

### 3. Value added by size class

Value added by enterprise size class describes the contribution of enterprises of different sizes to total value added of the business sector. This indicator contributes to improve understanding of the types of businesses that generate more value added in the economy.

#### Definitions

Value added corresponds to the difference between production and any intermediate consumption, where total intermediate consumption should always be valued at purchasers' prices. The valuation of value added can be made according to any of the following four valuations: factor costs, basic prices, market prices and producers' prices, depending on the treatment applied to indirect taxes and subsidies.

Data in this section present the value added in each size class as a percentage of the value added of all enterprises.

#### Comparability

Data refer to value added at factor costs in the EU countries and value added at basic prices for Australia, Japan and Korea. All countries present information using the enterprise as the statistical unit except Japan, Korea and Mexico, which use establishments.

For Ireland, only enterprises with three or more persons employed are covered, while the data for Japan and Korea do not include establishments with fewer than four and five persons employed respectively.

The size class breakdown used provides for the best comparability across countries given the varying data collection practices across countries. Some countries use different conventions. Data shown for "50-249" actually refer to "50-199" for Australia, and Korea; data shown for "250+" actually refer to "200+" for Australia and Korea.

Data cover the market economy, excluding financial intermediation. They cover only manufacturing sectors for Brazil, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg and the Slovak Republic.

Data refer to 2007, with the exception of Australia, and Korea (2006) and Mexico (2003).

#### Highlights

In most countries, enterprises with more than 250 persons employed account for a considerable part of the value added of the business sector, despite representing a small share of the business population.

#### Source/Online database

OECD Structural and Demographic Business Statistics (SDBS) Database.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sdbs-data-en>

#### For further reading

OECD (2010), *Structural and Demographic Business Statistics*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264072886-en>

Information on data for Israel:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>

Figure 3.1. Value added by size class in 2007

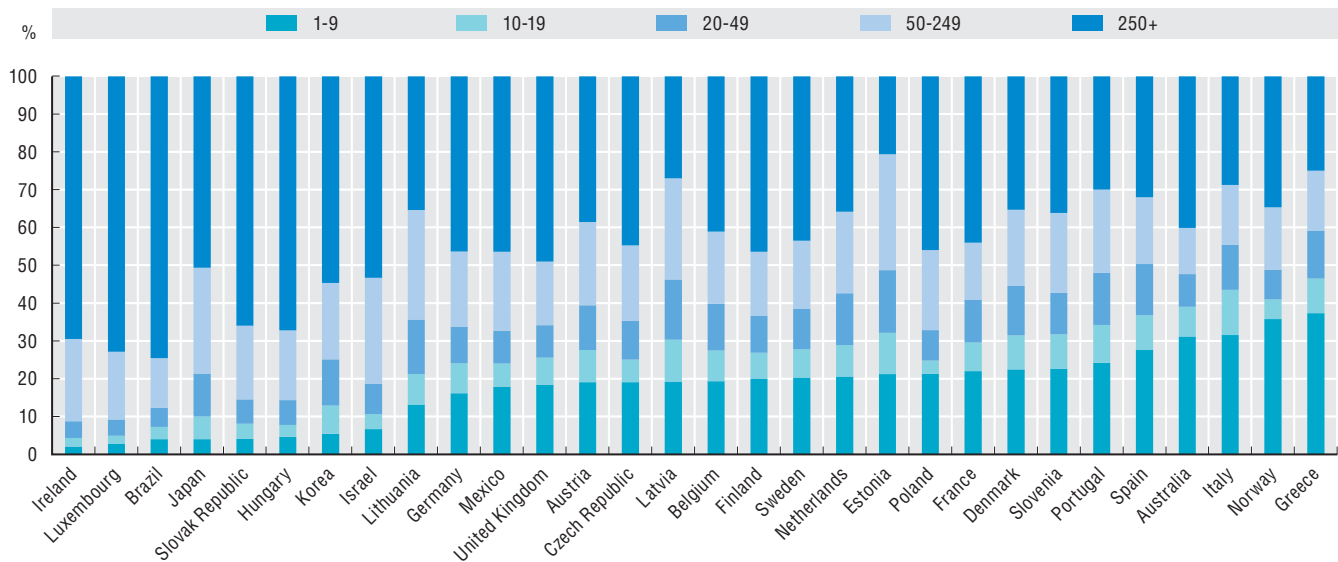


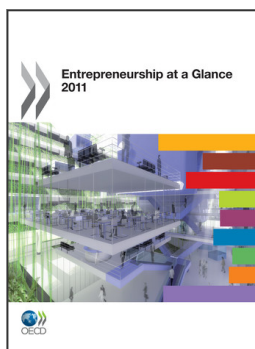

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932384363>

Table 3.1. Value added by size class in 2007, as a percentage of the value added of all enterprises

Country	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-249	250+
Ireland	2.0	2.3	4.4	21.8	69.5
Luxembourg	2.8	2.1	4.3	17.9	72.9
Brazil	3.9	3.2	5.1	13.2	74.6
Japan	4.0	6.0	11.4	28.0	50.7
Slovak Republic	4.1	4.0	6.4	19.5	66.0
Hungary	4.6	3.1	6.6	18.4	67.3
Korea	5.4	7.4	12.3	20.2	54.7
Israel	6.6	3.9	8.1	28.0	53.3
Lithuania	13.1	8.0	14.5	29.0	35.4
Germany	16.1	8.0	9.7	19.9	46.3
Mexico	17.8	6.2	8.7	20.9	46.4
United Kingdom	18.4	7.2	8.5	16.9	49.0
Austria	19.1	8.5	11.9	22.0	38.5
Czech Republic	19.1	6.0	10.3	19.9	44.7
Latvia	19.1	11.2	15.9	26.8	27.0
Belgium	19.3	8.1	12.4	19.1	41.1
Finland	19.9	7.0	9.8	16.9	46.4
Sweden	20.3	7.5	10.7	18.1	43.5
Netherlands	20.6	8.3	13.7	21.6	35.8
Estonia	21.2	10.9	16.5	30.8	20.6
Poland	21.3	3.5	8.1	21.2	46.0
France	22.0	7.6	11.2	15.2	44.0
Denmark	22.4	9.0	13.0	20.2	35.3
Slovenia	22.6	9.1	11.0	21.1	36.2
Portugal	24.2	10.0	13.8	22.0	30.0
Spain	27.5	9.2	13.5	17.7	32.0
Australia	31.1	7.9	8.6	12.3	40.1
Italy	31.5	12.0	11.9	15.9	28.7
Norway	35.8	5.2	7.9	16.5	34.6
Greece	37.3	9.2	12.6	15.9	24.9

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932422667>



**From:**  
**Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2011**

**Access the complete publication at:**  
<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264097711-en>

**Please cite this chapter as:**

OECD (2011), "Value added by size class", in *Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2011*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264097711-7-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to [rights@oecd.org](mailto:rights@oecd.org). Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at [info@copyright.com](mailto:info@copyright.com) or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at [contact@cfcopies.com](mailto:contact@cfcopies.com).