

### General Situations of the Sample

		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	male	285	88.2%
	female	38	11.8%
Age	under 35	96	29.7%
	35-50	204	63.2%
	over 50	23	7.1%
Education level	below junior college	56	17.3%
	junior college	114	35.3%
	undergraduate	127	39.3%
	postgraduate or above	26	8.0%
Industry	agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery	25	7.7%
	mining, manufacturing, power, heat, gas, and water production and supply, construction transportation, storage and postal services, information transmission, computer services and software, wholesale and retail, accommodation and catering, finance, real estate, leasing and business services, scientific research, technical services and geological exploration, water conservancy, environment and public facilities management, residents' services and other services, education, health, social security and social welfare, culture, sports and entertainment, public management and social organizations, international organizations and other industries	241	74.6%
Enterprise scale	extra-large, large	19	5.9%
	medium	48	14.9%
	small	135	41.8%
	miniature	121	37.5%

For gender, there are 285 men, accounting for 88.2%. There are 38 women, accounting for 11.8%. This shows that among the respondents, the number of men has an overwhelming advantage. Since most of the respondents are Chinese entrepreneurs, this gender distribution also reflects the actual situation of entrepreneurship in China to some extent: men still account for the vast majority of entrepreneurial groups. This phenomenon tends to be caused by China's national conditions and traditional ideas, as entrepreneurship is a risky career, which is not in line with the psychological orientation of most women in pursuit of stability; Chinese culture encourages "men in charge of the outside, women in charge of the inside". A considerable number of women focus on helping their husband and children, rather than starting a business or making money.

For age, there are 96 people under the age of 35, accounting for 29.7%. There are 204 people

aged 35-50, accounting for 63.2%. There are 23 people over the age of 50, accounting for 7.1%. This suggests that among the respondents, the young and middle-aged group aged 35-50 is the backbone of entrepreneurship. For young people under the age of 35, entrepreneurship may be limited by the following aspects: they are studying and have not yet entered the society; lack of entrepreneurial confidence and intention caused by insufficient industry qualifications; the lack of capital and resource accumulation makes entrepreneurship impossible. For the middle-aged group over the age of 50, most people have been stable in a certain industry or have a successful career, have a strong sense of risk avoidance, and weak entrepreneurial intention. In China's traditional concept, 35-50 is also the golden age to do business. The same is true for entrepreneurship.

In terms of education level, there are 56 entrepreneurs whose level is below junior college, accounting for 17.3%. There are 114 entrepreneurs who have junior college certificate, accounting for 35.3%. There are 127 undergraduates, accounting for 39.3%. There are 26 people whose degree is higher than bachelor, accounting for 8.0%. This shows that most of the respondents have college or bachelor degree. We are pleased to see the result of this social progress: the education level of the labor force has been generally improved. In the past decades, a considerable group of Chinese entrepreneurs have low cultural level and accumulate wealth with the advantages of reform and opening up. The growing society has increasingly highlighted the importance of knowledge. Today's entrepreneurs generally have a fairly good level of education. At least for entrepreneurship, college or undergraduate education can ensure their basic entrepreneurial literacy. The proportion of those with master's or doctor's degree is slightly lower. The researchers speculate that people with master's or doctor's degree prefer to choose stable employment, such as civil servants, scientific research, education, and other institutions, rather than starting a business with their bare hands, which is also related to the Chinese traditional culture's encouragement of "a good scholar can become an official".

For the industry of entrepreneurs, there are 25 entrepreneurs from the first industry, accounting for 7.7%. There are 57 entrepreneurs from the second industry, accounting for 17.6%. There are 241 entrepreneurs from the tertiary industry, accounting for 74.6%. This shows that most of the entrepreneurs surveyed choose the tertiary industry for entrepreneurship. Because of its wide coverage and many industry options, it is especially conducive to low-cost and small-scale entrepreneurship. With the progress of Chinese society, the proportion of the tertiary industry in the three major industries is also increasing. The state also tends to encourage the entrepreneurship of the tertiary industry, especially in some science and technology industries.

In terms of enterprise scale, there are 19 entrepreneurs holding super large and large enterprises, accounting for 5.9%. There are 48 medium-sized enterprise owners, accounting for 14.9%. There are 135 small enterprise owners, accounting for 41.8%. There are 121 micro enterprise entrepreneurs, accounting for 37.5%. It indicates that the vast majority of the respondents are small and micro entrepreneurs. Because of their low threshold and relatively small risk, which are within the range of investment and risk tolerance that most people can bear.