (2008) indices used in this paper and in Sobel (2008) measure the size of government, not the quality. Size does not imply quality. Second, we examine the empirics with time-series and cross-sectional data, while Sobel (2008) examines only cross-section data without considering differences over time. Time series changes reveal important relationships between the variables, and it is widely regarded that panel datasets should not be estimated as cross-sectional datasets. There are a few other papers on related topics that are worth mentioning in this context. Gohmann et al. (2008) consider time series and state variation but with different dependent pertaining to service industries, as well as different independent variables. Campbell and Rogers (2007) examine an issue that is closer related to

Sobel (2008) and this paper, but do not consider time series changes in index values, and restrict their analysis to business starts without examining business starts by different numbers of employees, and do not analyze patents or venture capital activity. Therefore, our approach herein differs first in terms of the theoretical position that larger governments are not necessarily of lower quality, and second in terms of the empirical execution by making use of time series and cross sectional variation in the panel data. The paper closest to our is Xue and Klein (2010), who study policy measures averaged over 1995-1999 and outcome measures average over 2000-2004, and find the importance of a smaller public sector for stimulating entrepreneurial activity, as measured by an aggregation of patents, SBIR awards, venture capital, and technology establishments. Our findings are consistent with Xue and Klein (2010), but in this paper, we take a somewhat different approach by examining a panel data setting, different outcome variables that are not aggregated such as new establishment births, births – deaths, venture capital, and patents, and examine data that includes but is not limited to the recent financial crisis.

In this paper we limit ourselves to the narrow question of how public policy affects business creation in terms of births and deaths, and the change in births and deaths over time, and proxies for entrepreneurial quality in terms of venture capital and patents. Ideally, we would like to be able to track what happened with these new firms that started up in response to policy changes, and how measures of overall state welfare changed in response to policy changes. These questions are beyond the scope of our current data, but would be an interesting avenue for future research.

6. Conclusions

This paper empirically examines the relation between business starts and deaths in relation to U.S. public policy using the U.S. state level census data which covers the 1995-2010 period. We did not find evidence that the overall tax burden gives rise to much evidence of economic harm in terms of less entrepreneurial activity. By contrast, labor frictions are significantly associated with lowers levels of entrepreneurial activity and venture capital, albeit labor frictions are associated with higher levels of patents. SBIR awards are consistently associated with higher levels of entrepreneurial activity and venture capital. We analyzed a variety of other policy instruments and compared the effects of policy in regular times with the financial crisis of 2008-2010. These findings are robust to various controls with different

econometric specifications including state fixed effects, controls for economic conditions, and other factors.

In this paper we do not consider overall welfare impacts of these policies. Rather, we only empirically study business starts and deaths, and proxies for the quality of entrepreneurial activity. Future work could use the new policy indices presented here in conjunction with other data to enable analyses of policy changes on more broadly based welfare implications associated with business creation.

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Table 1. Variable Definitions and Summary Statistics for Control Variables

This table defines the variables used in the empirical analyses, as well as provides the source and descriptive statistics. The data span the period 1995-2010. The data cover all 50 US states, so the number of observations is 800.

Variable	Definition	Source	Obs	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Median	Max
Dependent Variable								
births_pop1	The U.S. establishment births per 1000000 population of year $t/t+1$ is the numbers of physical locations, where business is conducted, or services or industrial operations are performed, which have zero employment in the first quarter of year t and 1 to 4 employment in the first quarter of year $t+1$.	http://www.census.gov	800	1,648.48	410.95	762.01	1,576.28	3,284.88
births_pop2	The U.S. establishment births per 1000000 population of year $t/t+1$ is the numbers of physical locations, where business is conducted, or services or industrial operations are performed, which have zero employment in the first quarter of year t and 5 to 9 employment in the first quarter of year $t+1$.	http://www.census.gov	800	262.59	85.70	104.69	266.84	549.11
births_pop3	The U.S. establishment births per 1000000 population of year $t/t+1$ is the numbers of physical locations, where business is conducted, or services or industrial operations are performed, which have zero employment in the first quarter of year t and 10 to 19 employment in the first quarter of year $t+1$.	http://www.census.gov	800	147.11	38.53	79.68	137.58	320.47
birth_rate1	The U.S. establishment birth rate of year $t/t+1$ is the US establishment births for size 1-4 of year $t/t+1$ divided by the US initial year establishments for size 1-4.	http://www.census.gov	800	16.39%	2.81%	10.28%	15.94%	27.46%
birth_rate2	The U.S. establishment birth rate of year $t/t+1$ is the US establishment births for size 5-9 of year $t/t+1$ divided by the US initial year establishments for size 5-9.	http://www.census.gov	800	6.84%	2.16%	2.63%	6.84%	15.81%
birth_rate3	The U.S. establishment birth rate of year $t/t+1$ is the US establishment births for size 10-19 of year $t/t+1$ divided by the US initial year establishments for size 10-19.	http://www.census.gov	800	6.12%	1.59%	3.35%	5.75%	12.78%
Net_Change_pop1	The U.S. establishment change per 1000000 population for size 1-4 of year $t/t+1$ is the difference of the total establishment for size 1-4 of year $t+1$ and year t .	http://www.census.gov	800	83.91	275.04	-1114.63	104.05	1058.33
Net_Change_pop2	The U.S. establishment change per 1000000 population for size 5-9 of year $t/t+1$ is the difference of the total establishment for size 5-9 of year $t+1$ and year t .	http://www.census.gov	800	17.95	44.04	-136.50	17.94	187.17
Net_Change_pop3	The U.S. establishment change per 1000000 population for size 10-19 of year $t/t+1$ is the difference of the total establishment for size 10-19 of year $t+1$ and year t .	http://www.census.gov	800	4.13	24.53	-87.64	2.30	122.91
Net_rate1	The U.S. net establishment rate of change for size 1-4 of year $t/t+1$ is the US establishment change for size 1-4 of year $t/t+1$ divided by the US initial year establishments for size 1-4.	http://www.census.gov	800	0.79%	2.68%	-9.16%	1.02%	9.80%
Net_rate2	The U.S. net establishment rate of change for size 5-9 of year $t/t+1$ is the US establishment change for size 5-9 of year $t/t+1$ divided by the US initial year establishments for size 5-9.	http://www.census.gov	800	0.47%	1.17%	-3.49%	0.45%	5.37%
Net_rate3	The U.S. net establishment rate of change for size 10-19 of year $t/t+1$ is the US establishment change for size 10-19 of year $t/t+1$ divided by the US initial year establishments for size 10-19.	http://www.census.gov	800	0.17%	0.99%	-3.17%	0.10%	3.88%

Variable	Definition	Source	Obs	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Median	Max
Independent Variables								
Size of Gov. Index, Combining 1A/1B/1C	The index measures the government intervention in the economy as an equal-weighted average of its three components: size_of_gov_1A, size_of_gov_1B and size_of_gov_1C. The index has a scale from 0 to 10, with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	7.02	0.96	2.49	7.10	9.10
Size of Gov. Index_1A: Gov Consumption/GDP	This index measures the general consumption expenditures by government as a percentage of GDP. It decreases in government spending. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	7.16	1.30	1.93	7.41	10.00
Size of Gov. Index_1B: Transfers&Subsidies/GDP	This index measures the transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom. The greater the level of transfers and subsidies, the lower the score a jurisdiction receives.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	8.39	0.96	1.37	8.63	9.89
Size of Gov. Index_1C: Social Security Payments/GDP	This index measures the social security payments as a percentage of GDP. The higher the payment, the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	5.52	1.21	0.00	5.73	7.84
Takings and Dis. Tax Index, Combining 2A/2B/2C	The index measures the government intervention in the economy as an equal-weighted average of its three components: Takeings_and_Discim_Tax_2A, Takeings_and_Discim_Tax_2B and Takeings_and_Discim_Tax_2C. The index has a scale from 0 to 10, with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	5.92	0.77	3.54	5.95	8.60
Takings and Dis. Tax Index_2A:Tax Revenue/GDP	This index measures the total tax revenues as a percentage of GDP. The higher the percentage the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	5.82	1.23	1.83	5.86	10.00
Takings and Dis. Tax Index_2B:Top Marginal Income Tax Rate	This index measures the top marginal income tax rate and the income threshold as a percentage of GDP. The higher the percentage, the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	5.38	1.31	3.00	5.00	8.00
Takings and Dis. Tax Index_2C:Indirect Tax Revenue/GDP	This index measures the Indirect tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. The higher the percentage, the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	5.07	1.46	0.00	5.30	9.03
Takeings_and_Discim_Tax_2D	This index measures the sales taxes collected as a percentage of GDP. The higher the percentage, the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	7.40	1.04	4.48	7.40	9.85
Labor Freedom Index, Combining 3A/3B/3C	The index measures the general labor freedom as an equal-weighted average of its three components: labor_freedom_3A, labor_freedom_3B and labor_freedom_3C. The index has a scale from 0 to 10, with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	7.12	0.56	5.50	7.10	8.42

Variable	Definition	Source	Obs	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Median	Max
Labor Freedom Index_3A: Min Wage Legislation	This index measures the minimum wage legislation, calculated as the annual income earned by someone working at the minimum wage as a ratio of per-capita GDP. The higher the ratio, the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	7.20	0.93	4.56	7.23	9.65
Labor Freedom Index_3B: Gov. Employment/Total Employment	This index measures the government employment as a percentage of total state employment. The higher the percentage, the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	7.55	1.35	3.07	7.84	9.80
Labor Freedom Index_3C: Union Density	This index measures the union density, calculated as the percentage of unionized workers in a state after adjusting the influence of government employment, the size of the manufacturing sector and size of the rural population. The higher the ratio, the lower the index. The index ranges from zero to 10 with a high score indicating a higher degree of economic freedom.	http://www.freetheworld.com	800	6.61	1.75	2.49	6.72	10.00
Difference Corporate – Income Taxes	The difference between corporate and individual top marginal income tax rate	http://www.taxfoundation.org	800	-1.58%	3.52%	-9.78%	-1.83%	9.40%
Patent_pop	Number of utility patents per 1000 population granted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	http://www.uspto.gov/	800	0.24	0.19	0.03	0.20	1.36
Real GDP / Population	Real GDP (in millions of 2000 dollars) per 1000 people	http://www.bea.gov	800	33.87	6.79	21.45	32.80	60.58
Homestead Exemption	The bankruptcy exemption for equity in owner-occupied principal residences. If a state had an unlimited homestead exemption, following the methodology in Berkowitz and White, it was given a value of \$160,000.	Berkowitz and White (2004), Fan and White (2003), Pettit and Platte (2011)	800	62,012	70,533	0	33,813	455,220
Unlimited_Homestead_Exemption	A dummy variable equal to 1 for a state with an unlimited homestead exemption.	http://www.ssti.org/Digest/Indices/usefulstats.htm	800	0.14	0.35	0	0	1.00
Education	Fraction of persons 25 years old and over with a bachelor's degree or more (in percentage)	http://www.bea.gov	800	22.15	9.52	0.00	24.20	40.40
pi_growth	Growth rate of personal income (in percentage)	http://www.bea.gov	800	-0.14	3.54	-47.03	-0.11	73.11
No_NBIA	Number of business incubators per 1 million people	http://www.nbia.org/links_to_member_incubators/index.php	800	0.91	0.76	0.00	0.77	4.72
NBIA	Dummy variable set to 1 in a year when this exists at least one business incubator	http://www.nbia.org	800	0.75	0.44	0.00	1.00	1.00
Academic R&D	Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP	http://www.ssti.org	800	637,605	834,308	0.00	375,611	5,967,396
VCN_pop	Number of venture capital deal per 1 million people	https://www.pwcmoneytree.com/MTPublic/ns/index.jsp	800	8.21	12.13	0.00	4.00	122.11

Table 2: Comparison Tests

This table provides summary statistics and comparison of means and medians tests for the indices pertaining to economic freedom. Cutoff values for 'high' and 'low' are taken at the average values of each index. *, **, *** Statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels, respectively.

Panel A. U.S. Establishment Births per 1 million population

	U.S. Establishment Births per 1 million population for Firm Size 1-4						U.S. Establishment Births per 1 million population for Firm Size 5-9						U.S. Establishment Births per 1 million population for Firm Size 10-19					
	Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index	
No. of Obs.	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389
Mean	1595	1704	1675	1622	1621	1677	255	271	281	245	278	246	141	153	147	147	143	151
Std.Dev	449	360	405	416	408	412	85	86	82	86	78	90	36	40	39	38	39	37
Median	1503	1642	1601	1555	1544	1595	256	272	279	245	275	247	131	144	136	139	131	144
Diff. in Means	109.20	***	-53.26	*	56.26	*	15.84	***	-35.93	***	-31.90	***	12.40	***	0.40		8.46	***
Diff in Medians	139.00	***	-46.11	**	50.37	*	15.54	***	-33.52	***	-27.16	***	13.37	***	2.51		13.25	***

Panel B. U.S. Establishment Birth Rate

	U.S. Establishment Birth Rate for Firm Size 1-4						U.S. Establishment Birth Rate for Firm Size 5-9						U.S. Establishment Birth Rate for Firm Size 10-19					
	Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index	
No. of Obs.	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389
Mean	15.75%	17.05%	16.07%	16.71%	15.89%	16.92%	6.55%	7.14%	7.12%	6.56%	7.09%	6.57%	5.86%	6.39%	6.02%	6.22%	5.84%	6.41%
Std.Dev	2.44%	3.01%	2.60%	2.97%	2.49%	3.02%	1.89%	2.38%	2.00%	2.28%	1.84%	2.43%	1.34%	1.78%	1.59%	1.60%	1.46%	1.68%
Median	15.59%	16.45%	15.80%	16.08%	15.62%	16.48%	6.71%	6.95%	6.99%	6.61%	7.07%	6.39%	5.65%	5.94%	5.63%	5.88%	5.53%	6.14%
Diff. in Means	1.31%	***	0.64%	***	1.03%	***	0.60%	***	-0.56%	***	-0.53%	***	0.53%	***	0.20%	*	0.57%	***
Diff in Medians	0.86%	***	0.28%	***	0.86%	***	0.25%	***	-0.39%	***	-0.68%	***	0.29%	***	0.25%	**	0.61%	***

Panel C. U.S. Establishment Net Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population																		
	U.S. Establishment Change per 1 million population for Firm Size 1-4						U.S. Establishment Change per 1 million population for Firm Size 5-9						U.S. Establishment Change per 1 million population for Firm Size 10-19					
	Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index	
No. of Obs.	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389
	36.7	132.8	87.7	80.2	64.0	105.0	11.4	24.7	16.5	19.4	13.6	22.5	2.8	5.5	0.5	7.7	0.5	7.9
	290.5	249.2	252.7	296.0	254.5	294.0	46.3	40.6	41.6	46.4	42.0	45.7	24.7	24.4	23.1	25.4	24.0	24.6
	55.2	130.6	111.9	92.5	86.1	118.3	13.4	21.1	15.3	20.3	14.9	22.0	3.3	1.7	-1.2	6.1	-1.4	6.8
	96.06	***	-7.50		40.99	**	13.35	***	2.85		8.85	***	2.71		7.21	***	7.42	***
	75.38	***	-19.40		32.14	**	7.71	***	4.97		7.05	***	-1.69		7.26	***	8.27	***
Panel D. U.S. Establishment Net Rate of Change (Births - Deaths)																		
	U.S. Establishment Rate of Change for Firm Size 1-4						U.S. Establishment Rate of Change for Firm Size 5-9						U.S. Establishment Rate of Change for Firm Size 10-19					
	Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index	
No. of Obs.	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389
	0.24%	1.35%	0.80%	0.77%	0.57%	1.02%	0.27%	0.68%	0.42%	0.52%	0.34%	0.60%	0.11%	0.24%	0.02%	0.32%	0.02%	0.34%
	2.75%	2.49%	2.33%	2.99%	2.41%	2.93%	1.17%	1.13%	1.05%	1.27%	1.07%	1.25%	0.97%	1.00%	0.90%	1.04%	0.90%	1.04%
	0.60%	1.31%	1.06%	1.00%	0.81%	1.20%	0.36%	0.53%	0.40%	0.53%	0.39%	0.54%	0.14%	0.07%	-0.05%	0.25%	-0.06%	0.30%
	1.11%	***	-0.03%		0.46%	**	0.41%	***	0.10%		0.26%	***	0.14%	*	0.30%	***	0.32%	***
	0.72%	***	-0.06%		0.39%	**	0.18%	***	0.13%	*	0.14%	***	-0.08%		0.30%	***	0.36%	***

Panel E. U.S. Venture Capital Deals, Venture Capital Dollars, and Patents																		
	Venture Capital Deals per 1 million people						Venture Capital Dollars per 1,000 people						Patents per 1,000 people					
	Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index		Size of Gov. Index		Takings and Dis. Tax Index		Labor Freedom Index	
No. of Obs.	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389	407	393	400	400	411	389
Mean	4.28	12.27	9.21	7.20	6.980	9.50	19,687	84,819	63,684	39,683	44,582	59,187	0.19	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24
Std.Dev	5.56	15.35	14.01	9.82	10.550	13.50	35,096	150,229	143,718	67,884	100,132	124,785	0.21	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.17
Median	2.47	7.49	4.06	3.95	3.320	5.13	8167	38575	16869	15489	11993	25801	0.13	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.18
Diff. in Means	7.99	***	-2.01	**	2.52	***	65,132	***	-24,001	***	14,605	*	0.10	***	-0.02		-0.01	
Diff in Medians	5.02	***	-0.11		1.81	***	30,408	***	-1,380		13,808	***	0.16	***	-0.02		-0.02	

Table 3. Comparison Tests for Other Policy Instruments

This table presents...																								
Panel A. U.S. Establishment Births per 1 million population																								
	U.S. Establishment Births for Firm Size 1-4								U.S. Establishment Rate of Change for Firm Size 5-9								U.S. Establishment Rate of Change for Firm Size 10-19							
	Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
No. of Obs.	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Mean	1,553	1,744	1,700	1,597	1,725	1,572	1,550	1,747	251	274	284	241	279	246	246	280	140	154	152	142	155	139	144	151
Std.Dev	388	412	355	455	441	363	379	419	80	89	83	84	92	75	77	90	36	40	40	37	44	31	38	39
Median	1,498	1,642	1,636	1,490	1,643	1,518	1,491	1,681	255	279	282	240	281	254	250	281	129	145	144	131	143	131	135	141
Diff. in Means	190.9 0	***	- 102.30	***	- 153.90	***	197.3 0	***	23.55	***	-42.28	***	- 33.20	***	33.94	***	13.64	***	-9.93	***	- 16.76	***	7.07	***
Diff in Medians	143.8 4	***	- 146.10	***	- 125.00	***	189.6 0	***	23.42	***	-42.25	***	- 26.44	***	30.82	***	15.20	***	-13.33	***	- 12.51	***	6.28	***
Panel B. U.S. Establishment Birth Rate																								
	U.S. Establishment Births for Firm Size 1-4								U.S. Establishment Rate of Change for Firm Size 5-9								U.S. Establishment Rate of Change for Firm Size 10-19							
	Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
No. of Obs.	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Mean	16.04	16.74	16.99	15.79	16.31	16.47	15.88	16.90	6.68	7.00	7.48%	6.20	6.93	6.75	6.58	7.10	5.95	6.28	6.42%	5.81	6.19	6.05	6.13%	6.11
Std.Dev	2.45	3.09	2.91%	2.57	3.13%	2.45	2.67	2.85%	1.96	2.34	2.19%	1.93	2.27	2.04	2.00	2.29	1.36	1.79	1.75%	1.36	1.74	1.43	1.59%	1.61
Median	15.77	16.14	16.48	15.46	15.77	16.23	15.45	16.42	6.80	6.95	7.41%	6.23	6.93	6.82	6.72	7.09	5.69	5.87	6.02%	5.59	5.71	5.79	5.87%	5.67
Diff. in Means	0.71	***	-1.20%	***	0.16%		1.02	***	0.33	**	-1.27%	***	- 0.18	%	0.53	***	0.33	***	-0.61%	***	- 0.14	%	-0.02%	
Diff in Medians	0.37	***	-1.02%	***	0.45%	**	0.97	***	0.15	*	-1.17%	***	- 0.11	%	0.36	***	0.18	*	-0.42%	***	0.08	%	-0.19%	

Panel C. U.S. Establishment Net Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population																								
	Establishment Net Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population for Firm Size 1-4								Establishment Net Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population for Firm Size 5-9								Establishment Net Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population for Firm Size 10-19							
	Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
No. of Obs.	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Mean	75	92	133	34	88	80	7	161	17	19	25	11	19	17	7	29	3	5	4	4	8	1	1	7
Std.Dev	251	297	236	301	296	253	284	243	41	47	41	46	50	37	44	41	22	27	26	23	28	20	26	22
Median	89	118	138	34	103	106	40	153	18	18	24	10	17	19	10	26	2	3	1	3	6	0	-1	5
Diff. in Means	17.13		-99.00 ***		-7.42		153.40 ***		1.21		-14.53 ***		-1.42		21.74 ***		1.68		-0.74		-6.82 ***		6.48 ***	
Diff in Medians	28.68		-103.80 ***		2.94		113.60 ***		0.18		-14.05 ***		2.30		15.75 ***		1.54		1.92		-6.30 ***		6.09 ***	
Panel D. U.S. Establishment Net Rate of Change (Births - Deaths)																								
	Establishment Net Rate of Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population for Firm Size 1-4								Establishment Net Rate of Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population for Firm Size 5-9								Establishment Net Rate of Change (Births - Deaths) per 1000 population for Firm Size 10-19							
	Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
No. of Obs.	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Mean	0.70 %	0.88 %	1.34%	0.24 %	0.78%	0.80 %	0.05 %	1.52%	0.45 %	0.49 %	0.69%	0.25 %	0.46 %	0.48 %	0.20 %	0.74 %	0.14 %	0.21 %	0.20%	0.15 %	0.31 %	0.04 %	0.31 %	
Std.Dev	2.57 %	2.78 %	2.41%	2.83 %	2.78%	2.58 %	2.81 %	2.33%	1.10 %	1.23 %	1.15%	1.15 %	1.27 %	1.05 %	1.20 %	1.07 %	0.91 %	1.06 %	1.04%	0.93 %	1.08 %	0.87 %	1.07%	0.88 %
Median	0.98 %	1.10 %	1.41%	0.36 %	1.00%	1.10 %	0.43 %	1.51%	0.46 %	0.42 %	0.63%	0.30 %	0.40 %	0.50 %	0.29 %	0.65 %	0.08 %	0.10 %	0.06%	0.15 %	0.25 %	0.00 %	-0.06%	0.20 %
Diff. in Means	0.18 %		-1.10% ***		0.02%		1.47 % ***		0.04 %		-0.43% ***		0.01 %		0.54 % ***		0.07 %		-0.05%		0.27 % ***		0.27% ***	
Diff in Medians	0.12 %		-1.05% ***		0.10%		1.08 % ***		0.04 %		-0.34% ***		0.10 %		0.36 % ***		0.03 %		0.09%		0.25 % ***		0.26% ***	

Panel E. U.S. Venture Capital Deals, Venture Capital Dollars, and Patents																								
	Venture Capital Deals per 1 million people								Venture Capital Dollars per 1,000 people								Patents per 1,000 people							
	Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people		Homestead Exemption		Number of business incubators per 1 million people		Academic science and engineering R&D per \$1,000 of GDP		Number of SBIR (Small Business Innovation Research awards per 1 million people	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
No. of Obs.	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Mean	6.67	9.74	9.76	6.65	4.51	11.90	4.68	11.73	39,878	63,489	67,824	35,543	22,098	81,269	24,446	78,921	0.21	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.18	0.31
Std.Dev	6.20	15.86	13.20	10.76	6.18	15.14	6.71	15.00	58,286	147,902	138,979	75,593	46,594	147,057	44,085	148,731	0.12	0.23	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.14	0.14	0.21
Median	4.55	3.43	5.83	3.09	2.47	7.09	2.63	7.36	20,979	13,481	28,550	10,787	6,868	35,954	9,390	34,356	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.14	0.28
Diff. in Means	3.07	***	-3.10	***	7.40	***	7.04	***	23,611	***	-	32,282	59,171	***	54,475	***	0.07	***	-0.02		0.05	***	0.14	***
Diff in Medians	-1.12	**	-2.74	***	4.62	***	4.72	***	-	**	-	17,764	29,086	***	24,966	***	0.02	***	-0.07	***	0.12	***	0.14	***

Table 4. Correlation Matrix

This figure presents correlations across the main variables in the dataset. Correlations greater than 0.06, 0.08, and 0.10 in absolute value are significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels, respectively.

		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]
[1]	Births 1-4 / Population	1.00																		
[2]	Births 5-9 / Population	0.48	1.00																	
[3]	Births 10-19 / Population	0.60	0.47	1.00																
[4]	Births - Deaths 1-4 / Population	0.62	0.39	0.49	1.00															
[5]	Births - Deaths 5-9 / Population	0.43	0.41	0.45	0.82	1.00														
[6]	Births - Deaths 10-19 / Population	0.26	0.03	0.66	0.41	0.45	1.00													
[7]	VC Number / Population	0.07	0.01	-0.05	0.04	0.04	-0.04	1.00												
[8]	VC Dollar / Population	0.06	0.06	-0.03	0.05	0.06	-0.06	0.91	1.00											
[9]	Patents / Population	0.22	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.44	0.34	1.00										
[10]	Lag GDP / Population	0.13	-0.22	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	0.02	0.28	0.22	0.25	1.00									
[11]	Lag Size of Gov. Index, Combining 1A/1B/1C	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.34	0.30	0.38	0.53	1.00								
[12]	Lag Takings and Dis. Tax Index, Combining 2A/2B/2C	-0.07	-0.27	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.15	-0.08	-0.09	-0.07	0.41	0.29	1.00							
[13]	Lag Labor Freedom Index, Combining 3A/3B/3C	0.04	-0.21	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.24	0.38	0.52	1.00						
[14]	Corporate - Income Taxes	-0.08	-0.49	-0.21	-0.15	-0.17	0.05	-0.13	-0.16	0.00	0.42	-0.08	0.39	0.25	1.00					
[15]	Homestead_Exemption	0.08	0.03	0.09	-0.06	-0.04	-0.02	0.14	0.09	0.09	####	0.04	-0.06	0.11	-0.04	1.00				
[16]	Lag Education	0.29	0.04	0.04	0.23	0.20	-0.10	0.33	0.27	0.20	0.28	0.36	-0.05	0.10	0.00	-0.02	1.00			
[17]	Lag Number of Business Incubators / Population	-0.15	-0.27	-0.11	-0.19	-0.17	0.04	-0.17	-0.17	-0.12	0.10	-0.27	0.28	0.20	0.25	-0.07	-0.19	1.00		
[18]	Lag Number of Small Business Innovation Research Awards / Population	0.26	0.08	0.09	0.31	0.26	0.09	0.64	0.52	0.31	0.17	0.17	-0.03	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.45	-0.05	1.00	
[19]	Lag Personal Income Growth	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.07	-0.06	0.18	-0.04	0.09	1.00
[20]	Lag Academic R&D	-0.15	-0.22	-0.18	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	0.47	0.38	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.06	0.06	0.12	-0.03	0.12	-0.13	0.14	0.00

Table 5. Regression Analyses of Births

This table presents fixed effect panel regressions of the determinants of new establishment births in each of the 50 states over the period 1995-2010. Variables are as defined in Table 1. Year and state fixed effects are used for all Models. The dependent variables are as indicated in each Model. *, **, *** significant at the 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	Full Sample		Full Sample Excluding Outliers		Full Sample		Years 2008 - 2010		Years 2008 - 2010		Years 2008 - 2010	
	US Establishment Births for Firm Size 1-4 / Population		US Establishment Births for Firm Size 5-9 / Population		US Establishment Births for Firm Size 10-19 / Population		US Establishment Births for Firm Size 1-4		US Establishment Births for Firm Size 5-9		US Establishment Births for Firm Size 10-19	
	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic
Lag GDP / Population	1.576	0.57	0.331	0.57	0.201	0.49	24.480	3.17***	2.469	1.87*	-1.838	-1.79*
Lag Size of Gov. Index, Combining 1A/1B/1C	-4.760	-0.28	-8.095	-2.24**	-1.523	-0.60	-30.212	-0.75	14.718	2.15**	-9.074	-1.70*
Lag Takings and Dis. Tax Index, Combining 2A/2B/2C	35.713	2.68***	-0.538	-0.19	5.419	2.76***	9.187	0.26	-5.568	-0.93	0.985	0.21
Lag Labor Freedom Index, Combining 3A/3B/3C	196.821	6.89***	4.108	0.68	7.780	1.85*	144.419	2.16**	27.513	2.41**	27.631	3.1***
Corporate - Income Taxes	-16.262	-0.05	24.406	0.33	-6.105	-0.12	-972.378	-1.10	-52.817	-0.35	20.344	0.17
Lag Number of Venture Capital Deals / Population (*100)	-0.558	-0.68	0.248	1.44	-0.062	-0.51	-0.569	-0.17	-0.175	-0.31	-0.073	-0.16
Lag Patents / Population	165.193	2.88***	-16.224	-1.34	8.023	0.95	249.307	0.79	9.542	0.18	1.276	0.03
Homestead Exemption	-3.97E-04	-3.79***	-4.01E-05	-1.82*	-3.79E-05	-2.46**	5.89E-04	0.48	-6.09E-04	-2.93***	-1.76E-04	-1.08
Lag Education	0.650	0.30	-0.159	-0.35	-0.244	-0.78	4.927	2.55**	0.577	1.75*	-0.521	-2.03**
Lag Number of Business Incubators / Population	9.977	0.83	4.805	1.91*	3.464	1.97**	-80.671	-2.61**	-7.086	-1.34	14.820	3.60***
Lag Number of Small Business Innovation Research Awards / Population	0.627	1.41	0.106	1.13	-0.106	-1.61	3.691	0.92	0.971	1.41	0.630	1.17
Lag Personal Income Growth	0.602	0.50	-0.139	-0.55	3.19E-04	0.00	-20.949	-1.23	6.327	2.18**	6.639	2.93***
Lag Academic R&D	5.99E-05	2.91***	1.88E-05	4.34***	7.270E-07	0.24	2.71E-04	1.59	7.79E-05	2.68***	-2.754E-05	-1.22
Constant	-721.916	-3.61***	160.136	3.81***	19.147	0.65	-642.967	-1.24	-131.620	-1.49	5.288	0.08
Year and State Fixed Effects?	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Number of Observations	750		750		750		150		150		150	
Overall Adjusted R ²	0.947		0.944		0.871		0.963		0.927		0.870	

Table 6. Regression Analyses of Births - Deaths

This table presents fixed effect panel regressions of the determinants net changes in establishments (births - deaths) in each of the 50 states over the period 1995-2010. Variables are as defined in Table 1. Year and state fixed effects are used for all Models. The dependent variables are as indicated in each Model. *, **, *** significant at the 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

	Model 7 Full Sample		Model 8 Full Sample		Model 9 Full Sample US Establishment Births-Deaths for Firm Size 10-19		Model 10 Years 2008 - 2010 US Establishment Births- Deaths for Firm Size 1-4		Model 11 Years 2008 - 2010 US Establishment Births-Deaths for Firm Size 5-9		Model 12 Years 2008 - 2010 US Establishment Births-Deaths for Firm Size 10-19	
	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic
Lag GDP / Population	3.542	0.82	0.162	0.21	-0.245	-0.49	49.371	3.48***	6.035	2.51**	-1.185	-0.78
Lag Size of Gov. Index, Combining 1A/1B/1C	-79.768	-2.99***	-10.142	-2.12**	1.016	0.33	-100.149	-1.36	5.038	0.40	-5.435	-0.69
Lag Takings and Dis. Tax Index, Combining 2A/2B/2C	-6.688	-0.32	-6.526	-1.75*	1.189	0.49	-27.766	-0.43	-19.384	-1.77*	-11.904	-1.72*
Lag Labor Freedom Index, Combining 3A/3B/3C	204.639	4.61***	16.167	2.03**	9.206	1.79*	139.221	1.13	10.315	0.49	10.446	0.79
Corporate - Income Taxes	11.586	0.02	28.897	0.29	96.997	1.53	-1616.660	-0.99	6.492	0.02	150.616	0.86
Lag Number of Venture Capital Deals / Population (*100)	-2.281	-1.79*	-0.194	-0.85	-0.184	-1.24	-1.998	-0.32	-0.324	-0.31	-0.471	-0.71
Lag Patents / Population	281.378	3.16***	37.859	2.37**	16.664	1.61	-252.889	-0.44	-31.544	-0.32	-25.193	-0.41
Homestead Exemption	-5.93E-04	-3.64***	-1.17E-04	-4.00***	-5.97E-05	-3.15***	1.55E-03	0.69	-1.59E-04	-0.42	1.12E-04	0.47
Lag Education	2.842	0.86	-0.079	-0.13	-0.034	-0.09	2.040	0.57	-0.786	-1.30	-1.429	-3.75***
Lag Number of Business Incubators / Population	67.459	3.63***	4.077	1.22	4.640	2.15**	-68.228	-1.20	-0.410	-0.04	19.295	3.17**
Lag Number of Small Business Innovation Research Awards / Population	0.789	1.14	-0.032	-0.26	-0.185	-2.3**	12.074	1.63	1.823	1.45	1.234	1.55
Lag Personal Income Growth	-9.07E-02	-0.05	-8.53E-02	-0.25	7.51E-02	0.35	-61.976	-1.98*	11.026	2.08**	5.303	1.58
Lag Academic R&D	4.81E-05	1.50	7.04E-06	1.23	-6.65E-07	-0.18	9.32E-05	0.30	5.77E-05	1.09	-5.80E-05	-1.73*
Constant	-1563.668	-5.035***	-66.526	-1.193	-63.637	-1.766*	-1850.976	-1.95*	-177.973	-1.10	66.972	0.66
Year and State Fixed Effects?	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Number of Observations	750		750		750		150		150		150	
Overall Adjusted R ²	0.711		0.628		0.517		0.668		0.588		0.630	

Table 7. Regression Analyses of Venture Capital Deals, Venture Capital Dollars, and Patents

This table presents fixed effect panel regressions of the determinants of venture capital (VC) deals, dollars, and patents per population in firms in each of the 50 states over the period 1995-2010. Variables are as defined in Table 1. Year and state fixed effects are used for all Models. The dependent variables are as indicated in each Model. *, **, *** significant at the 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

	Model 13 Full Sample VC Deals / Population		Model 14 Full Sample VC Dollars / Population		Model 15 Full Sample Patents / Population		Model 16 Years 2008 - 2010 VC Deals / Population		Model 17 Years 2008 - 2010 VC Dollars / Population		Model 18 Years 2008 - 2010 Patents / Population	
	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic	Coefficient	t-statistic
Lag GDP / Population	0.036	0.29	215	0.11	0.006	3.21***	-0.273	-1.19	-320.865	-0.20	0.007	4.35**
Lag Size of Gov. Index, Combining 1A/1B/1C	0.397	0.50	9213	0.74	-0.009	-0.80	-0.005	0.00	-2869.036	-0.38	0.002	0.21
Lag Takings and Dis. Tax Index, Combining 2A/2B/2C	-1.378	-2.29**	-13742	-1.45	0.013	1.48	1.385	1.37	10412	1.50	0.002	0.32
Lag Labor Freedom Index, Combining 3A/3B/3C	3.930	2.94***	49452	2.34**	-0.056	-3.01***	3.513	1.76*	18687	1.37	-0.075	-4.41***
Corporate - Income Taxes	27.136	1.70*	254031	1.01	-1.858E-04	0.00	-17.296	-0.69	-44615	-0.26	-0.219	-1.23
Lag Number of Venture Capital Deals / Population (*100)					3.29E-04	0.63					1.05E-03	2.12**
Lag Patents / Population	5.535	2.12**	74942	1.82*			-13.313	-1.48	-2020	-0.03		
Homestead Exemption	-3.13E-06	-0.65	-0.072	-0.95	6.31E-08	0.93	-4.08E-07	-0.01	-0.130	-0.56	1.32E-08	0.19
Lag Education	0.027	0.28	430	0.28	-0.006	-4.07***	-0.096	-1.48	-333	-0.75	-0.001	-1.19
Lag Number of Business Incubators / Population	0.326	0.59	347	0.04	0.011	1.40	0.233	0.26	-455	-0.07	0.001	0.11
Lag Number of Small Business Innovation Research Awards / Population	0.057	2.81***	885	2.77***	0.000	-1.01	0.661	6.17***	4596	6.25***	0.000	0.47
Lag Personal Income Growth	-0.057	-1.04	-503	-0.59	-2.61E-04	-0.34	0.080	0.17	-1196	-0.37	-1.01E-04	-0.13
Lag Academic R&D	-2.840E-06	-3.01***	-0.042	-2.79***	2.049E-08	1.54	-9.560E-06	-2.02**	-0.043	-1.33	1.340E-08	1.03
US Establishment Births for Firm Size 1-4	4.43E-04	0.24	18.108	0.62	4.970E-06	0.19	4.53E-03	1.49	26.683	1.28	-3.443E-05	-1.49
US Establishment Births for Firm Size 5-9	1.43E-02	1.67*	160.247	1.19	-1.847E-04	-1.54	-1.20E-02	-0.72	-145	-1.27	-1.001E-04	-1.53
US Establishment Births for Firm Size 10-19	7.39E-03	0.58	169.330	0.84	1.179E-04	0.66	-2.08E-02	-1.27	-219.415	-1.95*	-2.541E-04	-2.60
Constant	-23.276	-2.52**	-355678	-2.44**	0.269	2.07**	-18.129	-1.20	-121638	-1.18	0.482	3.93
Year and State Fixed Effects?	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Number of Observations	750		750		750		150		150		150	
Overall Adjusted R ²	0.847		0.553		0.890		0.961		0.945		0.890	