

Value added by size class

Key facts

- In most countries, enterprises with more than 250 persons employed account for a considerable part of the value added of the business sector – 40% on average – despite less than 2% of businesses.
- The share of value-added created by large enterprises varies significantly across countries with over 50% in Brazil and the United Kingdom and around 25% in Greece.
- Micro-enterprises contribute around 20% of value added in most economies, with the share ranging from as little as 4% in Japan to nearly 40% in Greece.

Relevance

There are significant differences in entrepreneurship and productivity performance across countries. Part of the explanation for these differences relates to enterprise size. Larger enterprises for example have typically higher productivity levels than smaller enterprises. Measures of value added broken down by size class therefore provide important insights into structural factors that drive growth, employment and entrepreneurial value.

Definitions

Value added corresponds to the difference between production and intermediate consumption, where total intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. Depending on the valuation of production and on the treatment applied to indirect taxes and subsidies of production, the valuation of value added is either at basic prices, producers' prices or factor costs.

Data in this section present the value added in each enterprise size class (defined by the number of persons employed) as a percentage of the value added of all enterprises.

Comparability

Data refer to value added at factor costs in EU countries and value added at basic prices for other countries.

The size-class breakdown 1-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+ persons employed provides for the best comparability given the varying data collection practices across countries. Some countries use different conventions: for Australia, the size class "1-9" refers to "1-19", "20-49" refers to "20-199", "250+" refers to "200+"; for Israel, "50-249" refers to "50+"; for Japan "1-9" refers to "4-9"; for Korea "1-9" refers to "5-9"; for Mexico "1-9" refers to "1-10", "10-19" refers to "11-20", "20-49" refers to "21-50", "50-249" refers to "51-250", "250+" refers to "251+"; for Turkey the size class "1-9" refers to "1-19".

Data cover the market economy, excluding financial intermediation. Only manufacturing is covered for Japan.

Source/Online database

OECD *Structural and Demographic Business Statistics (SDBS) Database*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sdbs-data-en>.

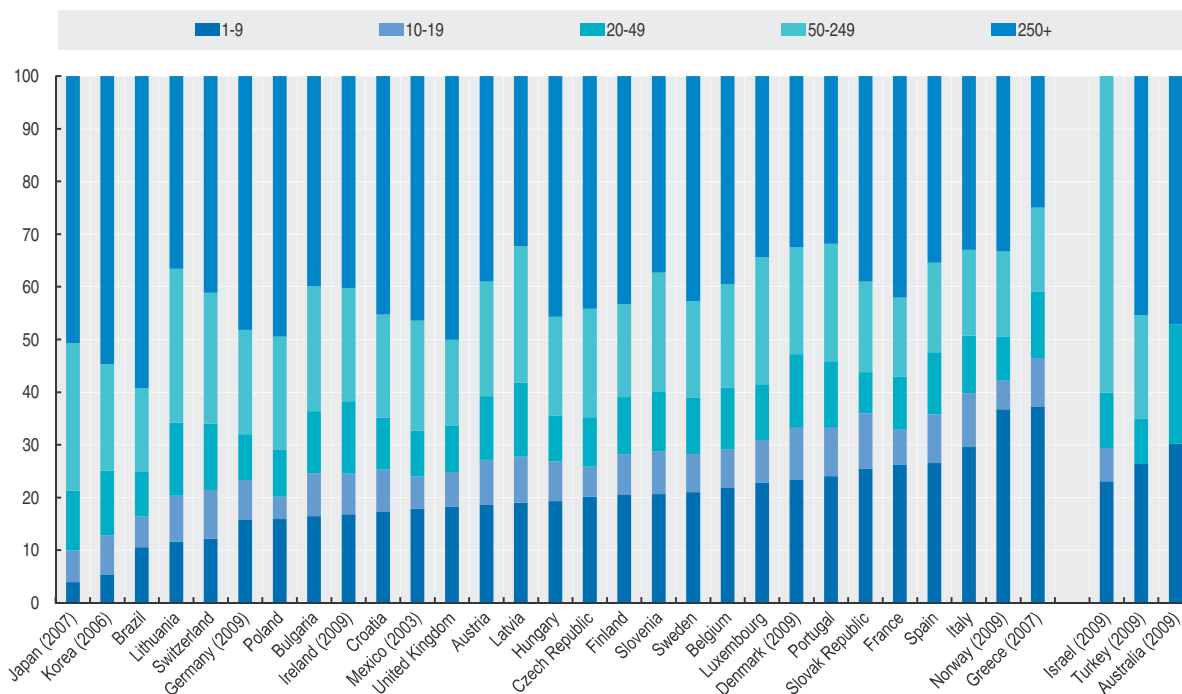
For further reading

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 2.10. **Value added by enterprise size class**

Percentage, 2010 or latest available year



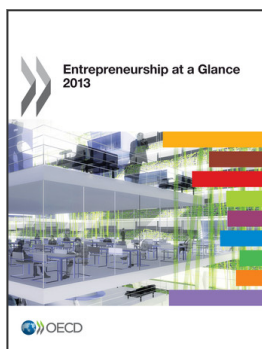
StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932828355>

Table 2.4. **Value added by enterprise size class**

Percentage, 2010 or latest available year

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-249	250+
Australia (2009)	30.18	–	22.66	–	47.16
Austria	18.58	8.60	12.08	21.72	39.02
Belgium	21.92	7.20	11.76	19.63	39.48
Brazil	10.58	5.84	8.44	15.90	59.24
Bulgaria	16.48	8.10	11.81	23.76	39.86
Czech Republic	20.14	5.72	9.40	20.58	44.16
Denmark (2009)	23.35	9.91	13.93	20.28	32.53
Finland	20.59	7.63	10.87	17.67	43.26
France	26.18	6.71	10.08	14.97	42.05
Germany (2009)	15.86	7.48	8.66	19.85	48.15
Greece (2007)	37.29	9.20	12.64	15.92	24.95
Hungary	19.30	7.56	8.71	18.73	45.70
Ireland (2009)	16.83	7.69	13.77	21.50	40.20
Israel	23.07	6.31	10.52	60.10	–
Italy	29.59	10.20	10.95	16.30	32.96
Japan (2007)	3.98	5.97	11.36	28.01	50.68
Korea (2006)	5.40	7.45	12.26	20.22	54.68
Latvia	19.01	8.76	14.01	25.91	32.30
Lithuania	11.59	8.78	13.85	29.20	36.58
Luxembourg	22.77	8.16	10.58	24.13	34.37
Mexico (2003)	17.85	6.16	8.65	20.94	46.39
Norway (2009)	36.73	5.58	8.15	16.27	33.27
Poland	15.91	4.29	8.87	21.50	49.42
Portugal	24.09	9.15	12.62	22.32	31.83
Slovak Republic	25.50	10.47	7.84	17.22	38.97
Slovenia	20.63	8.15	11.39	22.54	37.29
Spain	26.57	9.20	11.83	17.02	35.39
Sweden	21.00	7.26	10.72	18.29	42.73
Switzerland	12.19	9.25	12.58	24.85	41.13
Turkey (2009)	26.37	–	8.54	19.69	45.39
United Kingdom	18.20	6.63	8.76	16.38	50.03

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932829799>



From:
Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2013

Access the complete publication at:
https://doi.org/10.1787/entrepreneur_aag-2013-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2013), "Value added by size class", in *Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2013*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/entrepreneur_aag-2013-9-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. 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 or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.