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**How fast do newly founded firms mature?
Empirical analyses on job quality in start-ups**

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How fast do newly founded firms mature?

Empirical analyses on job quality in start-ups*

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ABSTRACT: Using a linked employer-employee data set for Germany, this paper analyzes labour fluctuation and wage setting in a cohort of newly founded and other establishments from 1997 to 2001. We show empirically that start-ups tend to have higher labour turnover rates, *ceteris paribus*. Moreover, bargaining coverage rates and wages in new firms are lower than in similar incumbent firms. Both the excess labour fluctuation and the wage differential are shown to decline and become insignificant over time as the newly founded firms mature. Our results imply that it takes a new firm only a few years to become an incumbent firm.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG: Unter Verwendung eines kombinierten Firmen-Beschäftigten-Datensatzes für Deutschland analysiert dieser Beitrag die Arbeitskräftefluktuation und die Lohnsetzung in einer Kohorte von neu gegründeten und anderen Betrieben im Zeitraum von 1997 bis 2001. Wir zeigen empirisch, dass Neugründungen *ceteris paribus* tendenziell höhere Arbeitskräftefluktuationsraten aufweisen. Überdies liegen die Tarifbindungsquoten und die Löhne in Neugründungen unter denen in vergleichbaren bestehenden Betrieben. Es zeigt sich, dass mit der Reifung der Betriebe im Zeitablauf sowohl die erhöhte Arbeitskräftefluktuation als auch das Lohndifferenzial zurückgehen und schließlich insignifikant werden. Unsere Ergebnisse implizieren, dass es nur ein paar Jahre dauert, bis ein neues Unternehmen zu einem bestehenden Unternehmen wird.

KEYWORDS: Labour turnover, wages, newly founded firms, linked employer-employee data, Germany

JEL-CLASSIFICATION: D21, J30, J63

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1. INTRODUCTION

Economic policy in Germany strongly stimulates the founding of new firms, not least because politicians hope that new firms may create the additional employment so much needed in Germany. In order to find out whether this is really the case and how successful new firms are, a growing empirical literature has studied the performance of new firms at various levels of aggregation. At the micro level, i.e. using data of individual firms or establishments, quite a few studies have been published in the last decade that analyze the success of newly founded firms over the years in terms of survival rates, employment growth, and other indicators of firm performance (see, e.g., Wagner 1994, Brüderl et al. 1996, Brixy and Kohaut 1999, Almus 2002). From a macro perspective, using the concepts of job creation, job destruction and job turnover, a number of studies have tried to identify the extent to which new firms contribute to aggregate employment growth (see, e.g., Boeri and Cramer 1991, Bellmann et al. 1996, Gerlach and Wagner 1997, Turk 2002, Brixy and Grotz 2004).¹

Most of this research has concentrated on the number of new jobs created, although the persistence of these jobs has also been taken in consideration. This reflects the insight that what is important is not only the quantity but also the quality of (new) jobs. The quality of employment has also been stressed recently by the European Commission (2001: ch. 4) and is part of its employment strategy. While it may be difficult to define and measure the characteristics which best reflect job quality, wages and working conditions as well as labour fluctuation in the plant are surely among potential indicators. Whether these indicators differ between newly founded and incumbent firms has received surprisingly little attention in empirical research so far. It would also be interesting to know whether such differences – if they exist – vanish over time once the new business matures and how fast such a convergence takes place. In other words, we do not know how long it takes until a new firm becomes an incumbent firm.

This paper seeks to overcome this research deficit by analyzing differences in wages, bargaining coverage and labour fluctuation between newly founded and other firms in Germany in the period 1997 to 2001. It makes use of a representative sample of establishments that were founded in 1995/96 and that form part of a large-scale set of establishment data in Germany. This unique data

¹ International studies at the micro level include Dunne et al. (1989) for the US and Storey (1994) for the UK; macro analyses are provided, inter alia, by Davis et al. (1996) for the US and Barnes and Haskel (2002) for the UK.

set is described in section 2. Section 3 analyzes the determinants of labour fluctuation and traces the observed differences in labour turnover of the cohort of newly founded establishments over time. In a similar way the wage differential of newly founded establishments is investigated in Section 4, and their bargaining coverage is compared to that of other plants. Section 5 provides some concluding remarks and suggestions for future research.

2. THE DATA

The data used in this study is derived from two sources that are closely interrelated and together form an employer-employee data set. The employee side of the data set is the “German Employment Statistics“, which is sometimes also called the “German Social Insurance Statistics” (see Fritsch and Brixy 2004 for details). It requires all public and private employers to report certain information about every employee who is subject to obligatory social insurance, i.e. health and unemployment insurance along with pension funds. Misreporting is legally sanctioned. The information collected is transformed into an establishment file that provides longitudinal information about the establishments and their employees and which is called “IAB Establishment Register”.² A great advantage of this database is that it covers all establishments that employ at least one employee who is liable to social insurance. The attributes of each firm covered in this database are the number of employees, their sex, age, and qualification (four levels) as well as the wages and salaries paid and the exact duration of the engagement in days. Although these data refer to individuals, only aggregate data at establishment level were available to us.

The employer side of our data set is given by the “IAB Establishment Panel”, a random sample of establishments from the comprehensive IAB Establishment Register drawn according to the principle of optimal stratification. The stratification cells are defined by ten classes for the size of the establishment and by 16 economic sectors. This selection process means that the selection probability of an establishment increases with its size. Every year since 1993 (1996) the IAB Establishment Panel has surveyed the same establishments from all branches and different size categories in western (eastern) Germany. In order to correct for panel mortality, exits and newly founded establishments, the panel is augmented regularly. The questionnaire covers a wide variety of questions which can be used

² IAB is an acronym for Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung, which is the research institute of the German Federal Employment Agency.

for our analysis, such as information on the legal form, the profit situation and the location of the establishment, the state of production technology and on bargaining coverage. Data are collected in personal interviews with the owners or senior managers of the establishments by professional interviewers.³

In 1997 a representative sample of establishments that reported under a new firm-identification-number in the employment statistics was drawn and integrated into the IAB Establishment Panel. From this sample 826 newly founded establishments can be used in our analysis, 368 of which can be traced every year until 2001 (although not all of these establishments provide information on all variables in every year). Each of these newly founded establishments hired its first employee between 1 July, 1995 and 30 June, 1996. Our sample was restricted to establishments that had less than 200 employees in 1997⁴ and that were in private ownership of one or more founders but were not owned by other firms, so there are no derivative foundations. The development of these newly founded establishments is contrasted with 4525 incumbent establishments from the private sector that had already existed in 1996 and had employed at least one and less than 200 employees in 1997. Of these establishments, 3083 could be traced in every year until 2001, the last year for which information from the employees' and employers' side is available.

In our empirical analysis we predominantly make use of the data from the IAB Establishment Panel. In addition, exact data on the composition of the workforce, the number of employees, labour fluctuation, and the amount of wages and salaries paid in the establishment are supplied from the quasi-official German Employment Statistics via the IAB Establishment Register. The data are linked through a plant identifier that is available in both data sets.

Some descriptive evidence based on weighted data from our representative set of data is presented in Table 1 for western and eastern Germany. The comparison of newly founded and incumbent establishments shows that there were substantial (and statistically significant) differences between both groups in 1997. On average, newly founded firms were much smaller and had a higher share of low-skilled employees than incumbent firms. Their export share was slightly higher, and more of them said that their production technology was state of the art. New firms were also characterized by a higher labour fluctuation (measured by the labour turnover

³ Details regarding the IAB Establishment Panel (including information on the questionnaires and how to access the data) are given in Kölling (2000).

⁴ There is only one newly founded firm that was larger, on average the start-ups had five employees.

rate, the hiring rate and the departure rate explained below), by a lower bargaining coverage and by lower wages than incumbents. It will be interesting to see whether these differences still show up in multivariate analyses.

Table 1: Newly founded and incumbent firms in Germany 1997
(sample restricted to establishments with less than 200 employees)

Establishment characteristics	Western Germany			Eastern Germany		
	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms	Difference (t-test)	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms	Difference (t-test)
Establishment size (no. of employees)	2.4	8.3	-5.9** (-278.1)	4.2	9.6	-5.3** (-73.5)
Female employees (%)	40.5	47.0	-6.5** (-40.3)	47.8	48.2	-0.4 (-1.6)
Part-time employees (%)	17.5	15.5	2.0** (15.4)	9.4	9.4	-0.0 (-0.1)
Fixed-term employees (%)	1.4	1.6	-0.2** (-8.2)	2.1	1.9	0.2** (3.3)
High-skilled employees (%)	7.3	2.1	5.2** (58.8)	5.0	5.5	-0.4** (-4.3)
Low-skilled employees (%)	25.9	24.9	1.0** (6.7)	21.9	16.3	5.7** (27.4)
Export share (% in 1996)	3.3	2.5	0.9** (15.9)	1.2	0.8	0.4** (8.8)
State-of-the-art production technology (%)	67	65	2.1** (12.4)	70	66	3.9** (15.6)
Labour turnover rate	0.7	0.5	0.2** (70.0)	0.7	0.4	0.3** (61.6)
Hiring rate	0.6	0.4	0.2** (57.6)	0.6	0.3	0.3** (63.0)
Departure rate	0.8	0.5	0.2** (63.5)	0.8	0.5	0.4** (47.6)
Covered by a collective agreement (%)	39	59	-20** (-116.3)	31	41	-10** (-40.5)
Daily wage (€)	58.4	60.1	-1.7** (-15.9)	42.8	47.1	-4.3** (-50.2)

NOTE: Weighted data; two-sample t-test with unequal variances; **/* denote statistical significance at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels, respectively.

SOURCE: IAB Establishment Panel, German Employment Statistics.

3. LABOUR FLUCTUATION

Since newly founded firms, by definition, have no current employees and cannot fill vacancies through vocational training or promotion in internal labour markets, they need to attract employees from the external labour market. Potential employees will compare the quality of the job offered with the quality of their current job or with what they are offered by other firms. When assessing quality, employees can be expected to look not only at compensation and working conditions but also at the (expected) employment stability and the labour fluctuation rates in new firms. While some information on these issues is available from (aggregate) employment statistics, this is often not precise enough.

It is well known that new firms are more likely to fail than incumbent ones, what has been termed “the liability of newness” by Stinchcombe (1965). The risk of failure tends to increase in the first year(s) and to decrease non-monotonically afterwards.⁵ Interestingly, at the aggregate level employment is usually rather stable in the sense that the number of employees working in a cohort of firms tends to stabilize over time at a level roughly comparable to the size in the year of entry since the “decline of employment in a cohort due to exiting firms ... is more or less compensated by the growth of survivors of the same cohort.” (Wagner 1994: 144).⁶ This observation makes clear that behind the aggregate stability there is a lot of heterogeneity: While the majority of firms do not change employment size in their first years, some shrink, others die, and a few new firms show a rapid expansion and account for the lion’s share of employment growth and of total employment after ten years (see Brüderl et al. 1996, Almus 2002, Fritsch and Weyh 2004).

These insights are interesting, but they do not fully reflect the labour fluctuation at the plant level and individual employees’ chances of employment stability. For reasons of data availability most studies are only able to investigate *net* employment flows, that is whether the total number of employees in a plant has changed between two points in time. It could well be, however, that several hires and departures have taken place in this period whereas the total level of employment has remained the same. Since our linked employer-employee data

⁵ Depending on the data sets and the periods of observation used, German studies differ at the exact shape and length of this process; see, e.g., Brüderl et al. (1996: 94ff.), Gerlach and Wagner (1997), Turk (2002) and Fritsch and Weyh (2004).

⁶ While this is a stylised fact for western Germany (see also Boeri and Cramer 1991, Brix and Grotz 2004), in eastern Germany for a short period after unification there seems to have existed an exceptionally positive “start-up window” for new firms which resulted in substantial employment gains of several cohorts; see Brix and Kohaut (1999).

set contains information on the beginning and the end of each employment relationship we are able to analyze *gross* employment flows and labour fluctuation in each plant. To the best of our knowledge, no empirical studies seem to exist that have explicitly addressed these issues with German or international data on newly founded firms.

For various reasons we would expect newly founded firms to record a higher labour fluctuation than similar incumbent firms. Since the likelihood of termination of an employment contract (by either party) declines with tenure (Franz 2003: 197), incumbent firms with a certain history of job matches tend to have higher employment stability than newly founded firms hiring their first employees. These new firms will have to go through the usual matching process characterized by trial and error when attempting to hire suitable employees. In addition, new firms face the problem that due to their higher risk of failure (and their lower wages analyzed below) they may not be able to poach employees from other firms but may have to rely more on attracting workers who are currently unemployed. If unemployed people are less able (or willing) to fulfil the requirements of the job, there is a higher risk of layoffs or quits in new firms (followed by a new process of hiring). Since newly founded firms also tend to face higher uncertainty and fluctuation in demand for their products or services while at the same time having less financial resources to hoard labour in periods of slack, they may have to adjust employment more often than incumbent firms.⁷ Over time, these differences should become smaller and even vanish once the critical initial period of new employment relationships is over and the economic situation of the new firms stabilizes.

For analyzing these issues, an appropriate dependent variable and a well-known indicator of labour fluctuation is the labour turnover rate, which is defined as the ratio of the sum of hires and departures in a plant over its average employment level in a given year. Of course, hires and departures may also be analyzed separately, relative to average employment levels.⁸ This means that we can make use of three dependent variables that reflect various aspects of labour fluctuation,

⁷ The higher chance of failure of newly founded firms could also imply higher departures if firms or employees react accordingly when they see the shadow of death sneaking around the corner in the months or years before the exit. There is, however, conflicting empirical evidence as to whether this is the case in Germany; see Wagner (1999) and Almus (2002).

⁸ More precisely, following standard practice and in order to achieve some consistency with the rates of hires / employment and of departures / employment, the labour turnover rate was calculated as $0.5 \text{ (hires + departures) / employment}$ (see Franz 2003: 194). We dropped a few establishments with labour turnover rates of 3 and above since these may reflect some errors in the data base (the mean of this rate is about 0.4 in our sample). Note that departures are a composite measure that includes dismissals, quits, and retirement, *inter alia*.

with the labour turnover rate being the most encompassing one. We estimate OLS regressions for the period 1997 to 2001, making use of stacked cross section models for each year as well as pooling the data. Since labour markets and economic conditions still differ considerably between western and eastern Germany, we provide disaggregated estimates for both regions.

The main interest of our analysis is on the labour fluctuation in newly founded firms, which are represented by a dummy variable indicating whether an establishment hired its first employee between 1 July, 1995, and 30 June, 1996. The other independent variables used are standard in labour turnover regressions of this sort.⁹ They include establishment size since for purely mechanical reasons the labour turnover rate is usually higher in small establishments where the entry or exit of one single employee has a higher percentage effect. In order to take account of potential non-linearities in this relationship we also include the square of establishment size. Potential spill-over effects in personnel policies from the mother firm are accounted for by a dummy variable indicating whether the establishment is a branch plant or subsidiary. We control for the structure of the workforce using the employment shares of female, part-time, and low/high-skilled employees and we take into account that establishments with a high proportion of fixed-term employees should have a higher labour turnover. Since collective bargaining agreements are often said to inhibit labour force adjustments we include dummy variables on the existence of sectoral or firm-level collective agreements. Employees can be expected not to leave establishments that pay well and are in good economic shape. Therefore the average level of wages in the establishment, a dummy variable reflecting its subjective assessment of the (“very good or good”) profit situation and a dummy variable for its state of production technology are included in the analysis. The situation on the regional labour market is reflected by the regional rate of unemployment; however, since high unemployment might be associated with less quits and hires but more layoffs, its total effect on labour turnover is open.¹⁰ As further controls we also include ten industry dummies and three dummies for the degree of urbanization at the location of the establishment.

⁹ See, for instance, Addison et al. (2001). Note that although we have a relatively rich data set, selection of control variables was limited by the fact that information on some potential explanatory variables was either never asked (this is the case for the capital stock and for fringe benefits) or was not available in all years of our observation period (e.g., existence of a works council and profit sharing).

¹⁰ In the estimations with Stata/SE 8.2 we made use of the *cluster* option to take into account that the unemployment data at district level are at a different level of aggregation than the establishment data and that the unobserved influences on the dependent variables may be not independent in establishments from the same district.

Table 2: Determinants of labour turnover and wages in German firms
(OLS est.; pooled data for 1997-2001; establishments < 200 employees)

Dependent variables	Labour turnover rate		In wage	
	Western Germany	Eastern Germany	Western Germany	Eastern Germany
Explanatory variables				
Constant	1.0356** (8.44)	1.2700** (13.24)	4.1973** (123.97)	3.9990** (89.30)
Newly founded establishment (dummy: 1 = yes)	0.0979** (2.85)	0.1468** (8.87)	-0.0901** (-2.91)	-0.0570** (-3.87)
Establishment size (number of employees)	-0.0008** (-5.17)	-0.0010** (-5.60)	0.0016** (10.91)	0.0006** (4.53)
Establishment size squared	4.42e-07** (3.92)	6.26e-07** (4.98)	-7.30e-07** (-6.14)	-2.23e-07* (-2.53)
Branch plant/subsidiary (dummy: 1 = yes)	0.0442** (2.68)	0.0265 (1.75)	0.0521** (3.45)	0.0954** (5.59)
Female employees (percentage)	-0.0017** (-5.56)	-0.0020** (-7.75)	-0.0028** (-12.31)	-0.0037** (-8.28)
Part-time employees (percentage)	0.0006 (1.50)	0.0007* (2.00)	0.0019** (4.38)	0.0037** (8.28)
Fixed-term employees (percentage)	0.0108** (7.38)	0.0065** (10.90)	0.0003 (0.57)	-0.0004 (-1.47)
High-skilled employees (percentage)	0.0002 (0.32)	0.0001 (0.23)	0.0062** (11.82)	0.0059** (17.22)
Low-skilled employees (percentage)	0.0017** (5.39)	0.0009** (4.09)	-0.0019** (-7.38)	0.00004 (0.27)
Covered by sectoral collective agreement (dummy: 1 = yes)	-0.0228 (-1.71)	-0.0331** (-2.80)	0.0619** (4.33)	0.0921** (9.52)
Covered by firm-level collective agreement (dummy: 1 = yes)	0.0071 (0.27)	-0.0100 (-0.71)	0.0478** (2.83)	0.0484** (4.78)
Wage level (ln daily wage per employee, in €)	-0.1545** (-5.90)	-0.1988** (-8.43)	---	---
Firm receives wage subsidies (dummy: 1 = yes)	---	---	-0.0114 (-1.02)	-0.0534** (-6.89)
Profit situation (dummy: 1 = very good/good)	-0.0119 (-1.02)	-0.0350** (-3.56)	0.0395** (3.73)	0.0558** (7.33)
Export share (percentage)	---	---	0.0021** (6.84)	0.0009* (2.19)
Production technology (dummy: 1 = state of the art)	-0.0232 (-1.86)	-0.0592** (-3.95)	0.0577** (5.90)	0.0420** (5.42)
Legal form of the firm (dummy: 1 = family-owned firm)	---	---	-0.1750** (-11.86)	-0.1668** (-16.32)
Regional unemployment rate (at district level, in percent)	0.0001 (0.06)	-0.0005 (-0.23)	-0.0007 (-0.36)	-0.0051* (-2.41)
Year dummies	yes*	yes	yes**	yes**
Industry dummies	yes**	yes**	yes**	yes**
Urbanization dummies	yes**	yes	yes**	yes**
n	7389	9436	7037	9203
R ²	0.1413	0.1380	0.4606	0.4819

NOTE: Heteroscedastic-consistent t-values in parentheses; **/* denote statistical significance at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels, respectively; see text for exact definitions of dependent variables.

SOURCE: IAB Establishment Panel, German Employment Statistics.

The results of the pooled estimations of the labour turnover rate for the period 1997 to 2001 (which also include dummies for each year) are presented in columns 2 and 3 of Table 2. It can be seen that most of the coefficients estimated are of the expected sign, but not all of them are statistically significant at conventional levels, and the overall explanatory power of the regressions is modest. While the impact of control variables needs not to be discussed in detail, it is important to note that newly founded establishments have higher labour turnover rates than incumbent ones. This difference shows up in western as in eastern Germany and is statistically significant at the 1 percent level, thus confirming our theoretical hypothesis above.

The estimated coefficients of the dummy variables for newly founded establishments can be interpreted as follows: The average labour turnover rate in our sample is 0.39 in western and 0.42 in eastern Germany, which means that labour fluctuations (i.e. hires and departures) amount to 39 and 42 percent of the average stock of employment, respectively. In newly founded establishments, this rate is 9.8 percentage points higher in western Germany and even 14.7 percentage points higher in eastern Germany. In other words, over the first five years labour turnover rates in newly founded firms are one quarter to one-third higher than in incumbent firms.

In addition to the average effects over the whole period shown in Table 2, Table 3 presents the results of cross section estimations for each single year. The models estimated are almost identical to those shown in Table 2, the only differences being that the year dummies are not included, of course, and that for all years except 1999 (where information is lacking) a dummy variable on the existence of overtime work is included. In order to economize on space, Table 3 just presents the estimated coefficients of the dummy variable for newly founded establishments (full results are available from the authors on request). It can be seen that the labour turnover rate in newly founded firms is higher than in incumbent firms only for a relatively short period of time and that start-ups assimilate fast: After three years in western Germany and four years in eastern Germany the difference in labour turnover rates between both types of firms is not statistically significant anymore.

Table 3 also provides estimates of hires and departures that largely mirror the labour turnover results. As expected, hiring in newly founded establishments is stronger than in similar incumbent establishments, but only in the first two to three years. The same is true for departures: Already in the second year in western

Germany and in the fourth year in eastern Germany, jobs in newly founded firms seem to be as stable as those in incumbent firms. These results probably reflect an initial period of new employment relationships, uncertainty and likely failure of newly founded firms that is characterized by difficult matching processes and a higher frequency of labour adjustment in both directions. They show that concerning labour fluctuation it takes a new firm only a few years to become an incumbent firm.

Table 3: Labour fluctuation in newly founded firms over time

(coefficients of OLS estimations similar to Table 2, columns 2 and 3)

Indicator, region	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Labour turnover rate</i>					
Western Germany	0.1583** (3.26)	0.1341** (2.64)	0.0123 (0.23)	0.0432 (0.68)	0.0232 (0.32)
Eastern Germany	0.1725** (6.93)	0.1749** (5.93)	0.1339** (4.33)	0.0566 (1.41)	0.0699 (1.43)
<i>Hiring rate</i>					
Western Germany	0.1659** (3.22)	0.1675** (2.99)	0.0304 (0.57)	0.0357 (0.55)	0.1010 (1.17)
Eastern Germany	0.1766** (5.19)	0.1763** (6.37)	0.1274** (3.32)	0.0801 (1.82)	0.0613 (1.08)
<i>Departure rate</i>					
Western Germany	0.1507* (2.33)	0.1008 (1.48)	-0.0058 (-0.09)	0.0507 (0.64)	-0.0546 (-0.81)
Eastern Germany	0.1685** (4.97)	0.1736** (3.74)	0.1405** (3.47)	0.0330 (0.53)	0.0786 (1.21)

NOTE: Heteroscedastic-consistent t-values in parentheses; **/* denote statistical significance at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels, respectively; see text for exact definitions of dependent variables.

SOURCE: IAB Establishment Panel, German Employment Statistics.

4. BARGAINING COVERAGE AND WAGE SETTING

In Germany, wages and working conditions are predominantly determined by collective bargaining between trade unions and employers associations or single employers at sectoral or firm level, respectively. Since the powerful German trade

unions have been able to push through wages that are relatively generous in international comparison and since negotiated working conditions (such as working hours, annual leave or fringe benefits) are usually much better than stipulated by law, establishments and employees covered by collective bargaining can be assumed to have high-quality jobs. Although less than 50 percent of establishments in western Germany and just about 25 percent of establishments in eastern Germany are covered by collective agreements, these agreements determine wages and working conditions of about 70 percent of employees in western and 45 percent of employees in eastern Germany: In addition, quite a few firms that are not officially bound by collective agreements use these as a point of reference in setting wages and working conditions (see Kohaut and Schnabel 2003).

Table 4: Bargaining coverage of newly founded firms

(share of firms covered by a collective agreement, in percent)

Western Germany	1997		1999		2001	
	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms
Establishment size interval (employees)						
1 to 4	37	46	34	31	40	40
5 to 9	39	64	47	50	60	58
10 to 19	54	70	27	57	42	51
20 to 199	---	76	---	73	---	67
Average	39	59	38	46	46	51

Eastern Germany	1997		1999		2001	
	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms	Newly founded firms	Incumbent firms
Establishment size interval (employees)						
1 to 4	27	32	13	18	25	21
5 to 9	39	41	28	27	21	29
10 to 19	34	50	32	45	18	38
20 to 199	62	66	52	53	38	53
Average	31	41	19	30	24	30

NOTE: weighted data (cross-section weights); --- indicates that data may not be published due to an insufficient number of observations.

SOURCE: IAB Establishment Panel.

Making use of representative data from the IAB Establishment panel and concentrating on our restricted sample of establishments with less than 200 employees, Table 4 compares the bargaining coverage of newly founded establishments with that of incumbent establishments in several size intervals. It can be seen that in 1997 only 39 percent of newly founded firms in western Germany were covered by a collective agreement whereas among incumbent firms the bargaining coverage rate was 59 percent. This overall difference of 20 percentage points is statistically significant, and similar differences show up in each size interval. In eastern Germany, where the bargaining coverage is generally lower, newly founded firms are also significantly less likely to be covered by a collective agreement than incumbent ones.

Over time, there is a certain convergence between both types of firms, which is partly due to the falling coverage rates of incumbent firms reflecting the gradual erosion of the German system of industry-wide wage bargaining. Even in 2001, however, the bargaining coverage rate of newly founded establishments was significantly lower than that of incumbents in western and eastern Germany. This result is consistent with econometric evidence from Kohaut and Schnabel (2003) showing that young establishments (i.e. those founded in the last five years) are less likely to be bound by collective agreements.

While coverage by a collective agreement does give a good general impression on the quality of wages and working conditions in a plant, a more precise indicator is the level of wages. Newly founded firms are usually equated with small firms, and for these we know that they tend to pay lower wages, *ceteris paribus* (standard references include Brown et al. 1990 and Oi and Idson 1999; for Germany, see Schmidt 1995 and Wagner 1997). It is an open question, however, whether newly founded firms pay higher or lower wages than incumbent firms of the same size.¹¹

There are several reasons why wages in newly founded firms may differ from those in incumbent firms (for more general discussions see Brown and Medoff 2003 and Brixy et al. 2004). On the one hand, newly founded firms may have to pay higher wages than incumbent ones in order to attract employees from the external labour market. If potential employees take into consideration that newly founded firms are much more likely to expire than older ones and have a higher

¹¹ There is an emerging literature that tries to find out whether the age of a firm has an influence on the wages paid to its employees and that provides some information on the wage differential of young firms (see, e.g., Audretsch et al. 2001 for the Netherlands, Brown and Medoff 2003 for the US and Kölling et al. 2002 for Germany). However, these studies do not pay special attention to newly founded firms and do not follow an age cohort of firms over time.

labour turnover, they can be expected to demand higher wages than those that they receive from their current employers (or are offered by other firms) in the sense of a wage differential compensating for the increased risk of a job loss. Wage demands will also be higher if potential employees recognize that newly founded firms offer fewer fringe benefits (such as pension plans) than long-established firms. With a falling risk of failure (and an increase in fringe benefits) over time, the size of this compensating wage differential can be expected to fall.

On the other hand, wages in newly founded firms may be lower than in incumbent firms because of their lower ability to pay. In the start-up phase of a business it is essential for survival to keep labour costs as low as possible, and any claim of inability to pay higher wages is much more credible (and more likely to be accepted by the employees) when made by a newly founded firm than by a long-surviving firm. Furthermore, newly founded firms do not have to pay the wage premiums for tenure and firm-specific knowledge which employees in incumbent firms command.¹² Over time, this negative wage differential should become smaller since a firm's ability to pay can be expected to rise and since its employees acquire tenure and valuable firm-specific human capital.

These contrasting theoretical hypotheses suggest that an empirical investigation may be worthwhile. As in the analyses of labour fluctuation we estimate OLS regressions for the period 1997 to 2001, making use of stacked cross section models for each year as well as pooling the data. The dependent variable is the log of daily wages per (full-time equivalent) employee at establishment level. It is calculated by dividing the annual sum of all wages and salaries in an establishment by the sum of (calendar) days worked by all employees in this establishment. Since the number of days with part-time work is divided by 0.5, we in fact calculate a sort of "full-time equivalents" of employment. Because of part-time work and fluctuations in employment our denominator is more precise than just using the number of employees at some point in time. The data stem from the "German Employment Statistics" and include all wages and salaries paid to each employee during a job up to the contribution assessment ceiling of the social security system. Since higher earnings are censored at this ceiling, wages in firms

¹² In this case, the new firm may not be able to poach employees from other firms but may rely more on attracting workers who are currently unemployed, who are out of the labour force or who search for their first job. There may also exist non-monetary incentives that help newly founded firms to hire employees in spite of lower wages. These include enthusiasm for the business idea and the attractiveness of a situation with flat hierarchies where structures can still be formed. Some employees could also speculate that they are first in line and therefore in a good position for a career within the firm. Others may prefer to stay in the region where they finished their education and/or where they are well integrated in networks of friends and family.

of high-income sectors are underreported. Although there is a certain downward bias in our wage variable, this should not systematically and seriously affect our results on the wage differential.¹³

Again our main explanatory variable of interest is the dummy variable indicating whether an establishment hired its first employee between 1 July, 1995, and 30 June, 1996. The control variables are quite similar to those in the labour turnover regressions above. They include the number of employees in the establishment and its square (which are expected to exhibit the well-known positive but decreasing establishment size effect on wages) as well as a dummy variable indicating whether the establishment is a branch plant or subsidiary (thus probably paying higher wages than similar independent firms). The structure of the workforce is represented by the employment shares of female and low-skilled employees (both of which are expected to receive lower wages), of high-skilled employees (with higher wages), and of fixed-term and part-time employees. Although there is no such thing as a unionized establishment in Germany, it is necessary to control for the existence of sectoral or firm-level collective bargaining agreements, both of which are expected to raise wages. The ability to pay of an establishment is expressed by a dummy variable reflecting its profit situation. We also take into account the state of production technology in the establishment, which should be positively correlated with wages, as well as the regional unemployment rate, which can be expected to reduce wages. Additional explanatory variables are the export share of an establishment, which should be associated with rising wages, the existence of wage subsidies and the legal form of the firm, although we have no clear-cut priors on the likely influence of the latter variables on the wages paid. We also include ten industry dummies and three dummies for the degree of urbanization at the location of the establishment. Since wages in western Germany are still substantially higher than in post-communist eastern Germany and since both labour markets still differ considerably, we provide disaggregated estimates for western and eastern Germany.

¹³ This contribution assessment ceiling is relatively high, amounting to 148 € in western and 124 € in eastern Germany per calendar-day in 2001. As the wage variable used is calculated at the establishment level whereas the contribution assessment ceiling refers to the individual level, there is no clear-cut truncation point which could be taken into account by choosing appropriate estimation methods (such as Tobit or truncated regression). At the other end of the spectrum, there was a small number of wages reported that were obviously too low and that probably reflected errors in the data base. We therefore omitted all incomes that were lower than twice the wages paid for so-called “mini jobs” (for which only flat-rate taxes are paid). This lower threshold was 21.18 € per day in 2001 in both parts of Germany.

The results of the pooled estimations for the period 1997 to 2001 (which also include dummies for each year) are presented in Table 2. For western and eastern Germany alike, the goodness of fit of the regressions is relatively high and almost all coefficients estimated are significant and of the expected sign. The principal result is of course the negative effect of the newly founded establishment dummy on log wages. Over the entire period, wages paid in newly founded establishments in western Germany were 8.6 percent lower than in other firms, whereas in eastern Germany this average wage differential was just 5.5 percent.¹⁴ This difference probably reflects the fact that wages in eastern Germany are generally about 20 percent lower, *ceteris paribus*, and that new firms thus may have less scope for paying even lower wages there.

Table 5: Wage differentials of newly founded firms over time
(coefficients of OLS estimations similar to Table 2, columns 4 and 5)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Western Germany	-0.0988** (-3.52)	-0.0891** (-2.55)	-0.0864* (-2.04)	-0.0576 (-1.21)	-0.0452 (-0.98)
Eastern Germany	-0.0591** (-3.97)	-0.0472** (-2.54)	-0.0595** (-3.09)	-0.0726** (-3.50)	-0.0390 (-1.52)

Note: Heteroscedastic-consistent t-values in parentheses; **/* denote statistical significance at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels, respectively.

Source: IAB Establishment Panel, German Employment Statistics.

In addition to the average effects over the whole period shown in Table 2, Table 5 presents the results of cross section estimations for each single year. The models estimated are almost identical to those shown in Table 2,¹⁵ and by and large they are equally well determined. In order to economize on space, Table 5 just presents the estimated coefficients of the dummy variable for newly founded firms (full results are available from the authors on request). It can be seen that the point estimates of the wage differential tend to fall and lose significance over time: While in 1997 wages were 9.4 percent lower in newly founded western German establishments than in other plants, *ceteris paribus*, in 2001 the point estimate of the wage differential between these two groups of plants was just 4.4 percent. In eastern Germany, the wage differential fell from 5.7 percent in 1997 to 3.8 percent

¹⁴ The percentage wage effect is calculated from the estimated coefficient β as $(e^{\beta}-1)\cdot 100$.

¹⁵ As before, the only differences are that the year dummies are not included, of course, and that for all years except 1999 (where information is lacking) a dummy variable on the existence of overtime work is included which always proves to be significant.

in 2001.¹⁶ Moreover, the wage differential between newly founded and incumbent establishments becomes statistically insignificant after four years in western Germany whereas in eastern Germany this process takes five years.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The question whether job quality differs between newly founded and incumbent firms of the same size and whether such differences vanish over time once the new businesses mature has received surprisingly little attention so far. We provide a first empirical analysis that tackles these issues following a cohort of newly founded and other establishments with less than 200 employees in western and eastern Germany from 1997 to 2001. Our results indicate that start-ups are characterized by higher labour fluctuation, lower bargaining coverage and lower wages than incumbent establishments. These differences are shown to decline and become insignificant over time as the newly founded firms mature. This result implies that – at least concerning our indicators of employment quality – it takes a new firm only a few years to become an incumbent firm.

In order to establish the stability and generality of our results, the analyses should be replicated with cohorts for other years and with data for other countries. Furthermore, it would be interesting to know more about the reasons for the initially higher labour turnover and the negative wage differential found, but these are difficult to identify and disentangle. One reason could be that newly founded firms rely more on workers that are recruited from the pool of unemployed or from out of the labour force; these may be less expensive but also less likely to survive the crucial initial period of a new employment relationship. Unfortunately we are not able to analyze this possibility since we do not have reliable information yet on the origin of employees in an establishment.

Like this, some of our other questions could be answered more precisely by tracing the employment of individuals in various (newly founded and incumbent) establishments over the years. For instance, by investigating how the wage of a given employee changes when he or she moves from an incumbent to a newly

¹⁶ Since these estimates might be biased in various ways due to the failure (or non-reporting) of newly founded and other firms in the panel, we made several checks using the full sample of all firms on which data were available (see Brixey et al. 2004 for details). We found that the wages paid in surviving firms do not differ significantly from those in other firms, thus confirming the result of Audretsch et al. (2001: 818) that “differentials in employee compensation are far more attributable to firm size than to whether the firm ultimately survives or fails.”

founded establishment we may be able to identify the wage differential more precisely. It would also be interesting to see how often employees in newly founded firms experience job losses and how their wages evolve over time compared to that of similar employees that did not choose to work in a start-up. These issues point to promising areas for further research that we intend to investigate in the future.

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