



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES

Enterprises in Europe

Second report



ENTERPRISE
POLICY

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ENTERPRISES IN EUROPE

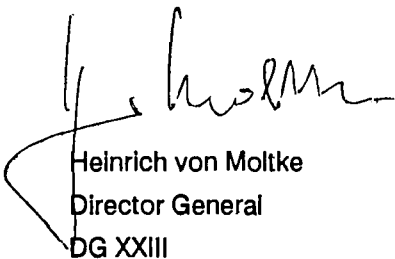
PREFACE

The implementation of the Single Act, and particularly the completion of the internal market, make it essential that the Community maintain an effective enterprise policy.

Development of such a policy, preparation of its various components and assessment of their effects must be based on a sound understanding of the economic structure of European enterprises.

This second *Enterprises in Europe* publication draws on the joint work carried out by DG XXIII and Eurostat and illustrates the progress made in building up a statistical information system to provide for such understanding.

It is one more stage in the work under way to provide an effective statistical tool for the Community and its businesses.



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FOREWORD

Enterprises in Europe, second report is the most recent result of a process of gradual improvement in the statistical information available on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) initiated four years ago in the context of the European Commission's programme in favour of SMEs.

After the work of the first edition in 1990 entitled *Enterprises in the European Community* which gave a general impression of the structure of SMEs in the Community, this latest edition describes in greater depth and detail the main structural characteristics of SMEs.

By dedicating chapters not only to the 12 Member States of the European Community but also to five EFTA countries, this edition provides the first details of enterprises in the European Economic Area. These national presentations are complemented by a number of international comparisons between the European Community, Japan and the United States of America.

The publication is made up of an analytical section, commentary on the availability and comparability of the data, and a detailed statistical annex of national and EC data.

Enterprises in Europe, second report is a new stage in the construction of a European business statistics information system, the need for which is now even greater due to the increasing recognition of the need for a European enterprise policy.

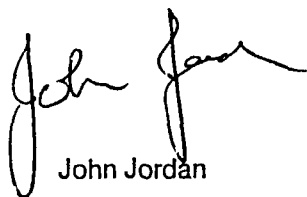
The work undertaken since four years by Eurostat in conjunction with DG XXIII (the DG for enterprise policy) has made it possible to have information available which is indispensable in order to carry out further analyses with a view to developing proposals to facilitate and promote a European enterprise policy, as well as to assist in monitoring the impact of the single European market. Equally this represents a significant instrument for enterprises and their representative bodies with regard to their requirements for information.

In order to exploit existing data to a maximum, the statistical collection exercise behind this publication will be continued and developed.

Developments under way will hopefully allow the progression from this structural description to the possibility of analysis according to a range of indicators such as labour and capital inputs, profitability, demography, etc.

The availability of harmonized business data obviously conditions the possibility of correctly answering the wide range of questions of this type.

With this aim in mind, the continuation of statistical work in this area represents an important element for policy purposes as well as being an asset for enterprises and their partners.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	xvii
The European Community Commission's enterprises policy	xviii
The importance of SMEs	xix
Definition of SMEs	xix
The need for targeted data	xix
METHODOLOGY	xxi
Analytical units	xxii
Industry classification	xxii
Employment variables	xxiv
Turnover and value-added variables	xxiv
Size breakdown of enterprises	xxiv
Dominance criteria	xxiv
Structure of the publication	xxv
CHAPTER 1 - ANALYSIS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	1
STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN ENTERPRISES	2
Breakdown by size of enterprise	2
Overall structure	3
Within the European Community	3
Within different European countries	3
Micro-enterprises	3
Within the European Community	3
Within different European countries	3
Small and medium-sized enterprises (10-499 employees)	6
Within the European Community	6
Within different European countries	6
Size of SMEs in different EC countries	8
Large enterprises (500 or more employees)	9
Within the European Community	9
Importance of large enterprises in different European countries	9
Size of large enterprises in different EC countries	9
Sectoral structure	9
Overall results	10
Within the European Community	10
Within different European countries	10
Industry	11
Within the European Community	11
Within different European countries	11
Construction	12
Services	12
Within the European Community	12
Within different European countries	12

Average sizes by sector	13
Overall structure	13
Within the European Community	13
Within different European countries	13
Industry	14
Within the European Community	14
Within different European countries	14
Construction	15
Within the European Community	15
Within different European countries	15
Services	15
Within the European Community	15
Within different European countries	15
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF SMEs AND LARGE ENTERPRISES IN THE EC, JAPAN AND THE USA	16
Overall comparison	17
Breakdown by size of enterprise	18
Breakdown by sector	19
Industry	20
Breakdown by size of enterprise	20
Overall comparison	20
Comparison of main sectors	20
Breakdown by sector	20
Construction	21
Services	21
Breakdown by size of enterprises	21
Overall comparison	21
Comparison of main sectors	21
Breakdown by sector	21
ACTIVITIES BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE	22
Size-class predominance by activity	22
Micro-enterprises at the EUR 12 level	22
SMEs at the EUR 12 level	22
Large enterprises at the EUR 12 level	23
Overall results in European countries	23
Stages in the production line	23
Overall results	23
Analysis of the different production lines	23
Leather	23
Flour to bread	24
Paper	24
Textiles	24
Construction	24
Wood	25
In high-tech activities	25
Overall results	25
Positioning of micro-enterprises	26
Positioning of small and medium-sized enterprises	26
Positioning of large enterprises	26

In the most vulnerable sectors	26
Comparison of SMEs between the EC, Japan and the USA	26
Overall results	26
Sectoral comparison	27
Divergences amongst EC countries	27
ANALYSES OF APPARENT LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	32
Performances at the EUR 12 level	32
Different profiles by size of enterprise	32
Overall results	32
The larger the enterprises the higher the productivity ratio	32
Productivity ratio higher in SMEs than in large enterprises	33
Performances of micro-enterprises	33
Size dispersion of apparent labour productivity	34
Performance levels on a country-by-country basis	34
Overall results	34
Sectoral analysis	35
Analysis by size-class	36
Micro-enterprises	36
SMEs	36
Large enterprises	37
Analysis of vulnerable sectors	37
CHAPTER 2 - ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY	39
BELGIUM	41
Overall structure and development	42
Sectoral breakdown	42
Breakdown by size of unit	43
Predominant size-classes	44
Industry	44
Sectoral distribution	44
Breakdown by size of unit	44
Economic indicators	45
Construction	45
Sectoral distribution	45
Breakdown by size of unit	45
Economic indicators	46
Services	46
Sectoral distribution	46
Breakdown by size of unit	46
Predominant size-classes	47
Economic indicators	47
DENMARK	49
Overall structure and development	49
Sectoral breakdown	49
Breakdown by size of unit	50
Predominant size-classes	51
Industry	51
Sectoral breakdown	51
Breakdown by size of enterprise	52
Predominant size-classes	52

Construction	52
Sectoral breakdown	52
Breakdown by size of unit	52
Services	53
Sectoral breakdown	53
Breakdown by size of unit	53
GERMANY	55
Overall structure and development	55
Sectoral breakdown	56
Breakdown by size of enterprise	56
Industry	57
Sectoral breakdown	57
Breakdown by size of enterprise	57
Predominant size-classes	58
Economic indicators	58
Construction	59
Sectoral breakdown	59
Breakdown by size of enterprise	59
Economic indicators	59
Services	59
Sectoral breakdown	59
Breakdown by size of enterprise	59
Predominant size-classes	60
Economic indicators	60
GREECE	61
Industry and repair services	61
Overall structure and development	61
Breakdown by size of establishment	62
Average employment	62
Predominant size-classes	62
Sectoral breakdown of industry	63
Economic indicators	63
SPAIN	65
Overall structure and development	65
Sectoral breakdown	65
Breakdown by size of enterprise	66
Predominant size-classes	67
Industry	67
Sectoral breakdown	67
Breakdown by size of enterprise	68
Construction	68
Sectoral breakdown	68
Breakdown by size of enterprise	68
Services	69
Sectoral breakdown	69
Breakdown by size of enterprise	69

FRANCE	71
Overall structure and development	71
Sectoral breakdown	72
Breakdown by size of enterprise	72
Industry	74
Sectoral breakdown	74
Breakdown by size of enterprise	74
Economic indicators	75
Construction	75
Sectoral breakdown	75
Breakdown by size of enterprise	75
Economic indicators	76
Services	76
Sectoral breakdown	76
Breakdown by size of enterprise	76
Average number of persons employed	76
Predominant size-classes	77
Economic indicators	77
IRELAND	79
Industry	79
Sectoral breakdown	79
Breakdown by size of establishment	80
Economic indicators	80
Construction	81
Services	81
Sectoral breakdown	81
Breakdown by size of establishment	82
Economic indicators	82
ITALY	83
Overall structure and development	83
Sectoral breakdown	84
Breakdown by size of enterprise	84
Industry	85
Sectoral breakdown	85
Breakdown by size of enterprise	85
Average employment	85
Predominant size-classes	86
Economic indicators	86
Construction	87
Services	87
Sectoral breakdown	87
Breakdown by size of enterprise	87
Average employment	87
Predominant size-classes	87
Economic indicators	88
LUXEMBOURG	89
Overall structure and development	89
Sectoral breakdown	90
Breakdown by size of enterprise	90

Industry	91
Sectoral breakdown	91
Breakdown by size of enterprise	91
Economic indicators	91
Construction	92
Services	92
Sectoral breakdown	92
Breakdown by size of enterprise	93
Economic indicators	93
THE NETHERLANDS	95
Overall structure	95
Sectoral breakdown	95
Breakdown by size of enterprise	96
Industry	97
Sectoral breakdown	97
Breakdown by size of enterprise	97
Economic indicators	98
Construction	98
Sectoral breakdown	98
Breakdown by size of enterprise	99
Economic indicators	99
Services	99
Sectoral breakdown	99
Breakdown by size of enterprise	99
Economic indicators	100
PORTUGAL	101
Overall structure and development	101
Sectoral breakdown	102
Breakdown by size of enterprise	103
Industry	103
Sectoral breakdown	103
Breakdown by size of enterprise	104
Predominant size-classes	104
Economic indicators	104
Construction	105
Sectoral breakdown	105
Breakdown by size of enterprise	105
Economic indicators	105
Services	105
Sectoral breakdown	105
Breakdown by size of enterprise	106
Average employment	106
Predominant size-classes	106
Economic indicators	106
THE UNITED KINGDOM	107
Overall structure and development	107
Sectoral breakdown	108
Breakdown by size of enterprise	109
Average employment	109
Predominant size-classes	109

Industry	110
Sectoral breakdown	110
Breakdown by size of enterprise	110
Predominant size-classes	110
Economic indicators	111
Construction	111
Breakdown by size of enterprise	111
Economic indicators	111
Services	112
Sectoral breakdown	112
Breakdown by size of enterprise	112
Economic indicators	112
ICELAND	113
Overall structure and development	113
Sectoral breakdown	114
Breakdown by size of enterprise	114
Predominant size-classes	115
Industry	115
Sectoral breakdown	115
Breakdown by size of enterprise	116
Services	116
Sectoral breakdown	116
Breakdown by size of enterprise	117
NORWAY	119
Overall structure and development	119
Sectoral breakdown	119
Breakdown by size of establishment	119
Industry	120
Sectoral breakdown	120
Breakdown by size of establishment	120
Construction	121
Services	121
Sectoral breakdown	121
Breakdown by size of establishment	121
Economic indicators	122
AUSTRIA	123
Overall structure	123
Sectoral breakdown	124
Breakdown by size of enterprise	124
Industry	125
Sectoral breakdown	125
Breakdown by size of enterprise	125
Predominant size-classes	126
Economic indicators	126
Construction	127
Sectoral breakdown	127
Breakdown by size of enterprise	127
Economic indicators	127

Services	127
Sectoral breakdown	127
Breakdown by size of enterprise	127
Predominant size-classes	128
Economic indicators	128
FINLAND	129
Overall structure and development	129
Sectoral breakdown	130
Breakdown by size of enterprise	130
Average employment	131
Predominant size-classes	131
Industry	131
Breakdown by size of enterprise	132
Economic indicators	132
Construction	132
Services	133
Breakdown by size of enterprise	133
Economic indicators	133
SWEDEN	135
Overall structure and development	135
Sectoral breakdown	135
Breakdown by size of enterprise	137
Industry	138
Breakdown by size of enterprise	138
Economic indicators	138
Construction	138
Breakdown by size of enterprise	138
Economic indicators	138
Services	138
Breakdown by size of enterprise	138
Economic indicators	138

ANNEX A - Notes on the methodology	A 1
Description of the tables requested by Eurostat	A 3
Definitions	A 3
Note 1	A 3
Units	A 3
Enterprise	A 3
Establishment	A 3
Variables	A 4
Employment	A 4
Persons employed (total employment)	A 4
Employees	A 4
Turnover	A 4
Value added at factor costs	A 4
Exchange rates	A 5
Confidentiality	A 5

COUNTRIES

Belgium	A 6
Denmark	A 7
Germany	A 8
Greece	A 9
Spain	A 10
France	A 11
Ireland	A 12
Italy	A 14
Luxembourg	A 15
The Netherlands	A 16
Portugal	A 17
The United Kingdom	A 18
Iceland	A 21
Norway	A 22
Austria	A 23
Finland	A 24
Sweden	A 25

ANNEX B - Tables	B 1
EUR 12	B 1
Enterprises 1988	B 2
Persons employed 1988	B 4
Turnover 1988	B 6
BELGIUM	B 9
Employers 1988	B 10
Employees 1988	B 12
Turnover 1988	B 14
Employers 1989	B 16
Employees 1989	B 18
Turnover 1989	B 20
DENMARK	B 23
Legal units 1988	B 24
Employees 1988	B 26
Legal units 1989	B 28
Employees 1989	B 30
GERMANY	B 33
Enterprises 1988	B 34
Persons employed 1988	B 36
Turnover 1988	B 38
Value added 1988	B 40
GREECE	B 43
Establishments 1988	B 44
Persons employed 1988	B 45
Turnover 1988	B 46
Value added 1988	B 47
Establishments 1989	B 48
Persons employed 1989	B 49
Turnover 1989	B 50
Value added 1989	B 51
SPAIN	B 53
Enterprises 1988	B 54
Employees 1988	B 56
Enterprises 1989	B 58
Employees 1989	B 60
FRANCE	B 63
Enterprises 1988	B 64
Persons employed 1988	B 66
Turnover 1988	B 68
Value added 1988	B 70

IRELAND	B 73
Establishments (Nace 1-4), Enterprises (Nace 5) 1987	B 74
Persons employed (Nace 1-4), Employees (Nace 5) 1987	B 75
Gross output (Nace 1-5) 1987	B 76
Net output (Nace 1-4), Gross value added (Nace 5) 1987	B 77
Establishments (Nace 1-4 and 6) 1988	B 78
Persons employed (Nace 1-4 and 6) 1988	B 79
Gross output (Nace 1-4) 1988, Turnover (Nace 6) 1987	B 80
Net output (Nace 1-4) 1988, Gross margin (Nace 6) 1987	B 81
ITALY	B 83
Enterprises 1988	B 84
Persons employed 1988	B 86
Turnover 1988	B 88
Value added 1988	B 90
LUXEMBOURG	B 93
Enterprises 1987	B 94
Persons employed 1987	B 96
Turnover 1987	B 98
THE NETHERLANDS	B 101
Economic units 1988	B 102
Persons employed 1988	B 104
Turnover 1988	B 106
Value added 1988	B 108
PORTUGAL	B 111
Enterprises 1988	B 112
Employees 1988	B 114
Turnover 1988	B 116
Enterprises 1989	B 118
Employees 1989	B 120
Turnover 1989	B 122
THE UNITED KINGDOM	B 125
Enterprises 1988	B 126
Persons employed 1988	B 128
Turnover 1988	B 130
Enterprises 1989	B 132
Persons employed 1989	B 134
Turnover 1989	B 136
ICELAND	B 139
Enterprises 1988	B 140
Persons employed 1988	B 142
Enterprises 1989	B 144
Persons employed 1989	B 146
NORWAY	B 149
Establishments (Nace 1-4) 1988	B 150
Persons employed (Nace 1-4) 1988	B 151
Establishments (Nace 5, 8, 9) 1988	B 152
Persons employed (Nace 5, 8, 9) 1988	B 152
Gross value added (Nace 5, 8, 9) 1988	B 152

NORWAY (cont.)

Establishments (Nace 1-4) 1989	B 153
Employed (Nace 1-4) 1989	B 154
Establishments (Nace 5, 8, 9) 1989	B 155
Persons employed (Nace 5, 8, 9) 1989	B 155
Gross value added (Nace 5, 8, 9) 1989	B 155
Establishments (Nace 6) 1989	B 156
Persons employed (Nace 6) 1989	B 156
Gross production value (Nace 6) 1989	B 156

AUSTRIA B 157

Enterprises 1988	B 158
Persons employed 1988	B 160
Gross production value 1988	B 162
Net production value 1988	B 164

FINLAND B 167

Enterprises 1988	B 168
Persons employed 1988	B 170
Turnover 1988	B 172
Enterprises 1989	B 174
Persons employed 1989	B 176
Turnover 1989	B 178

SWEDEN B 181

Enterprises 1988	B 182
Employees 1988	B 184
Turnover 1988	B 186
Value added 1988	B 188
Enterprises 1989	B 190
Employees 1989	B 192
Turnover 1989	B 194
Value added 1989	B 196

ANNEX C

Summary table of divisions of Nace (one-digit level)	C 2
Summary table of classes of Nace (two-digit level)	C 3
Symbols and abbreviations used	C 4

INTRODUCTION

This statistical project is an integral part of the Community's enterprise policy. Based upon the principle of effective competition, a reasonable regulatory environment and the provision of services to SMEs, the development of European enterprise policy is of great importance in increasing the competitiveness of the European economy, for employment growth and for economic and social cohesion in Europe.

The Community is attaching increasing importance to enterprises and to SMEs, in particular, in the development of the single market.

1 . The EC Commission's enterprises policy

The 1980s saw a growing recognition of the need to pay more attention to the conditions under which enterprises operate and to the importance of small businesses for an economy. In recognition of this, the Community in November 1987, adopted a resolution on an Action Programme for SMEs which had the clear objective of stimulating enterprises in the Community.

In the light of the internal market programme, this policy was strengthened by the Council decision of 28 July 1989 on the improvement of the business environment and the promotion of the development of enterprises, and in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, in the Community.

The Commission's enterprises policy, as reflected in that decision, can be considered to have three main objectives:

- the removal of undue administrative, financial and legal constraints which check the development and creation of enterprises, and in particular SMEs;
- to provide information and assistance to enterprises, and in particular SMEs, on Community policies, regulations and activities and those of each Member State which concern or are likely to concern them;
- the encouragement of cooperation and partnership between enterprises, and in particular SMEs, from different regions of the Community.

These objectives were confirmed by Council decision of 17 June 1991 which awarded further resources to the Commission towards their achievement. That decision followed the Commission's communication of 18 December 1990, *Enterprise Policy: a new dimension*, which detailed progress achieved and outlined future plans.

To achieve these objectives the Commission has closely to examine the potential effects on SMEs of its legislative programme and to consider the services which SMEs require.

Some basic questions arise, such as:

- how to define SMEs so as to be aware when size becomes an important discriminating variable?
- what is the relative importance of SMEs in different areas of activity and countries?
- can criteria and data be developed for evaluating the impact of measures and programmes on SMEs?

These and similar questions cannot be answered without a framework of suitable statistical information on the size distribution of enterprises according to criteria such as employment and output, by sector of activity and country.

Consequently, a significant part of the Commission's action is concerned with the improvement of regular statistical information and the creation of a SME database.

The statistical project of the Commission aims at:

- creating a framework of comparable basic information to be used in the design of legislative proposals and programmes affecting businesses and in their follow-up;
- making this information available either through specialized publications or in response to special requests arising from the diversity of interests in enterprises.

2 . The importance of SMEs

The singular importance attached to SMEs by the Community is based upon sound economic and social reasons. SMEs generally appear to be an important provider of new jobs not only in the ever-growing services sectors but also in the manufacturing industries, which were traditionally large-scale, and in other areas subject to major structural changes.

They also seem to be more responsive to market needs, more adaptable to change and more innovative in their ability to meet customer demands. Particularly significant is the part played by SMEs in providing indigenous sub-contracting facilities to the larger high-technology firms competing in world markets. As such, SMEs play a critical role in the competitive structure of the Community in relation to other major trading areas of the world.

Comparisons of enterprise distribution in USA, Japan and the EFTA countries show similar patterns of SME importance as in the Community. Although differences are observed in some areas, for example, in the average size of SMEs, their contribution to total and sectoral employment is globally confirmed.

Job-generation, organizational and productive flexibility, adaptability to a changing environment, are all key-elements attached to small business activity. The presence of a dynamic small business sector becomes an important factor for economic and social cohesion in Europe, integration of European and world markets, and indeed for social stability in the Central and Eastern Europe countries facing traumatic upheavals as they move from one established economic pattern to another.

3 . Definition of SMEs

The present statistics should be of assistance to decision-makers when they need to target measures on certain groups of businesses, and especially SMEs.

In its recent report to the Council on the *Definitions of SMEs used in the context of Community activities*, the Commission stressed the need for a flexible approach on the issue of SME definition. Different definitions are justified depending on the aim of the measure considered. It is therefore essential to target effectively the group of businesses deserving special support. One must be able to discover where size becomes an important discriminating factor and choose the most adequate SME measure. The Commission's approach also favours SME definitions based on a combination of several criteria, namely: turnover, total balancesheet, number of employees and independence.

A general framework providing sound information about the size structure of enterprises according to employment and output variables at a detailed sectoral level, as the one presented here, should therefore provide precious help for the definition of SMEs. It can also be useful in the context of the *impact assessment system*, whereby the main Community legislative proposals have to be accompanied by an evaluation of their impact on enterprises, notably on SMEs.

4 . The need for targeted data

The development of a comprehensive and easily accessible database on SMEs has a very important role to play in enterprise policy through the provision of high quality information to both the public and private sectors of Europe.

Policy makers need targeted data to be able to monitor the effects on enterprises of the single market and of the creation of the European Economic Area. Enterprise policy needs also to follow and assist European enterprises in an international competitive environment.

Business people also need to be well informed on the size, structure and dynamics of SMEs since they represent a large and potential market for larger firms and an increasingly vital source of supply often through sub-contracting. SMEs need to be able to position themselves in relation to other enterprises in their own sectors and in relation to other SMEs in other countries if they are to develop well-grounded European strategies.

The presence of a sufficient volume of efficient SMEs is a pre-requisite for the development of competitive business activities and economic welfare in all sectors.

A harmonized analytical framework descending to both sectoral and national level is necessary for the identification of those endogenous and exogenous factors which determine structural differences and changes through time in business activities. Diversity as opposed to uniform evolution, heterogeneity as opposed to homogeneous structure, are due to the inherent nature of economic reality, not just differences in data collection methods.

The information provided here and that which will be developed in the future should therefore be of real interest to SMEs, policy-makers and all those with a part to play in European construction in this last part of the century.

METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report come from both public and private sources. As a rule, official data from national statistical institutes (NSIs) have been used whenever possible and missing information has been supplemented with data from other sources when available. These data originated in most cases from official databases or inquiries. Annex A describes in detail, country by country, the sources of data used as well as the nature of the estimations made in constructing the EUR 12 tables presented.

As can be seen in Annex A, there still exists a wide diversity in the statistical services of the Member States and their abilities to produce information on SMEs. As a result, a standard data-processing procedure was possible for only certain countries while for the remainder special procedures had to be developed.

The extension of the SME database to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries has not led to significant additional difficulties. Although the national methodologies differ from the EC recommendations, the difference is not sufficient to hamper all comparison with EC data.

The following principles were established from the outset:

- the analytical unit is the enterprise;
- the industrial classification is NACE;
- the three economic variables for which data are collected are total employment (paid and unpaid), turnover (total sales) and value added.

No attempts have been made at the national level to produce a set of tables fully compatible with the original standard specifications. The only treatment to which the data presented in Annex B have been submitted was a thorough data quality control. In some cases the transcoding of national nomenclatures to NACE codes and/or some additional processing was necessary to prevent confidential data from being disclosed accidentally in this publication.

The transcoding of national nomenclatures was necessary mainly for the data on EFTA countries.

1 . Analytical units

The enterprise is the basic unit for structural statistics such as those shown in this publication. In a number of cases national data refer to a different unit such as the establishment (Ireland, Norway), the legal unit (Denmark) or the employer (Belgium).

Data referring to different units are (in a strict sense) incompatible which makes direct comparisons between certain countries extremely difficult. This factor has been taken into consideration in the analyses by country.

2 . Industry classification

The transformation of existing national classifications of economic activity into the Community's NACE nomenclature posed difficulties which, in all cases, were overcome – though with varying degrees of success as national classifications do not always allow a one to one conversion into NACE codes.

NACE is the official general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities, first established by Eurostat in 1970. It divides economic activity sectors into 10 very broad divisions (one-digit level), sub-divided into more detailed industry classes (two-digit level) and further divided into groups and sub-groups (three and four-digit levels). Enterprises in the NACE 0 division 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing', the so-called primary sectors, are excluded from this publication. All other NACE divisions (1 to 9) are included. However, units active in non-market services and public administration have also been excluded.

The analysis in this publication is presented at the one and two-digit levels, depending upon the level of detail available. The full list of the one and two-digit level NACE is attached to Annex C.

For presentational purposes and to avoid unnecessarily detailed sectoral descriptions, some of the NACE classes have been regrouped into broader sectoral categories. The larger part of the graphs and tables shown in the country analyses refer to this *ad hoc* classification. The list of labels of these regrouped sectors and the corresponding NACE two-digit sectors are given below:

NACE	Label	Graphs
1	Energy	Energy
21 to 24, 31 25, 26, 48 32, 37 33, 34 35, 36 41/42 43 to 45 47 46, 49	Metal processing Chemical industry Machinery Electrical engineering Transport equipment Food industry Textile and leather industries Printing Wood and miscellaneous industries	Metal Chem Machin Elec (eng) Trans (equip) Food Text Print Wood
500 501 502 503 504	Building Construction Civil engineering Installation Completion work	
61, 63 64/65 66 67 7 81, 82, 831, 832 833, 834, 85 84 835 to 839 62, 92 to 97, 99 98	Wholesale (together with retailing: distributive trades) Retail sale Horeca (hotels and catering) Repair Transport services Banking and finance (together with real estate and renting : finance and renting) Real estate Renting Business services Other services Personal services	W'sale Retail Horeca Repair Trans (serv) Finan Busin (serv) Other Person (serv)

3 . Employment variables

The 'total employment' variable has been replaced for certain countries by 'paid employment' (number of employees), excluding therefore both the self-employed and unpaid family workers. This means that, for instance in Belgium or Portugal, no measure of employment in the self-employed category (size-class 0) was available. In other countries the data used did not allow the separation of the zero class from the 1-9 class and in those cases they are grouped together.

4 . Turnover and value-added variables

Most countries have provided data on turnover. The value-added variable is more complex to obtain and in several cases no information is available. Value added is an output measure used by economists to assess the wealth generated by an enterprise through its transformation of bought-in goods and services into marketable goods and services. It is measured by deducting from sales revenues the cost of all raw materials, components and brought-in services used by the firm. Value added, which is the contribution to the gross domestic product, is a more accurate measure of wealth creation than the more readily available turnover measure.

5 . Size breakdown of enterprises

The size of an enterprise was determined with respect to the variable 'number of employees'. Once again, not all countries have been able to use this criterion and data refer to total employment as the size-indicator of an enterprise.

To assign enterprises to employment size-classes the following breakdown was used:

0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 or more employees.

The above classification, although important for specific industry analysis, is too detailed for presentational and general purposes and a much broader set of categories is necessary, such as that of micro, small, medium and large enterprises. These categories correspond to the following regrouping by size:

Micro: 0-9 employees

Small: 10-99 employees

Medium: 100-499 employees

Large: 500 and more employees.

According to this classification, small and medium-sized enterprises are those in the range of 10 to 499 employees. This can be regarded as an SME class in the restricted sense, although it is clear that micro-enterprises are also SMEs. Throughout the publication the term SME will as such refer to the restricted definition, i.e. to the category of enterprises with at least 10 employees. The smallest enterprises (0-9 size-class) will always be referred to as micro-enterprises.

It must be emphasized that this classification is merely intended to facilitate the analysis of the data at a general level. It indeed does not represent a formal definition of an SME.

6 . Dominance criteria

It is useful to know whether a sector of an economy may be classified as a micro, small, medium or large business sector in the sense that a large percentage of enterprises in that sector fall into one of these four classes.

For this purpose one must define, in addition to the definitions of micro, small, medium and large enterprises, the percentage of enterprises of each size-class in a sector in order that the sector be considered as being in a particular class. These sectoral class boundaries were drawn by looking at the empirical findings. The data collected on the breakdown by size of enterprise clearly shows, in many sectors and countries, a high concentration of enterprises in the micro-class. Therefore, most sectors could be classed as micro or small if the rules adopted that, say 60%, of the enterprises had to be of that size. To avoid classifications lacking analytical significance, two working rules have been adopted which enable more interesting conclusions to be developed from the data available in this study.

The rules are:

- Dominance in terms of employment: for countries for which employment in size-class 0 is shown separately, the following criteria is applied: the sector is said to be dominated by a size-category when this category represents the highest share of employment in that sector.
- Dominance in terms of number of enterprises: for countries where employment was limited to paid personnel, i.e. no employment data for size-class 0, the following applies:

'large business' sectors are those where enterprises employing 500 people and over account for 5% or more of enterprises in the sector;

'small and medium-sized business' sectors in a broad sense are those where enterprises employing less than 500 people account for 95% or more of all enterprises. Within this are defined:

- 'micro-business' sectors: those where enterprises employing from 0 to 9 people account for 80% or more of the total number of enterprises in the sector;
- SME sectors in the restricted sense comprise the rest.

This rule has been defined in accordance with the empirical findings on the size distribution of the number of enterprises, but considers only the percentage of enterprises of a given size within a sector: it does not look at the contribution that enterprises of a given size make to important variables such as employment and turnover.

As the reader will later discover, there are relatively few medium and large enterprises in the EC, but they have a large share of output and employment.

It is also possible to have a micro-sector where, nevertheless, a majority of employment is provided by SMEs in the restricted sense, in which case the micro-sector could then be said to be dominated by SMEs.

Structure of the publication

This report is divided into two chapters and three annexes.

Chapter 1 presents the results of the analysis at the EC level and other international comparisons both within the framework of the European Economic Area (EEA) and between the EC, Japan and the United States of America.

Chapter 2 contains the descriptions for the 17 countries for which data were available. These country sections are structured, as far as possible, following a common format. However, as the amount of information available varied with the country, the level of detail of the different analyses varied accordingly.

Annex A shows the main methodological characteristics by country as well as some notes concerning data limitations.

Annex B includes, in addition to the EUR 12 estimates, all data available per country for the different variables and/or years, at the NACE two-digit level. The same data will become available from Eurostat for public use, broken down further to the NACE three-digit level.

Finally, Annex C shows the NACE classification at the two-digit level and the list of symbols and abbreviations used in this publication.

CHAPTER 1

ANALYSIS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN ENTERPRISES

Introductory note

Data for the whole of the EC (EUR 12) had to be estimated because of major methodological discrepancies with the original specifications and the non-availability of parts of the data for some countries (see Annexes A and B).

Coverage extends to NACE divisions 1 to 8. Personal and other services (NACE division 9) are therefore excluded.

The total number of enterprises (in the eight NACE divisions combined) stood at 11.6 million in 1988. They employed about 80.7 million persons.

1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Note relating to methodology

Data for Ireland and Greece have been excluded from the country-by-country analysis because of specific methodological problems: different statistical unit, incomplete sectoral coverage and non-availability of the class of micro-enterprises. Data on medium and large enterprises are not shown for the Netherlands for reasons of confidentiality.

With regard to data for the micro-enterprises, the situation differs by country. For only five EC countries and Austria, the zero size-class (self-employed) was presented separately from size-class 1-9. The data for Italy and the United Kingdom regroups the two size-classes, with, in addition, a potential underestimate of the combined size-class in Italy. Finally, industry data in the Netherlands as well as Danish data (all sectors) only comprise enterprises with salaried personnel, thereby excluding the self-employed.

Table 1
Micro-enterprises by country (NACE divisions 1 to 9, 1988)

1988	Enterprises		Employment	
	Total	Micro (0-9) %	Total	Micro (0-9) %
Belgium ²	525789	94.9	2570217	17.2
Denmark ¹	126239	77.4	1640331	19.5
Germany	2125786	87.3	18731643	17.1
Spain ²	2018595	94.4	6996416	24.1
France	2009872	93.2	13506424	28.2
Italy ⁴	1698503	92 ⁵	11683815	47.5 ⁵
Luxembourg (1987)	14684	88.1	139091	22.1
The Netherlands ³	156702	80.9	2588859	24.7
Portugal ²	642612	95	2204166	24.4
The United Kingdom	2629913	93.2	20425250	26.2

¹ (1-9) for the number of enterprises; (1-9) for employment.
² (0-9) for the number of enterprises; (1-9) for employment.
³ (1-9) for industry; (0-9) for services.
⁴ Without NACE division 9.
⁵ See Annex A, p. A 14 for size-class definition.

Figure 1a

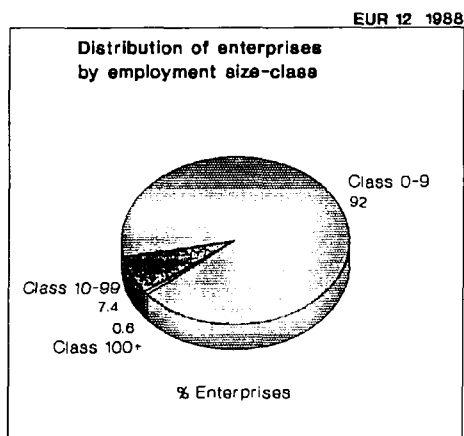


Figure 1b

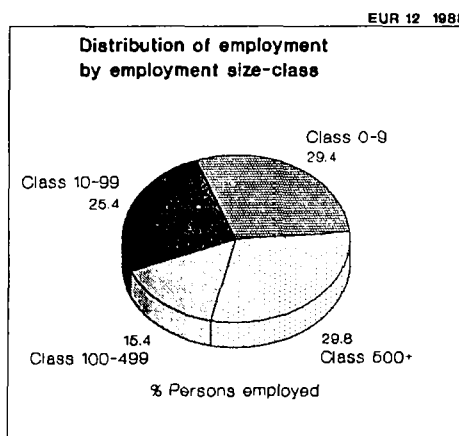
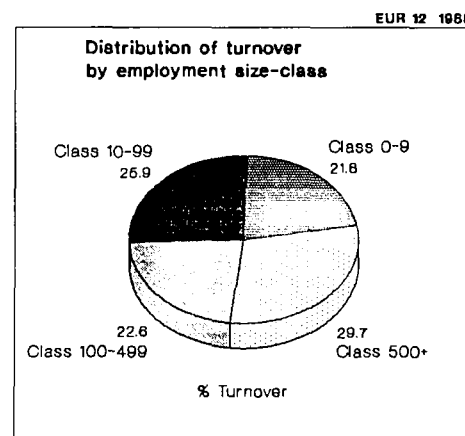


Figure 1c



1.1. Overall structure

1.1.1. Within the European Community

Ninety-two per cent of all enterprises belonged to the micro-class and 7.9% were small or medium-sized (Figure 1a).

Large enterprises accounted for 11 350 units only, or 1 per 1 000 enterprises. When presented in terms of employment and even more so in terms of turnover, the situation was clearly different (Figures 1b and 1c).

Micro-enterprises accounted for a smaller share of total employment than large ones (29 and 30% respectively) as well as a smaller turnover (22 as opposed to 30%). SMEs represented 41% of total employment and 48.5% of total turnover.

The average size of an EC enterprise for all sectors combined was seven persons. This low average size was also found at the national level except in Denmark, with 80% of the enterprises recording fewer than 10 employees in all of the other countries.

1.1.2. Within different European countries

The geographical ranking of enterprises by size was very clear, the northern countries being characterized by the relatively high-number of medium and large enterprises while, on the contrary, the southern countries recorded a very large number of micro-enterprises (see Charts 1 and 2).

Iceland represented a particular case in that the proportion of both micro and medium-sized enterprises was high.

1.2. Micro-enterprises

1.2.1. Within the European Community

There were an estimated 10.7 million micro-enterprises in NACE divisions 1 to 8 in the EC, equivalent to 92% of the total number. These enterprises were the main employers in the construction industry (43% of the total workforce) and in the distributive trades and Horeca sectors (50%).

1.2.2. Within different European countries

Micro-enterprises accounted for a much larger share of the total number of enterprises in the southern European countries, Belgium and Iceland than in northern Europe. Their share of the total number of enterprises exceeded 90% in Belgium, Spain, France, Portugal, Italy and the United Kingdom (Table 1).

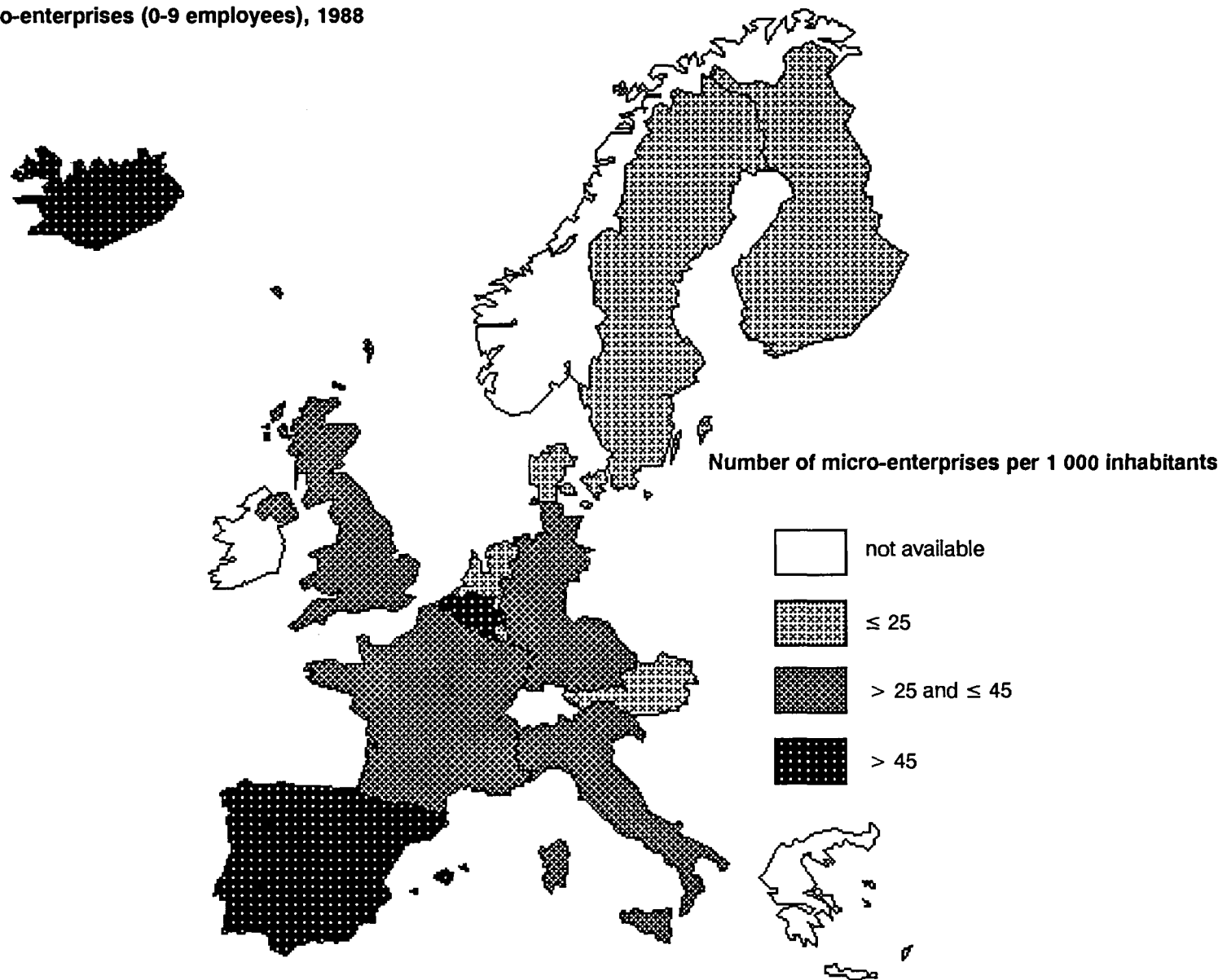
The highest density of micro-enterprises was observed in Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Iceland with 51, 49, 59 and 70 enterprises per 1 000 inhabitants respectively. These countries preceded the United Kingdom, France (which had a large number of micro-enterprises in its southern regions), Germany, Italy¹ and Finland with 42, 32, 30, 27 and 20 micro-enterprises per 1 000 inhabitants respectively.

The importance of the micro-enterprises in Italy is particularly noted with regard to production. They generated more than 20% of the Italian GDP, against 13% in Germany, 12% in France and less than 10% in the other countries (Figure 2). The role played by these enterprises and their specific organization have been well described in several studies, in particular in the Emilia-Romagna and Tuscany regions.

Within class 0-9, the weight of the self-employed in numerical terms was particularly high in France and Spain (more than 50% of all enterprises) and low in Austria, Germany and Luxembourg.

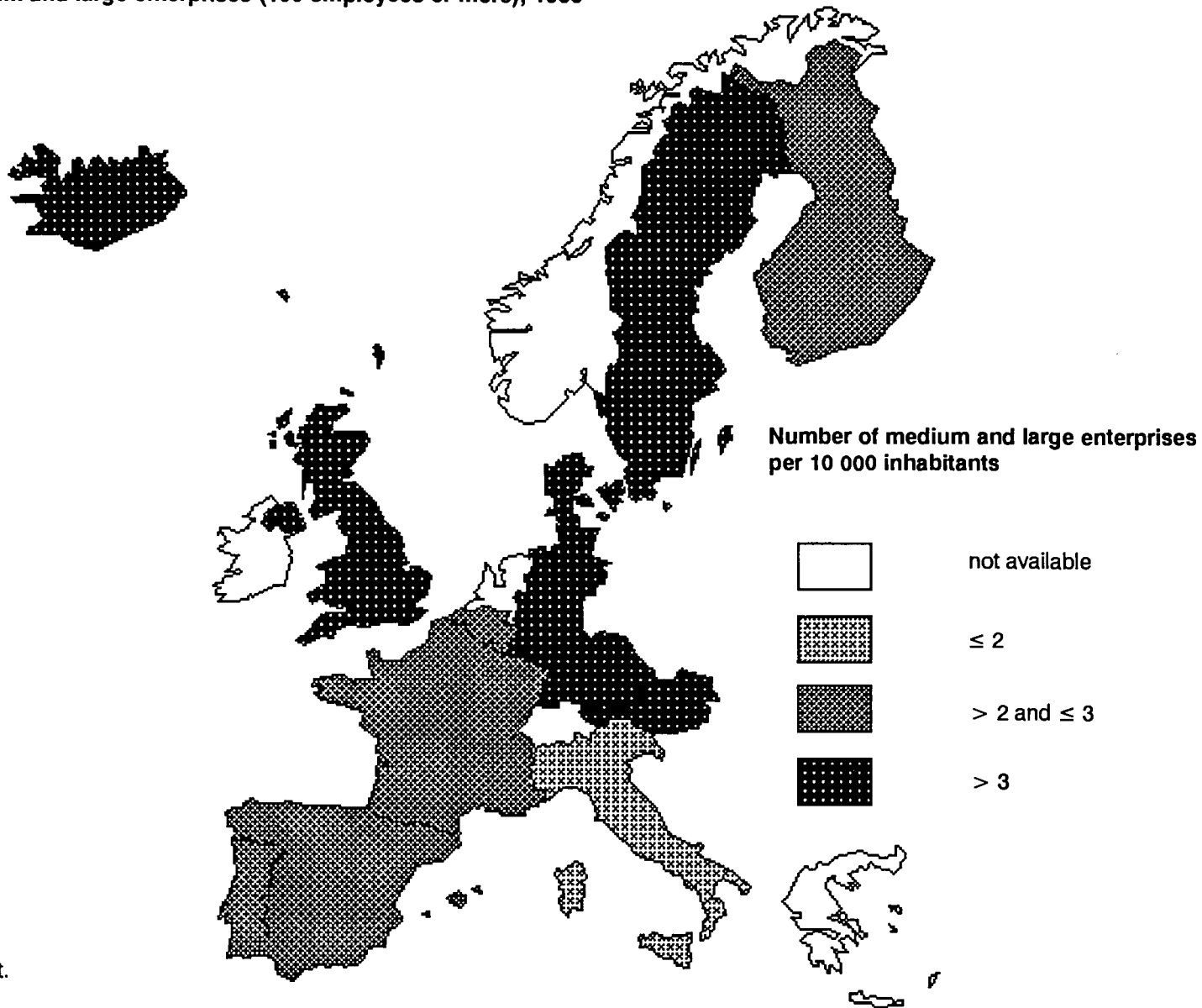
1 Italian data may suffer from an underestimate.

Chart 1: Density of micro-enterprises (0-9 employees), 1988



Source: Eurostat.

Chart 2: Density of medium and large enterprises (100 employees or more), 1988



Source: Eurostat.

Value added as a percentage of gross domestic product by country and size-class

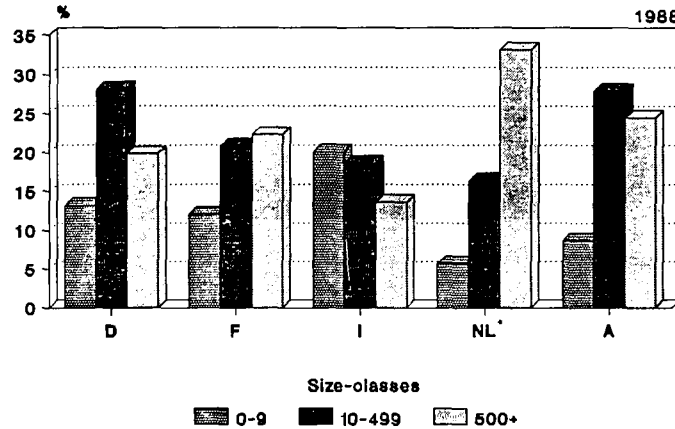


Figure 2

* Class 0 available for services, but not for industry and construction.

1.3. Small and medium-sized enterprises (10-499 employees)

1.3.1. Within the European Community

The number of SMEs in the whole of the EC was estimated at around 911 000 (excluding NACE division 9) and they accounted for 33 million persons employed. Small enterprises (10-99 employees) represented 94% of the SME size-category (55% in size-class 10-19 and 39% in size-class 20-99). About 41.5% of employment was found in the 20-99 size-class. SMEs having between 200 and 499 employees (2% in terms of the number of enterprises), accounted for 21% of total SME employment which was higher than the share of the small enterprises in class 10-19, notwithstanding the dominance of the latter in numerical terms.

At the sectoral level, SMEs dominated the consumer goods industry (NACE division 4): they employed 62% of all workers in that sector, all sizes combined.

1.3.2. Within different European countries

Denmark, Luxembourg, Germany and Spain were countries where SMEs played the most important role: 56% of all employees in Denmark were employed by an SME, 51.5% in Luxembourg and 47% in the remaining two countries (Chart 3). German SMEs employed as many persons as those in France and Italy combined (8.7 million persons). The highest ratios of total employment in SMEs as a proportion of the active population were found in the same four countries as well as in Austria (Figure 3). Italian, Swedish and French SMEs were situated at the other end of the ranking with 17, 21 and 22% respectively.

The employment share of SMEs was the lowest in France, the United Kingdom (39% of total employment) and Italy (34%). Contribution of SMEs to GDP reached 28% in Germany and Austria and about 20% in both France and Italy.

Employment as a percentage of active population by country and size-class

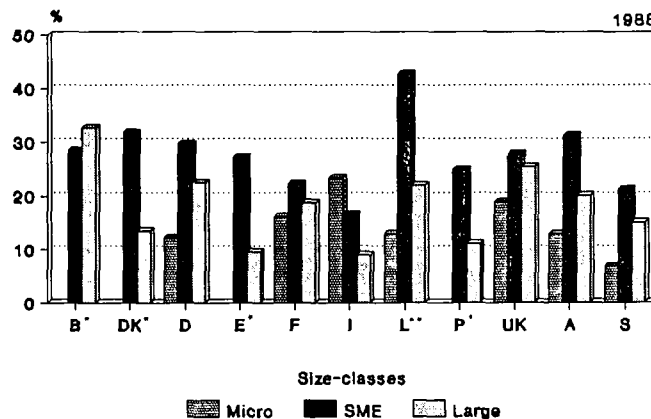
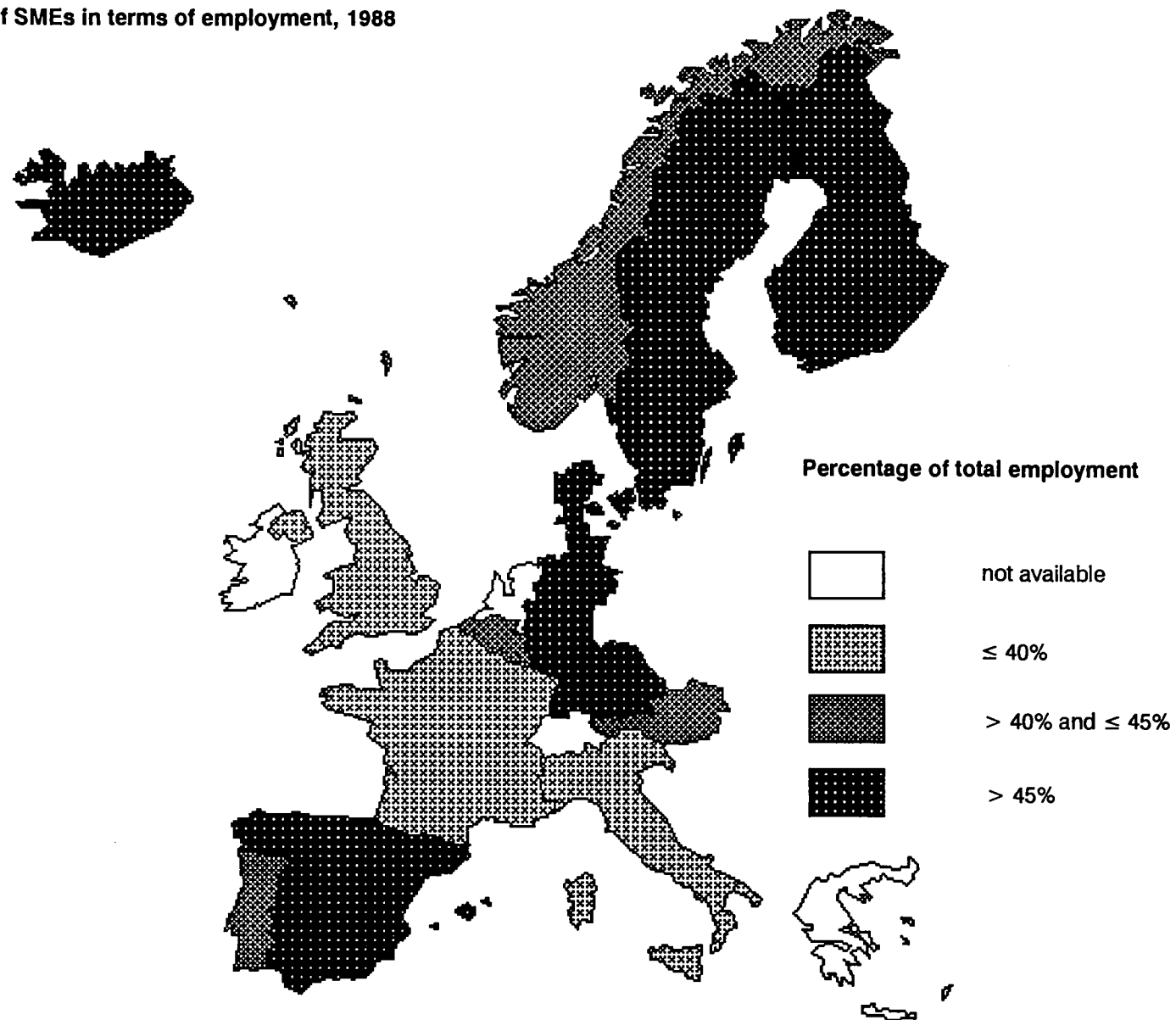


Figure 3

* No micro size-class as class 0 is not available.
 ** Figures for Luxembourg refer to 1987.

1 Employment in class 0 has been estimated in Denmark and Spain in order to calculate this ratio.

Chart 3: Weight of SMEs in terms of employment, 1988



Source: Eurostat.

1.3.3. Size of SMEs in different EC countries

The proportion of small enterprises within the group of SMEs was higher than 90% in all countries, all sectors combined. Their share of employment surpassed that of the medium-sized enterprises in all countries except the United Kingdom (Table 2).

The largest SMEs, in terms of the average employment, were situated in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom with 56 and 45 persons employed per enterprise respectively. Small enterprises accounted for only 90% of enterprises with at least 10 employees and about 20% of total employment in that same class. However, they represented 91% of all SMEs in terms of number of enterprises and 43% in terms of total employment.

Conversely, Italian SMEs were on average the smallest, with 29 persons employed (Figure 4). Indeed, small enterprises represented 95% of all enterprises with 10 or more employees and 45% of total employment in that group (and 96% of all SMEs, 71% of SME employment).

Figure 4

Average number of persons employed in SMEs (10-499), by country, all sectors included

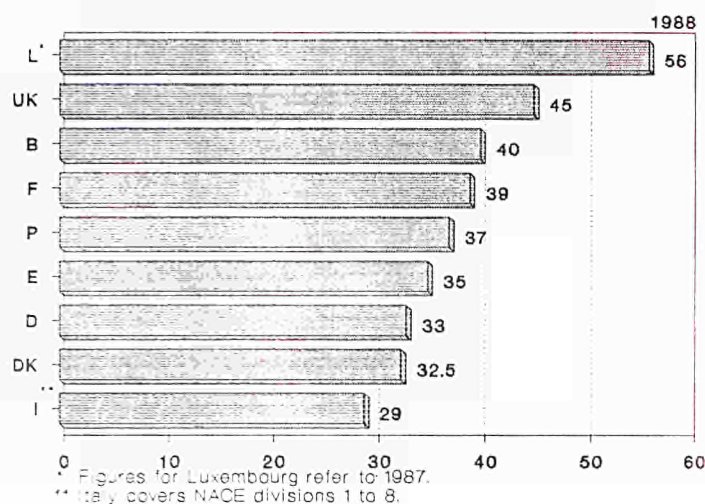


Table 2

SMEs and large enterprises by country (NACE divisions 1 to 9), 1988

1988	Enterprises				Employment			
	10-99	100-499	500+	Total	10-19	100-499	500+	Total
	% of 10+				% of 10+			
Belgium	90.5	7.8	1.7	26974	33.7	23.2	43.1	1840794
Denmark	93.8	5.2	1.0	28534	47.8	21.9	30.3	1312323
Germany	92.5	6.3	1.2	269284	34.7	21.8	43.5	15490383
Spain	92.9	6.2	0.9	112713	47.8	26.2	26.0	5235399
France	91.4	7.1	1.5	136030	34.3	19.9	45.8	9694415
Italy ¹	94.9	4.4	0.7	135265	45.4	18.9	35.7	6135489
Luxembourg (1987)	90.0	8.6	1.4	1747	37.0	29.3	33.7	109029
The Netherlands	94.4	[5.6]		28206	51.4	19.4	29.2	194835
Portugal	91.9	7.0	1.1	31661	42.9	26.2	30.9	1665771
The United Kingdom	89.9	8.4	1.7	179034	20.0	26.8	53.2	13516077

¹ Without NACE division 9.

1.4. Large enterprises (500 or more employees)

Figure 5

1.4.1. Within the European Community

The number of large enterprises stood at 11 350 at the EUR 12 level in 1988 (excluding NACE division 9) and they employed about 24 million persons. Large enterprises were the main employers in the energy sector (83% of sectoral employment), NACE division 2, mainly intermediate goods (51%), NACE division 3, mainly investment goods (49%), the transports sector (59%) and finally the financial and real-estate businesses (35%).

1.4.2. Importance of large enterprises in different European countries

The highest densities of medium and large enterprises (100 or more employees) were found for northern Europe. Luxembourg, Denmark, Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom had more than 30 of these enterprises per 100 000 inhabitants (respectively 45, 35, 33 and 32 for both Austria and the United Kingdom).

The density of large enterprises separately, was over five enterprises per 100 000 inhabitants in the same five countries as well as in Belgium. In Sweden the ratio was 4.8 and in France 3.6. The lowest values were observed for Spain and Italy (2.8 and 1.5 large enterprises per 100 000 inhabitants respectively).

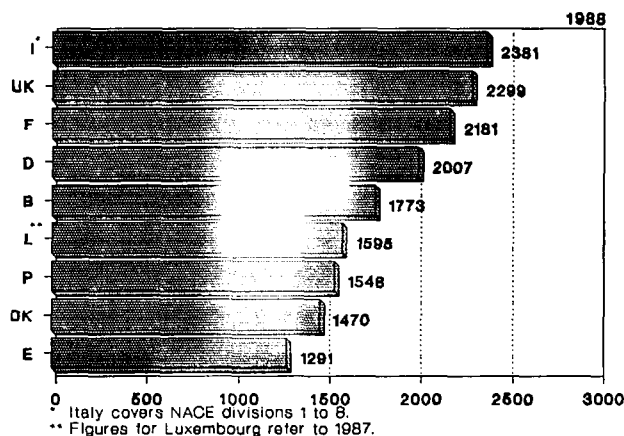
Large enterprises employed more than a quarter of the active population in the United Kingdom and 23% in Germany. Less numerous than in Germany (3 100 as opposed to 3 300) but employing some 445 000 persons more (7.1 million), large enterprises in the United Kingdom were on average larger than their German counterparts (2 299 and 2 007 persons per enterprise respectively). In France large enterprises accounted for 4.1 million persons employed and in Italy 2.1 million (three-times less than in the United Kingdom). In the Netherlands, large enterprises generated one-third of GDP, 27% in Germany and only 13% in Italy.

1.4.3. Size of large enterprises in different EC countries

The largest enterprises were found in the United Kingdom and Italy (2 381 persons employed per enterprise in Italy) (Figure 5). The Italian enterprise population was as such characterized by the considerable number of micro-enterprises and small SMEs and, at the other end of the scale by very large enterprises.

The average size of large French and German enterprises was more than 2 000 persons employed (2 181 and 2 007 respectively). The largest enterprises (on average) were therefore situated in the four largest economies of the EC. In Denmark and Spain their average size was below 1 500 persons employed (1 470 and 1 291 respectively).

Average number of persons employed in large enterprises (500 or more), by country and all sectors



2. Sectoral structure

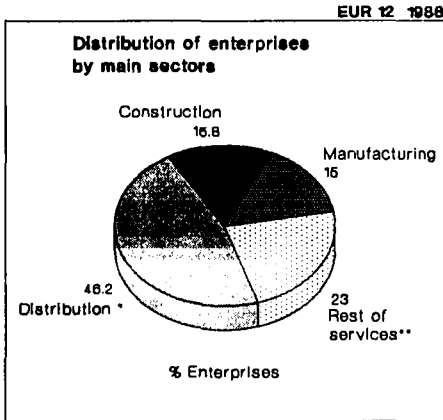
Note relating to methodology

The data covers all the sectors in most of the countries, except for Greece and Ireland. In Italy, there were no statistics for miscellaneous services enterprises (NACE division 9), which are relatively numerous in the other countries (317 000 in Germany, 342 000 in Spain, 362 000 in France and 549 000 in the United Kingdom). The proportion of Italian services enterprises has thus been underestimated.

Employment is used as a criterion for assessing the relative importance of the various sectors. The results given by this variable are in fact the most moderate, situated between those given by the number of firms which minimize the importance of manufacturing industry and accentuate the importance of services (where firms tend to be smaller) and those given by turnover or value added, which accentuate the importance of manufacturing industry and distributive trades to the detriment of other services sectors.

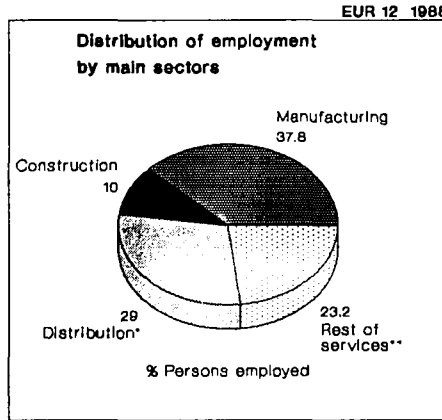
The absence of persons employed by enterprises with no salaried employees, i.e. self-employed people and possibly also, family workers, introduces a bias in most countries (except for the United Kingdom and France). Enterprises with no salaried personnel are in fact represented differently according to the sector. They tend to be more numerous in the construction industry, distributive trades and services sector than in manufacturing industry. The importance of these first three sectors in terms of the number of people employed is thus partly underestimated in favour of industry.

Figure 6a



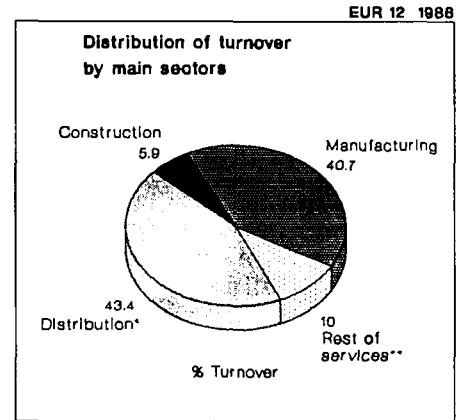
* NACE 8: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8.

Figure 6b



* NACE 8: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8.

Figure 6c



* NACE 8: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8.

2.1. Overall results

2.1.1. Within the European Community

Industrial enterprises represented 15% of all enterprises but accounted for 38% of employment and 41% of total turnover (Figures 6a, 6b and 6c).

The differences in the evaluation of the importance of industry, depending on the indicator used, were also found at the country level (see Chapter 2).

Industrial enterprises were on average clearly larger than those in the construction or services sectors.

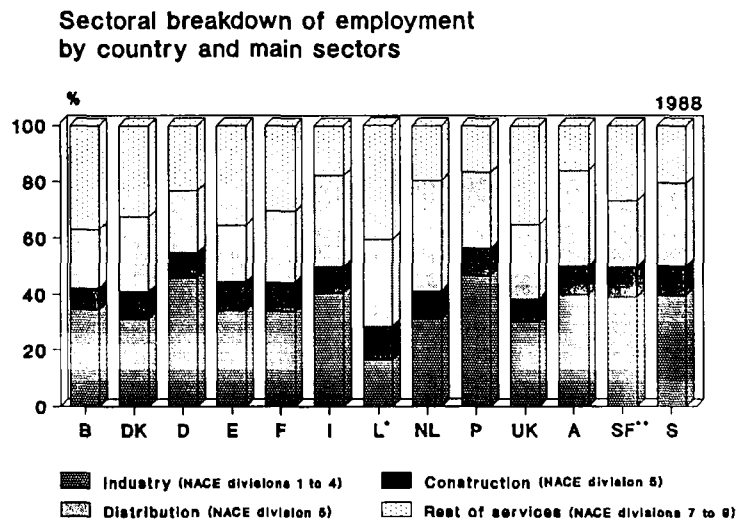
Services (NACE divisions 6 to 8) accounted for 69% of all enterprises and 52% of total employment.

2.1.2. Within different European countries

The weights, in terms of the number of persons employed, of the industrial and construction sectors were quite similar in all countries considered, except Luxembourg (Figure 7). In industry, the ratio between the highest and lowest figures was 1.6 (47% in Portugal and 46% in Germany as opposed to 30% in the United Kingdom). The same spread was found in the construction sector (11.7% in Luxembourg and 7.4% in Belgium).

The variations were larger for the services sector. The proportion of total employment accounted for by distributive trades and Horeca was 40% in the Netherlands but only 20% in Spain. The same was true for 'other services' which represented 37% of all employment in Belgium but only 15% in Austria.

Figure 7



* Figures for Luxembourg refer to 1987.
 ** Figures for Finland refer to 1989.

2.2. Industry

Figure 8

2.2.1. Within the European Community

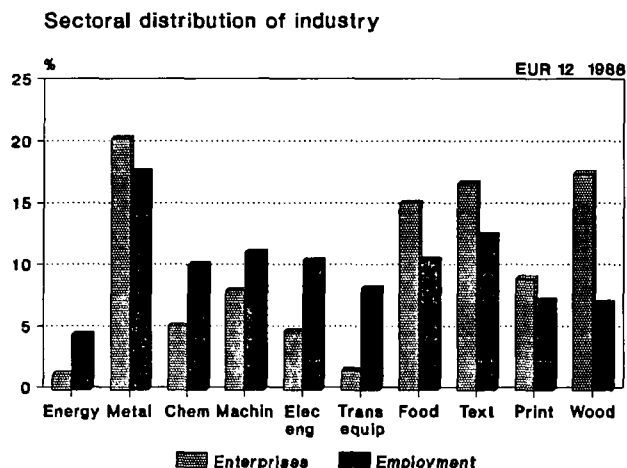
There were an estimated 1 743 000 industrial enterprises in 1988 in the EC. They employed about 30.5 million persons.

The most important industrial sector in the EC, in terms of employment, was metal-processing. It encompassed 20.5% of all industrial enterprises and 18% of industrial employment (Figure 8). This was followed by the textile, leather and clothing industries encompassing 17% of industrial enterprises and 13% of employment, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and the food industry with each encompassing 11% of industrial employment and 8, 5 and 15% of industrial enterprises respectively. The 1.3% of enterprises engaged in the manufacture of transport equipment employed more persons (8% of industry) than the 18% of enterprises in the wood and miscellaneous industries or the 9% involved in the printing and paper industries.

2.2.2. Within different European countries

Germany and Portugal were the most industry oriented in relative terms. Here industry employed 44 and 46% respectively of the total workforce, outstripping Italian (40%), Austrian and Swedish industry (39%). By contrast, industry in the United Kingdom employed just 30% of the total national workforces and 17% only in Luxembourg.

Every economy tends to privilege certain industrial sectors to the detriment of others. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable for those smaller countries being the furthest away from the average EC structure. The origin of this phenomena is partly statistical



(as their structure has less influence at the EUR 12 level) and partly economical : their degree of sectoral specialization is higher (Table 3).

In Luxembourg for instance, more than half of the industrial workforce was engaged in metal processing, which was three-times more than at the EC level (18%). By contrast, the textile, wood and miscellaneous industries and the manufacture of transport equipment sectors together accounted for only 4% of employment (28% at the EUR 12 level). Other examples of a high degree of specialization were the textile, clothing and footwear sectors in Portugal (their weight being 2.5 times higher in terms of employment than the corresponding EUR 12 average) and the printing and food industries in Denmark and the Netherlands (double the EUR 12 proportion).

Also interesting to note was the importance of the food, textile, wood and miscellaneous industries in Spain, Portugal and Italy which were characterized by the high number of micro and small enterprises.

Table 3
Sectoral weights in industry in terms of employment, EUR 12 and by country

% ¹	EUR 12	B	DK	D	E	F	I	L	NL	P	UK
Energy	4.5	+	--	+	+	+	+	-	--	-	+
Metal	17.7	-	-	-	+	+	+	++	+	+	-
Chemicals	10.3	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
Machinery	11.2	-	+	+	--	-	-	-	+	--	+
Electrical eng.	10.6	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	--	--	-
Transport	8.3	+	-	+	-	+	-	--	-	--	-
Food	10.6	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
Textile, leather	12.7	-	--	--	+	-	+	--	--	++	-
Printing, paper	7.1	+	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Wood and misc.	7.0	-	-	-	+	-	+	--	-	+	+

¹ Sectoral employment as a percentage of total employment in industry.

+: > EUR 12 average.

++: > two times EUR 12 average.

--: < EUR 12 average.

---: < half EUR 12 average.

2.3. Construction

This sector comprised an estimated 1 832 000 enterprises and 8.1 million persons employed.

Luxembourg, France and Sweden came first with respect to the share accounted for by this sector in terms of total employment, all sectors combined (11.7, 10.5 and 10.4% respectively). In Denmark and Austria, these percentages also exceeded 10. Conversely, in Germany and the United Kingdom, the construction sector represented only 8.5 and 8% respectively of total employment.

2.4. Services

Note relating to methodology

The services sector has been broken down into eight sectors (see paragraph 2.2., p. xviii). Personal services (NACE division 9) were excluded from the EUR 12 estimations and auxiliary financial services have been integrated into the business services sector (NACE 83) as the sectoral breakdown was limited to the NACE two-digit level. At the national level, personal services are included for certain countries.

2.4.1. Within the European Community

About 8 million enterprises were engaged in the services sector in the EC (without NACE division 9), or 61% of all enterprises. They employed 42 million persons.

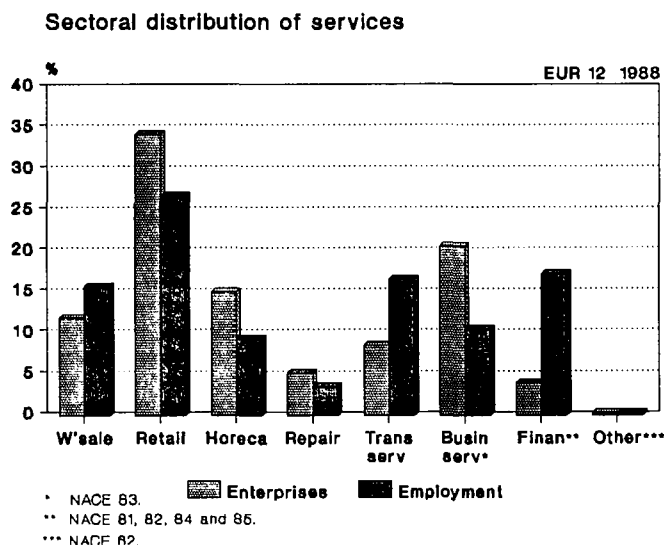
Retail trade accounted for 34% of all services enterprises in the EC and 27% of their employment.¹ This sector was followed by three others of more or less the same importance in terms of number of persons employed : business services and auxiliary financial services (17%), transport and supporting activities (16.5%) and wholesale trade (16%). The financial and real-estate sectors came last with 10% of services employment in the EC (Figure 9).

2.4.2. Within different European countries

Distributive trades and Horeca together encompassed one-third of total employment, all sectors combined in Austria (34%), 32.5% in Italy, Luxembourg (31%) and more than one-quarter in Sweden (29%), Portugal (27%), the United Kingdom (26.5%), Luxembourg (26%) and France (25%). In Germany, and even more so in Spain, its share was more limited (22 and 20% respectively).

Diversity between countries was more marked for the other services sectors (NACE divisions 7 to 9). Nontrade services (personal services, business services, financial institutions) were important in Luxembourg (40% of total employment, all sectors combined) and in the United Kingdom and Spain (35% of total employment, all sectors combined). The weight of these sectors combined, in both countries, was more than double that which was observed for Portugal and Austria (16% of employment, all sectors combined).

Figure 9



1 Without NACE division 9.

3. Average sizes by sector

Note relating to methodology

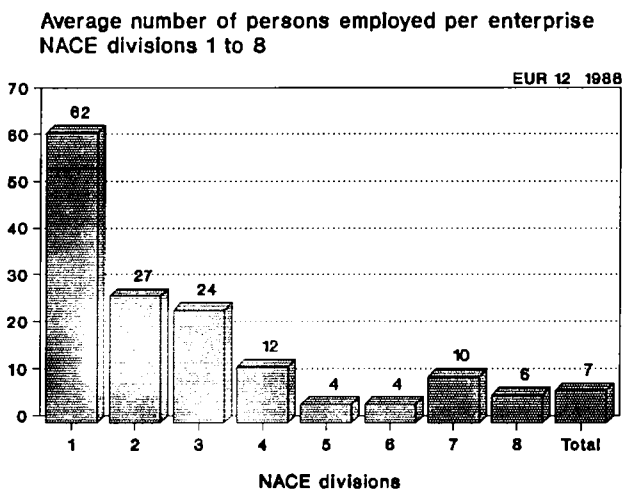
Comparisons between average sizes, all sectors combined, were only possible for those countries where data for both the number of enterprises without paid employment, as well as their employment figures were available.

3.1. Overall structure

3.1.1. Within the European Community

Industry was characterized by, on average, larger enterprises (17 persons employed per enterprise at the EC level) than in both construction and services (4.4 and 5.2 respectively) (Figure 10). Indeed, the industrial sector recorded relatively fewer micro-enterprises (80% of the total number in industry) than the construction and services sectors.

Figure 10

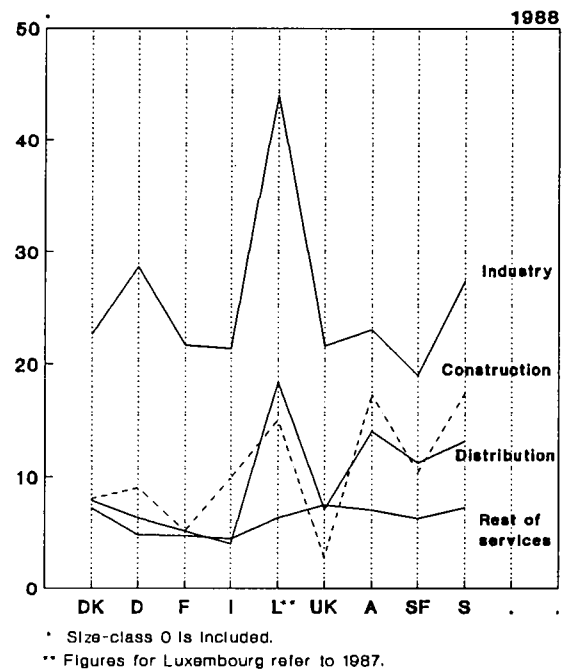


3.1.2. Within different European countries

The same structure with regard to the average sizes could be observed at the national level (Figure 11). The average employment per enterprise in industry was significantly higher than that in other sectors, for all countries considered.

Figure 11

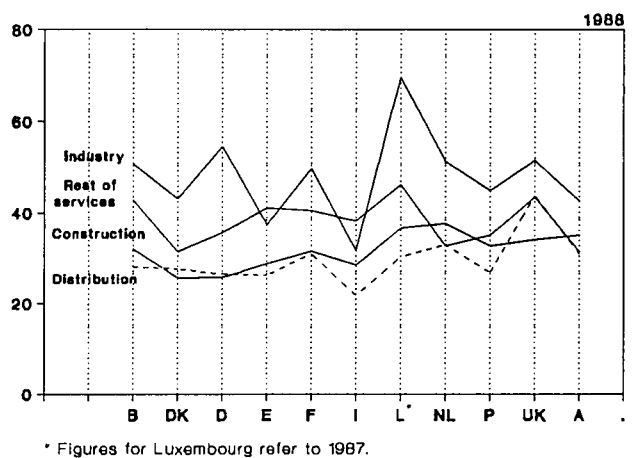
Average number of persons employed per enterprise, by country *



Within the SME category, the structure in terms of average size of the SMEs by sector was relatively comparable between the countries (Figure 12). Industrial SMEs were on average larger than those in the other sectors, except in Spain and Italy where SMEs in the services sector ranked higher than those in industry in terms of average employment.

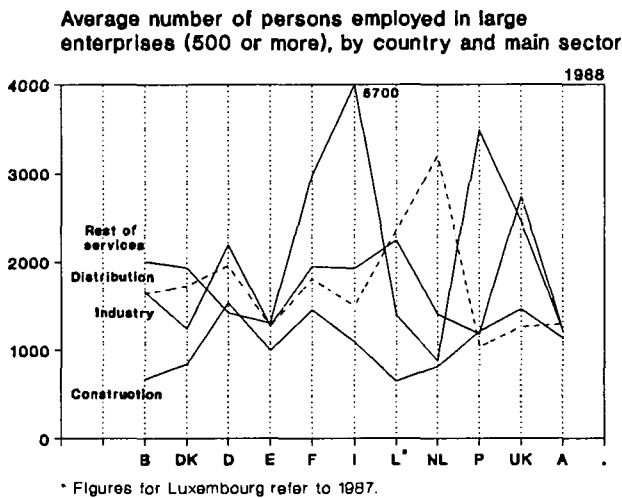
Figure 12

Average number of persons employed in SMEs (10-499) by country and main sector



A more arbitrary pattern could be observed with regard to the average sizes of the large enterprises. Industry ranked first in two countries, distributive trades and Horeca in three others and finally other services in five countries (Figure 13). The large construction enterprises were always smaller on average than those in the other sectors (averages of less than 1 000 persons employed in five out of 11 countries considered and between 1 000 and 1 500 persons in the six remaining countries).

Figure 13



3.2. Industry

3.2.1. Within the European Community

Within the manufacturing industry in the EC (NACE division 1 excluded), sectors showing the highest average sizes (Figure 14) were the manufacture of motor vehicles, the manufacture of office and transport equipment other than motor vehicles (143, 53 and 50 persons employed per enterprise respectively) and the extraction of minerals (111 persons).

The average size of enterprises in most of the consumer goods industries was below 20 persons : printing (14), food industry (12), clothing and footwear (10), leather (9), miscellaneous articles, wood and wooden furniture (7).

Average turnover per enterprise was less than ECU 5 million in the consumer goods industries and also in the metal-processing and mechanical engineering sectors. The average turnover tended to be linearly linked to average employment per enterprise in these two sectors, whilst a larger ratio of the turnover per person was noticed in the food and chemical industries (Figure 15).

Figure 14

Average number of persons employed per enterprise for industrial activities

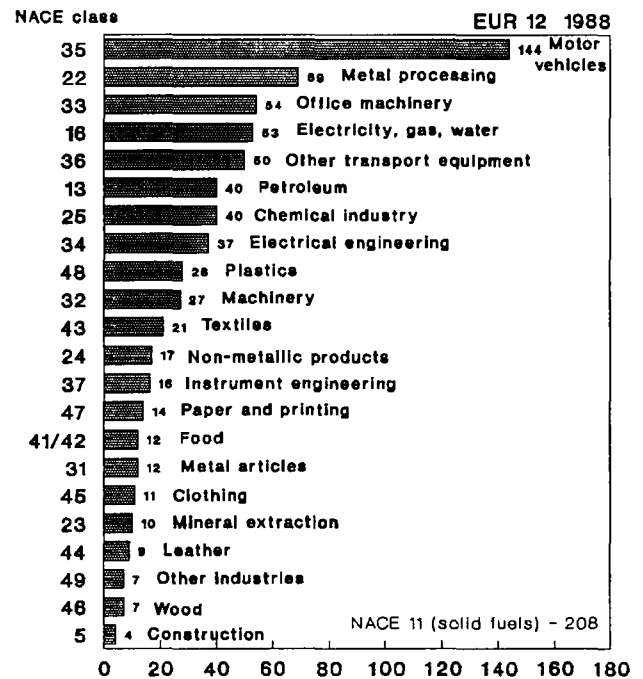
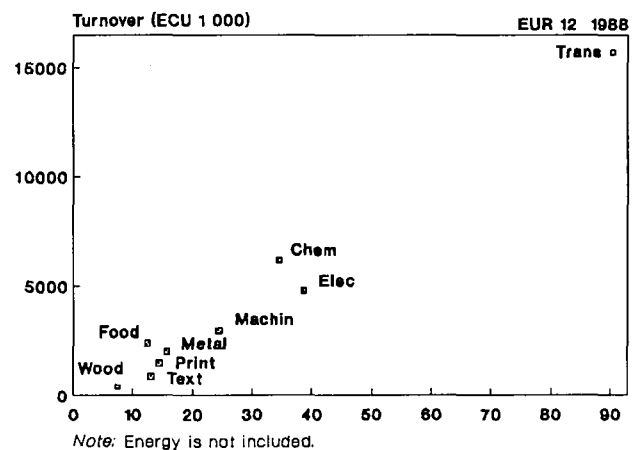


Figure 15

Average employment and turnover for industrial sectors



3.2.2. Within different European countries

Luxembourg, Germany and Sweden tended to have the largest enterprises with 40, 28 and 27 persons employed on average respectively, all size-classes combined. The average sizes were smaller in France, Italy and the United Kingdom (21 persons employed for the three countries).

SMEs in some northern countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, the United Kingdom) were on average larger than those in Italy and Spain (32 and 37 persons employed for the latter two countries respectively).

Within size-class 500 and over, enterprises in the United Kingdom were the largest while those in Portugal, Spain, Austria and Denmark were the smallest, in terms of average employment.

3.3. Construction

3.3.1. Within the European Community

Enterprises in the construction sector were on average the smallest (4.4 persons employed). Average size in the SME class was also relatively small (29 persons employed per enterprise).

3.3.2. Within different European countries

All size-classes combined, enterprises in the United Kingdom were the smallest in terms of average employment (2.7 persons). The largest ones could be found in Austria and Sweden with 17 persons employed on average. The low average in the United Kingdom can be explained by the high proportion of micro-enterprises. On the contrary, the SMEs in the United Kingdom and large enterprises were on average among the largest (an average of 34 and 1 348 persons employed respectively). Germany had the smallest SMEs (26 persons per enterprise) as well as Denmark, but also the largest ones in size-class 500 or more (1 531 persons employed on average). The large enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain had on average of less than 1 000 persons employed.

3.4. Services

3.4.1. Within the European Community

The transport and communications as well as the banking and insurance sectors had the highest average employment (Figure 16). The average size in the other services was below 10 persons employed per enterprise. Letting and trade agents seemed to be primarily in the hands of the enterprises with no salaried personnel.

3.4.2. Within different European countries

- Distributive trades and Horeca (NACE division 6)

The average enterprise size was larger than seven persons in the United Kingdom, Sweden and Austria.

Within the SME class, it attained 44 persons in the United Kingdom, which was significantly higher than for other countries in particular Italy where the average was only 22 persons per enterprise. By contrast, large enterprises in the United Kingdom were on average smaller with 1 263 persons employed. The highest average figure for this size-class was found in the Netherlands (3 208 persons) and the lowest in Portugal (1 037 persons).

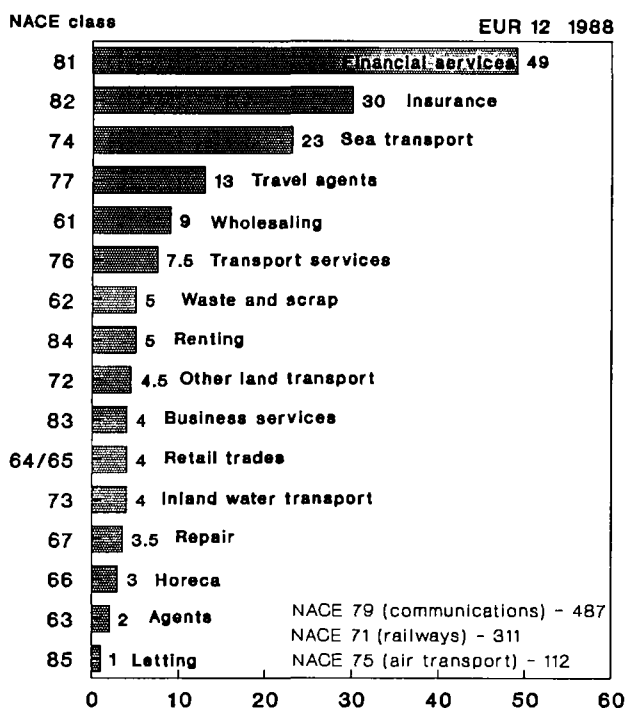
The lowest average sizes, all size-classes combined, were recorded for Italy, Germany and France (less than five persons employed). This is explained in France by the high proportion of micro-enterprises (95% of the total, broken down into 52% of self-employed and 43% having between one and nine employees). In Italy this sector was mainly made up of micro-enterprises (96% of the sector) and also relatively small enterprises in the SME and large enterprise classes (22 and 1 500 persons employed per enterprise). In Germany the sector encompassed 91% of micro-enterprises and again relatively small SMEs (26 persons employed).

- Other services

As above, the largest enterprises were situated in the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Sweden and Austria. The average size reached only five persons in France and four in Italy, notwithstanding the fact that SMEs and large enterprises in these countries had a relatively high average employment and was even very high for certain large Italian enterprises. The latter indeed employed on average 5 700 persons per enterprise as opposed to 3 840 in Portugal, 2 980 in France and less than 2 500 persons in the other countries.

Figure 16

Average number of persons employed per enterprises for services



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATIONS OF SMES AND LARGE ENTERPRISES IN THE EC, JAPAN AND THE USA

Note relating to methodology

The reference year for the EC data is 1988, and that for Japan and the USA is 1986.

The analyses presented are for this reason restricted to a fairly high level of sectoral and size aggregation. The Japanese data were based on the establishment census (Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency); the US data were taken from the small business database and have been completed in certain cases by Eurostat estimations.

The scope of the comparisons is necessarily limited to the following sectors and size classes :

- NACE divisions 1 to 8, these being the only estimations available at the EUR 12 level.
- Enterprises having at least 10 employees. Comparisons of the weight of the micro-enterprises using the available data have been judged too uncertain and are therefore mentioned only briefly.
- Size-class limits represent the number of employees for the EC data while in Japan and the USA they correspond to total employment. The statistical bias is nevertheless considered to be relatively marginal.
- Three size-classes have been isolated for the comparison of the number of enterprises : 10-19, 20-99, 100 or more. The threshold of 500 or more persons employed, which delimits the SME population, is included only for comparisons between the EC and the USA but was not available for Japan. Industrial SMEs in Japan are indeed defined as having fewer than 300 persons employed (in services the threshold is 50 persons employed except for wholesale distribution where it is 100).
- A comparison of the breakdown by size-class for the employment variable was only possible between the EC and the USA (including an estimation for the 10-19 size-class).

1. Overall comparison

In 1988, the number of enterprises in the EC with at least 10 employees stood at 922 000 (NACE divisions 1 to 8). These enterprises employed some 57 million persons. In the USA the corresponding figures for 1986 were 781 000 enterprises and a total of 64.9 million persons employed, while in Japan the figures for 1986 were 362 000 enterprises and 28.5 million

persons employed (Table 1). Related to total population these figures resulted in 31 enterprises per 10 000 inhabitants in the USA,¹ 30 in Japan and 28 in the EC. However, the density of the micro-enterprises was probably significantly higher in the EC than in both Japan and the USA.

Table 1

Comparison of number of enterprises and total employment (EUR 12, USA, JAPAN)

			Number of enterprises			Total employment	
			EUR 12 1988	USA 1986	JAPAN 1986	EUR 12 1988	USA 1986
Industry	10-19	%	48.0	39.7	42.4	8.6	3.9
	20-99	%	41.6	46.9	46.8	22.0	13.5
	100+	%	10.4	13.4	10.8	69.4	82.7
	of which 500+	%	1.8	2.6	N/A	46.1	61.8
	All (10+)		350626	173019	132052	26802353	24174363
Construction	10-19	%	58.5	55.0	57.4	22.4	18.4
	20-99	%	37.2	40.0	38.7	39.7	39.8
	100+	%	4.4	4.9	3.9	37.9	41.8
	of which 500+	%	0.4	0.4	N/A	16.6	20.4
	All (10+)		131025	100634	64709	4582540	3565825
Services	10-19	%	57.4	50.7	48.0	13.4	9.2
	20-99	%	36.0	42.6	42.9	23.3	21.7
	100+	%	6.6	6.7	9.1	63.3	69.0
	of which 500+	%	1.0	1.0	N/A	42.7	53.8
	All (10+)		440683	507884	166087	25612592	37166950

Sources: Eurostat estimations, MCA – Japan, SBDB – USA.¹
¹ See preceding page for further details on the data sources.

¹ With 10 or more persons employed.

Distribution of enterprises by employment size-class

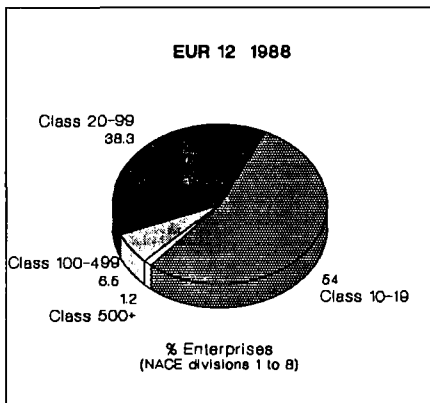


Figure 1a

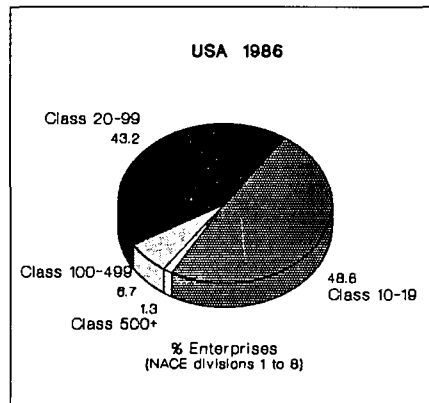


Figure 1b

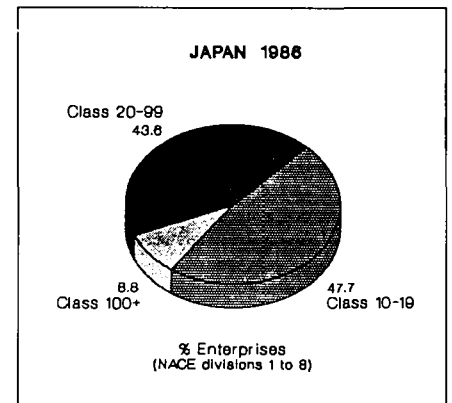


Figure 1a

1.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The weight of the smallest SMEs (10-19 employees) in terms of the number of enterprises, was much more important in the EC (Figures 1a, 1b and 1c).

This size-class represented about 54% of the total of enterprises in the EC and 48 and 49% in Japan and the USA respectively.

Enterprises with 100 or more employees on the other hand, accounted in the EC for 7.7% of enterprises as compared to 8% in the USA and 8.8% in Japan.

The average-enterprise size was considerably higher in the USA with 83 persons per enterprise and only 62 in the EC. The difference is basically attributable to the high share of employment accounted for by the large enterprises: 57%¹ in the USA as opposed to 42% in the EC (Figures 2a and 2b). In terms of the number of enterprises their share of the total¹ was 1.3% in the USA and 1.2% in the EC. They employed on average 3 656 persons in the USA and 2 117 in the EC. Remarkable also was the average size of an SME (10-499) which, in both the EC and the USA, was close to 36 persons.

Distribution of employment by employment size-class

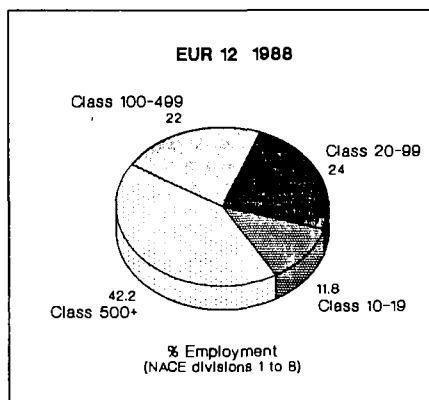


Figure 2a

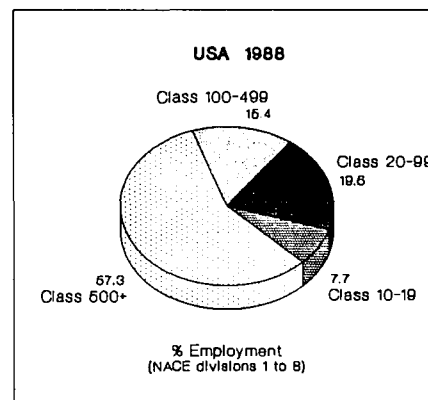
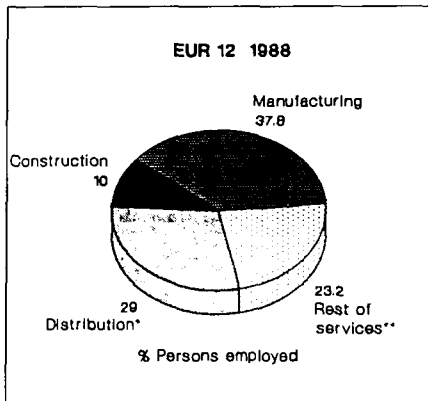


Figure 2b

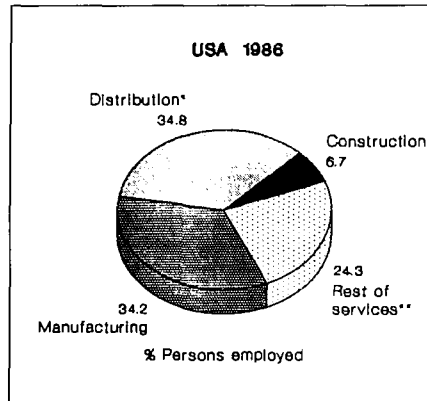
1 With 10 or more persons employed.

Distribution of employment by main sectors



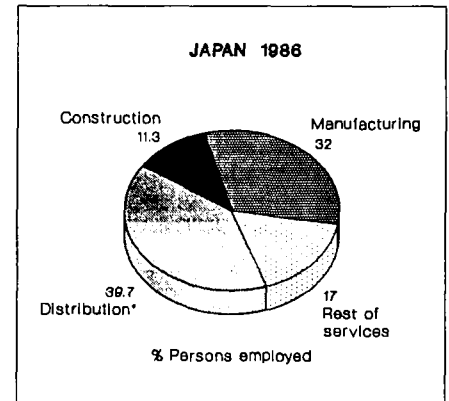
* NACE division 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8.

Figure 3a



* NACE Division 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8.

Figure 3b



* NACE division 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8.

Figure 3c

1.2. Breakdown by sector

All sizes combined, including the micro-enterprises, industrial enterprises employed about 38% of the total workforce in the EC in NACE divisions 1 to 8 (30.5 million persons), 34% in the USA (25.1 million persons) and 32% in Japan (13.6 million persons) (Figures 3a, 3b and 3c).

The order was reversed when taking into account the public sector and personal and other services (NACE division 9). Japanese industry (including the construction sector) had in this case the highest shares of the active population and GDP (34 and 29% respectively) and the USA the lowest with 27 and 28.5% respectively.

The EC countries were all situated in between these two levels, except for Germany where industry is still more significant than Japan (41 and 40% respectively) and Denmark at the other end of the range where the percentages were 26 and 28% respectively.

The construction sector accounted for 11% of all jobs in Japan (4.8 million persons), 10% in the EC (8.1 million persons) and 7% in the USA (about five million persons).

The share of services with regard to total employment was 59% in the USA, 57% in Japan and only 52% in the EC.

A different picture emerges when the public sector and personal and other services (NACE division 9) are included.

In Japan services accounted for 58% of the active population, which is lower than in the EC and certainly lower than in the USA where the share was about 70%.

1 percentages referring to NACE divisions 1 to 8 and including micro-enterprises.

2. Industry

The total number of enterprises with 10 or more employees in industrial activities amounted to 350 000 in the EC in 1988. In 1986, US industry represented 173 000 enterprises and Japanese 132 000.

2.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

2.1.1. Overall comparison

SMEs were relatively more important in the USA. They accounted for 13% of enterprises,¹ while the figure was 11% in Japan and 10% in the EC. Conversely, the smallest amongst them (size-class 10-19) were better represented in the EC with 48%, and only 42% in Japan and 40% in the USA.

US industrial enterprises¹ were therefore on average about twice as large as their European counterparts (140 persons per enterprise as compared to 76). This difference is explained by the average size of the large enterprises in the USA (3 500 persons employed as compared to 2 000 in the EC) (Figure 4b). US SMEs employed on average about 13 persons more than that observed for the EC (55 persons as opposed to 42) (Figure 4a).

2.1.2. Comparison of main sectors

US large enterprises were clearly dominant in terms of employment in all main industrial sectors. They accounted for 75% of all employment in the 10 plus size-class in the energy sector and in NACE division 2, mainly intermediate goods (85 and 55% respectively in the EC), 71% in NACE division 3, mainly investment goods (54% in the EC) and 60% in NACE division 4, mainly consumer goods (only 29% in the EC).

The energy sector seemed therefore to be less concentrated in the USA than in the EC, which is partly attributable to the very large number of small-sized petroleum businesses. The average size of the enterprises¹ in the USA was more than double that of the European enterprises (397 persons per enterprise against 160). The energy sector in Japan also indicated a concentration level higher than that for the USA. It accounted for 13% of enterprises with more than 100 employees as compared to only 5% in the USA.

NACE division 4, on the other hand, was clearly more concentrated in the USA than in Japan and the EC. 14% of all enterprises¹ were situated in the size-class made up of enterprises with 100 or more employees, while only 9% were in this class in Japan and the EC. Conversely, 38% of US enterprises had less than 20 employees against 45% in Japan and 51% in the EC.

2.2. Breakdown by sector

Within industry, the energy sector represented a relatively higher employment share in the USA: it accounted for 8% of the total workforce² in industry as compared to only 1.5% in Japan. NACE division 4 in turn was smaller in the USA with 35% of industrial employment, while the same variable reached 42% in both Japan and the EC. The EC industry seemed to be oriented towards the production of mainly intermediate goods (NACE division 2), at least more so than in the USA or Japan, and less to that of NACE division 3 (mainly investment goods). The latter sector employed 40% of the industrial workforce in the EC, 44% in Japan and 47% in the USA.

1 With 10 or more persons employed.

2 Micro-enterprises included.

Average number of persons employed per enterprise (size-class 10-499)

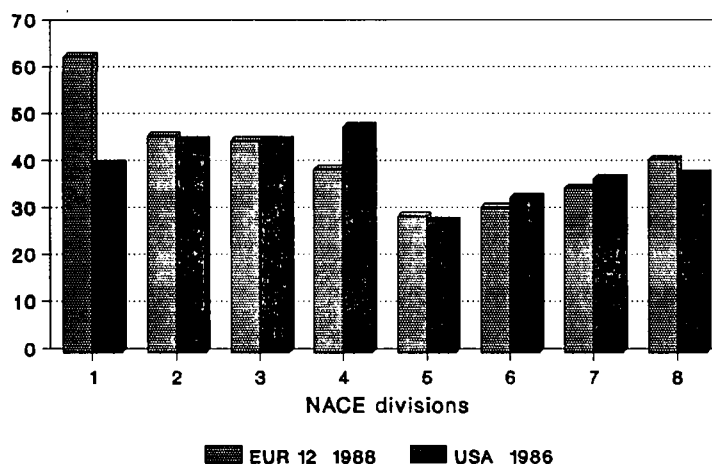
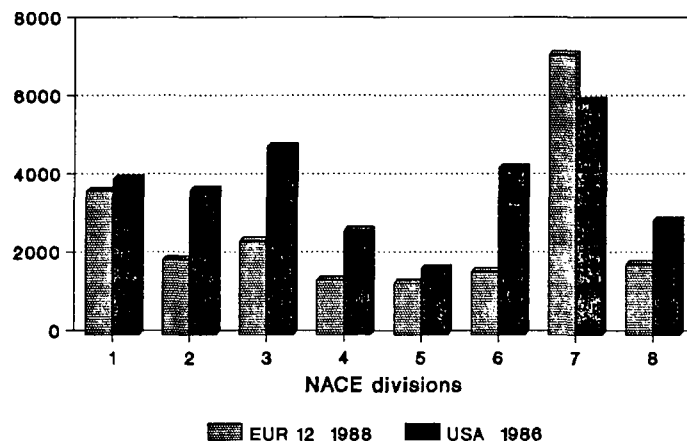


Figure 4a

Average number of persons employed per enterprise
(size-class 500 and more)

Figure 4b



3. Construction

The number of enterprises¹ in construction in the EC was 131 000 of which 585 had more than 500 employees. In 1986, in the USA the respective figures were 100 000 and 439 whilst in Japan the total was 65 000 enterprises.

In all three cases, the majority of enterprises¹ belonged to the size-class 10-19: they represented 58.5% in the EC, 57% in Japan and 55% in the USA. 4.9% of the construction enterprises were medium or large-sized in the USA, against 4.3% in the EC and 3.9% in Japan. The average size of construction enterprises was about 35 persons per enterprise in both the EC and the USA. As with industry, large enterprises once again employed more persons on average in the USA (1 660) than in the EC (1 300).

4. Services

The services sector comprised 441 000 enterprises with more than 10 employees in the EC, in 1988. In 1986, the equivalent figure was 508 000 in the USA and only 166 000 in Japan.

4.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

4.1.1. Overall comparison

Of the three economies, Japan apparently had the highest concentration in the services sector and the EC the lowest. Indeed, services enterprises having more than 100 employees accounted for 9.1% of the 10 and over size-class in Japan. In the EC and the USA the equivalent figure was 6.7 and 6.6% respectively. Conversely, the weight of the 10-19 size-class in the EC exceeded the Japanese figure by 10 percentage points (57 and 47% respectively).

The structure of the services sector in the USA in terms of size of the enterprises well resembled that of the EC. US enterprises were nevertheless on average larger than European ones (73 persons employed as compared to 58 in Europe). This is due once again to the weight of the large enterprises which, in 1986, employed on average 3 800 persons in the USA

or 1.6 times¹ more than in the EC (2 384 persons per enterprise). Finally, the size of SMEs was more or less the same in the two economies with an average of 34 persons per enterprise.

4.1.2. Comparison of main sectors

Japan counted the highest number of enterprises having at least 100 employees in the following sectors: distributive trades and Horeca (8% of the 10 plus size-class), transports (13%) and finance and real estate (12%). Enterprises falling in this size category were more numerous in the USA than in the EC in the finance and real-estate sectors, but there were fewer of them in the other two sectors.

US enterprises¹ in the distributive trades and Horeca were on average larger than in the EC, notwithstanding the fact that in terms of the number of enterprises, they accounted for only 5% against 7% in the EC. Enterprises with 500 or more employees were indeed on average about 2.5 times larger than their European counterparts. However, in the transports sector EC enterprises were slightly larger than those in the USA although SMEs tended to be smaller. In the EC these enterprises employed on average 7 150 persons and in the USA 5 960.

4.2. Breakdown by sector

Sectoral breakdown in the EC was fairly similar to that in the USA but differed significantly from the Japanese one. This is explained firstly by the large proportion accounted for by the distributive trades and Horeca (40% of total employment including the micro-enterprises and NACE divisions 1 to 8 combined, as opposed to 35% in the USA and 30% in the EC) and secondly by the relatively less important position of the finance and real-estate sector (NACE 8). The EC transports sector, including transport related services, was more important than the US or Japanese one when measured in terms of employment (17% of total employment, all services sectors combined, and only 12% in both the USA and Japan).

¹ With 10 or more persons employed.

ACTIVITIES BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE

The position of an enterprise within a sector seems to be dependent on its size, measured in terms of employment. The larger an enterprise is the more likely it is to be engaged upstream in a production line and more often in activities characterized by a medium or high degree of technological intensity.

1. Size-class predominance by activity

1.1. Micro-enterprises at the EUR 12 level

Micro-enterprises dominated in terms of number of enterprises the retail, construction and certain other services such as Horeca and repair of consumer goods and vehicles with 53, 61 and 67% of employment respectively (Table 1). In the construction sector their share of employment was nearly identical to that of SMEs (43 and 47% respectively). Average size of enterprises in the Horeca and repair sectors attained just 3 persons per enterprise. It even decreased to 2.3 persons in intermediate services to trade and to 1.2 persons in renting, two sectors highly dominated by micro-enterprises which had a share of 75 and 81% of total employment in the respective sectors. At the EUR 12 level micro-enterprises did not dominate any of the industrial sectors, in terms of employment. Their presence was most noticeable in the wood industry (32% of employment), miscellaneous industry (27.5%) and leather industry (25%).

1.2. SMEs at the EUR 12 level

SMEs were dominant, in terms of employment, in all sectors belonging to NACE division 4 (mainly consumer goods industry): footwear and clothing (64.5%), miscellaneous articles such as jewelry, musical instruments, toys and sports goods (59%), wooden furniture (59%), paper, printing and editing (56%), and the food industry (53.5%).

They were also dominant in a number of sectors involved with the production of equipment goods such as the manufacture of metal articles, precision instruments and also mechanical engineering and manufacture of machinery. In services, sectors predominantly in the hands of SMEs included wholesale trade, travel agencies, recovery services and business services.

The smallest amongst the SMEs in terms of average employment (between 20 and 30 persons employed) were situated in the repair sector, Horeca, retail trade, recovery services and in the construction sector. In NACE division 4 (mainly consumer goods industries), average size ranged between 31 persons in the wood and furniture industries and 48 persons in textiles. Finally, in sectors where large enterprises were dominant, the average size of SMEs was also high (50 persons or more per enterprise).

Table 1
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing																	
	NACE 1			NACE 2		NACE 3				NACE 4							
Micro																	
SME				23	24	31	32	37		41/42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Large	11/12	13/14	16/17	21/22	25/26	33	34	35	36								

Services													
	NACE 6				NACE 7					NACE 8			
Micro	63	64/65	66	67	73								
SME	61	62			72	77				83			
Large					71	74	75	76	79	81	82	84	85

1 Dominance criteria number 1, see Introduction.

1.3. Large enterprises at the EUR 12 level

Large enterprises were the main employers in the energy and water sector (NACE 1), and the extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals (NACE 2). In NACE division 3 (mainly investment goods), large enterprises represented 49% of total employment. This was particularly the case in the sector of manufacture of motor vehicles with 84%, that of other means of transport (72%), of office and data-processing machinery (75%) and finally in the electrical engineering sector (61%).

In services, large enterprises accounted for the highest employment shares in air and sea transports, railways, communication and banking and insurance institutions. These sectors are characterized in several countries by large public enterprises in a monopoly position.

1.4. Overall results in European countries

In Germany and the United Kingdom the industrial and services sectors (Tables 2 and 3, pages 28 and 29) consisted mainly of large enterprises and SMEs; on the contrary, micro units were predominant in Belgium and especially in Spain.

• Industry

When comparing national features with the EUR 12 level, it is noteworthy that in the United Kingdom and France the food industry, textiles and processing of plastics were dominated by large enterprises (mostly SMEs in EUR 12). Micro-enterprises did dominate the consumer goods industry in Spain and Belgium.

• Services

In both Germany and the United Kingdom, the retail trade, Horeca and repair services were mainly comprised of SMEs. On the other hand, in Belgium, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal, the micro units dominated the business services and real estate.

2. Stages in the production line

Fairly detailed information, i.e. of a similar standard to the NACE three-digit level, was only possible in the case of six countries: Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal.

The six production lines chosen in these analyses are those which can be most easily broken down into various stages from processing the raw materials right through to the final products (Table 4, p. 30). In each of these production lines, the positioning of micro-enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and large enterprises is described in terms of an indicator which is high for downstream situated activities and low in the opposite case (calculated as a weighted average of the proportion of the workforce employed at each processing stage). This indicator (position index) gives the centre of gravity as it were, for these different categories of enterprises within each production line.

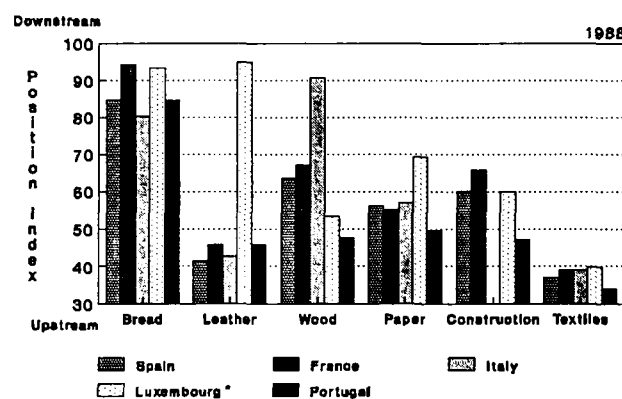
2.1. Overall results

The stage in a production line of an enterprise seems directly linked to its size: the larger it is the more likely it is to be situated upstream in the production line. Upstream activities indeed generally require substantial investments and are characterized by the production of standard product for which scale economies can be obtained. Downstream in an industrial production line, the production process is more specialized and requires artisanal know-how which can answer very specific and varied demands: fashion clothing, leatherwear, jewelry and manufacture of goldsmith's and silversmith's articles, furniture, traditional food products, but also certain sub-contracting in electrical engineering and data-processing machinery.

All sizes combined, the number of Portuguese enterprises appeared to be more concentrated upstream, and the number of Spanish and French enterprises more downstream in the six production lines analysed (Figure 1).

Figure 1

Position of enterprises in different production lines by country



* Figures for Luxembourg refer to 1987.

2.2. Analysis of the different production lines

2.2.1. Leather

The leather production line is made up of three processing stages: tanneries and taweries upstream, machine-made footwear, leather goods and other similar items and finally, downstream, handmade footwear.

This particular production line followed the standard pattern in terms of how the different sizes of companies are positioned: micro-enterprises were situated the furthest downstream, large enterprises the furthest upstream, with small and medium-sized enterprises coming somewhere in the middle.

2.2.2. Flour to bread

The flour - bread production line can be broken down into two simple stages: upstream, grain processing; downstream, the bakeries. There were no large enterprises in this production line in Italy and Luxembourg.

The general pattern tended to be fairly standard, except in Italy where small and medium-sized enterprises were situated slightly further downstream than micro-enterprises.

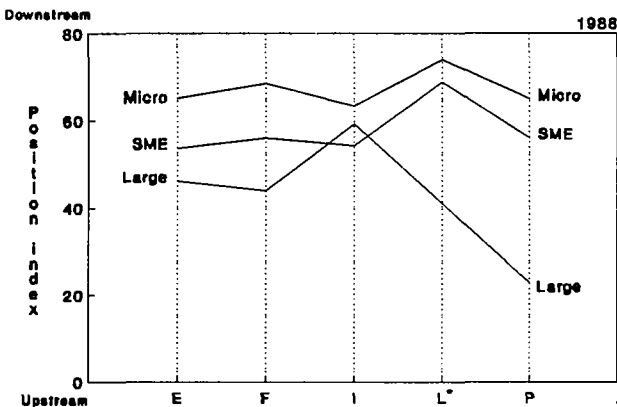
2.2.3. Paper

The paper industry can be broken down into four processing stages, starting upstream and working down: the manufacture of paper pulp, paper processing, printing and related activities (binding, etc.), and publishing.

The positions occupied by micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises confirmed the standard pattern in this sector. With large enterprises on the other hand, one finds a greater degree of variation: very much upstream in Portugal, whilst further downstream in Italy due to a fairly high number of large printing works and publishing houses (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Position of enterprises in the paper production line by size-class and by country



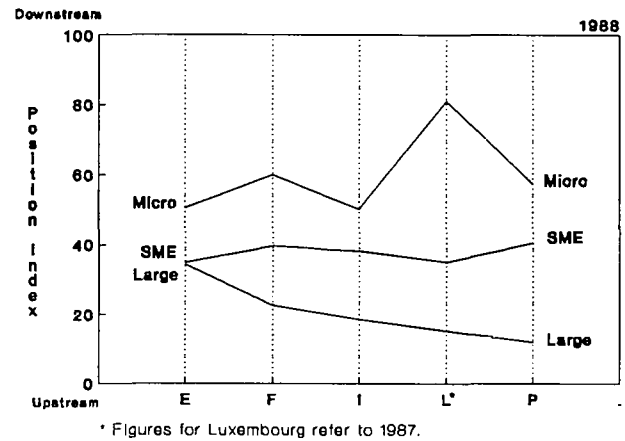
2.2.4. Textiles

As before, there are four distinct stages, starting upstream and moving down: the natural, synthetic or man-made fibres industry, textile finishing operations, the ready-made clothing industry and finally, tailor-made clothes. There were no large textile or clothing enterprises in Luxembourg.

The positions of the three groups of enterprises tended to be very consistent. Luxembourg enterprises were concentrated the furthest downstream and mainly comprised ready-made garment and clothing enterprises (Figure 3)

Figure 3

Position of enterprises in the textile production line by size-class and by country



2.2.5. Construction

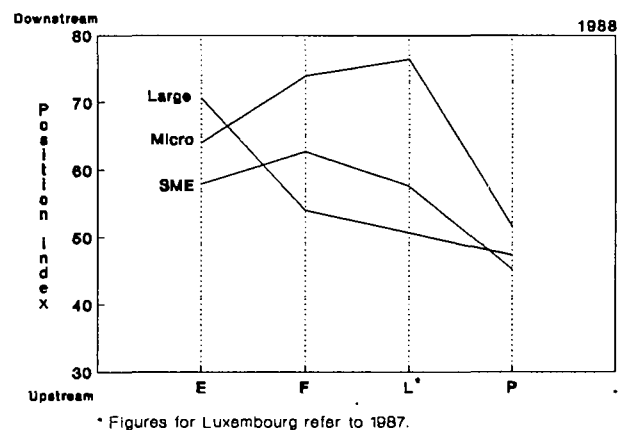
Upstream activities include the manufacture of building materials while the downstream activities are building and civil engineering.

In terms of building materials, there are two successive phases: extraction and manufacture. Construction meanwhile, comprises three separate stages: construction and civil engineering, installations (electricity, heating, etc.) and finally conversions and finishing operations.

The positions occupied by the different groups of enterprises followed a fairly standard yet less regular pattern than in the other production lines mentioned above (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Position of enterprises in the production line by size-class and country for construction activities



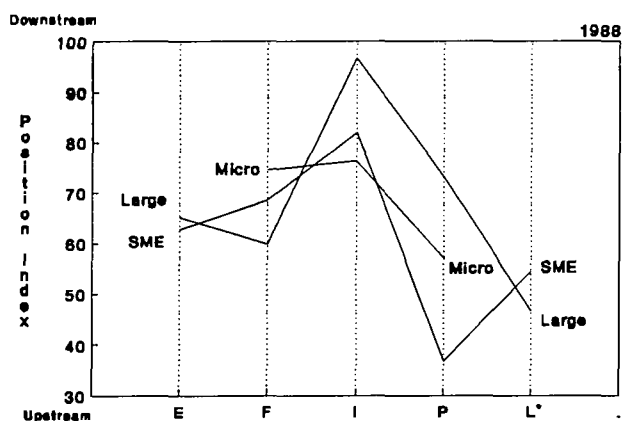
2.2.6. Wood

Sawing and the processing of wood, the manufacture of semi-finished goods and finally, the wooden furniture industry make up the three successive stages in the wood sector. In Spain and Luxembourg, there were no large enterprises in this sector.

In the production lines in France and Luxembourg, the pattern was completely inverted: large enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises were the furthest downstream, while micro-enterprises tended to be the furthest upstream (Figure 5). The Italian wood industry was mainly a finished goods industry, in other words, furniture.

Figure 5

Position of enterprises in the wood production line by size-class and by country



* Figures for Luxembourg refer to 1987.

3. In high-tech activities

Note relating to methodology

As a result of OECD research, industrial activities have been divided into three categories, based on the level of expenditure on research and development in each of these activities in 1980 in the 11 main countries of the OECD (these levels of research may differ widely from one country to the next). In the so-called high-tech activities, the share represented by this type of expenditure in relation to turnover exceeded 4% (aerospace industry, computer hardware and electronic equipment, electric machinery, precision equipment, pharmaceuticals). In the medium-tech industries, R&D expenditure amounted to between 1 and 4% (car industry, chemicals, rubber and plastics, non-ferrous metals, etc.) of turnover (Table 5, p. 31).

Most industrial activities show a low degree of technological development with R&D expenditure representing less than 1% of turnover in 1980: food industry, building materials, metal manufacturing, paper, printing, textiles, leather, wood, etc.

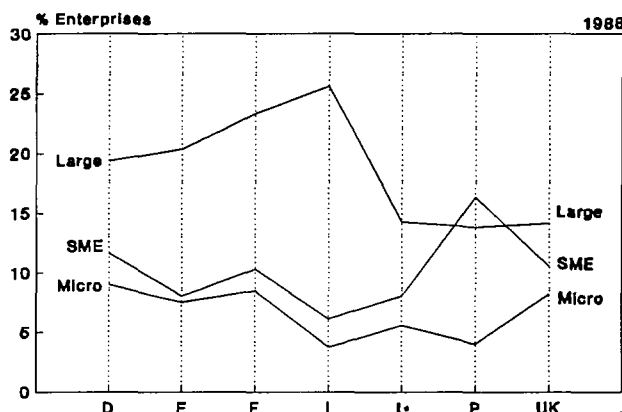
The way in which micro-enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and large enterprises were positioned within these three types of activities was studied in seven countries. In Germany and the United Kingdom, the activities were divided up at the two-digit NACE level. In France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium, a finer distinction was made, at the more sophisticated NACE three-digit level.

3.1. Overall results

The larger the enterprises, the more likely it is that they will be geared towards high- or medium-tech activities (Figures 6 and 7). In this type of activity therefore, the high level of spending on research and development appears to act as a barrier to smaller enterprises.

Figure 6

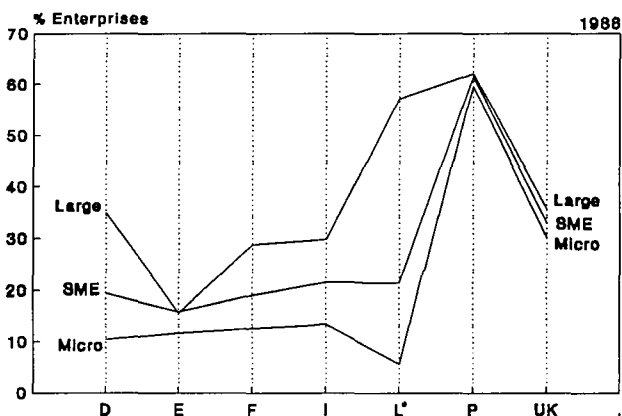
Percentage of each size-class, by country in high technology activities



* Figures for Luxembourg refer to 1987.

Figure 7

Percentage of each size-class, by country in medium technology activities



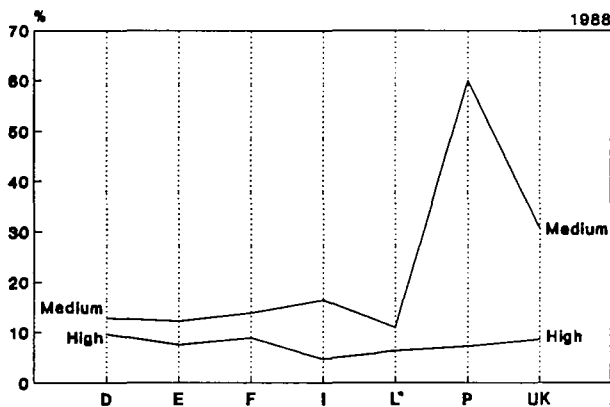
* Figures for Luxembourg refer to 1987.

The tendency for larger enterprises to be more highly geared towards high-tech activities was particularly marked in France and more especially, Italy (26% of large enterprises compared with 4% of micro-enterprises). In the United Kingdom, however, the pattern was much more tenuous (14% of large enterprises compared with 8% of micro-enterprises).

Out of the seven countries studied, all size categories combined, Germany had the most industrial enterprises engaged in high-tech activities, followed by France and the United Kingdom (Figure 8). Portuguese enterprises on the other hand tended to be more oriented towards medium-tech activities and were followed by the United Kingdom in this category.

Figure 8

Percentage of enterprises in medium or high technology activities, all size-classes and by country



* Figures for Luxembourg refer to 1987.

3.2. Positioning of micro-enterprises

In Germany nevertheless, 9% of micro-enterprises and more than a 10th of their workforce (11%) were engaged in high-tech activities. In France and the United Kingdom, the proportion of enterprises was 8.5 and 8% respectively. In Italy, the proportion of micro-sized industrial enterprises was only 4%. Also worth noting is the fact that 59% of Portuguese micro-enterprises and 73% of their workforce were engaged in medium-tech activities.

3.3. Positioning of small and medium-sized enterprises

SMEs occupied a middle position in most countries. Portuguese small and medium-sized enterprises however, tended to feature more prominently than large enterprises in high-tech activities (16% of enterprises compared with 14%, and 27% of the workforce instead of 9%), just as Spanish small and medium-sized enterprises tended to dominate medium-tech activities (18% of the workforce instead of 16%).

3.4. Positioning of large enterprises

More than a quarter of large Italian industrial enterprises and more than a fifth of French and German enterprises were engaged in high-tech activities. In terms of jobs, these activities both encompassed 29% of the total workforce of large French and German enterprises. By contrast, in Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and Portugal, high-tech activities covered about 14% of large enterprises. In addition, more than one large enterprise in two fell into the medium-tech category.

4. In the most vulnerable sectors

The Commission of the European Communities has singled out six particularly vulnerable sectors as part of its industrial policy.

These sectors, all of which suffered major job losses between 1985 and 1988, were iron and steel, food industry, textiles, clothing, leather and footwear and paper and cardboard. The situation was particularly severe in the footwear and clothing industries which witnessed sharp drops in output between 1985 and 1988.

4.1. Comparison of SMEs between the EC, Japan and the USA

The food industry (NACE 41/42), textile industry (NACE 43), clothing, leather and footwear (NACE 44/45) are the three sectors for which it is possible to compare the size structures for Europe, Japan and the USA. The comparison is restricted to enterprises with more than 10 persons employed, as the analyses of the micro-enterprise size-class data are rather questionable.

4.1.1. Overall results

The differences between these three areas were quite substantial: concentration was much higher in the USA than in Japan and the EC.

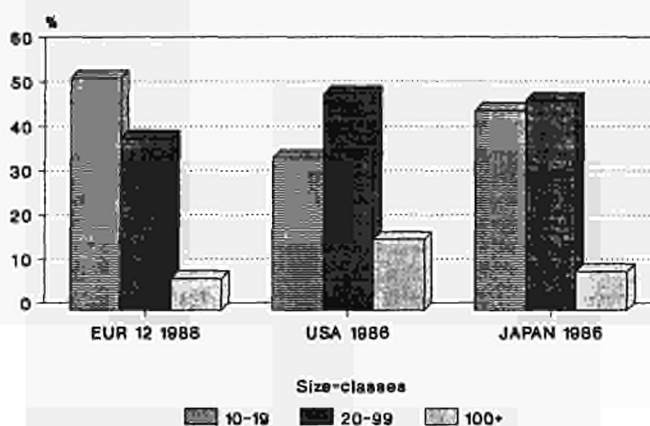
Taking all of these vulnerable sectors together, within the sub-population of enterprises larger than 10 employees, the smaller SMEs (10-19 employees) were the most common in the EC.

They represented 53% of all enterprises in the EC as opposed to 45% in Japan and 35% in the USA (Figure 9). On the contrary, 16% of US enterprises in these three sectors had more than 100 persons employed, against 9% in Japan and 7% in the EC.

In employment terms, the large enterprises were the dominant class in the USA for enterprises employing more than 10 persons. Their weight in terms of employment was more than double that recorded for the EC: 58% in place of 26% (Figure 10).

Figure 9

Breakdown of enterprises by size-class in vulnerable sectors*



* Vulnerable sectors: food (NACE 41/42), textile (NACE 43), leather and clothing (NACE 44/45).

4.1.2. Sectoral comparison

In the food sector, the share of medium and large enterprises (100 or more employees) was twice as high (when measured in terms of the number of enterprises with 10 or more persons employed) in the USA than in the EC (19 against 9.5%). Japan with 11% was somewhere between the two. When ranked in terms of employment the difference was even more noticeable: large enterprises accounted for 73% of total employment in these sectors.

Hence, the average size of US enterprises was hence five times as great as that of the European ones (286 persons employed as opposed to 57).

The same differences could be observed in the clothing and footwear sectors. Here again, US enterprises with 10 or more persons employed were in terms of employment on average about six times larger than their European counterparts (253 and 41 persons employed respectively). Small enterprises accounted for 57% of total employment in these sectors in the EC, whereas their share was only 9% in the USA.

A greater similarity could be seen between the size structures in Japan and the EC. The share of the small enterprises in terms of their number was 93% of the total in Japan and 94% in the EC (and only 85% in the USA).

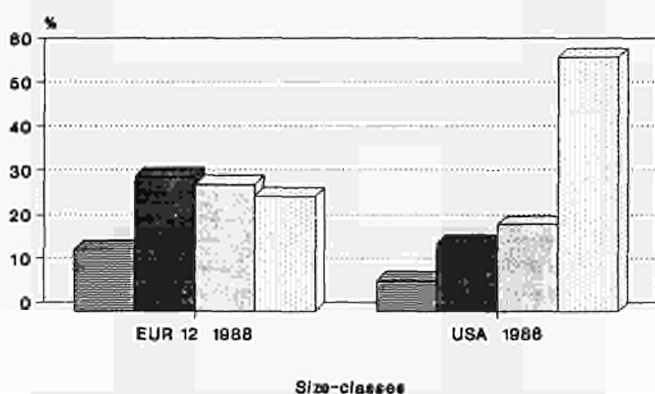
Whilst less significant than in other sectors, disparities were again found between the EC and the USA in the structures of their respective textile industries. Small enterprises represented 34% of total employment in this sector in the EC and 11% in the USA. The average size of the group of enterprises having at least 10 persons employed was three times higher in the USA than in the EC (212 persons employed in the USA as opposed to 69 in the EC).

4.2. Divergences amongst EC countries

Apart from iron and steel, which was dominated by large enterprises for technical production reasons, one finds a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises in these vulnerable sectors (see Table 1). In most countries, enterprises of this type accounted for the majority of jobs. Micro-enterprises generally accounted for less than a quarter of the jobs, except in the Luxembourg footwear industry, the Italian clothing industry and the French food industry. The only country where large enterprises predominated in terms of jobs is the United Kingdom (58% in the food industry, 55% in the textile industry, 43% in clothing and footwear).

Figure 10

Breakdown of employment by size-class in vulnerable sectors*



* Vulnerable sectors: food (NACE 41/42), textile (NACE 43), leather and clothing (NACE 44/45).

Table 2

Size-class predominance by country for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing										
NACE	B ²	DK ²	D ¹	E ²	F ¹	I1	L ¹	NL ¹	P2	UK ¹
11							—	—		
12				—	—		—		—	
13							—	—		
14							—	—		
15							—	—		
16								—		
17								—		
21		—					—	—		
22										
23							—	—		
24										
25										
26		—		—				—		
31										
32										
33								—		
34										
35										
36								—		
37										
41/42										
43										
44								—		
45										
46										
47										
48										
49										

Micro SME Large

— nil or missing value
¹ criteria 1 (employment)
² criteria 2 (number of enterprises)

Table 3

Size-class predominance by country for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services										
NACE	B ²	DK ²	D ¹	E ²	F1	I ¹	L ¹	NL1	P ²	UK ¹
61										
62										
63										
64/65										
66										
67										
71			—							
72										
73							—			
74							—			
75										
76										
77				—						
79			—					—		
81						—		—		
82						—		—		
83										
84								—		
85						—	—	—	—	
92						—				
93						—	—			—
94				—		—	—	—		—
95						—		—	—	—
96						—		—	—	
97						—		—		
98						—				—
99			—		—	—	—	—		

Key: see Table 2 on previous page.

Table 4
Stages in the production lines

Stage	NACE 3 digit code	Activity
Leather		
1 (Upstream)	441	tanneries and tawerles
2	442	leather goods and other similar items
	451	machine-made footwear
3 (Downstream)	452	handmade footwear
Flour -Bread		
1	416	grain processing
2	419	bakeries
Paper		
1	471	manufacture of paper pulp
2	472	paper processing
3	473	printing and related activities
4	474	publishing
Textiles		
1	431 to 435	natural fibres industry
	439	miscellaneous textile industries
	260	synthetic or man-made fibres industry
2	437	textile finishing operations
3	453	ready-made clothing industry
	455	manufacture of household textiles and other made-up textile goods
4	454	tailor-made clothes
Construction		
1	231	extraction of building materials
2	241 to 243	manufacture of building materials
	245	working of stone
	247	manufacture of glass
3	500 to 502	general building, construction, civil engineering
4	503	installation
5	504	building completion work
Wood		
1	461	sawing and processing of wood
2	462	manufacture of semi-finished wood products
3	463 to 465	manufacture of other wooden products
4	467	manufacture of wooden furniture

Table 5
High, medium and low technology activities

The breakdown of industrial activities into high, medium and low technology categories is based on the average ratio of R&D spendings on total production, weighted for 11 countries (OECD data for 1980).			
High technology		R&D spendings/ production	NACE
1	Manufacture of aerospace equipment	22.7	364
2	Manufacture of office machinery and data-processing equipment	17.5	33
3	Manufacture of electric and electronic equipment	10.4	344, 345
4	Pharmaceutical industry	8.7	257
5	Instrument engineering	4.8	37
6	Electrical engineering	4.4	other 34
	Mean	11.4	
Medium technology		R&D spendings/ production	NACE
7	Manufacture of motor vehicles	2.7	35
8	Chemical industry	2.3	25 without 257
9	Other manufacturing industries	1.8	49
10	Mechanical engineering	1.6	32
11	Processing of rubber and plastics	1.1	48
12	Production and processing of non-ferrous metals	1.0	23
	Mean	1.7	
Low technology		R&D spendings/ production	NACE
13	Non-metallic mineral products	0.9	24
14	Food, beverages and tobacco	0.8	41/42
15	Ship building	0.6	361
16	Mineral oil refining	0.6	14
17	Production and preliminary processing of metals	0.6	21, 22
18	Manufacture of metal articles	0.4	31
19	Paper and printing industries	0.3	47
20	Timber and wooden furniture industries	0.3	46
21	Textile, footwear, clothing industries	0.2	43/44/45
	Mean	0.5	

ANALYSES OF APPARENT LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Note relating to methodology

Turnover per person, which is an indicator of apparent productivity, needs to be interpreted very carefully. It does not represent an overall measure of productivity, insofar as it is based on just one of the two factors of production: labour. The volume of turnover per person depends in fact partially on enterprises' capital resources, i.e. the amount of tangible fixed assets available on average per person. Finally, apparent labour productivity is best measured on the basis of value added per person. Turnover comparisons sometimes differ widely from those of value added, due to the fact that different countries have different levels of value added for one and the same activity or have varying importance of the different activities within each major sector. Certain activities have not been analysed in terms of turnover as the ratio of turnover per person is not relevant in these cases (financial activities, real estate, etc.)

1. Performances at the EUR 12 level

Comparisons at the EUR 12 level of apparent labour productivity have been made only within each sector, by size of enterprise.

In terms of apparent labour productivity, there is no single optimum size. Depending on the sector and country concerned, high levels of apparent labour productivity are achieved either by large, medium-sized or sometimes even small or micro-enterprises.

1.1. Different profiles by size of enterprise

1.1.1. Overall results

Profiles differed quite substantially between industrial and services enterprises (Table 1). Large enterprises performed best in industry while they ranked lowest in the transport and business services sectors (NACE divisions 7 and 8).

1.1.2. The larger the enterprises the higher the productivity ratio

This phenomenon could be observed in industry at the EUR 12 level, in terms of turnover per person (Fig. 1). It also applied to the construction sector but within services only to ancillary transport services (Table 2).

The superiority of large enterprises was particularly noticeable in NACE division 2 (mainly intermediate goods) and NACE division 3 (mainly equipment goods). In the manufacture of metal articles sector (NACE class 31) for instance, apparent productivity in large enterprises was about three times higher than that of enterprises with fewer than 100 employees.

In industry and the construction sector, this is undoubtedly due to the level of investments, which tended to increase with the size of the enterprise, and possibly to increasing returns of scale, although this second argument is open to debate.

Figure 1

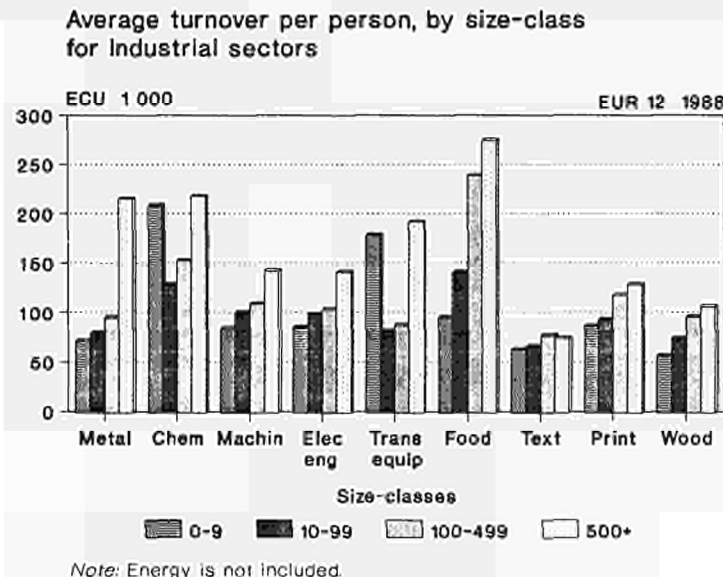


Table 1
Average turnover per person by size-class and one-digit NACE (average of each activity = 100) EUR 12 1988

NACE	0	10	20	100	200	500+
1	84	46	64	61	223	96
2	83	57	72	79	82	123
3	60	59	68	71	80	132
4	67	68	88	107	125	136
5	83	98	110	118	126	128
6	61	92	126	214	240	106
7	133	168	185	385	238	40
8	110	178	182	202	94	36

1.1.3. Productivity ratio higher in SMEs than in large enterprises

This was the normally occurring situation in services. Enterprises in the size-class 100-199 obtained the highest apparent productivity ratios in 6 out of 13 sub-sectors, of which retail, repair, road transport, business services and auxiliary financial services (NACE 83) were the most important.

Enterprises in size-class 200-499 came first in four other subsectors, including wholesale trade and Horeca. In the construction sectors the same size-class reached a turnover per person level which was close to that of the largest enterprises (500 or more).

In industry these larger SMEs were the most performer in the leather industry, while the smaller ones (20-99) performed well in the textile industry.

1.1.4. Performances of micro-enterprises

The levels of apparent productivity of micro-enterprises as well as of those in size-class 10-19 were the lowest of all size-classes in nearly all sectors (31 out of 36 sectors covered). This was particularly noticeable for the micro-enterprises engaged in trade activities, having a ratio which was well below that of their larger competitors.

Table 2
Average turnover per person by size-class and two-digit NACE (average of each activity = 100) EUR 12 1988

NACE	0	10	20	100	200	500+
11/12	91	41	38	48	220	99
13/14	38	14	18	31	251	96
16/17	86	64	92	77	109	102
22/21	88	61	93	72	64	110
23	77	99	109	111	116	102
24	93	83	98	97	102	109
25/26	141	60	71	79	82	113
31	59	57	65	71	84	225
32	74	74	89	88	99	119
33	46	64	54	49	67	114
34	73	79	85	85	89	110
35	53	42	42	42	45	111
36	201	81	66	72	80	103
37	70	88	90	93	84	133
41/42	50	53	84	110	135	143
43	95	97	109	98	99	98
44	62	74	96	133	218	75
45	98	74	95	109	112	118
46	67	88	106	127	146	150
47	80	77	90	101	114	119
48	96	88	99	99	100	104
49	115	86	92	96	93	109
50	83	98	110	118	126	128
61	71	76	92	108	180	132
62	65	110	126	149	202	163
63	71	123	180	265	267	117
64/65	72	102	133	333	179	83
66	97	102	101	97	114	113
67	79	132	154	174	140	92
72	89	107	111	232	181	55
73	74	99	104	398	318	42
74	196	71	99	118	71	94
75	223	123	213	101	133	90
76	62	100	106	108	96	121
77	103	100	94	206	114	53
83	77	128	154	204	118	63

Key : see Table 1.

The data obtained for the five remaining sectors may not reflect the real situation, in that this superiority may partly be explained by the presence of small legal entities which were in fact not directly involved with production but merely acting as intermediaries (economic interest groups, enterprises which simply issue orders).

1.2. Size dispersion of apparent labour productivity

Depending on the sector, the ratio of the turnover per person may or may not vary substantially between size-classes.

The highest variation of the apparent productivity ratios was observed in retail trade, certain transport services (inland water transport and road transport), manufacture of metal articles and electrical and electronic engineering (Table 3). Variations in the ratio were the smallest in textile industry, processing of rubber and raw materials, Horeca, the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous industries.

2. Performance levels on a country-by-country basis

When it comes to establishing turnover per person ratios, reliable (taken from a single source for each country), uniform data is only available in the case of five countries: Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

2.1. Overall results

The disparity which existed between the six different countries in terms of turnover per person is attributable to three factors.

Firstly, there is the national factor. As in 1986, for instance, apparent labour productivity levels were high in Belgium. In Portugal by contrast, they were low.

A second factor is the size category : the top-performing companies in a given country may be small enterprises, whereas in another they will be large enterprises. Various reasons may account for this : a more highly organized network of micro-enterprises or small and medium-sized enterprises, a more intensive policy of economic support to SMEs, the existence of infrastructures or even the size of the markets, some of which will be more conducive to economies of scale than others, etc .

Finally, each country offers certain 'comparative advantages' for certain activities, which are likewise due to many different reasons: level of expertise of the workforce, amount of domestic competition, international recognition of products, quality and accessibility of raw materials, etc.

Table 3
Range of dispersions of the average turnover per person in employment size-class

Activities	NACE	CV ¹
Inland water transport	73	134.7
Retail trades	64/65	88.9
Agents	63	74.4
Other land transport	72	59.4
Metal articles	31	59.4
Leather	44	53.6
Air transport	75	52.0
Business services	83	47.1
Other trans. equipment	36	46.4
Travel agents	77	46.2
Waste and scrap	62	42.8
Sea transport	74	42.3
Wholesaling	61	37.3
Food	41/42	36.5
Repair	67	33.4
Wood	46	29.9
Chemicals	25/26	27.8
Motor vehicles	35	25.0
Office machinery	33	23.0
Instrument engineering	37	19.6
Transport services	76	18.3
Metal processing	22/21	17.3
Construction	50	15.9
Paper and printing	47	15.8
Machinery	32	15.6
Electricity	16/17	14.8
Clothing	45	14.6
Mineral extraction	23	12.8
Electrical engineering	34	11.6
Other industries	49	10.1
Non-metallic products	24	7.7
Horeca	66	6.8
Plastics	48	5.0
Textiles	43	4.6

¹ CV = coefficient of variation
(Standard Deviation / mean) x 100.

2.2. Sectoral analysis

In industry, Belgium had among the highest levels of turnover per person in NACE divisions 2 and 3, mainly the intermediate products and investment goods (Figures 2 and 3).

Finally, in the case of consumer goods, no one country succeeded in most of the various size categories (Figure 5). Medium-sized and large French enterprises had the lowest levels.

Figure 2

Average turnover per person
NACE 2

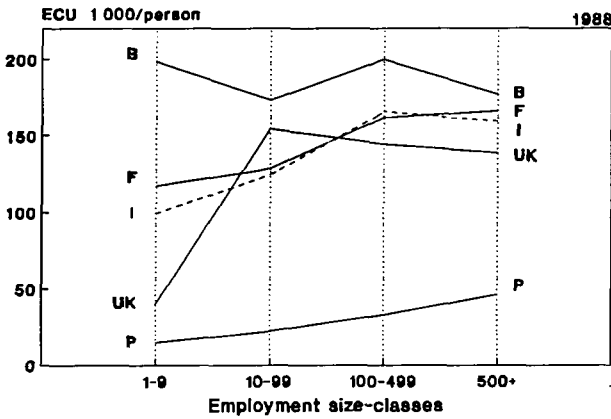


Figure 3

Average turnover per person
NACE 3



In food industry, Italian enterprises tended to lead the field, with British and Portuguese enterprises lagging behind (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Average turnover per person for the food, drink and tobacco industry (NACE 41/42)



Figure 5

Average turnover per person for other consumer goods industries (NACE 43-49)



In the building trade, Britain seemed to have the best 'comparative advantages'; Portuguese and French companies, on the other hand, were among the least productive (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Average turnover per person for building and civil engineering (NACE 5)



Finally, in commercial services, the largest volumes of wholesale sales per person were achieved by Belgian enterprises (Figure 7) while the most productive services for private individuals were provided by enterprises in the United Kingdom (Figure 10).

Figure 7

Average turnover per person for wholesale distribution (NACE 61)



Figure 8

Average turnover per person for retail distribution (NACE 64/65)

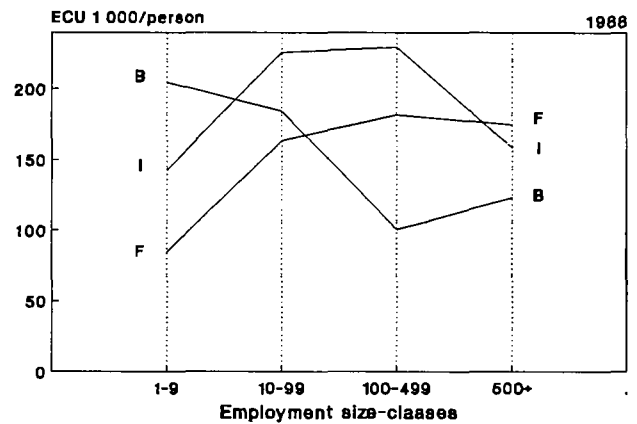


Figure 9

Average turnover per person for business services (NACE 835-839)

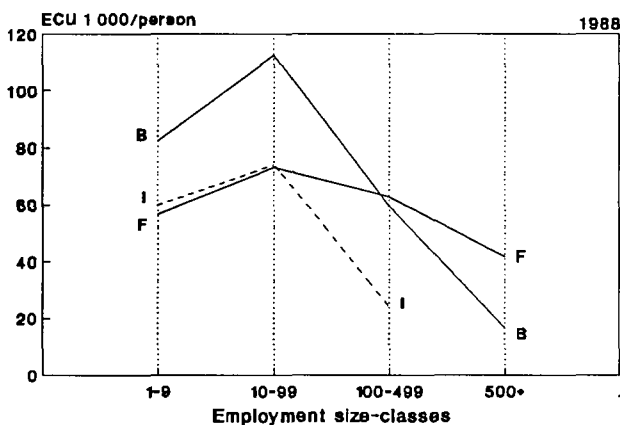


Figure 10

Average turnover per person for personal services (NACE 98)



2.3. Analysis by size-class

2.3.1. Micro-enterprises

Belgian micro-enterprises had the best performance in terms of turnover per person. They achieved the highest levels in all the sectors, except for food industry where they ranked second behind Italian micro-enterprises.

By contrast, micro-enterprises in Portugal and the United Kingdom had the worst performance.

2.3.2. SMEs

As regards medium-sized enterprises, Italy had the best results, particularly in the case of NACE division 3 (mainly investment goods), of the food industry and business services.

Next came medium-sized enterprises in the United Kingdom, which were the top performers in construction, the wholesale trade and personal services.

The lowest levels were recorded in France in the consumer goods sector, in Portugal in the other industrial sectors and in Belgium for the retail trade.

2.3.3. Large enterprises

The apparent productivity levels of micro-businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises were fairly low in France; those of large enterprises, on the other hand, were the highest in four sectors: investment goods, food industry, the retail trade and business services. In Britain, large enterprises were the top performers in construction and services for private individuals.

2.4. Analysis of vulnerable sectors

Medium-sized enterprises (size-class 100-499) achieved the highest performances in terms of turnover per person in the food, textile, leather and clothing industries (Figures 4, 12, 13, and 14). In the more capital-intensive paper industry, large enterprises ranked the highest. Micro-enterprises obtained good results in comparison with small enterprises in Belgium and France in the textile and clothing sectors (both being characterized by the importance of subcontracting relationships) and the paper industry, as well as in the clothing sector in Italy (Figure 15).

Figure 11

Average turnover per person for iron and steel industry



Figure 12

Average turnover per person for the textile industry

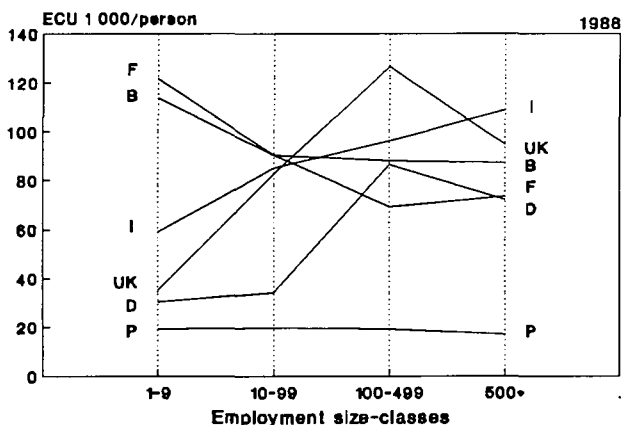


Figure 13

Average turnover per person for leather

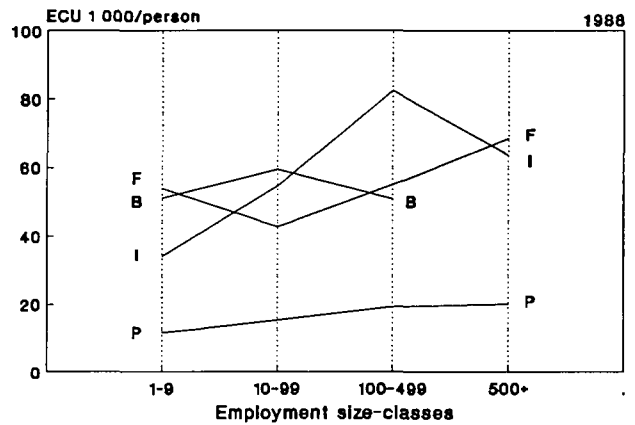


Figure 14

Average turnover per person for the footwear and clothing industry



Note: Germany and the UK include figures concerning the leather industry.

Figure 15

Average turnover per person for the manufacture of paper



CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

Belgium

Introductory note

Official data from the NSI (using both the VAT and Social Security Registers) include the following data-sets :

- number of employers (T1);
- number of employees (T2) (i.e. salaried persons, hence class 0 is not included);
- turnover (T3). Like T1 (number of units), T3 also includes the data concerning class 0.

The possibilities for comparison are limited by this discrepancy in the availability of class 0. It will therefore be specified whenever necessary whether the whole population is referred to or only those units employing one or more persons.

Coverage of the different variables is not identical. Dataset 3 does not include those units not liable to VAT payment (Annex A for methodological description). Comparisons between T3, on the one hand, and T1 and T2, on the other hand, should therefore be carried out cautiously.

Table 1

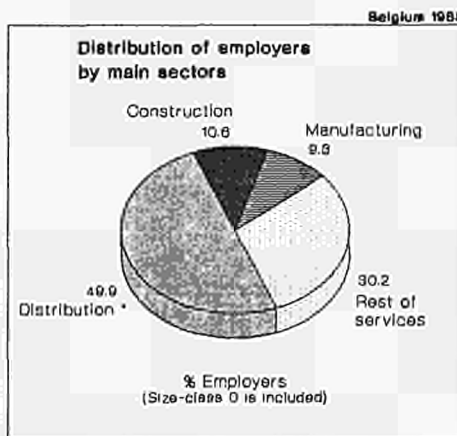
Main variables by sector of activity

Belgium		1988	Employers	Employees	Turnover ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9 ¹		41364	51494	12429539
	10-499		7468	379137	48319003
	500+		204	338744	54574863
	All		49036	769375	115323406
Construction	0-9 ¹		52566	51233	5831161
	10-499		3313	106488	7060587
	500+		11	7324	808526
	All		55890	165045	13700274
Services	0-9 ¹		404935	280302	66542884
	10-499		15696	562261	80942448
	500+		232	446840	20998034
	All		420863	1289403	168483366
All	0-9 ¹		498865	383029	84803585
	10-499		26477	1047886	136322038
	500+		447	792908	76381423
	All		525789	2223823	297507046

¹ 1-9 for the number of employees.

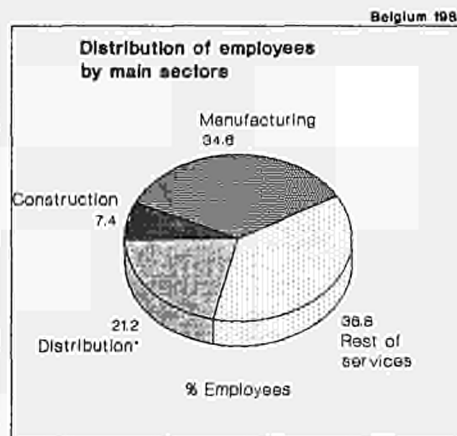
Sources: National Social Security Office (for the numbers of employers and employees) and the national statistical institute (INS) (for turnover).

Figure 1a



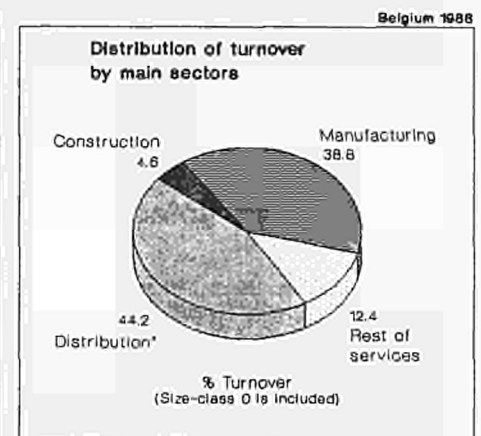
* NACE 8: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE 8: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1c



* NACE 8: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

1. Overall structure and development

Belgium had 526 000 employers in 1988, of which 457 000 were active in NACE divisions 1 to 8 (Table 1). The latter represented 4% of the EUR 12 total (Table 1). One year later, this figure had increased by approximately 15 000 units or 2.8%.

These employers provided work for about 2.22 million employees in NACE divisions 1 to 9 and an estimated 2.19 million in divisions 1 to 8. This figure corresponded to approximately 2.7% of the EUR 12 employment for the same eight divisions.

In 1989 there were 71 000 more employers, again in NACE 1 to 9, which represents with 3.2% a slightly faster growth than the 2.8% of the number of units.

The total turnover obtained by these employers was ECU 298 billion. In 1989 this figure increased by 13%. Annual inflation in Belgium over the same period reached about 3.1%.

The great predominance of the services and construction sectors, however, was less pronounced when taking into account the employers with one and more employees (13% of the employers belonged to industry, 12% to construction and 75% to services).

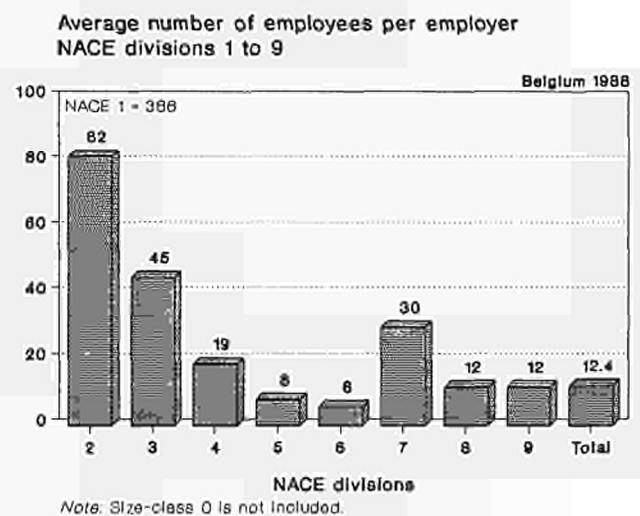
In comparison with 1983 and 1986, there was a slight decrease in 1988 in the number of units for industry (10.5% in 1983; 9.9% in 1986 and 9.3% in 1988), to the advantage of the services (from 79.3 in 1983 to 80% in 1988), while the weight of the construction sector remained static.

The employment in Belgium for 1988 reached 2 224 million employees and showed an increase of 3.2% for the year 1989. The average number of employees per employer was 12.4 for the whole economy (Figure 2).

1.1. Sectoral breakdown¹

Services represented in Belgium a substantial share of economic activity (Figures 1a, 1b and 1c), more so than for the whole of EUR 12 level, whatever criteria considered. The sector accounted for 80% of all employers, 58% of the employees and 57% of total turnover. Excluding NACE division 9 (to make the figures comparable), the importance of services in the Belgium economy measured in terms of the number of units was greater than at the EC level (77% of employers in Belgium as compared to 69% for EUR 12). The difference was not so remarkable in terms of employment and turnover. Also noteworthy was the relatively low percentage of number of employers in manufacturing (10.7% of the units while it stood at 15.1% for EUR 12).

Figure 2



¹ When comparing to EUR 12, figures are calculated without NACE division 9. In all other cases NACE division 9 is included.

The trend found for the number of units differed from that for employment : for industry it rose from 30.5% of the total in 1986 to 34.6% in 1988; on the other hand, for services (including NACE division 9) it decreased from 61 to 58% and equally for construction with a share of 8.5% of the total in 1986 to 7% in 1988.

The turnover figure for Belgium in 1988 reached ECU 298 billion, climbing up to ECU 336 billion for 1989, which represented an increase of 11.5%. This is a remarkable fact considering that both the number of units and employment figures rose by only 3%. It implies a significant improvement of the apparent productivity in one year. In 1988 the figure reached an estimated ECU 121 700 per employee (Figure 3). However, in 1989 the apparent productivity climbed up to ECU 133 600 per employee.

1.2. Breakdown by size of unit

The micro-units (from 0 to 9 employees) represented 95% of the total number of employers (as compared to 92% for the EC as a whole), of which 66% did not actually have any employee (Figure 4a).

This is similar to the situation found in Mediterranean countries within Europe in terms of the size of the employers.

The remainder of the units corresponded to the size-class 10-99 (5%) and units with 100 and more employees represented less than 1%. Years 1983 and 1986 showed a similar distribution, except for a slight increase in the predominance of the micro-units (from 94 to 95% in 1988).

Employment showed a different overall distribution (Figure 4b) : 17% of employees were found in the 1-9 size-class, 28% in size-class 10-99, and 19% in size-class 100-499. The 447 employers that belonged to the size-class of 500 and more (i.e. 0.1% of the employers) accounted for 36% of the total number of employees. At the EC level large enterprises employed about 30% of the total workforce.

With respect to turnover (Figure 4c), micro-units (0-9) represented 29% of the total; small ones (10-99) 28%, medium-sized ones (100-499) 17%, and finally, large ones (500 or more) accounted for 26% of the total number of turnover.

Figure 3

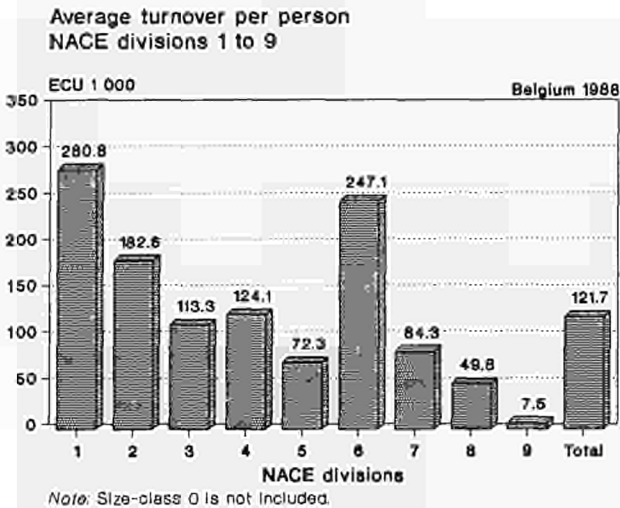


Figure 4a

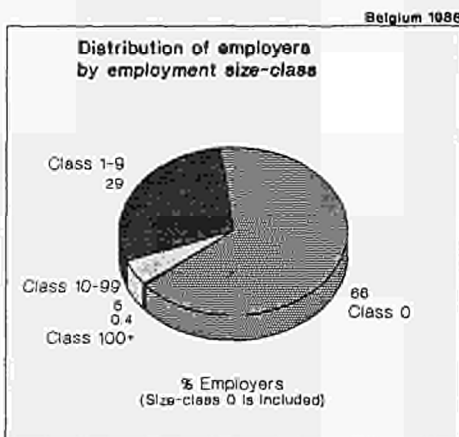


Figure 4b

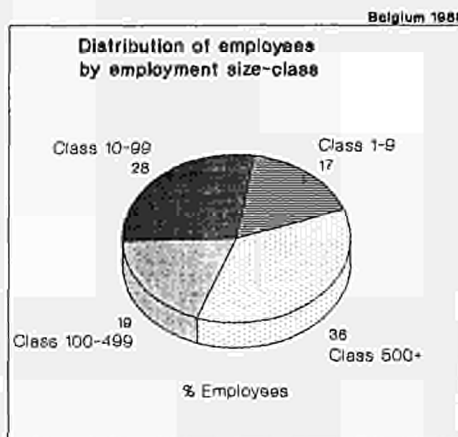
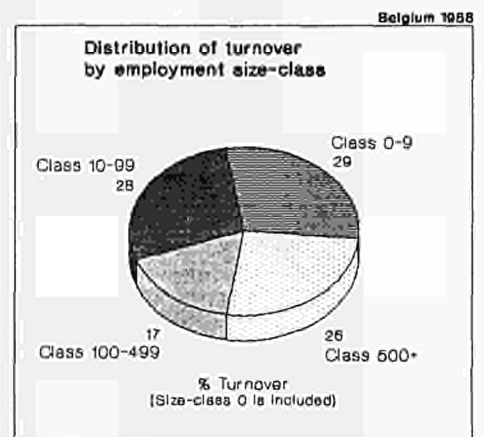


Figure 4c



1.3. Predominant size-classes

The Belgian sectors can be quite unequivocally classified as either micro (0-9), SME (10-499) or large (500 or more). The distribution of the number of enterprises at the NACE one-digit level can be summarized as follows (Tables 2a and 2b) :

- Energy and water (NACE 1) was a sector mostly dominated by large units;
- The rest of manufacturing industry (NACE 2 to 4) was mainly composed of micro-units and SMEs;
- Construction and services (NACE 5, 6, 8 and 9) were predominantly micro-units. The situation in the transport and communications sectors (NACE 7) resembled that in manufacturing.

Of the 55 existing industries (at the NACE two-digit level), 37 of them can be defined as micro, most of them corresponding to services and construction. Most of the sectors classified as large or medium were found in industry.

2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral distribution

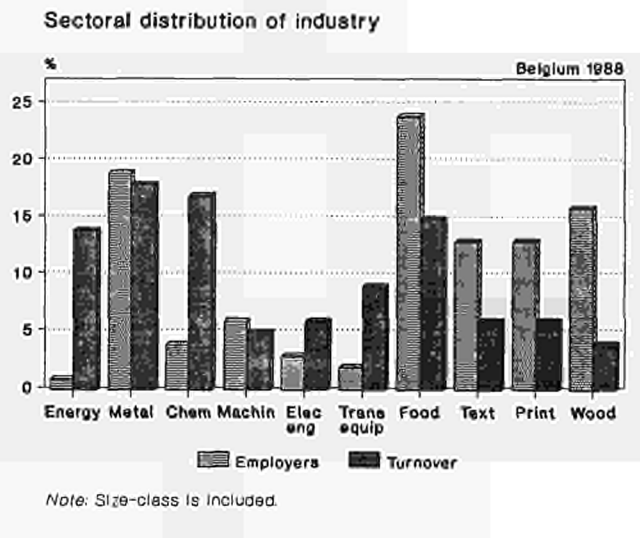
As shown in Figure 5, food industry followed by metal-processing represented the two largest sectors in terms of number of units (24 and 19% respectively).

The main contributors to total turnover were in order of importance : metal-processing 18%; chemical industry 17% (with only 4% of the units); food industry with 15%; and energy with 14% (and only 0.6% of the units).

The food industry was relatively more important in Belgium than at EC level. It accounted for 24% of the units and 15% of turnover while these percentages were 15 and 7 respectively at the EUR 12 level.

The energy sector generated about 14% of all industrial turnover, while it was only 5% for the whole of Europe. The share of electrical engineering on the contrary was smaller in Belgium than in the EC, with only 3% of the units and 6% of turnover.

Figure 5



2.2. Breakdown by size of unit

As previously explained, the Belgian industry was mainly classified as an SME (Table 2a), where the following sectors, amongst others, could be found: chemical industry, machinery, textile and leather industry. In the category of the micro-units, there was the manufacture of metal articles, of office machinery, of food industry, etc.

The highest average numbers of employees per employer were found mainly in the following sectors: energy with an average of 386 employees per employer, transport equipment (155) and electrical engineering (93). The smallest units corresponded, on the other hand, to wood and miscellaneous industries (13), food industry (14) and printing (20).

The only noteworthy changes for 1989 were an increase in the average employment per employer for transport equipment (from 155 to 166) and a significant decrease for electrical engineering (from 93 to 83).

Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing																
	NACE 1			NACE 2			NACE 3				NACE 4					
Micro	13			21	24		31	33	34	37	41/42	44	45	46	47	49
SME	11	15	17	23	25	26	32	35	36		43	48				
Large	12	14	16	22												

2.3. Economic indicators

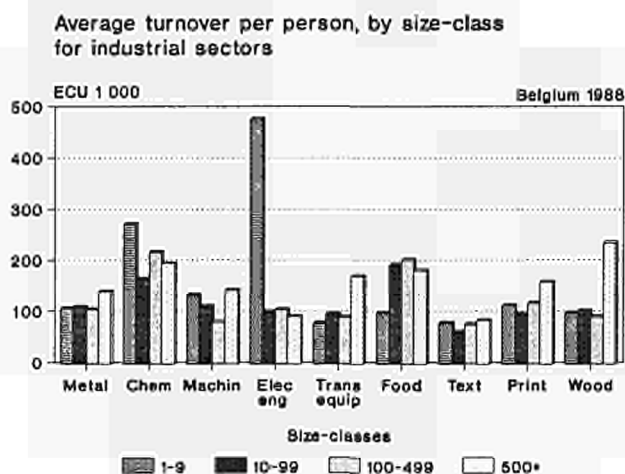
In general, the turnover per employer ratio rose with the size of the unit, i.e. the bigger the unit the bigger the ratio. The ratio (including class 0) also varied according to the activity. Three main groups can be distinguished :

- low turnover per employer (around ECU 1 million) was the case for the food industry (1.5 million), textile (1.1 million), printing (1 million) and wood and miscellaneous industries (0.6 million);
- in the middle group there was metal-processing with more than 2 million, and electrical engineering (4.5 million);
- activities with the highest turnover per employer (over 10 million) included: energy (61 million), transport equipment (14 million) and the chemical industry (11 million).

The ratio showed a positive trend between 1988 and 1989 for all sectors.

Turnover per employee (Figure 6) generally increased with the size of the unit in most sectors: in transport equipment it went from ECU 79 000 per employee in micro-units, to ECU 172 000 per employee for large units (500 or more). Exceptions can be found in the energy sector (from ECU 3 127 000 in micro-units, to ECU 248 000 in large ones), chemical industry (from ECU 275 000 to 197 000 ECU) and electrical engineering (from ECU 479 000 to ECU 93 000).

Figure 6

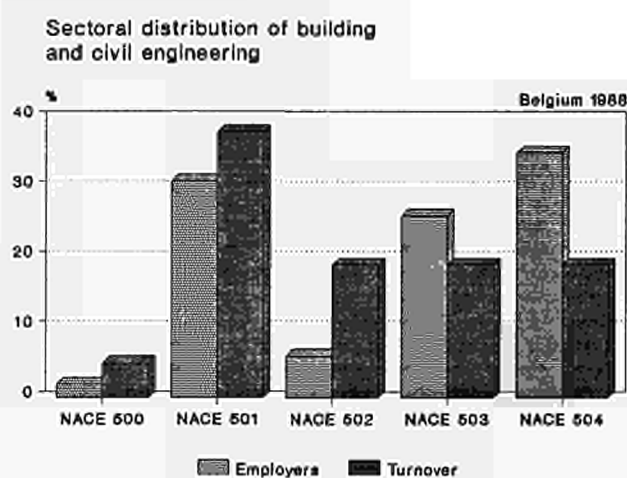


3. Construction

3.1. Sectoral distribution

There were 55 890 units in Belgium or 12% of the total engaged in the construction sector. The weight of the sector at the EUR 12 level in terms of the number of units exceeded by some 4 points the Belgian percentage (both figures calculated for NACE divisions 1 to 8). Construction consisted of the following activities (Figure 7): completion work (35%), construction (31%) and installation (26%). General building and civil engineering only represented 1.5 and 5.6% of the units respectively.

Figure 7



Note: Size-class 0 is included.

The sector counted about 165 000 employees or 7.5% of the total whereas it was 10% for the whole of the Community.

Turnover (ECU 13.7 billion) was distributed as follows: 38% for construction and 19% each for civil engineering, installation and completion work.

In 1989, no significant changes were found.

3.2. Breakdown by size of unit

The construction sector was dominated by micro-units, with an average of eight employees per employer.

Only 176 units belonged to the medium or large-size class (100 or more employees).

Micro-units were mainly present in the following sectors: completion work (average number of employees per employer: 4.5), installation (6) and construction (9). Civil engineering with an average number of 20 employees per employer and general building (28) were dominated by small units.

In comparison with the preceding years, a growth in the number of micro-units (0-9 employees) can be observed, from 92% in 1983, to 94% in 1988, to the detriment of the small units (10-99).

3.3. Economic indicators

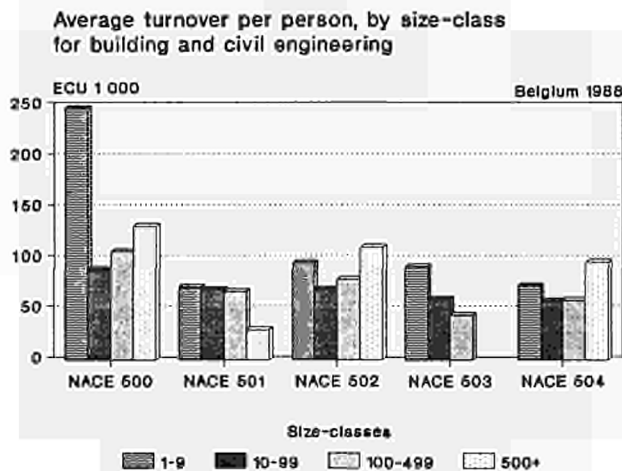
Turnover in construction amounted to ECU 245 000 per employer, but the ratio fluctuated significantly by subsector: ECU 134 000 in completion work, ECU 178 000 in installation and ECU 300 000 for construction.

Bigger projects — requiring more employees — such as civil engineering and general building, had the largest turnover per unit (ECU 785 000 and ECU 805 000 respectively).

The turnover ratio increased considerably for 1989 with an increase of 8.3% for completion work and 9.6% for construction.

Turnover per employee reached ECU 72 000 for the whole of construction. It seems that the apparent productivity is not directly linked to the unit's size (Figure 8). For three sectors the ratio showed a downward movement as the size of the unit increased. These sectors are general building, construction and installation.

Figure 8



In the group with low apparent productivity (a turnover of less than ECU 50 000 per employee) can be found the large units from the construction sector (ECU 29 000) and the medium-sized ones in installation (ECU 44 000).

4. Services

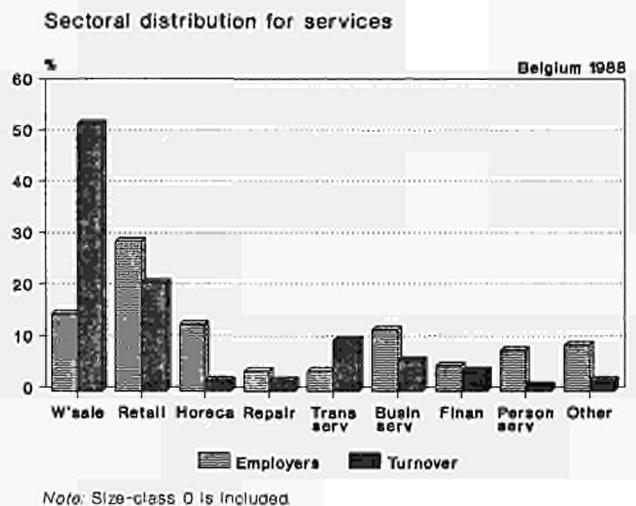
4.1. Sectoral distribution

As can be noted from Figure 9, retail distribution represented 29% of the units in the services sector, followed by wholesale distribution (15%) and Horeca (13%).

The highest figures for turnover corresponded to wholesale distribution, accounting for 52% of total turnover, retail distribution (21%) and transport and communications (10%).

In 1989 no significant changes occurred, other than two subsectors (business services and other services) increasing their total turnover share.

Figure 9



4.2. Breakdown by size of unit

In general, the smallest units can be found in services and construction, especially in personal services (average of three employees per unit), Horeca and repairs (5) and retail distribution (6). At the other end of the scale, though still in the group of small units, there were transport and communications with an average of 30 employees per unit, and other services with 15 per unit.

4.3. Predominant size-classes

Most services sectors were dominated by the micro-units (0-9 class): wholesale, agents, retail distribution, Horeca, travel agents, personal services and banking and finance and its auxiliaries, amongst others.

In the group of small and medium-sized units (10-499) were included dealers in waste materials, land and air transport, insurance, sanitary services and research and development. Finally, large units were only found in the sea transport and communications sectors.

4.4. Economic indicators

The highest figures for turnover per employer appeared naturally in the wholesale distribution and in transport sectors, which were the only subsectors with more than ECU 1 million per employer. Retail distribution (228 000) and repairs (243 000) were situated in the middle of the range.

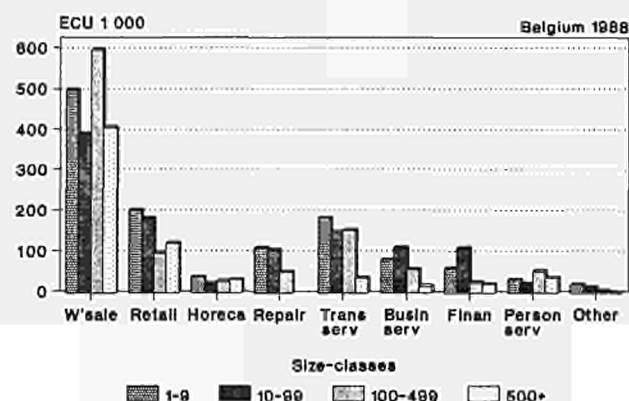
The lowest ratios, those below ECU 100 000 per employer, corresponded to personal services (ECU 35 000), hotels and catering (ECU 63 000) and other services (ECU 85 000).

Here again a large increase in the turnover per employer for 1989 can be observed, especially for business services (18.2%) and Horeca (12.2%).¹

Finally, Figure 10 illustrates the opposite movement of the apparent productivity ratio (turnover per employee) according to the size of the unit. With the exception of the personal services subsector, where the ratio remained nearly constant, the ratio decreases as the unit becomes larger: from ECU 204 000 in micro-units to ECU 123 000 in large units (retail distribution); from ECU 185 000 in micro-units to ECU 38 000 in large units (transport).

Figure 10

Average turnover per person, by size-class for services



Note: Size-class is not included.

Table 2b

Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services																								
	NACE 6						NACE 7						NACE 8				NACE 9							
	61	62	63	64/65	66	67	72	73	74	76	77	79	81	83	84	85	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Micro																								
SME							71	75																
Large													82											

¹ Annual inflation in Belgium over the same period reached about 3.1%.

Denmark

Danish data only offers the possibility of analysing two variables: the number of legal units (from which in this case size-class 0 is excluded) and employment (number of employees), for both 1988 and 1989.

1. Overall structure and development

In 1988 there were 126 239 legal units (Table 1) with one or more employees in Denmark – 102 433 for NACE divisions 1 to 8, which is estimated to represent approximately 2% of the EUR 12 total, class 0 inclusive. The 1989 total shows a decrease of nearly 2% (again without class 0).

The units gave work to 1.64 million employees in 1988, a figure that also decreased for the following year, although by only 0.4%.

The average number of employees per legal unit was 13 in 1988.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

With regard to the number of units and employment variables, the situation in Denmark did not differ significantly from that seen at the EUR 12 level, except for a slightly lower weight of industry in favour of the services sector.

Services represented on their own more than 70% of the units in Denmark (Figure 1a), of which 34% corresponded to distribution and Horeca (NACE 6) and the other 39% of the total corresponded to all other services. They also represented a high, though not as substantial as in the case of the units, percentage of the number of employees (60%), divided into 27% for distribution and 33% for all other services.

Both the numbers of legal units and employees in services decreased in 1989, but did so at a lower rate than for the other sectors, with 1.3 and 0.3% respectively.

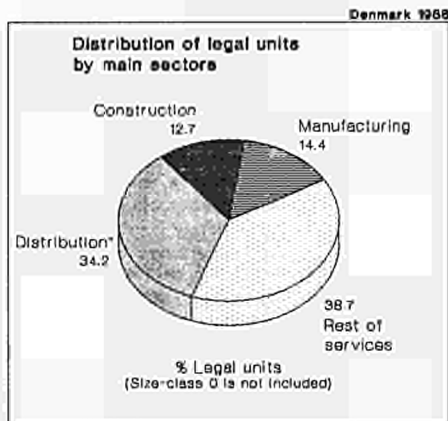
Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Denmark		1988	Legal units	Employees
Industry	1-9		10647	40143
	10-499		7374	317006 ¹
	500+		125	160302 ¹
	All		18146	517451
Construction	1-9		12358	44091
	10-499		3674	94619
	500+		22	18535
	All		16054	157245
Services	1-9		74700	235383
	10-499		17212	506000 ¹
	500+		127	224252 ¹
	All		92039	965635
All	1-9		97705	319617
	10-499		28260	917625
	500+		274	403089
	All		126239	1640331

¹ Eurostat estimations.

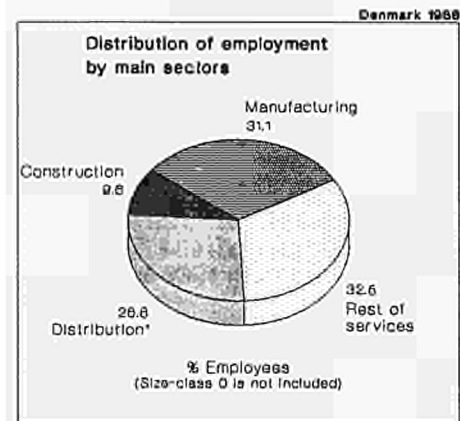
Source: Danmarks Statistik.

Figure 1a



* NACE B: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE B: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

The manufacturing industries sector was the second most important in terms of number of units (14.4%) and the second largest employer, accounting for 31% of salaried employment. Excluding NACE division 9, industry's employment share reached 35%, while the equivalent figure at the EUR 12 level stood at about 38%.

The construction sector with about 16 000 legal units (13% of the total), accounted for just less than 10% of the employees (Figure 1b). This is also the sector which showed the largest decline for 1989: a 5% reduction of the number of units and a 3% reduction in employment.

Finally, the weight of the construction sector in the Danish economy did not differ much from what was observed at the EUR 12 level, whichever variable was considered.

The sectoral breakdown of both variables did not change in a significant way in 1989.

1.2. Breakdown by size of unit

As shown in Figures 2a and 2b (and noting that class 0 is not available) micro-units (1-9 size-class) represented more than three-quarters of the legal units and accounted for 20% of employment. At the other end of the scale, units with 100 or more employees, which represented only 1% of the units, were the largest employers and accounted for 42% of employment. In Denmark in 1988 there were 274 units with 500 employees or more but 6% less in the following year (257 units).

Small units (from 10-99 employees) accounted for a significant 21% of the number of units and 38% of employment.

The average number of employees per unit reached its peak of 43 employees in the extraction of minerals and chemical industries (NACE 2) followed by metal manufacturing (NACE 3) and other manufacturing industries (NACE 4) with 29 and 28 employees respectively. The lowest ratios can be found in other services (average number 8) and construction and distribution (10 each). In 1989 some changes occurred in industry, while services remained more stable.

Figure 2a

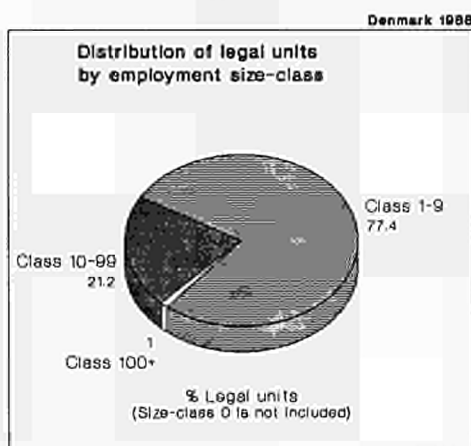
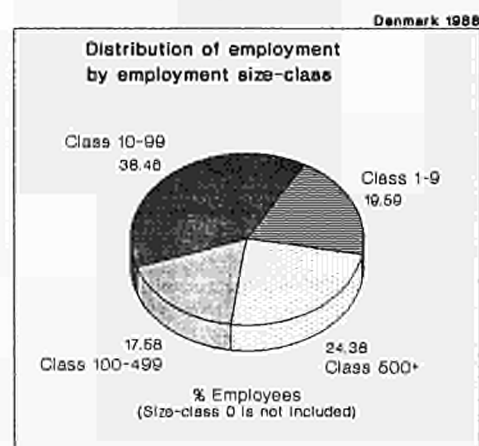


Figure 2b

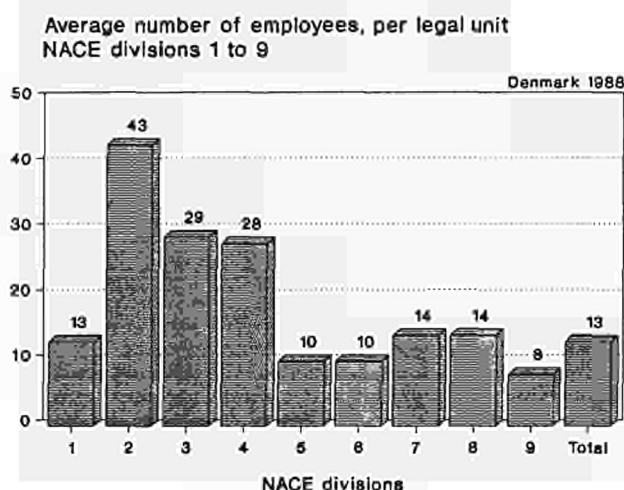


1.3. Predominant size-classes

Following the second criteria of dominance, i.e. in terms of number of units, and bearing in mind that the analysis could be biased towards SME and large enterprise size-classes because of the non-availability of the class 0, most sectors were dominated by SME (Tables 2a and 2b); the distribution was mainly composed of micro-enterprises while the rest of services were split into micro and SME (see section 2.3 on size-class predominance in industry and services for further details).

Being, as it is, a small country, only one of the activities was characterized by the dominance of the large enterprise size-class.

Figure 3

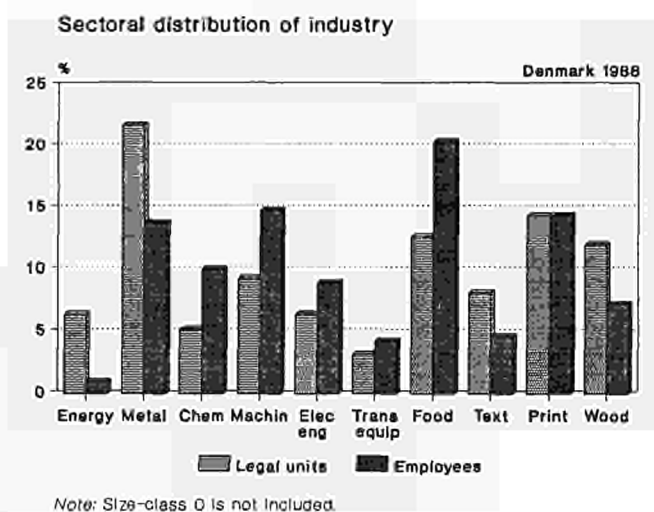


2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

Of the 18 000 legal units engaged in industry in Denmark (class 0 not included), 22% were concerned with metal-processing, 14% belonged to the printing industry and around 12% corresponded to each of the food and wood and miscellaneous industries (Figure 4).

Figure 4



With regard to employment, the biggest employers were the food industry (20%) and printing, machinery and metal-processing, with around 14% each. The employment shares of the food and printing industries at the EUR 12 level amounted to about half of the Danish percentages.

On the other side, the smallest sectors, ranked by employment, were energy (1%), transport equipment (4%), and textiles and leather (5%). At the EUR 12 level on the contrary, transport equipment and textile sectors represented about 8 and 13% respectively, while the energy sector accounted for less than 1%.

This breakdown did not change significantly in 1989.

Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

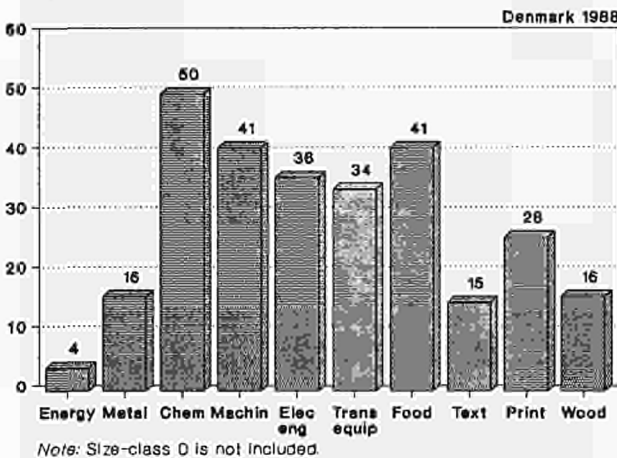
Manufacturing																				
	NACE 1		NACE 2			NACE 3							NACE 4							
Micro	13	17	23																	
SME	14	16	22	24	25	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	41/42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Large																				

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Figure 5 shows the number of employees per legal unit in industry, with an average of 50 employees in the chemical industry and 41 in both machinery and food. The smallest ratios corresponded to energy (4) and textiles (15).

Figure 5

Average number of employees per legal unit for industrial sectors



In 1989, average employment increased for two sub-sectors: from 16 to 18 employees per unit in metal-processing and from 41 to 43 employees per unit in the food industry; meanwhile, the chemical industry lost on average 5 employees per unit, descending to 45 employees per unit (from the 16 units with 500 or more employees in this sector in 1988, there are 10 left in 1989).

2.3. Predominant size-classes

All activities in industry can be considered to be in the SME class, with three exceptions: extraction of petroleum and mineral gas, water supply, and extraction of minerals, which are mainly in the micro-size class. (Table 2a)

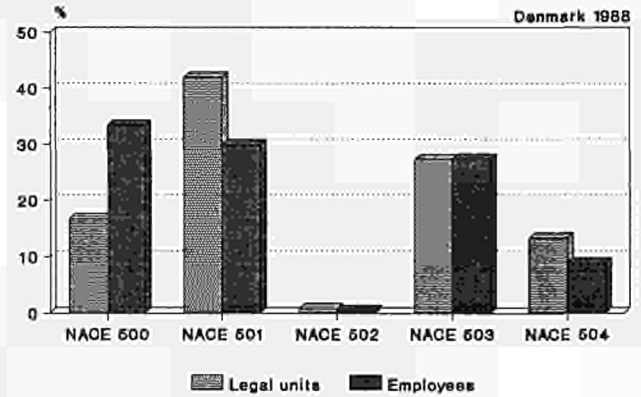
3. Construction

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

Construction (NACE 501) represented the largest part of the 16 000 units in this sector (42%), accounting for 30% of employment (Figure 6). General building (NACE 500), which represents 17% of the units, was responsible for 34% of employment.

Figure 6

Sectoral distribution of building and civil engineering



Civil engineering (NACE 502) only accounted for 1% of the number of units and for even less employment. Installation (NACE 503), on the other hand, was an important sector in Denmark, accounting for more than a quarter of both the units and employees of the whole sector.

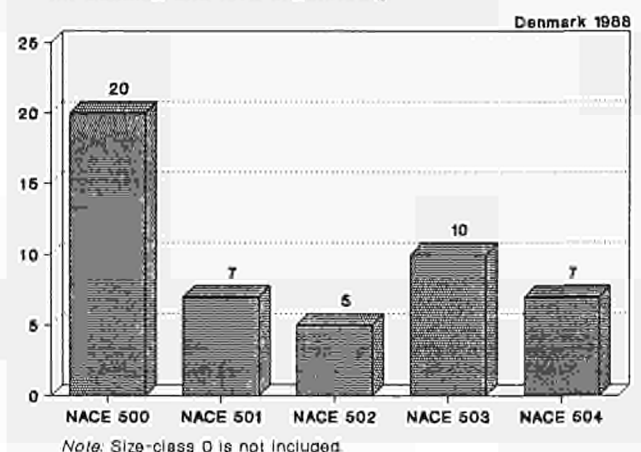
3.2. Breakdown by size of unit

The biggest units were found in general building, with an average number of 20 employees per unit, followed by installation (10). As is shown in Figure 7, civil engineering had the lowest rate with 5, and general construction and completion work (NACE 504) both had 7 each.

For the construction sector taking all of NACE division 5 together, no relevant changes were seen from 1988 to 1989 regarding the sectoral or the size-class distributions. Yet, as was stated at the beginning of the chapter, the number of legal units and the number of employees decreased by 5 and 3% respectively in 1989.

Figure 7

Average number of employees per legal unit for building and civil engineering



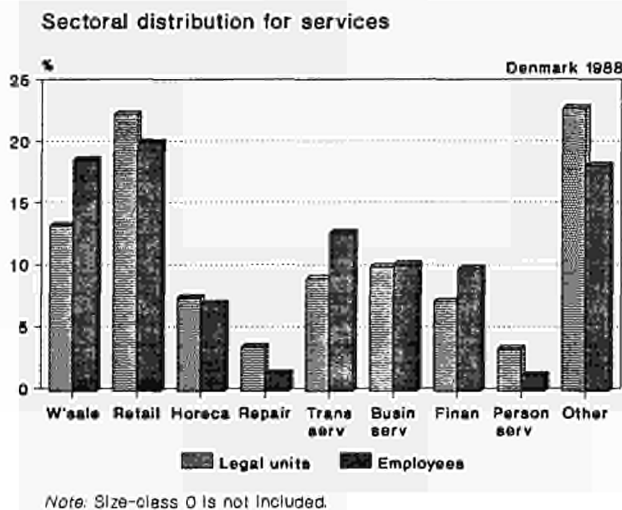
4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

Of the 92 000 units in services with at least one employee (1988), 23% belonged to retail trade and the same amount to other services, followed by wholesale trade with 13%.

As far as employment was concerned, the subsector employing the highest number of employees were the distributive trades, more specifically, retail distribution (20%) and wholesale distribution (18%). Repair services and personal services were the smallest employers, each occupying only 1% of employment (Figure 8).

Figure 8



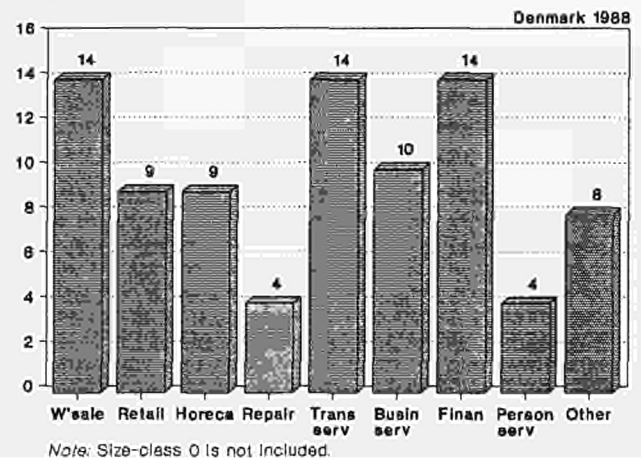
The most notable change for 1989 was to be observed in the finance and renting sector which employed 16% more workers than in the previous year (107 000 employees in 1989).

4.2. Breakdown by size of unit

As Figure 9 shows, the highest average number of employees per unit in services (14) could be found in wholesale trade, transport and finance renting (this last one increasing to 15.4 in 1989). On the other hand, the repair and personal services, with four employees per unit, were the smallest.

Figure 9

Average number of employees per legal unit for services



Wholesale distribution and Horeca were both in the SME-size class, while the rest of distribution (i.e. agents, retail trade, repair) was dominated by micro-size enterprises.

Regarding services other than distribution, some were mainly in the micro-size class: banking and finance, renting, other services (NACE 96), and recreational and personal services, amongst others; in the SME-size class were found insurance, sanitary services, and research and development. The large enterprise size category only contains communications, with 3 units out of 11 having more than 500 employees. (Table 2b)

Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services																	
	NACE 6				NACE 7					NACE 8			NACE 9				
Micro	62	63	64/65	67	72	73				81	84	85	95	96	97	98	99
SME	61	66			71	74	75	76	77	82	83		92	93	94		
Large					79												

Germany

1. Overall structure and development

In 1988 there were 2.1 million enterprises in Germany, representing 15.6% of the European Community total (excluding NACE division 9).

A more detailed analysis shows the importance of industry in German production. With 14% of all enterprises, industry employed 46% of the total workforce and generated nearly 47% of total value added.

German enterprises employed 18.7 million in 1988, which led to an average employment of nine persons per enterprise.

Despite services accounting for more than three-quarters of enterprises, the situation is different in terms of employment where services occupied less than one-half (45.2%) of the total figure (Figure 1b). The construction sector was in third place with 8.6% of the total.

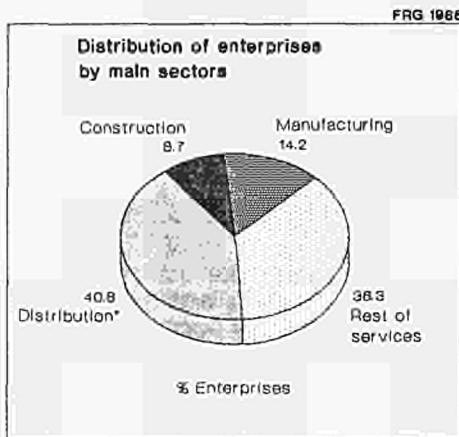
Value added generated by all German enterprises in 1988 reached nearly ECU 573 billion (Table 1), split almost equally into two parts – industry 47.2% and services 45.7% – with the construction sector accounting for the remaining 7.1% (Figure 1c).

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Germany		1988	Enterprises	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000	Value added ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9		217859	506106	28281285	11812843
	10-499		82382	3631440	286336369	90708323
	500+		2010	4468726	608482541	167989611
	All		302251	8606272	923100194	270510776
Construction	0-9		140744	377891	21592684	9650074
	10-499		43306	1118456	70832797	26701418
	500+		104	159291	12856946	4313169
	All		184154	1655638	105282428	40664661
Services	0-9		1497899	2357263	199593013	64668964
	10-499		140236	3996209	642229701	167723626
	500+		1246	2116261	115376837	29377336
	All		1639381	8469733	957199551	261769927
All	0-9		1856502	3241260	249466982	86131880
	10-499		265924	8746105	999398867	285133368
	500+		3360	6744278	736716324	201680116
	All		2125786	18731643	1985582173	572945364

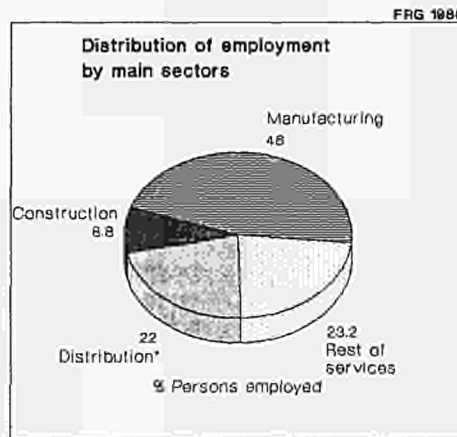
Source: IFM.

Figure 1a



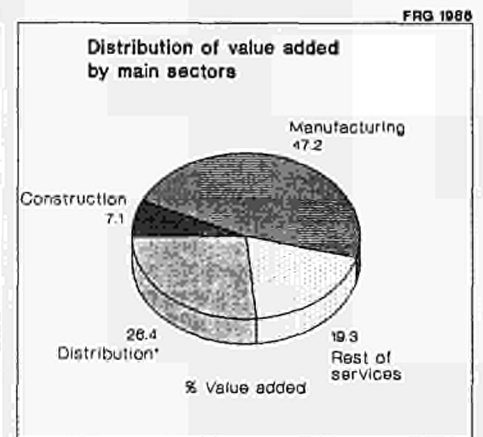
* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1c



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

The basic figures relating to the industrial sector put the level of total employment at 8.6 million persons employed and the number of enterprises at just over 300 000. Average employment in industry (28.7 persons employed) was therefore three times that of all sectors combined.

In comparison with the EUR 12 figures (NACE divisions 1 to 8), the share in terms of employment of industry was higher in Germany (51% against 37.8% for the whole of the EC). The proportions in terms of number of enterprises were 16.7% in Germany and 15.1% for EUR 12.

The construction sector employed 1.65 million persons between 184 000 enterprises. From these two figures the average employment of nine persons per enterprise can be calculated, which was at the same level as the national average for all sectors together. The construction sector represented nearly the same employment share in Germany (10%) than that which was observed for EUR 12, without NACE division 9, while in terms of the number of enterprises the proportion was lower (10% against 15.8% in EUR 12).

All together, the services sector recorded slightly more than 8.4 million workers, of which 4.1 million were in distribution activities, employed in a total of 1.64 million enterprises. With five persons employed

per enterprise on average, the service sectors (NACE 6 to 9) had quite a weak employment density. However, within this sector, distribution enterprises lowered this ratio further to the value of 4.8 persons.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

In 1988 nearly 9 out of 10 German enterprises (87.3% precisely) occupied less than 10 employees (Figure 2a). Despite noting this supremacy of micro-enterprises, it should also be noted that 81.3% of German workers were employed in an enterprise which has at least 10 employees, and 34% in an enterprise of at least 500 employees (Figure 2b). This importance of larger enterprises can equally be seen in turnover and value added (Figure 2c). More than 60% of turnover and of the value added generated by all German enterprises, was accounted for by enterprises recording at least 100 workers.

At this point it is useful to note the relatively weak share of enterprises in the 0 class (at most 28%), namely those enterprises with no employees, as contrasted with enterprises in the 1-9 class which grouped together 59% of German enterprises.

Figure 2a

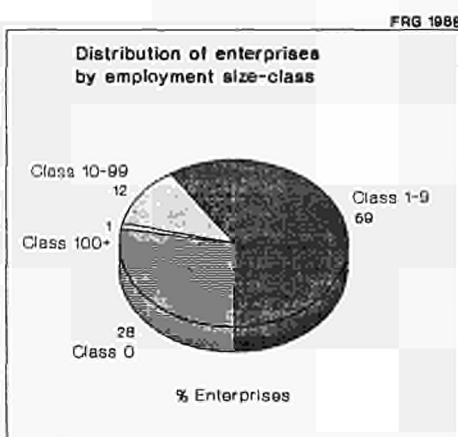


Figure 2b

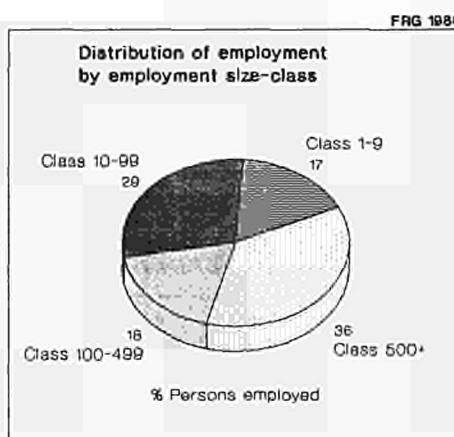


Figure 2c

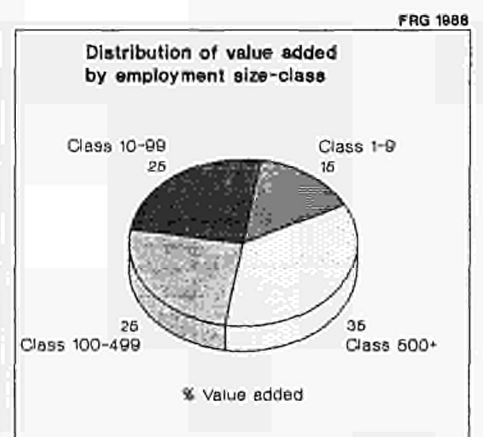


Figure 3

Average number of persons employed per enterprise, NACE divisions 1 to 9

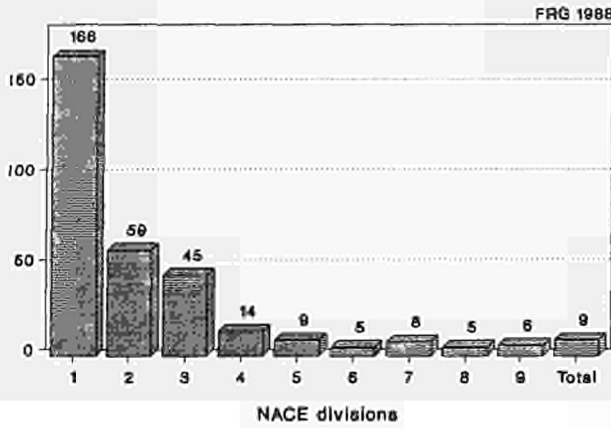
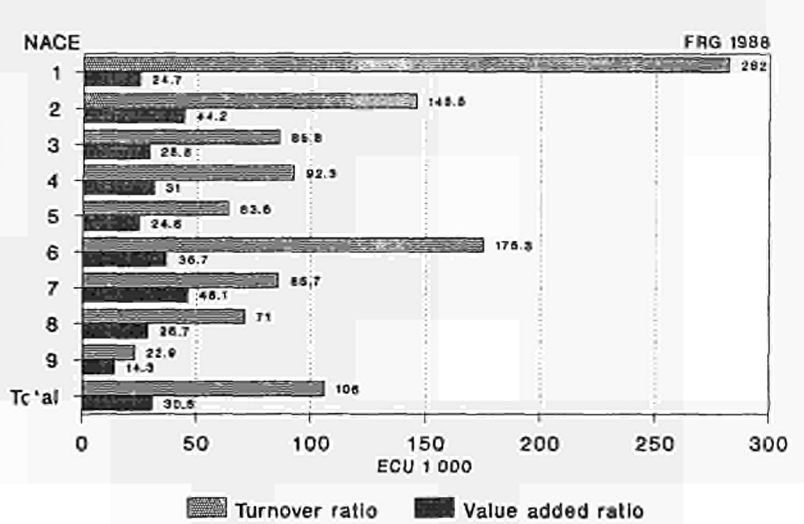


Figure 4

Average turnover and value added per person NACE divisions 1 to 9



2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

In 1988, nearly 40% of German enterprises were in the metal-processing (20.2%) and food industries (19.8%). Conversely, certain activities such as energy (1%), transport equipment (1%) or the chemical industry (4.1%) only made up a small percentage of the total number of enterprises (Figure 5).

The proportions of enterprises in the food industry and the machinery sector were higher than the equivalent figures at the EUR 12 level (20% against 15% and 10% against 8%). The opposite was true for the textile (15% against 18%) and wood and miscellaneous industries (14% against 17%). The shares represented by the rest of the sectors were very similar to their EUR 12 equivalent.

Metal-processing was also significant in terms of the size of the workforce (16.5% of the total number of persons employed) and in terms of value added (17.2%). With respect to employment it is also necessary to highlight the importance of machinery (15%, 11% in EUR 12) and electrical engineering (14.2%, 11% in EUR 12), as opposed to wood and miscellaneous industries which employed only 5%, but numbered 15.2% of the enterprises.

The food (16.1%) and metal-processing industries were also the highest when ranked according to value added. Nevertheless, these two were closely followed by machinery (14%), the chemical industry (13%), electrical engineering (12.5%) and transport equipment (11.1%).

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Even if size was not a factor which distinguished the industrial sector from others in terms of the number of enterprises, it was important in terms of employment, turnover and value added. 72.1% of industrial enterprises were micro-enterprises (less than 10 employees), compared to 87.3% on average. Conversely, 73.2% of industrial workers were employed in enterprises with at least 100 employees, and moreover 51% were in enterprises with more than 500 employees. This is very different from other sectors, where, in the construction sector for example, only 9.6% of persons employed were in this last category of enterprises.

The importance of large enterprises is even more obvious when turnover is considered since 65.9% of the total figure was recorded by very large enterprises (minimum of 500 employees), whereas construction and services recorded at most 10 to 12%. The same phenomena can be seen when value added is analysed.

Figure 5

Sectoral distribution of industry

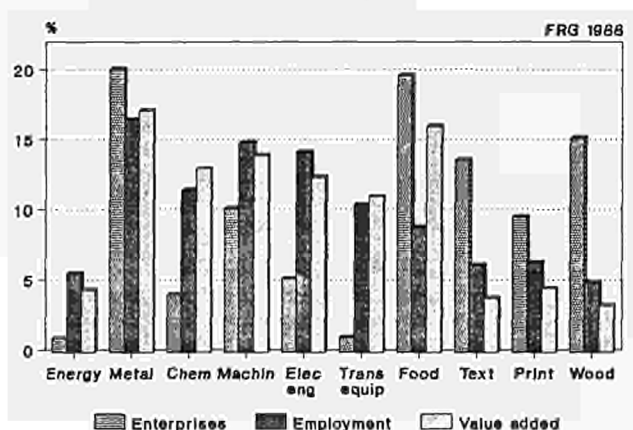


Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing																				
	NACE 1				NACE 2		NACE 3				NACE 4									
Micro																				
SME					23/24		31	37					41/42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Large	11/12	13	14	16/17	21/22	25/26	32	33	35	36										

2.2.1. Predominant size-classes

Table 2a shows the result of the classification of the industrial sectors into size categories. Most subsectors of NACE divisions 1, 2 and 3 were dominated by large enterprises while NACE division 4 was essentially an SME-dominated sector (employment dominance criteria).

2.3. Economic indicators

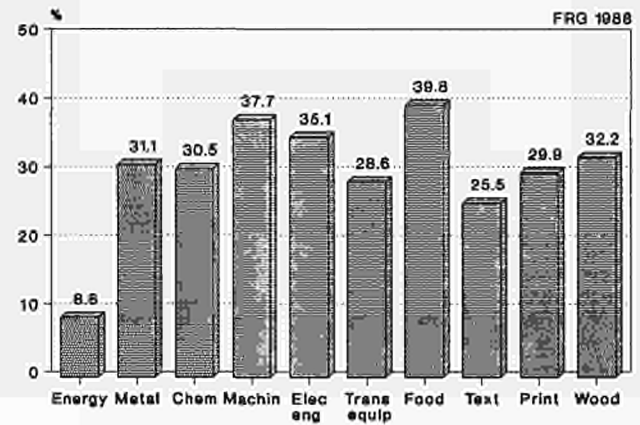
German industrial enterprises had on average a turnover close to ECU 3 million, which was three times the national average for all sectors.

Certain industrial activities diverged notably from this average. This was the case with transport equipment (ECU 9.3 million per enterprise) and energy (with ECU 4.1 million) and at the other extreme, the wood and miscellaneous industries which, with about ECU 194 000 per enterprise, were one-fifth of the average for the sector.

The textile and food industries had nearly the same average employment while average turnover for the food industry was about double that of the textile sector (Figure 6).

Figure 7

Value added as a percentage of turnover by industrial sector

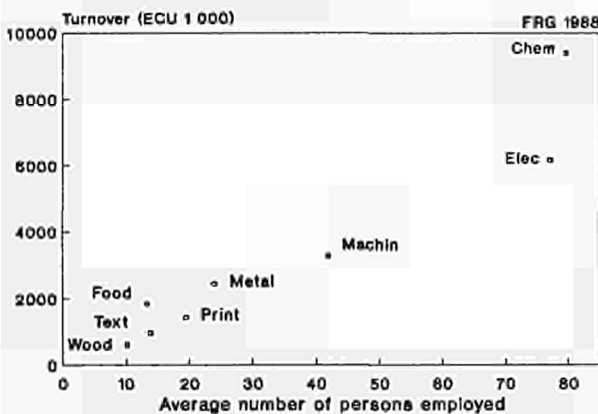


Value added as a percentage of turnover was low in the energy sector (8.8%) compared to the value added for other sectors (40% in the food industry) (Figure 7). This is partly due to the negative value added measured for size class 0 to 19.

Value added per person ranged from ECU 19 600 in the textile industry to ECU 56 700 in the food industry. Figure 8 shows that these productivity ratios differed only slightly between micro-enterprises and SMEs.

Figure 6

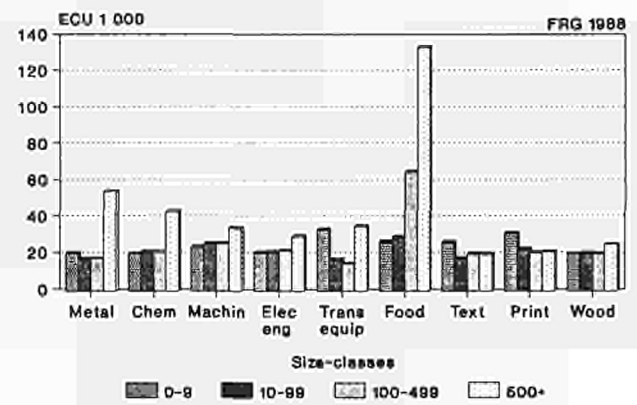
Average employment and turnover for industrial sectors



Note: Energy and Transport are not included.

Figure 8

Average value added per person, by size-class for industrial sectors



Note: Energy is not included.

3. Construction

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

A preliminary analysis of the construction sector shows that in 1988 this sector had a value added of ECU 41 million, which represented close to 7% of the total for the country.

About 1.65 million persons were employed within one of the 184 000 enterprises which made up this sector. Respectful of the national average, an enterprise employed on average nine employees and this principally in small-sized enterprises.

3.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Construction sector enterprises were almost exclusively micro-enterprises (76.4%) or production units which recorded between 10 and 99 employees (22.7%). Enterprises larger than 100 employees were almost nonexistent (0.84%) in numerical terms.

With respect to the distribution of employment, micro-enterprises employed 22.8% and the small size-class (10 to 99 employees) accounted for 52.3% which was nearly double the national average for all sectors at 28.2%. The domination of the sector by small enterprises was a characteristic noted also for turnover (50.5%) and value added (50.8%).

3.3. Economic indicators

The apparent labour productivity, calculated using turnover and the number of employees, reached a level (ECU 64 000 per person) notably lower than the average for all sectors (approximately ECU 104 000).

4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

In 1988 the 4.13 million employees in the distribution sector were employed in one of the 867 000 enterprises which contributed to a turnover of ECU 724 billion (compared to ECU 233 billion for the rest of the services sector).

The rest of services encompassed 772 400 enterprises which employed 4.9 million persons and had a turnover of ECU 223 billion. These were primarily micro-enterprises (nearly 92%), while enterprises employing more than 100 persons accounted for only 0.6% of the total.

4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Nine out of ten enterprises were micro-enterprises. They employed 29.2% of persons in distribution, as opposed to the average of 18.7% for all the sectors together.

The distribution sector was dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises (10 to 499 employees), which made it unsurprising that two-thirds of turnover (67.7%) and of value added (63.3%) of this sector were accounted for by these size-classes.

Figure 9

Sectoral distribution for services

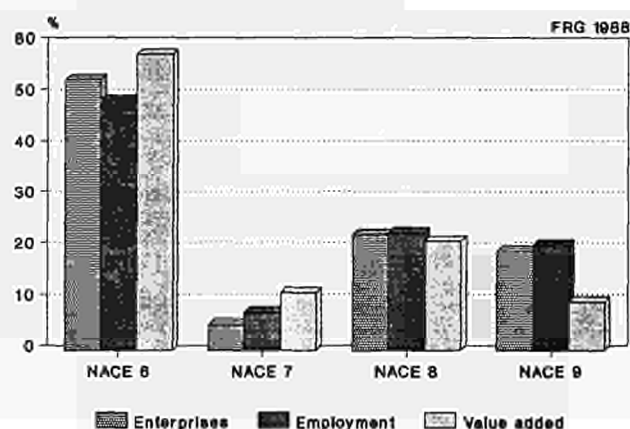


Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services										
	NACE 6				NACE 7		NACE 8		NACE 9	
Micro									95	98
SME	61/62	63/64/65	66	67	72	77	83/84/85		93/94/97	96
Large					73/76		81	82	92	

4.3. Predominant size-classes

The dominance criteria based on employment resulted in a classification as an SME-dominated sector of the distributive trades, Horeca, repairs, land transport and business services (Table 2b). Large enterprises dominated transport (except land transport), banking and finance and insurance services.

4.4. Economic indicators

The apparent labour productivity in the distributive trades was in the order of ECU 175 000 per persons employed, which was about four times that achieved in the rest of services (ECU 47 500 per person).

Size-class 100-499 stood out from the others in terms of average value added per person and this for all subsectors within services. Transport services showed the highest value (ECU 151 000) (Figure 10).

Figure 10

Average value added per person, by size-class for services

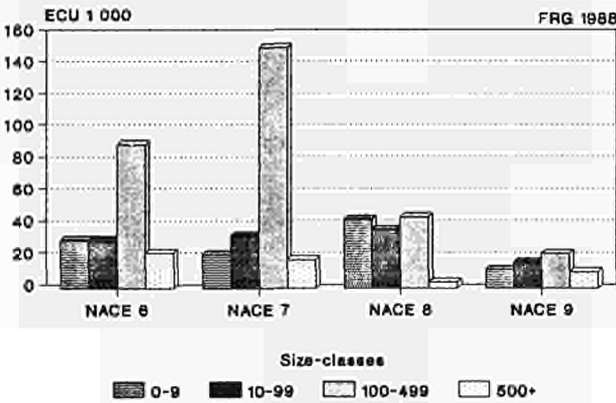
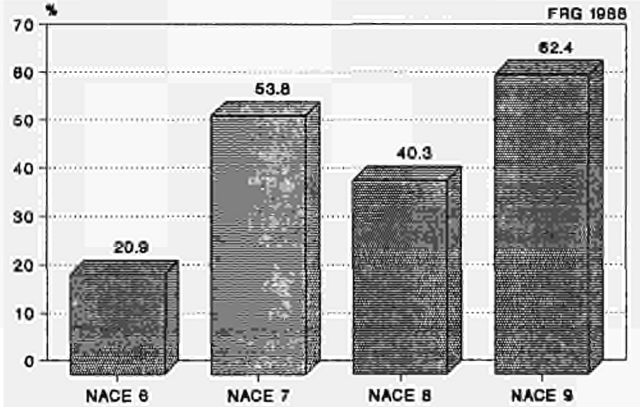


Figure 11

Value added as a percentage of turnover for services



Greece

Introductory note

Data available for Greece include the number of units, total employment, turnover and value added, for both 1988 and 1989. However, coverage was limited to the industrial sector (NACE divisions 1 to 4) and repair services (NACE class 67) and to establishments with 10 and more persons employed.

These methodological discrepancies hamper considerably any detailed comparisons between Greece and EUR 12.

1. Industry and repair services

1.1. Overall structure and development

There were 8 400 establishments with 10 or more persons employed in Greece in 1988, a figure that decreased by 58 units for 1989. These establishments employed 359 000 persons, a figure that remained virtually static for 1989. The value added reached nearly ECU 4 billion, with an increase of 13% for 1989 (while the annual inflation rate was 13.8%).

Regarding the evolution from 1988 to 1989, the size-class of large units suffered a bigger loss, both in terms of the number of units and employment, than the SME class. Turnover and value added on the contrary, although growing for both size-classes, showed a faster increase for large units (24% for turnover and 17% for value added) than for SMEs (13 and 12% respectively).

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Greece		1988	Establishments	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000	Value added ECU 1 000
Industry		All	8205	350443	18325276	3788262
Repairs (NACE Class 67)		All	210	8130	158272	101789
All		10-499	8340	286776	13582304	2820039
		500+	75	71797	4901244	1070013
		All	8415	358573	18483548	3890051

Source: NSSG.

Figure 1a

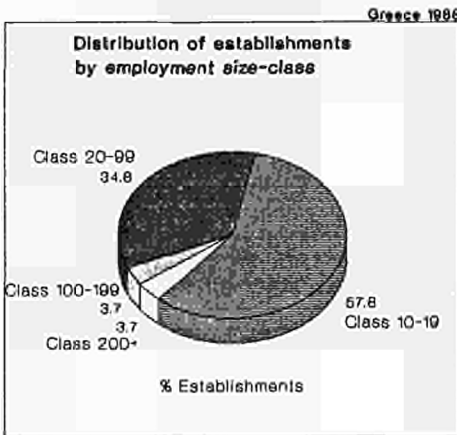


Figure 1b

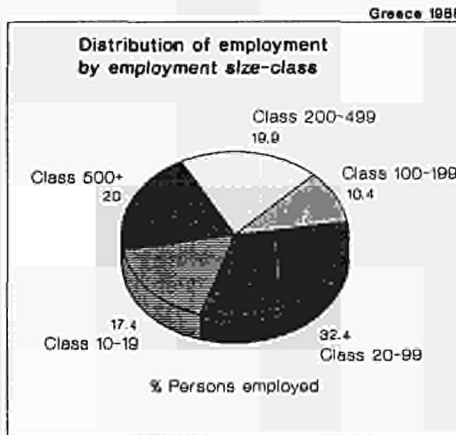
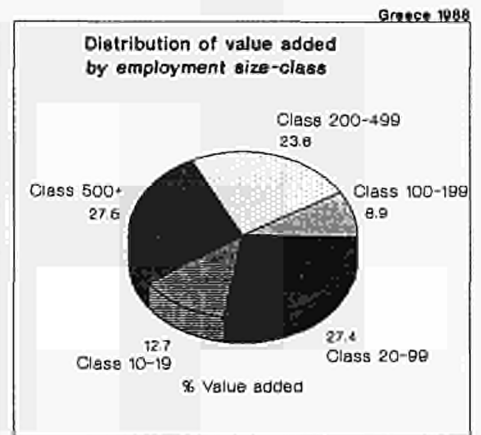


Figure 1c



1.2. Breakdown by size of establishment

As shown in Figures 1a, 1b and 1c, the largest part of the establishments (93%) belonged to the small size-class (from 10 to 99 persons employed), while only 75 establishments employ 500 people or more.

The largest employers were found in the food industry (14 large units), textile industry (17) and manufacture of other means of transport, shipbuilding in particular (6).

Medium-sized and large establishments with 100 or more persons employed (nearly 8% of the units) accounted for half of the persons employed and 60% of the total value added.

1.2.2. Predominant size-classes

As data concerning micro-units (0 to 9 employees) were not available, the list of predominant size-classes as shown in Table 2 includes small-sized (10-99), medium-sized (100-499) and large units (500 and more). The criteria used was that of dominant employment.

The small-size category dominated most of the sectors : of 23 sectors covered, only two were classified in the medium-size category (solid fuels and man-made fibres industry) and three in the large-size category (mineral oil refining, preliminary processing of metals and manufacture of other means of transport).

1.2.1. Average employment

Although figures showing the average number of persons employed per establishment are not representative for the Greek enterprise population, because of the non-availability of size-class 0 to 9, they can give an indication of the relative size of the units for each of the sectors. The biggest ones were – like in other countries – transport equipment (112 persons employed per establishment) and energy (with an average number of 81); the smallest ones being wood and miscellaneous industries (20) and machinery (23). The ratio for the remaining sectors fluctuated around 40 persons employed.

Figure 2

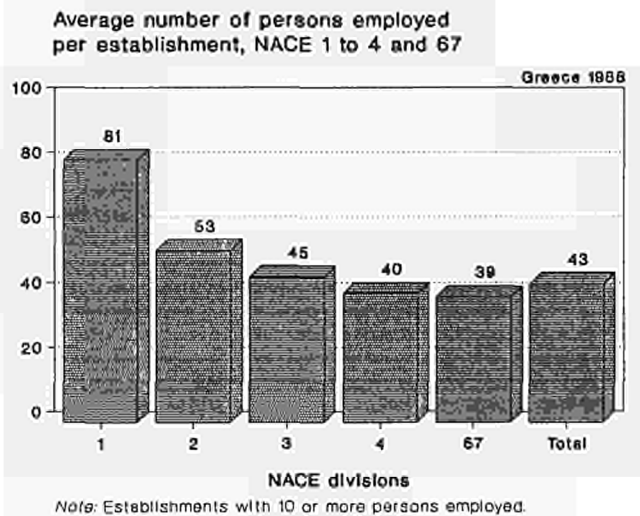


Table 2
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing and repairs services																		
	1	NACE 2		NACE 3						NACE 4						6		
Small (10-99)		24	25	31	32	33	34	35	37	41/ 42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	67
Medium (100-499)	11	26																
Large (500+)	14	22		36														

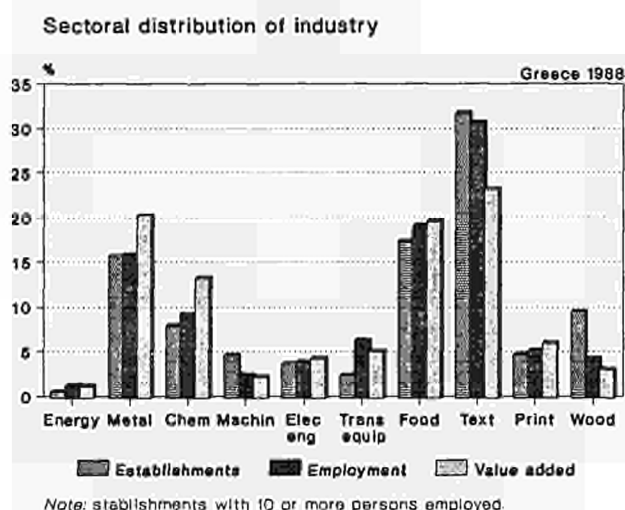
1.3. Sectoral breakdown of industry

The most significant fact for Greece is the weight of the textile, leather and footwear industry in terms of the three variables (number of units, employment and value added). The sector counted 2 600 establishments with 10 or more persons employed, employed 31% of the total workforce covered and represented 23% of the total value added.

The equivalent percentage at the EUR 12 level (i.e. enterprises in the textile industry with 10 or more persons employed) was substantially lower (13%) and accounted for only 12% of the employment.

Food industry followed the textile sector (see Figure 3) with more than 1 400 establishments and accounting for more than 19% of both the employment and value added. The weight of the food industry in Greece, in terms of number of units, was similar to that for the whole of the EC (19%); however, in terms of employment, its significance was greater for Greece (19%) than for the 12 countries, where the equivalent figure represented less than 10% of the total.

Figure 3



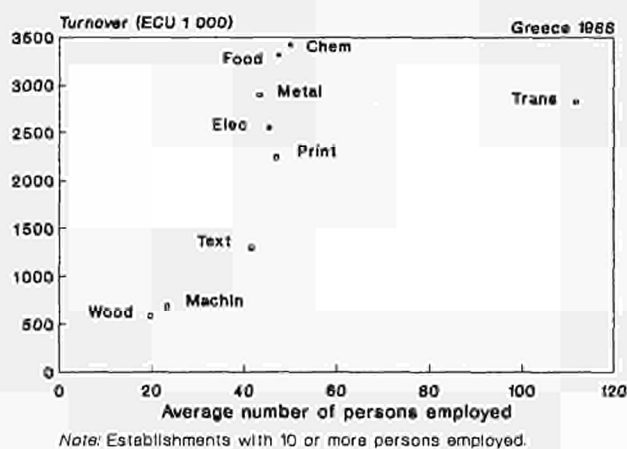
Between 1988 and 1989 total employment in the textile sector decreased by some 2 000 persons and value added by 1% (the annual inflation rate from 1988 to 1989 was around 13.8%). Metal works on the contrary achieved between 1988 and 1989 a growth rate of its value added of 18%.

1.4. Economic indicators

Figure 4 shows the position of the industrial sectors in terms of average employment and turnover per establishment. The highest ranked was chemical industry followed by the food, metal, electrical engineering and printing industries. These sectors obtained on average figures of turnover over ECU 2 and 3 million per establishment, with an average number of persons employed of 40 to 50 people.

Figure 4

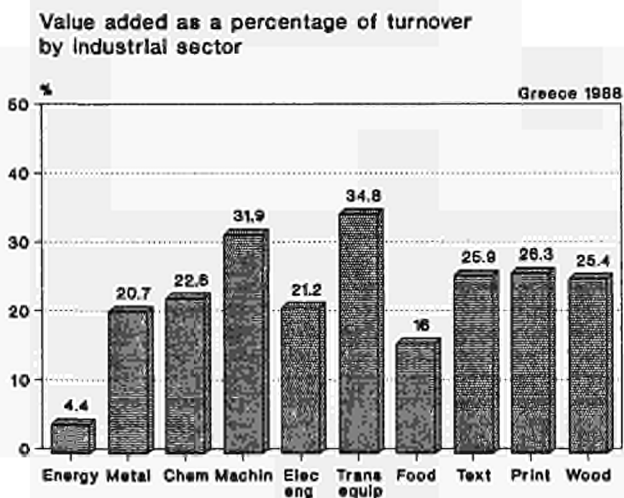
Average employment and turnover for industrial sectors



Other sectors such as transport equipment, with a higher average number of persons employed per establishment (112), generated less turnover than, for example, metal-processing, a sector that employed on average only 43 persons.

The figure of value added as a percentage of turnover (Figure 5) was not particularly high in Greece (21% on average for all sectors combined, i.e. industry and repairs altogether).

Figure 5



Three sectors only obtained more than 30%: repair services with 64% had the highest rate of all, followed by machinery and transport equipment (32% and 35% respectively). The lowest ones corresponded to energy, with only 4%, although it increased up to 7% in 1989, and food industry with 16% in 1988 and 15% in 1989. The highest growth rates between 1988 and 1989 were achieved in the transport equipment industry (from 35 to 38%) and the printing sector (from 26 to 28%).

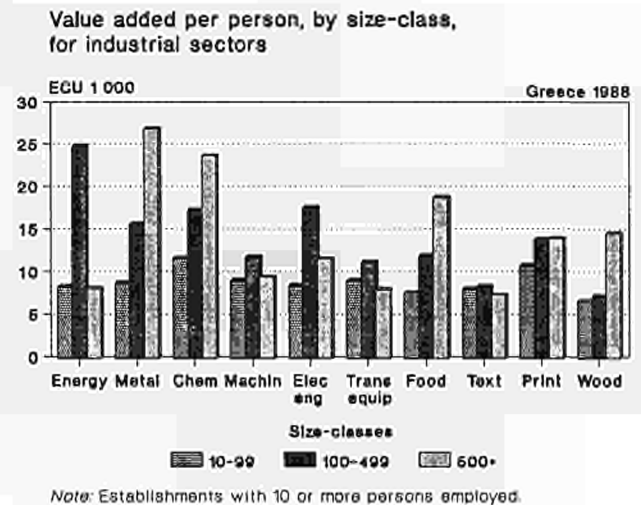
Value added of the Greek industry was relatively low with ECU 3.8 billion (restricted to establishments with 10 more persons employed) which resulted in an average productivity of ECU 11 100 per person. Two sectors reached a productivity ratio of ECU 14 000 per person in 1988: chemical industry and metal-pro-

cessing. On the other end of the scale were situated the wood and miscellaneous industries, textile and transport equipment, sectors that generated around ECU 8 000 of value added per person.

As a general rule, the ratio increased as the establishments grew larger: from ECU 8 700 in units with 10-99 persons employed, and ECU 11 600 in medium-size class (100-199), it finally reached its peak in large units with 500 or more persons employed with ECU 14 900 per person.

This was the case for several sectors as shown in Figure 6: metal work, chemical industry, food industry, printing, wood and miscellaneous industries. This trend was, however, not present for other sectors where productivity reached its peak in the SME-size class (100-499), and decreased for large units (500 or more persons employed): energy sector and the machinery, transport equipment and electric engineering.

Figure 6



Productivity increased in 1989 for all sectors and all size-classes considered (in absolute terms). The strongest growth was found in the energy sector (from ECU 10 400 in 1988 to ECU 29 200 in 1989), followed by electric engineering (from ECU 12 000 to ECU 15 000).

Spain

The analysis for Spain is based on the number of units (enterprises, class 0 included), and employment (number of employees), these being the only variables available for both 1988 and 1989.

figure when it is taken into account that the units with 0 employees (63% of the total number of enterprises) are excluded from this ratio.

1. Overall structure and development

In 1988 there were about 2.018 million enterprises in Spain and almost 1.672 million units in NACE divisions 1 to 8 which represented 14% of the EUR 12 total (Table 1). In 1989, there were 165 000 more units, an increase of nearly 8%.

These enterprises had 6.9 million employees (the total number of persons employed is not available for Spain), a figure that increased by the same percentage as the number of units, reaching 7.5 million in 1989. Average employment was nine employees per enterprise, slightly decreasing in 1989, which is a low

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

21% of enterprises were in industry and employed 34.3% of the total (Figures 1a and 1b). Of all these units, 71% belonged to class 0. These percentages, already relatively important, increased to 23% and 44% when excluding NACE division 9. The corresponding EUR 12 figures were 15% for the number of enterprises and 38% for employment. Although compatible output data were not available, the above comparison indicates the great weight of industry in the Spanish economy.

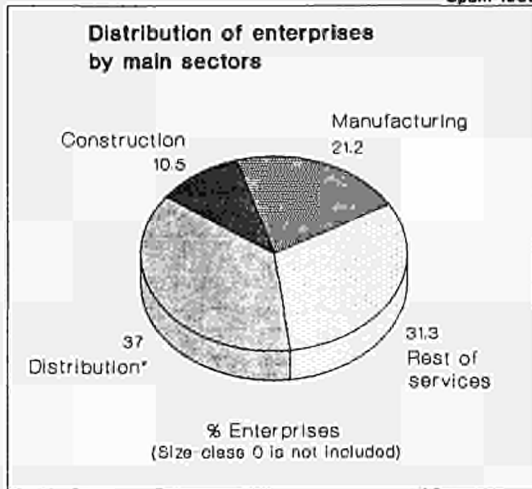
Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Spain		1988	Enterprises	Employees
Industry	0-9 ¹		350166	380907
	10-499		40959	1526053
	500+		405	514947
	All		391530	2421907
Construction	0-9 ¹		331046	196643
	10-499		16374	470201
	500+		38	37908
	All		347458	704752
Services	0-9 ¹		1224670	1083467
	10-499		54327	1878892
	500+		610	807398
	All		1279607	3769757
All	0-9 ¹		1905882	1661017
	10-499		111660	3875146
	500+		1053	1360253
	All		2018595	6896416

¹ 1-9 for the employment variable.
Source: Eurosystem.

Figure 1a

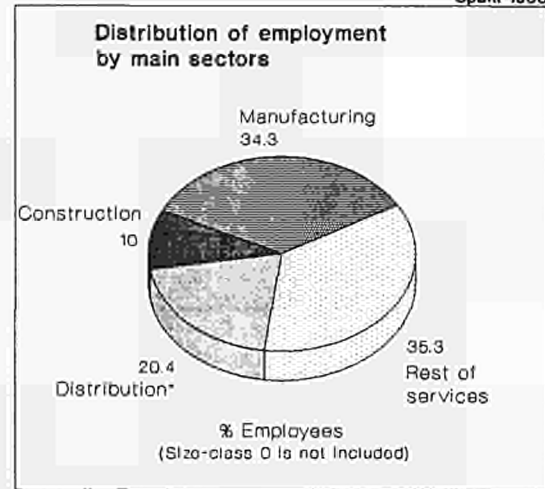
Spain 1988



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

Figure 1b

Spain 1988



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

The construction industry accounted for 10% of both the number of units and the number of employees. Here the percentage of units in class 0 was the highest, reaching 77%. Once again the corresponding proportions were lower at the EUR 12 level.

The services sector was, in Spain too, the one with the highest number of units and employees, although it did not yet reach the level of predominance seen at the EUR 12 level. Indeed, services accounted for about 56% of Spanish enterprises and 43% of employment in NACE divisions 1 to 8 whereas the corresponding EUR 12 figures reached about 69 and 52% respectively.

Distribution (with Horeca and repair) accounted for 37% of the units and 20% of employment, while the rest of services had 31% of the number of units and 35% of employees (all these percentages exclude class 0).

Although figures did not change greatly between 1988 and 1989, only the distributive trades gained weight in terms of the number of enterprises whereas both construction and again distributive trades increased their share of salaried employment.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

As shown in Figure 2a (class 0 excluded), 85% of enterprises belonged to the micro-size-class (1-9) and 14% to the small class (10-99). Only 1% of the units had more than 100 employees and the number of large units (500 or more) were just over 1000.

24% of workers were employed in units with one to nine employees, 36% work in small units and 20% in medium units (Figure 2b).

The average number of employees per enterprise (Figure 3) was nine; the highest figure (43) was achieved in the energy sector followed by the extraction of minerals and the chemical industry (19). The lowest averages were found in distributive trades (5 employees per enterprise), transport and communications (8) and construction (9). It should be noted that this ratio would have been much lower if the figures for non-salaried persons had been included.

Figure 2a

Spain 1988

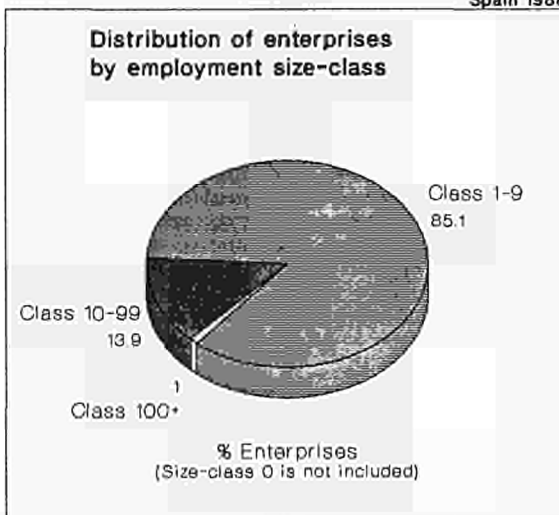
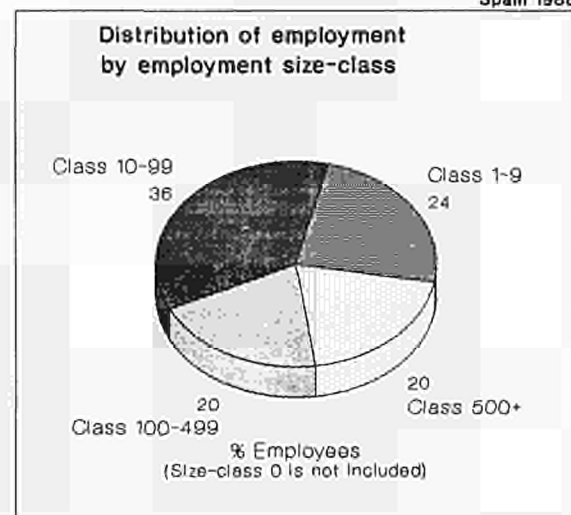


Figure 2b

Spain 1988

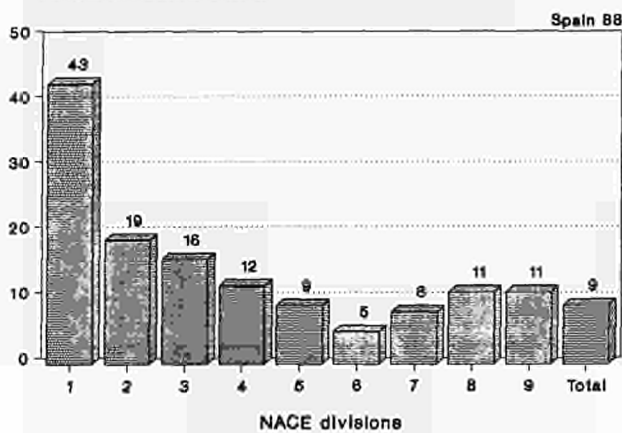


1.3. Predominant size-classes

As shown in Tables 2a and 2b, the distribution of units on which criteria 2 is based, it is clear that all sectors, including that of industry were dominated by the micro-size-class. The SME size-class contained only four of 49 activities registered: two in industry (extraction of solid fuels and mineral oil refining) and two in services (air transport and banking and finance).

Figure 3

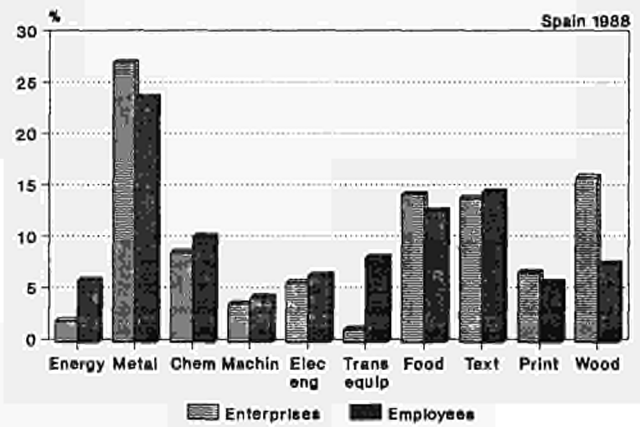
Average number of employees per enterprise
NACE divisions 1 to 9



Note: Size-class 0 is not included.

Figure 4

Sectoral distribution of industry



Note: Size-class 0 is not included.

Industry employed about 2.5 million people, which were increasingly distributed throughout the various sectors, the most important ones being : metal-processing (accounting for 24% of employment compared to 18% at the EUR 12 level), textiles and leather (15%), food (13%) and the chemical industry (10%).

Transport equipment, which only represented 1% of the units, accounts for more than 8% of the employees.

Both the energy and metal-processing sectors were compared with the EUR 12 situation, particularly important in Spain. In contrast with these were the machinery and printing sectors which are in terms of number of units and employment amongst the smaller sectors in Spain while they were relatively important at the EUR 12 level (machinery represented in Spain 4% of employment whereas this was about 11% for all EC countries combined).

2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

There were approximately 400 000 industrial enterprises in Spain which were mainly concentrated in four subsectors, the biggest ones being metal-processing (27% of the units, compared to 20% at the EUR 12 level), followed by wood and miscellaneous industries (18%) and food and textiles with 15% each (Figure 4). No significant changes occurred for 1989.

Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing																							
	NACE 1				NACE 2					NACE 3					NACE 4								
	13	15	16	17	21	22	23	24	25	31	32	33	34	35	37	41/42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Micro																							
SME	11	14																					
Large																							

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Most of the subsectors in industry had around 15 employees per enterprise (Figure 5). Differing the most from this average on the higher side were transport equipment (94) and energy (43), while wood and miscellaneous industries were situated with seven on the lower end.

The overall structure shows that most of these sectors (i.e. with two exceptions) in Spain are in the micro-size-class.

Figure 5

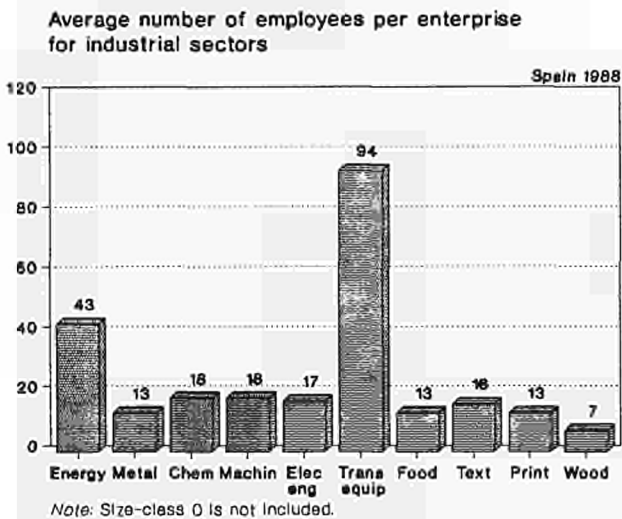
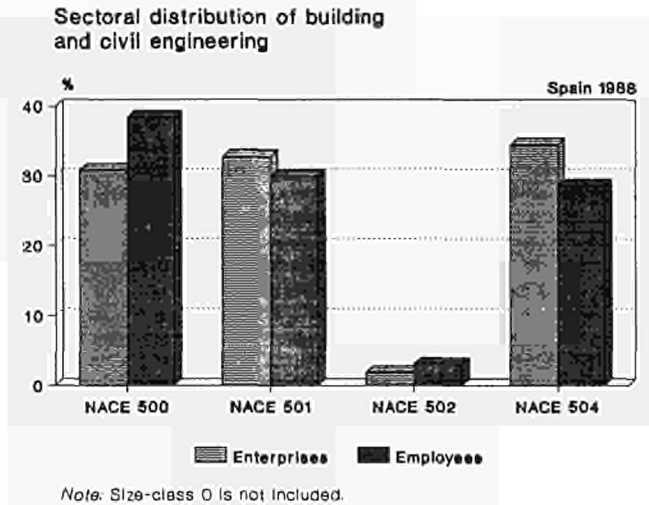


Figure 6



3.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The average number of employees in construction industry was nine, a figure that would have been considerably lower if the total employment (persons employed) had been considered (this is particularly true in construction, where 77% of the enterprises belong to the size-class 0).

The biggest units were found in civil engineering, with an average of 14 employees, and in general building, with 11. Construction of buildings and completion work had eight and seven employees per enterprise respectively (Figure 7).

Finally, micro-enterprises dominated the whole of the construction sector in terms of the number of units (dominance criteria 2).

3. Construction

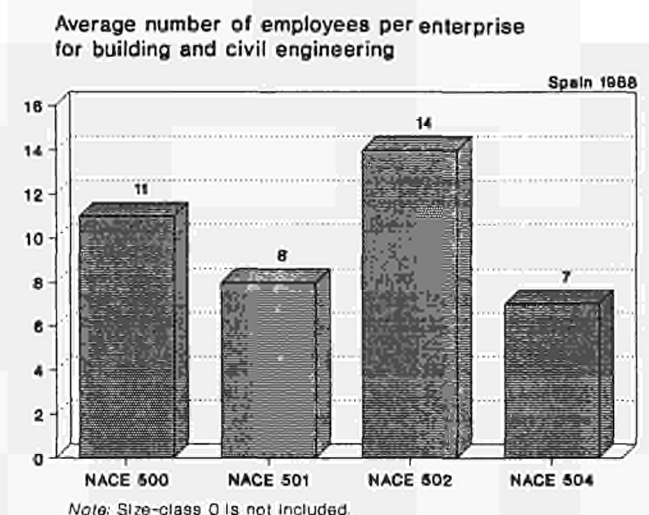
3.1. Sectoral breakdown

Of the 347 000 units engaged in the construction sector, most of them (41%, class 0 included) belonged to general building (NACE 501) and construction of buildings (NACE 502). The fact that only 2% were in the civil engineering sector, and that the subsector of installation was not present, is probably due to the conversion of the original nomenclature to NACE.

As seen in Figure 6, the units were evenly distributed between general building, construction of buildings and completion work.

Considering the distribution of employment, general building was the main employer with 38%, followed by construction of buildings and completion with nearly 30% each. In 1989, general building had lost 2%, which was mostly acquired by construction.

Figure 7

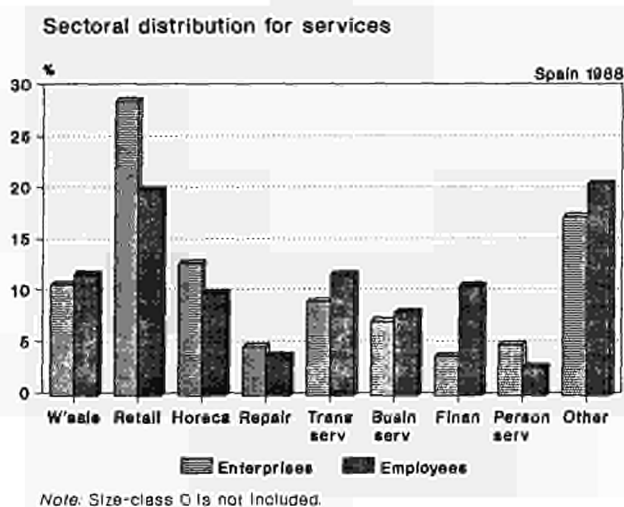


4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

The services sector, class 0 included, comprised 1.3 million units, 28% of which belonged to the retail-trade, 16% to Horeca, 15% to other services and 12% to transports (Figure 8). No significant changes were found for 1989.

Figure 8



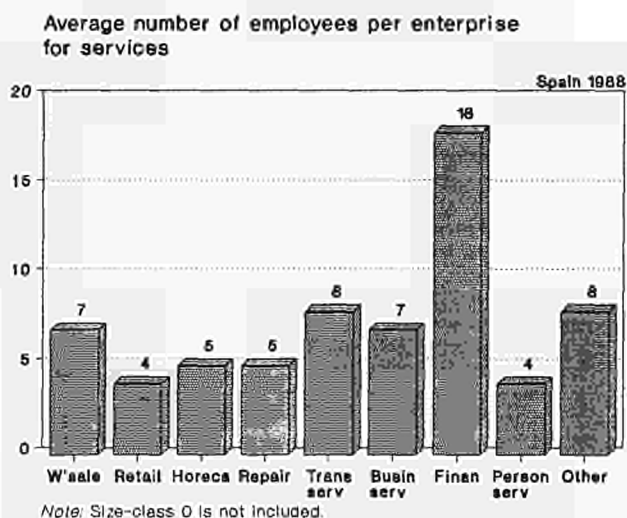
With respect to employment, the subsectors with the largest number of employees were retail distribution and other services with 20% each, and wholesale trade, Horeca, transport and finance, with around 11% each. Finance represented only 3% of the units.

4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The share of class 0 in terms of number of enterprises was the lowest in services with 61%, as compared to the industry and construction sectors. Excluding these, the highest average employment (Figure 9) was in banking and finance (18 employees per enterprise), followed a long way behind by transport and other services with eight each.

The sectors with the smallest ratio of employment per enterprise were retail trade and personal services, with an average of four employees. However, as mentioned in the overall structure, all of them fell in the micro-size-class, with the exceptions of air transport and banking and finance which were dominated by the SME class.

Figure 9



The only significant change from 1988 to 1989 was the decrease in the average number of employees per enterprise in banking and finance, from 18 to 16.

Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services																						
	NACE 6						NACE 7					NACE 8				NACE 9						
	61	62	63	64/65	66	67	71	72	74	76	79	82	83	84	85	92	93	95	96	97	98	99
Micro																						
SME							75					81										
Large																						

France

Introductory note

The French data from 1983 to 1988 relate to all the sectors and all sizes of enterprises.

The degree of coverage, however, varies considerably from one year to the next.

For this reason, variations in the number of enterprises or persons employed are only outlined in rough, and only if they are supported by a statistical source (annual survey of enterprises) other than that used (fiscal register).

1. Overall structure and development

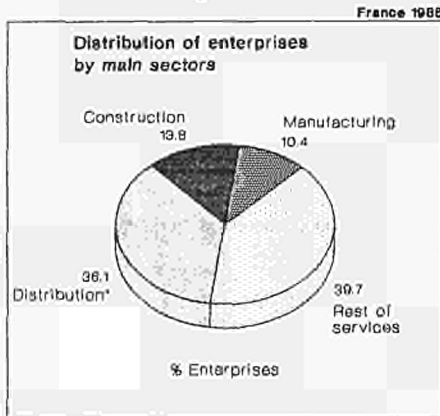
France had 2 009 000 enterprises in 1988 (Table 1), i.e. approximately 14% of the estimated total number of European enterprises (comparison drawn up excluding NACE division 9). These two million enterprises employed 13 506 000 people, i.e. 57% of the French active population and roughly 16% of the estimated employment of EC enterprises (comparison drawn up excluding NACE division 9). From 1986 to 1988, the number of enterprises seemed to stabilize whereas it had clearly risen the three previous years (1 903 000 enterprises recorded in 1983 and 2 019 000 in 1986). The number of persons employed, on the other hand, increased by 400 000 people, i.e. roughly 1.5% per year. The value added for the two million French enterprises was estimated at ECU 445 billion, i.e. 55% of gross domestic product.

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

France		1988	Enterprises	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000	Value added ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9		167885	515275	36217640	12843543
	10-499		40841	2028032	205907713	63152262
	500+		1031	2002666	302084449	95795997
	All		209757	4545973	544209801	171791801
Construction	0-9		256245	582437	26126989	12566069
	10-499		20246	639186	41213066	15867289
	500+		138	201567	16773612	5587598
	All		276629	1423190	84113667	34020956
Services	0-9		1449082	2714297	216599864	72074441
	10-499		73540	2591982	381292051	89295281
	500+		864	2230982	209151720	78091004
	All		1523486	7537261	807043634	239460726
All	0-9		1873212	3812009	278944493	97484052
	10-499		134627	5259200	628412829	168314832
	500+		2033	4435215	528009781	179474599
	All		2009872	13506424	1435367103	445273483

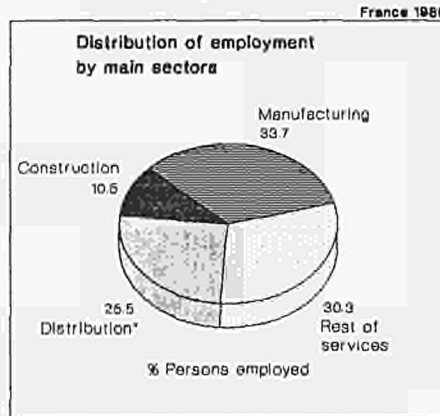
Source: Insee.

Figure 1a



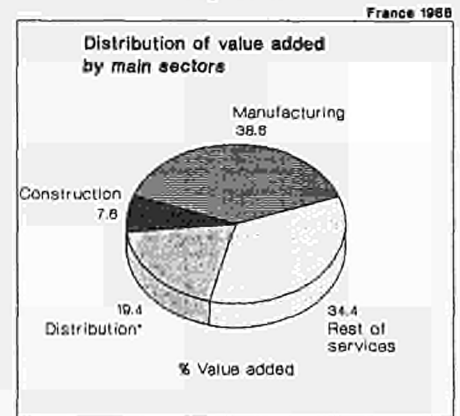
* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1c



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

The French sectoral structure was fairly much in line with that observed in the EC as a whole. A comparison of the two structures however, excluding NACE 9, indicated a slightly higher percentage in terms of both the number of enterprises and the employment for the services sector and construction. Services, including distributive trades, accounted for 76% of enterprises, 55% of total employment and 53% of their value added. By contrast, the percentages represented by industry in terms of the number of enterprises and persons employed were 2 points lower than the EC figures. The 209 000 industrial enterprises employed 33% of the workforce and generated 38% of the value added (Figures 1a, 1b and 1c).

Although overall the number of enterprises remained unchanged between 1986 and 1988, the situation varied markedly from one sector to another. The number of enterprises continued to grow in the financial sector and business services (NACE 8). Similarly, the number of enterprises in other services (NACE 9) and transport also grew between 1986 and 1988, albeit more slowly than the three previous years. In the distributive trades and non-metallurgical manufacturing industries (part of NACE 3 and 4), the increases observed between 1983 and 1986 were evidently cancelled out by the losses suffered between 1986 and 1988.

Sectoral variations in employment followed a different pattern from variations in the number of enterprises. Unlike the latter, the number of persons employed

increased markedly in construction and civil engineering from 1 271 000 in 1986 to 1 423 000 in 1988. The percentage of persons employed by this sector thus increased in relation to the total number employed by enterprises from 9.7 to 10.5%. The number of jobs also increased in the services sector, to around 330 000 more than in 1986. By contrast, industry saw its workforce decline by 81 000; its share of the total number of persons employed dropped from 35.3 to 33.6%.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

With 93% of its constituent firms being classed as micro-enterprises, and 54% with no salaried employees, the structure of French enterprises closely resembled its Mediterranean neighbours as well as Belgium (Figures 2a, 2b and 2c). France, however, was also characterized by a high proportion of large enterprises, which employed one-third of the total workforce (30% for the EC as a whole) and accounted for 40% of value added. The share accounted for by SMEs, on the other hand, was relatively small compared with that noted in Germany, the United Kingdom or Italy; in France such firms accounted for just 7% of all enterprises, 39% of the workforce and 38% of total value added (compared with 8% of enterprises and 41% of the workforce at the EUR 12 level).

Figure 2a

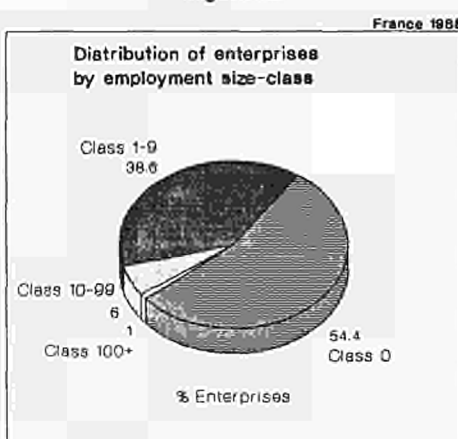


Figure 2b

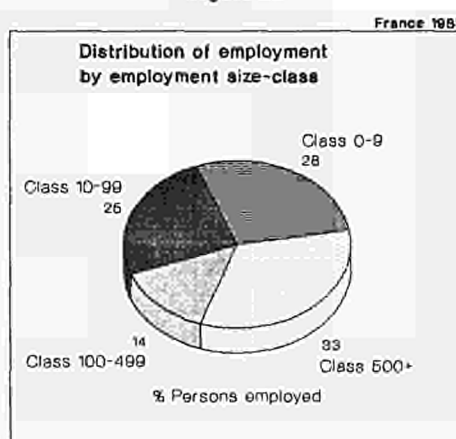
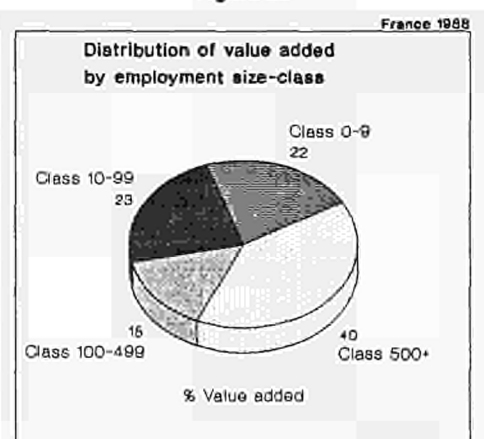


Figure 2c



Average turnover and value added per person
NACE divisions 1 to 9

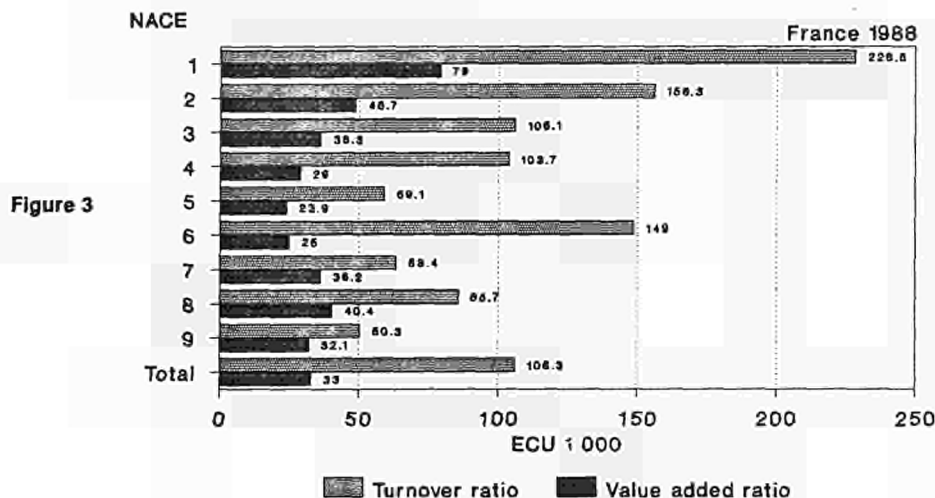
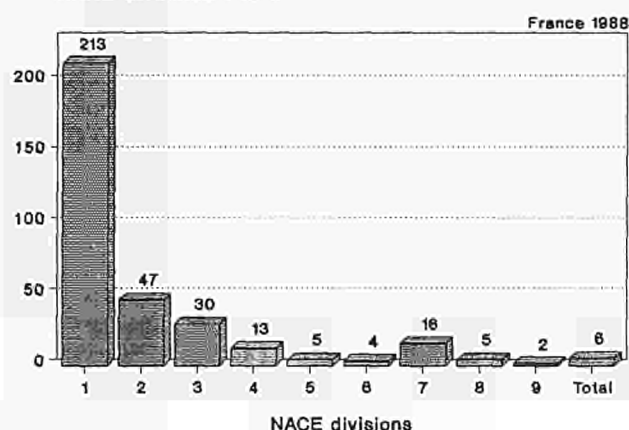


Figure 3

Figure 4
Average number of persons employed per enterprise
NACE divisions 1 to 9



NACE divisions

The upward trend in the number of enterprises without employees between 1983 and 1986 (91 000 extra units) was reversed between 1986 and 1988, when the number fell by 22 000. Very small and small enterprises (1 to 99 employees) continued to gain ground on the other hand (Table 2). Finally, the proportion of medium-sized and large companies in the economy remained completely stable, at 0.48 and 0.10% respectively, in both 1986 and 1988.

The volume of employment increased in enterprises with one to nine employees; in large enterprises, however, the number fell sharply by around 300 000 employees after 1986.

Table 2
Weight of each size-class by major sector, in terms of number of enterprises (%)

NACE	0		1-9		10-19		20-99		100-199		200-499		500+	
	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988
1-9	55.3	54.4	38.2	38.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
1-4	36.7	35.2	44.0	44.8	7.0	7.3	9.5	10.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
6-9	58.7	57.7	36.7	37.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	49.7	48.7	31.7	32.6	3.4	3.8	9.5	9.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.8
2	29.3	29.0	39.8	39.9	10.1	10.1	14.4	14.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.6
3	32.3	30.3	42.2	42.7	9.0	9.8	12.9	13.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7
4	39.2	37.9	45.4	46.3	5.8	5.9	7.6	7.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
5	51.6	51.1	41.5	41.5	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
6	53.0	51.7	41.7	42.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
7	67.0	65.9	24.1	24.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
8	71.8	70.4	23.5	24.5	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
9	56.7	55.4	41.2	42.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

2. Industry

Roughly speaking, French industry was characterized at a sectoral level by the important position occupied by its food sector. In terms of size of enterprise, 80% of this industry was made up of micro-enterprises, which was similar to the estimated EC average.

In terms of output, metal-processing occupied first place (16% of the total value added for industrial enterprises), followed by chemicals (13%), electrical engineering, transport and energy (12%), although the latter accounted for just 0.6% of industrial enterprises.

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

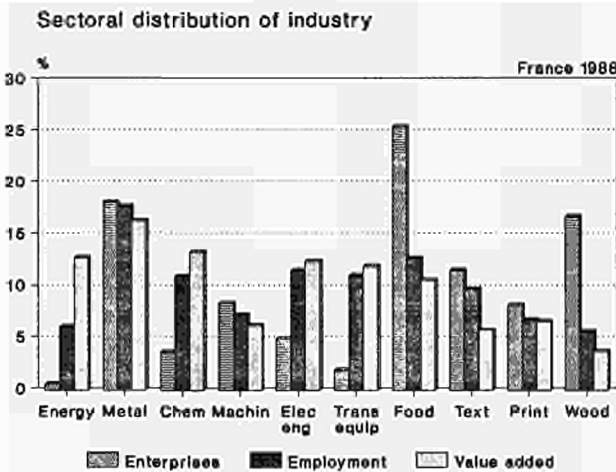
French industry was characterized by the substantial role played by the food sector. The 53 000 enterprises which make up the latter represented one-quarter of all industrial enterprises while the 580 000 employees accounted for 12% of all jobs (Figure 5).

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Industry was very much the preserve of large enterprises: one in every two large French enterprises belonged to this sector. The average size of industrial enterprises was markedly greater than that of their counterparts in the building industry and service sector (Figure 4). Certain manufacturing activities however, appeared to be heavily dominated by SMEs: precision equipment, baking and the meat industry, leather, footwear and clothing, timber and furniture (Table 3a).

As in other countries, companies in the energy sector and transport equipment tended to be much larger than other industrial enterprises (Figure 6). The average size of wood and miscellaneous industries was just seven persons employed.

Figure 5



At a EUR 12 level, these percentages were 15 and 10.5% respectively. Transport equipment was also better represented in France due to car-making and the aeronautical industry (11% of the workforce compared with 8% for the EC as a whole).

The other sectors, on the other hand, were less well represented, particularly textile and leather, all of which lost substantial shares (11.5% of enterprises and 10% of the workforce compared with 17 and 13% respectively for EUR 12 as a whole).

Figure 6

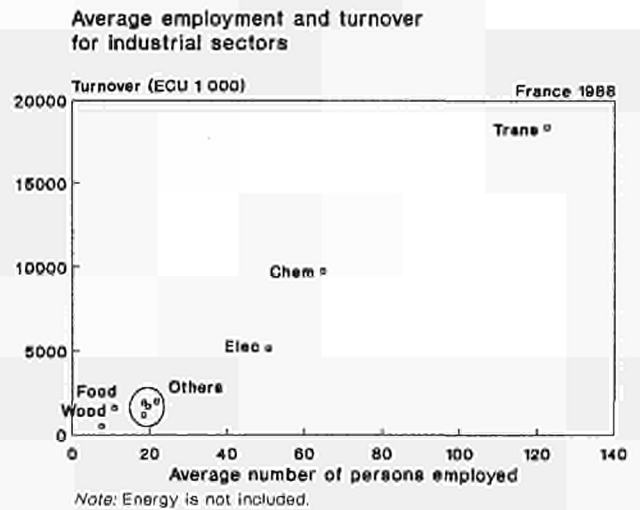
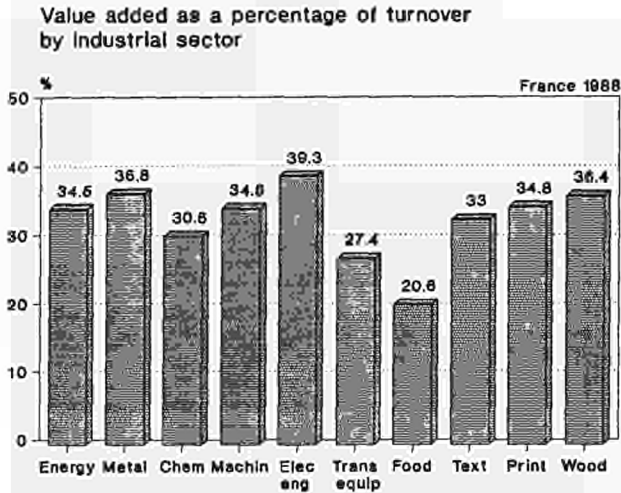


Table 3a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing																		
	NACE 1				NACE 2				NACE 3				NACE 4					
Micro																		
SME					23	24					31	32	37					
Large	11	13	14	15	16	17	21	22	25	26	33	34	35	35				

Figure 7



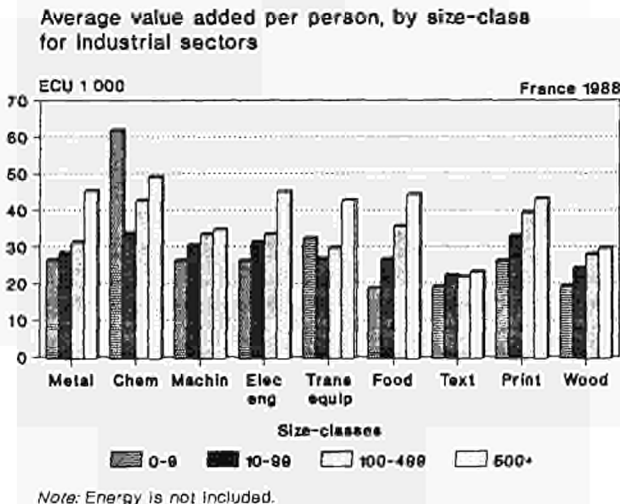
2.3. Economic indicators

The average turnover per enterprise for most industrial activities was less than ECU 2 million, except for the energy sector (ECU 48 million), transport equipment (ECU 18 million) and electrical engineering (ECU 5 million).

The value added rates for French industrial sectors ranged from 20% in the food industry to 39% in the case of electrical equipment (Figure 7).

Value added per person (productivity) increased with the size of the firm in most of the sectors of the manufacturing industry (Figure 8). The disparities between micro-enterprises and large enterprises were particularly marked in the printing industry (from ECU 23 000 to ECU 57 000 per person), electrical engineering (from ECU 22 000 to ECU 47 000) and the food industry (from ECU 22 000 to ECU 44 000); they were less noticeable in the textile and leather industry (from ECU 19 000 to ECU 29 000 per person) and wood and miscellaneous industries (from ECU 18 000 to ECU 28 000).

Figure 8



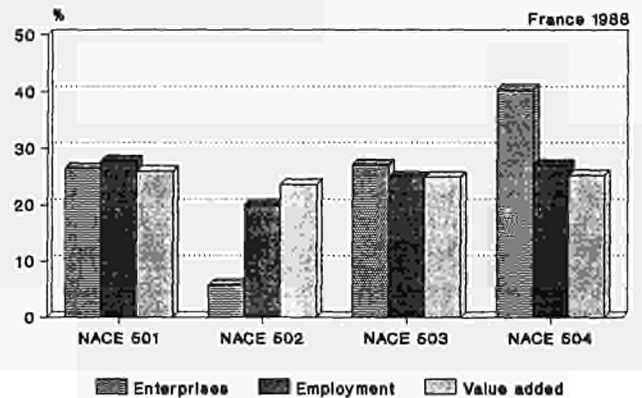
3. Construction

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

Each of the four sectors which make up the construction and civil engineering sector accounted for roughly the same share of value added. These contributions, however, were based on 62 000 enterprises dealing with completion work, 38 000 in installation, 33 000 in construction and just 7 000 in civil engineering (Figure 9).

Figure 9

Sectoral distribution of building and civil engineering



3.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

In terms of size of enterprise, the building sector had a similar structure to that observed in the EC overall. 92.6% of the sector was constituted by micro-enterprises (the EC figure was 92.8%). For the building industry as a whole, the average size of enterprise was just five people (Figure 10). In civil engineering, however, the average size was much larger (17 people).

Figure 10

Average employment and turnover for building and civil engineering

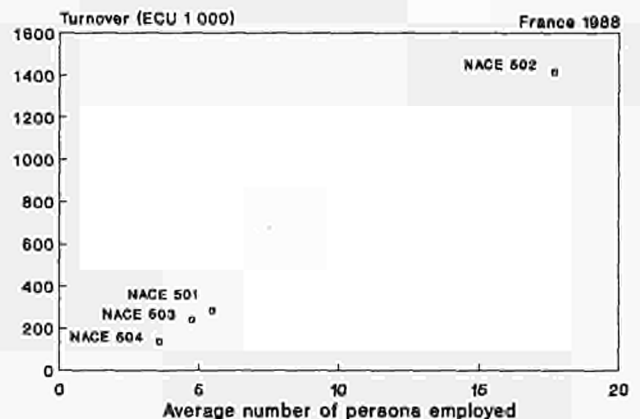
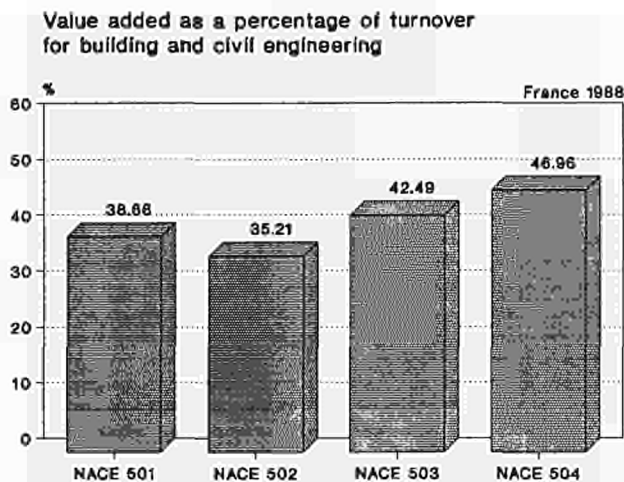


Figure 11



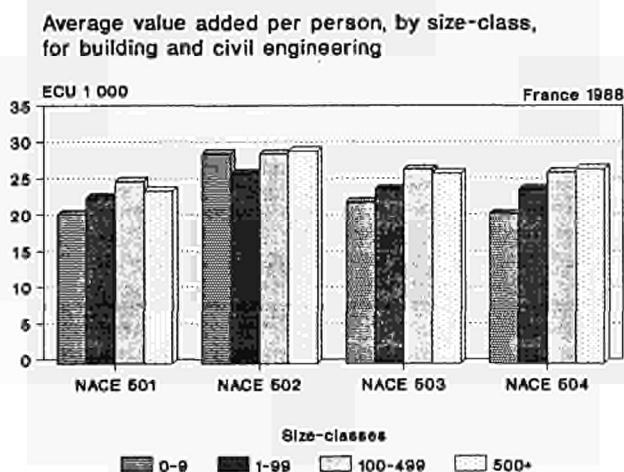
3.3. Economic indicators

The average turnover was less than ECU 200 000 in completion works and around ECU 300 000 in construction and installation. It was approximately five times higher in civil engineering.

The share represented by intermediate consumptions in relation to turnover was greater in the case of civil engineering and smaller in completion work, which tended to be less mechanized and more skill-based.

Value added per person (productivity) was around ECU 30 000 in civil engineering, irrespective of the size of the enterprise. In the other building activities, productivity ranged from around ECU 20 000 per person in the case of micro-enterprises, to ECU 27 000 for medium-sized and large installation and completion firms (Figure 12).

Figure 12

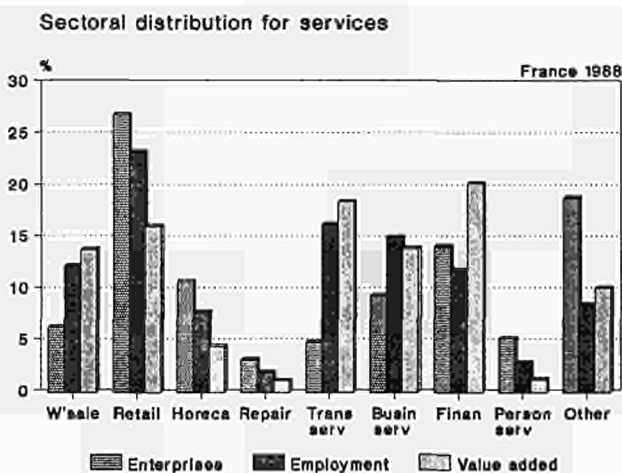


4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

The retail trade alone accounted for 27% of enterprises and 23% of employment in the services sector (Figure 13).

Figure 13



The value added was mainly spread over five core activities: finance and renting (20%), transport (18%), retailing (16%), business services and the wholesale trade (14%).

4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Unlike industry, services were, as in other countries, very much the preserve of micro-enterprises, 80% of which operated in this particular sector.

4.2.1. Average number of persons employed

The average size of enterprise was 16 people in the case of transport, 10 in the wholesale trade and 8 in business services. In finance services, the figure was just four, due to the large number of house and estate agents, letting companies or insurance agents (see Figure 14, p. 76).

It was even smaller in personal services and other services owing to the large number of self-employed people: hairdressing salons, doctors' surgeries, etc.

4.2.2. Predominant size-classes

As in most countries, employment in the services sector was often dominated by micro-enterprises (Table 3b). Large enterprises naturally prevailed in their own traditional areas: banking, insurance, air transport or rail transport.

Figure 14

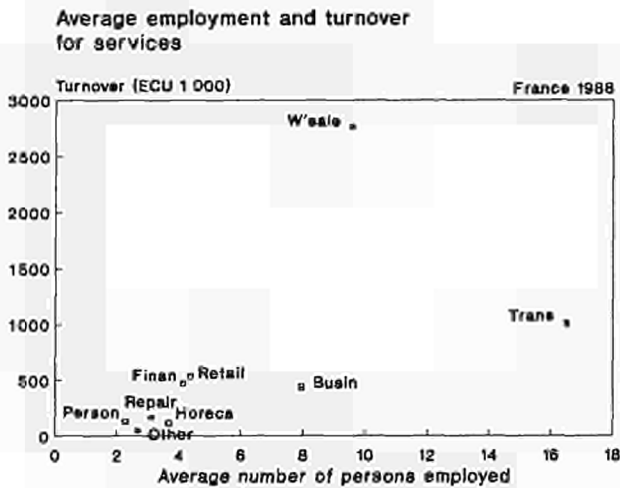
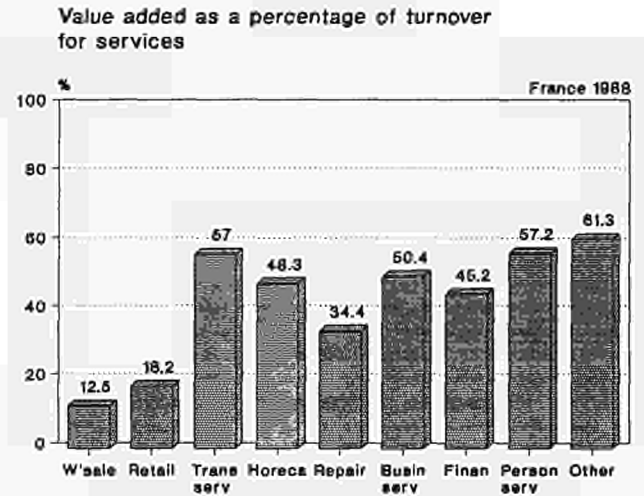


Figure 15



Value added per person (productivity) for micro-enterprises (Figure 16) was particularly high in other services (health, private education, etc.), transport (taxis, road transport), the wholesale trade and business services (law firms or surveyors, consultancies, engineering, etc.). Large enterprises were the most productive in repairs, a type of service which was similar in terms of its production process to industrial activities and where, as in industry, productivity increased in line with size. Finally, small and medium-sized enterprises ranked first in the Horeca sector, business services, finance and renting and personal services.

4.3. Economic indicators

The average turnover was less than ECU 200 000 per enterprise in repair services, Horeca, personal and other services. In the wholesale trade, it was nearly ECU 2.8 million.

The percentage of value added on turnover was less than 20% in commercial activities, was similar to that recorded for industrial-type activities in the repairs sector and close to or greater than 50% in the case of non-financial or real-estate services (Figure 15).

Figure 16

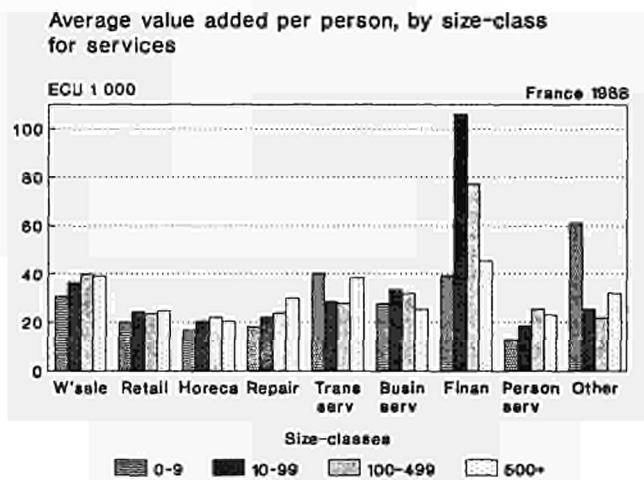


Table 3b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services	NACE 6				NACE 7				NACE 8		NACE 9		
	63	64/65	66	67	72	73	77		85		93	95	98
Micro	63	64/65	66	67					85		93	95	98
SME	61	62			72	73	77		83	84	92	96	97
Large					71	74	75	76	79	81	82	94	

Ireland

As explained in Annex A, industry and services will be discussed in terms of establishments and persons employed, while construction refers to enterprises and number of employees. As the economic variables and the years of reference, as well as the coverage of the data, vary considerably from sector to sector, it is not feasible to present an overall structure of the whole country. Therefore, the approach will be done exclusively by individual sectoral analysis.

While detailed comparisons between Ireland and EUR 12 are seriously hampered by methodological discrepancies, the section below on industry contains a few references to the EUR 12 figures.

1. Industry

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

In Ireland there were approximately 4 900 establishments with three or more persons employed in 1988, virtually the same as in 1987, employing a total of 206 000 persons (Table 1).

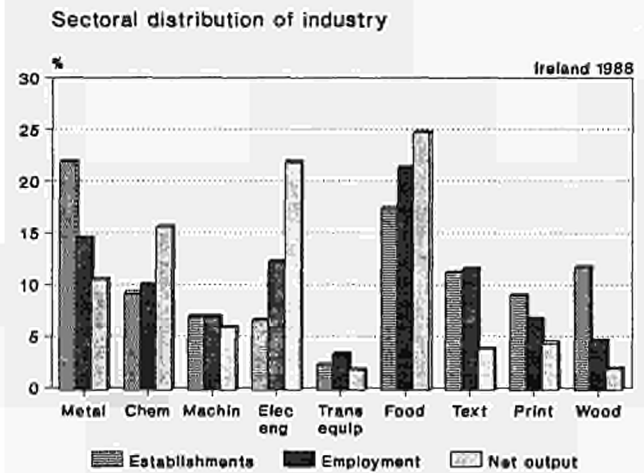
The sectoral breakdown within the Irish industry differs slightly from that at the EUR 12 level.

As shown in Figure 1, metal-processing was the largest sector in terms of number of industrial establishments (22%) followed by food industry (18%) which accounted for 22% of employment – twice as much as the EC figure – and 25% of net output.

The machinery and transport equipment sectors had a relatively lower weight in Ireland, where they only represented 7 and 3%, respectively, of industrial employment, compared to 11 and 8% at the EUR 12 level.

Their share of the total number of establishments as well as their contribution to net output was also comparatively low. By contrast, two other sectors accounted for nearly half of industrial net output: food industry representing 25% and electric engineering 22% (as opposed to a share of 9% of industrial turnover at the EC level for the latter sector).

Figure 1



Not many changes occurred from 1987 to 1988 regarding this distribution, except that the weight of energy and textile industries in the total output decreased to the benefit of electric engineering, which increased its net output by 24% in one year.

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity for industry

Ireland	1988	Establishments	Persons employed	Gross output ECU 1 000	Net output ECU 1 000
Industry	3-9	1870	10274	669759	245933
	10-499	2855	148430	18176340	7886863
	500+	40	30509	3870462	1831831
	Rest ¹	149	16618	1269607	837622
	All	4914	205831	23986169	10802249

¹ See Annex B.
Source: CSO.

1.2. Breakdown by size of establishment

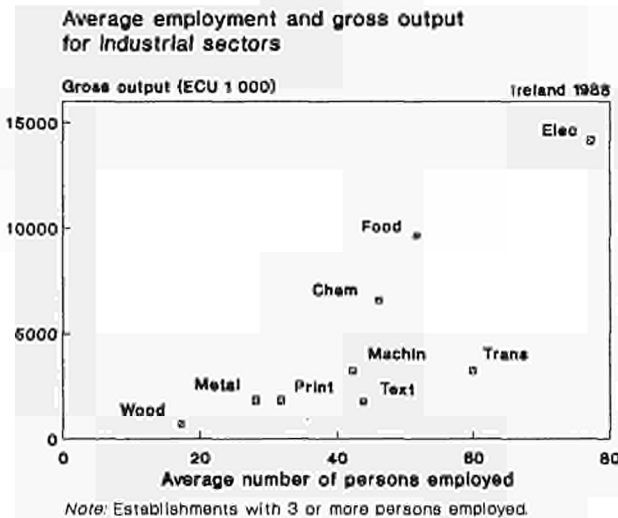
Approximately 40% of the units belonged to the micro-size-class (three to nine persons employed) and half of the units to the small size-class (from 10 to 99 employees).

In Ireland, as opposed to other countries, the biggest establishments belonged to electrical engineering (66 persons employed per establishment with three or more employees), followed by textiles (36) and printing, machinery and chemical industry with 23 each. The smallest establishments were in the food industry, with an average of six persons employed. Only 40 establishments had 500 or more persons employed.

1.3. Economic indicators

The total gross output in industry in 1988 was ECU 24 billion, 12% more than the year before (Figure 2). The average gross output per establishment with three or more employees in the industry was nearly ECU 4.9 million, which represented on average ECU 0.1 million per person employed. Both electric engineering and food industries were characterized by high average employment and gross output per unit. Units in other sectors, such as transport equipment and textile industries, had a proportionally lower average gross

Figure 2

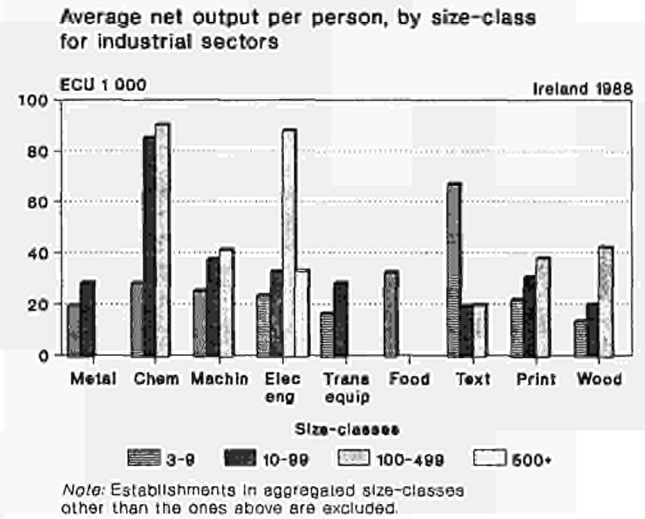


output for their employment volume (Figure 2).

In more detail, the apparent productivity (Figure 3), was ECU 52 500 – 14% more than the preceding year – and reached its peak in the medium-size establishments (from 100 to 499) with ECU 72 300 per person.

In all the sectors of industry, the net output per person employed increased in line with the size of the unit, with just one exception: electrical engineering, where

Figure 3



the output decreased from ECU 89 000 per person in size-class 100-499, to ECU 33 000 in size-class 500 or more.

The ratio net output/gross output for industry was 45%, slightly higher than the preceding year (1987) and it was especially high (55% or more) in the cases of chemical industry and machinery (see Figure 4). The lowest shares were achieved in the food (32%) and textile industries (41%).

In the year 1987 to 1988, the most notable changes occurred in the sector of transport equipment, which increased its share of turnover from 38 to 52%, while the electrical engineering lost 5 points (from 55 in 1987 to 50% in 1988).

Figure 4

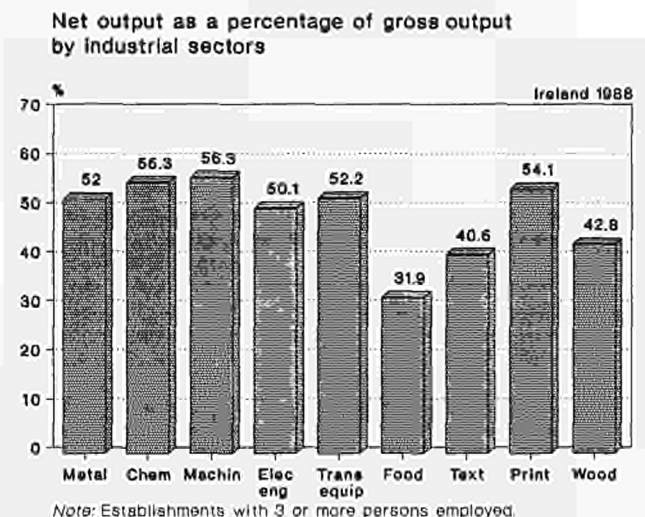


Table 2

Main variables by sector of activity for construction

Ireland	1987	Enterprises	Employees	Gross output ECU 1 000	Gross value added ECU 1 000
Construction	20-99	225	7900	429432	170226
	100+	19	3800	176673	98008
	All	244	11700	606105	268234

Source: CSO.

2. Construction

There were 244 enterprises in Ireland in 1987 with 20 or more employees in the construction sector, of which 225 belonged to the small size-class (20-99), and only one enterprise had 500 or more employees (Table 2). Together they had 11 700 employees, which results in a average number of 48 employees per enterprise.

Both gross output and gross value added per enterprise (ECU 2.5 and 1.1 million respectively) were half of those achieved by industry.

Productivity in construction – value added per employee – was ECU 23 000 per person and it can be stated that the bigger the enterprise, the bigger the ratio (from ECU 21 000 in small units from 20 to 99 employees, to ECU 25 800 in those with 100 or more employees). The average was half of that observed in industry.

The share of gross value added from gross output was 44%, which is very close to the corresponding ratio in industry; it increased here too with the size of the enterprise, reaching its maximum (65%) in the class of enterprise with 200 or more employees.

3. Services

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

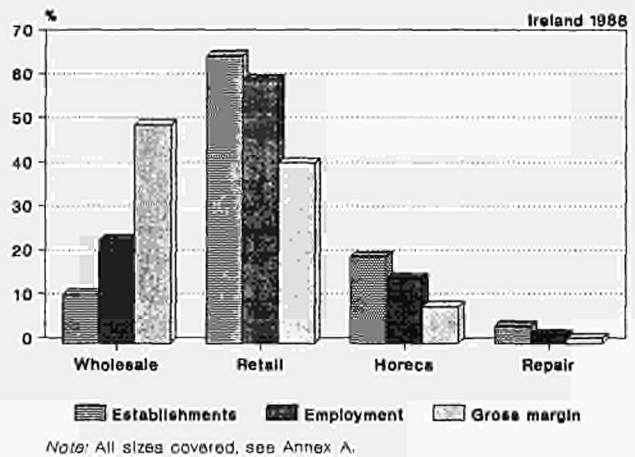
1988 services data for Ireland only cover those establishments active within NACE 6 (distributive trades, Horeca and repair).

There were 37 700 establishments with these characteristics (Table 3), employing nearly 170 000 persons.

A large proportion of the units (around 65%) were involved in retail distribution, accounting on its own for 60% of employment and 41% of the gross margin (Figure 5).

Figure 5

Sectoral distribution for services, NACE 6



Wholesale distribution, which represented 11% of the units, contributed for as much as 49% of the gross margin. A large number of units (7 000) were involved in the Horeca sector employing 15% of all personnel in NACE 6, but accounting for only 8% of the gross margin.

1 Data on the construction sector cover enterprises with at least 20 employees.

3.2. Breakdown by size of establishment

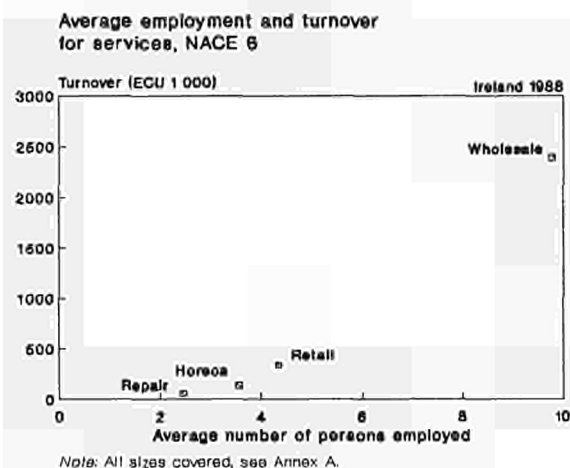
Most of the units – approximately 90% – belonged to the micro-size-class (0-9), employing in the region of 60% of the workers. Only three establishments had 500 or more employees.

The average employment per establishment in services was five, varying between nine in wholesale distribution, four in retail distribution, three in Horeca, and finally, to just two in repair services.

3.3. Economic indicators

On average, the turnover per establishment in services was ECU 530 000 and the figure for gross margin ECU 106 000. However, this ratio varied considerably with the different employment size-classes.

Figure 6



The apparent productivity (gross margin per person) (Figure 7) was ECU 22 700, which was less than half of the corresponding figure in industry.

It varied from ECU 48 000 in wholesale distribution to ECU 16 000 in retail distribution and down to ECU 13 000 in Horeca and repair services.

Table 3

Main variables by sector of activity for distributive trades

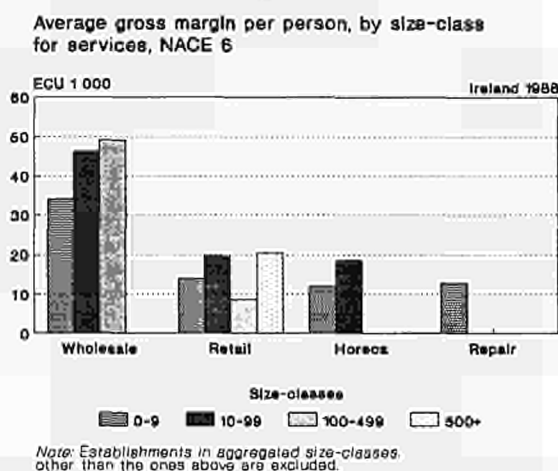
Ireland	1988 ¹	Establishments	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000	Gross margin ECU 1 000
Distribution	0-9	31892	90562	6824678	1433694
	10-499	2433	59144	9253723	1695083
	500+	3	1663	114781	33969
	Rest ²	1343	15612	2712009	630831
	All	35671	166981	18905191	3793577

¹ Figures of turnover and gross margin refer to 1987.

² See Annex B.

Source: CSO.

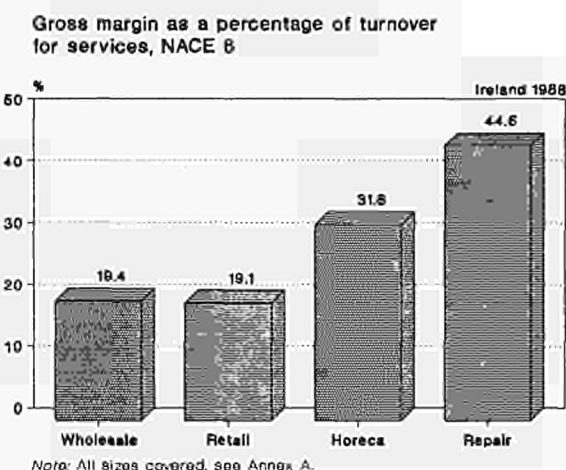
Figure 7



The share of gross margin that results from turnover reached on average only 20%, which was less than half of the same ratio in the construction sector (in 1987) and in industry (in 1988).

By sectors, as can be seen in Figure 8, the lowest share was taken by distribution, with around 19%, followed by Horeca with 32%. For this indicator it was repair services that reached the highest ratio, with 45% of its turnover resulting in gross margin, a percentage which is as high as the one obtained in industry.

Figure 8



Italy

Introductory note

The Italian statistics shown in this publication cover all size-classes, from the self-employed to the largest enterprises. There may however be an underestimate of the class of self-employed persons for certain sectors. A second particularity which hampers international comparability of the conclusions presented below is the absence of NACE division 9 (other services). Readers wishing to make direct comparisons between Italy and other countries are referred to the data shown in Annex B.

1. Overall structure

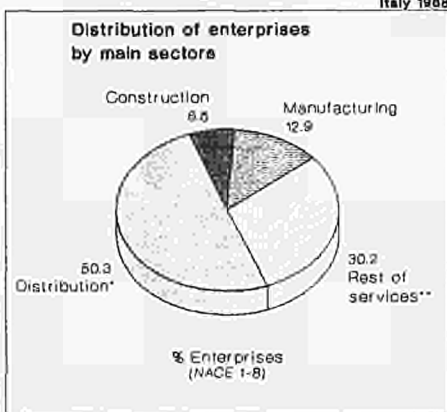
The Italian figures covered 1.698 million enterprises in 1988, which represented about 14.7% of the EUR 12 total. These enterprises employed 11.7 million persons, i.e. 10% of the corresponding EUR 12 figure. Output generated amounted to around ECU 1 299 billion in terms of turnover and ECU 368 billion in terms of value added (see Table 1). The Italian contribution to the EUR 12 turnover was estimated at around 12 %.

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Italy		1988	Enterprises	Employment	Turnover ECU 1 000	Value added ECU 1 000
Industry	1-9		138456	917090	63622549	21386372
	10-499		81352	2578200	277627727	83117985
	500+		634	1224326	191670366	59806739
	All		220442	4719616	532920642	164311096
Construction	1-9		95689	620123	34621547	14393263
	10-499		14182	403921	33474643	12458181
	500+		62	67410	6769814	2399083
	All		109933	1091454	74866004	29250527
Services	1-9		1329093	4011009	419672052	106335803
	10-499		38812	964277	195267996	34995311
	500+		223	897149	76385533	33590981
	All		1368128	5872435	691325581	174922095
All	1-9		1563238	5548222	517916148	142115438
	10-499		134346	3946398	506370366	130571477
	500+		919	2188885	274825713	95796803
	All		1698503	11683505	1299112227	368483718

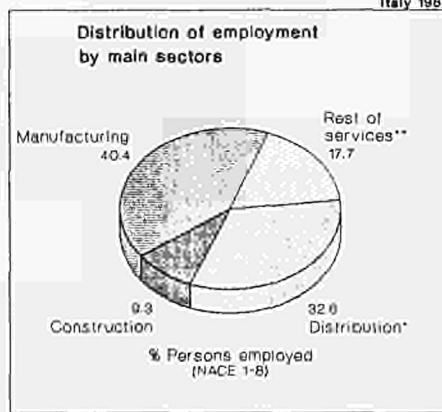
Source: Istat.

Figure 1a



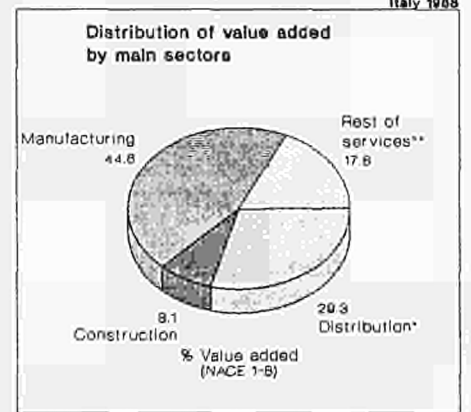
* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8

Figure 1b



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8

Figure 1c



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.
 ** Rest of services covers NACE divisions 6 to 8

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

Enterprises were distributed in a highly uneven manner (Figure 1a). Industrial enterprises accounted for 13% but provided 40% of the jobs and 45% of value added compared with 50 and 47% respectively for the services sector (Figures 1b and 1c).

Services (without NACE division 9) constituted around 81% of all Italian enterprises, while at Community level this figure was only 69%. The share of services in terms of employment however, was lower than the corresponding EUR 12 figure (50 compared to 52%). Most of the enterprises indeed belonged to the micro class.

The opposite situation was observed in industry: in terms of number of enterprises its share was lower than the EUR 12 level (13 compared to 15%), while in terms of employment it was larger than the EUR 12 percentage (40 compared to 38%). Average employment in Italian industrial enterprises indeed exceeded the EUR 12 figure with 22 persons per enterprise compared to 17.5.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Ninety two percent of the Italian economy was made up of micro-enterprises. The latter provided 38% of value added and 48% of the jobs. Small and medium-sized enterprises, which constituted 8% of the total, provided 34% of the jobs and 35% of value added. (Figures 2a, 2b and 2c)

Within the category of enterprises employing 100 persons or more, the very large ones (500 or more) generated about 26% of all value added and employed 19% of the total workforce.

Figure 2a

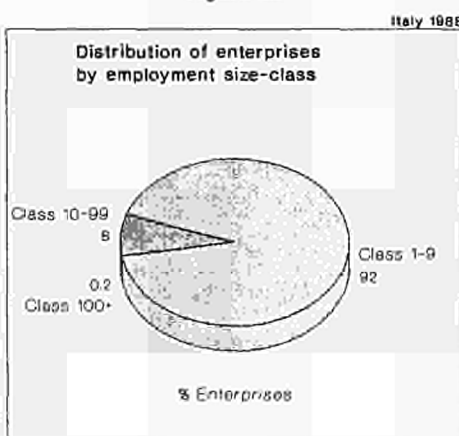


Figure 2b

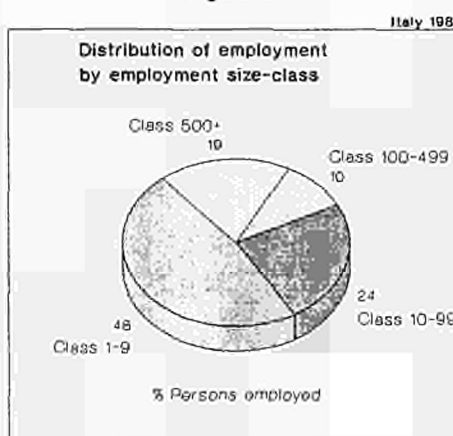


Figure 2c

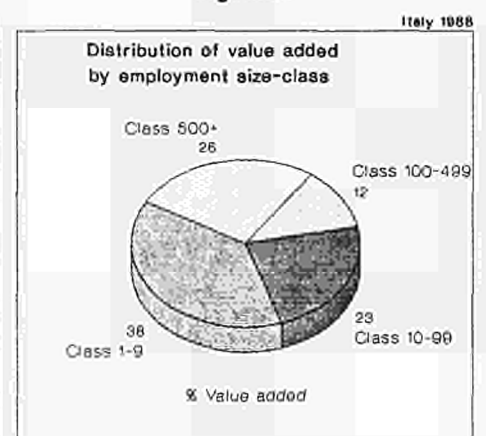


Figure 3

Average number of persons employed per enterprise
NACE divisions 1 to 8

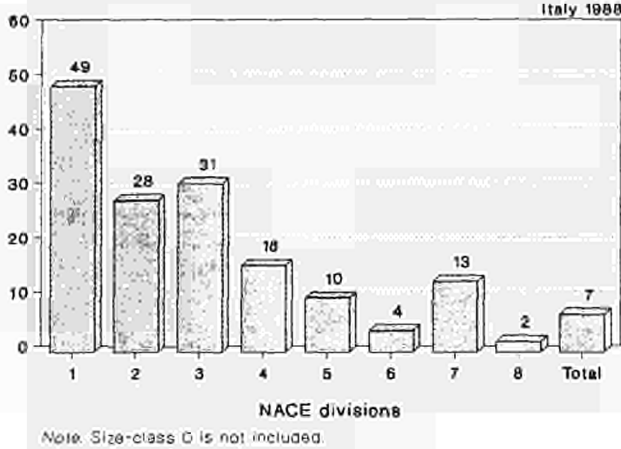
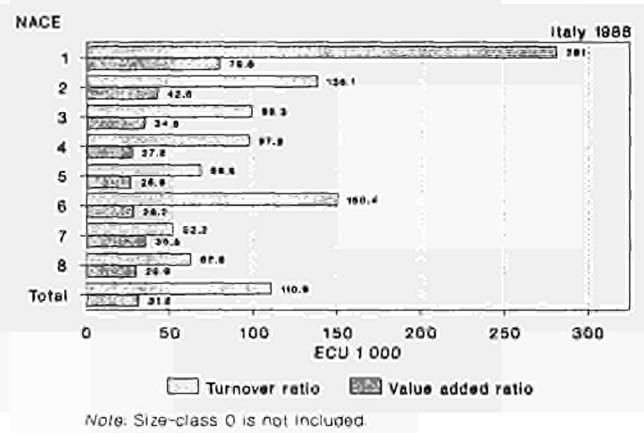


Figure 4

Average turnover and value added per person
NACE divisions 1 to 8



2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

In terms of subsectors of industry, it can be seen that textiles and leather accounted for 30% of enterprises, 21% of the jobs and 14% of value added, followed by metal working with 21% of enterprises, 20% of jobs and 19% of value added (Figure 5).

The share of the textile and leather industries in the Italian economy was therefore more important than at Community level where it represented 17% of all enterprises, 12% of total employment and 7% of turnover.

Both vulnerable subsectors accounted for about 9% of manufacturing trade in Italy in 1986 while at the EUR 12 level the figure was around 4.6%.

Figure 5

Sectoral distribution of industry

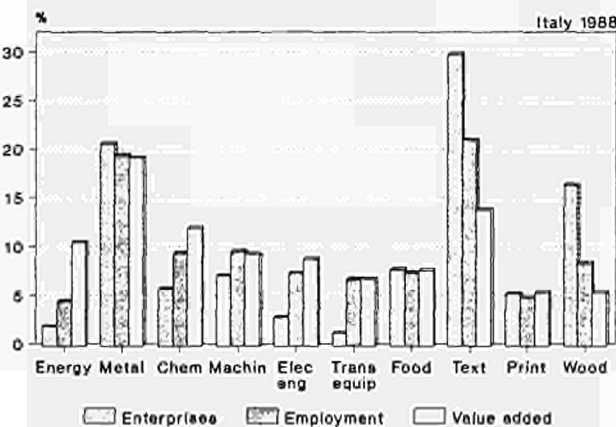


Figure 6

Average employment and turnover for industrial sectors

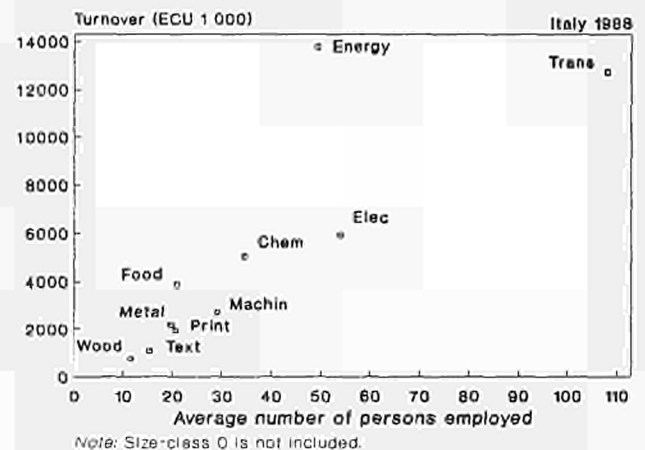


Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing																					
	NACE 1					NACE 2			NACE 3				NACE 4								
Micro																					
SME	15	17				23	24	25	31	32	37			41/42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Large	11	12	13	14	16	21	22	26	33	34	35	36									

2.2.2. Predominant size-classes

In terms of total employment, enterprises in the 1-9 size-class were not dominant in any of the NACE classes. This may however be related in certain cases to the coverage of this part of the population. Small and medium-sized enterprises dominated the chemical, food, textiles, leather, footwear and clothing industries as well as the wood and wooden furniture, paper and rubber and other sectors. Sectors mainly populated by large enterprises included electric and electronic equipment as well as manufacturing of transport equipment (see Table 2a).

In almost every sector of the manufacturing industry, apparent productivity increased with the size of the enterprise (Figure 8).

2.3. Economic indicators

Two sectors stood out from the rest in terms of their average turnover per enterprise: ECU 14 million for the energy sector and ECU 13 million for transport equipment.

The other figures varied from ECU 6 million (electrical and electronic equipment) to ECU 0.8 million (wood and miscellaneous products). The value added on turnover rates ranged from 19% in the food industry to 37% in electrical and electronic equipment (Figure 7).

Figure 8

Value added per person, by size-class, for industrial sectors

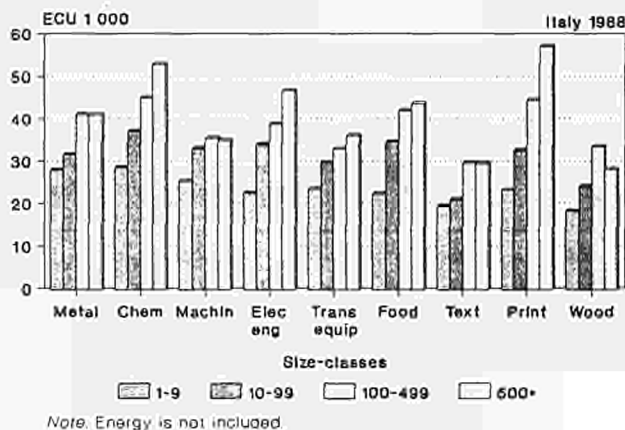
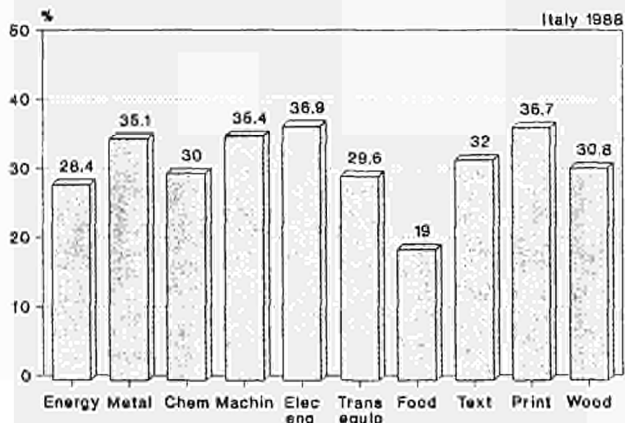


Figure 7

Value added as a percentage of turnover by industrial sectors



The productivity ratio followed the same trend with ECU 23 000 per person in micro-enterprises to ECU 49 000 for large ones.

Notwithstanding the absolute gap between the ratio for micro-enterprises and that of the larger ones, their performances were remarkable compared to those of micro-enterprises in other countries.

3. Construction

In this particular sector, the micro-enterprises represented 87% of the total. They accounted for 57% of jobs and 49% of value added.

The average turnover per enterprise was ECU 681 000. The value added on turnover rate was 39% but was higher in the case of micro-enterprises with 42%.

The productivity was ECU 23 000 in the case of micro-enterprises and increased in line with the size of the enterprise to reach ECU 35 600 for the large ones (500 or more). Apparent productivity followed the same trajectory with ECU 55 800 for the micro-enterprises, ECU 82 900 for the small and medium-sized and about ECU 100 000 for the extreme size-class. These figures indicated therefore a relatively higher productivity of the micro-enterprises compared to that of the other size-classes. When compared to the ratio for other countries, apparent productivity seems indeed low for the larger enterprises.

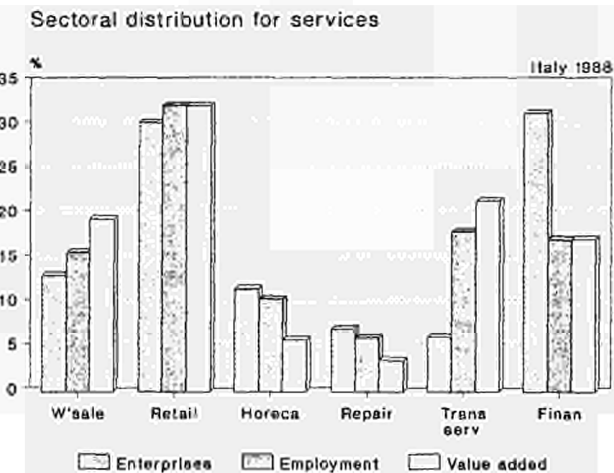
4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

Figure 9 illustrates the importance of the different subsectors in terms of the number of enterprises (1.37 million), total employment and turnover.

It can be seen that 31% of all enterprises were in the finance and real-estate business and 30% in retailing, which accounted for 32% of the jobs and 32% of value added. Transport covered just 6% of enterprises, 18% of the jobs and 21% of value added.

Figure 9



1 Services sectors covered include wholesale trade (NACE 61 and 63), retailing (64 and 65), Horeca (66), repair (67), transport services (7), finance and real estate (83 and 84), and other services (62).

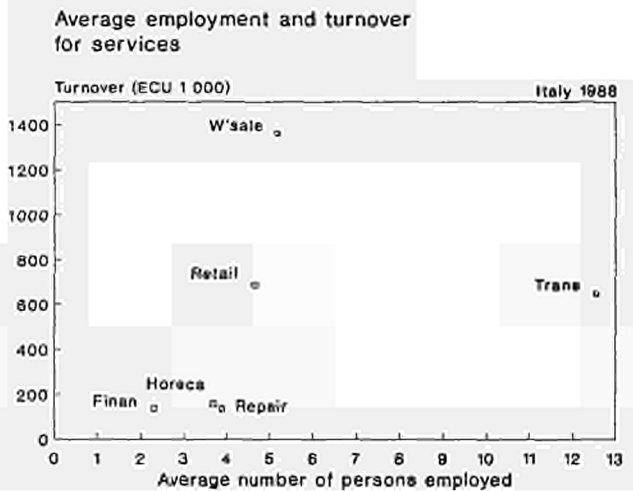
4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Micro-enterprises clearly dominated the services sector, with 97% of enterprises, 68% of the jobs and 61% of value added.

4.2.1. Average employment

The average size of enterprises was relatively small with two to five employees except for transport enterprises where the average attained 13 persons employed (Figure 10).

Figure 10



4.2.2. Predominant size-classes

Commerce, Horeca, financial and insurance services and real-estate were dominated in terms of jobs by enterprises which fall into the 1-9 size-class. In respect of the same criterion, inland navigation, transport, transport-related activities and communications were mainly a matter of large enterprises (Table 2b).

Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services													
	NACE 6						NACE 7					NACE 8	
Micro	61	62	63	64	66	67	72					83	84
SME							77						
Large							71	73	74	75	76	79	

4.3. Economic indicators

The average turnover per enterprise was ECU 1.35 million in the wholesale trade and around ECU 700 000 for both retailing and transport. Horeca had the lowest average with ECU 141 000.

The highest value added on turnover was found in the transport sectors with 68%, followed by finance and real estate (48%) and Horeca (46%). The rate of the other services sectors varied between 14 and 37% (Figure 11).

Productivity increased in line with the size of the enterprise in the wholesale trade (from ECU 32 000 to ECU 58 000) and repairs (from ECU 16 000 to ECU 41 000). In the other sectors, the pattern looked more erratic (Figure 12).

Figure 11

Value added as a percentage of turnover for services, NACE divisions 6 to 8

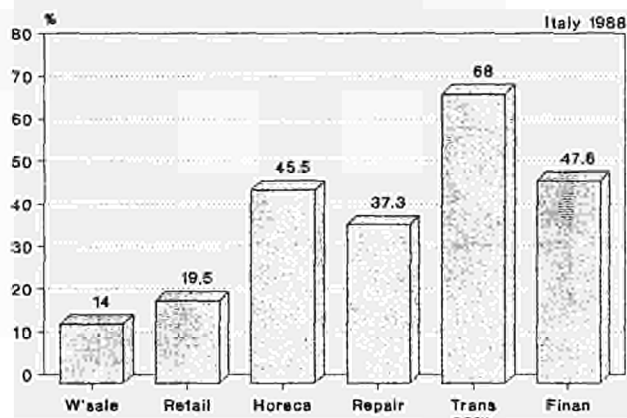
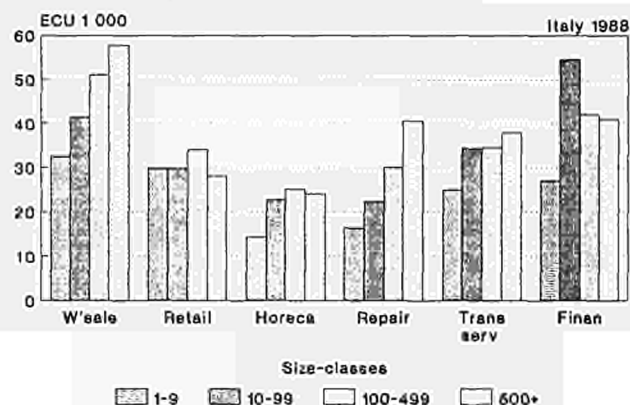


Figure 12

Value added per person, by size-class, for services, NACE divisions 6 to 8



The productivity ratios for each of the micro, small and medium-size categories (ECU 26 500 and ECU 34 800 per person respectively) were higher in services than the corresponding figures in both industry and construction. Large enterprises however had on average a smaller productivity (ECU 37 000) than their counterparts in industry (ECU 49 000).

Luxembourg

Introductory note

The Luxembourg figures date back to 1987.

They are compared with EUR 12 estimates for 1988 in order to make structural comparisons in terms of sectoral breakdown or size of enterprise.

Any statistical bias will no doubt be minimal because the structure of the Luxembourg enterprises was very stable throughout the 1980s.

1. Overall structure and development

Luxembourg had 14 684 enterprises in 1987 (Table 1). They employed 139 100 people, i.e. an average number of 9.5 persons employed per enterprise, which was higher than the EC average, excluding NACE 9 (approximately seven people).

Two notable features could be observed in the case of Luxembourg: in terms of sectoral structure, services played a prominent role, much more so than in the EC as a whole. Excluding NACE 9, they accounted for 84% of enterprises compared with an EC average of 69%. In addition, in terms of size of enterprise, the economy appeared to be fairly highly concentrated.

The average size of enterprise, in terms of the number of employees for example, was more than double the EC average in the case of industry and more than triple that recorded in the construction sector.

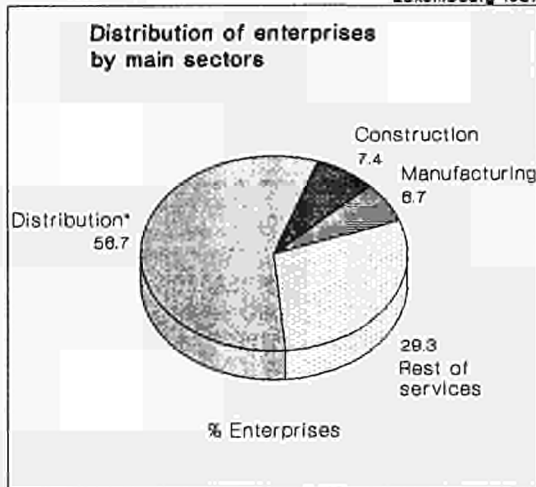
Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Luxembourg		1987	Enterprises	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9		682	2247	283981
	10-499		286	.	.
	500+		9	.	.
	All		977	39335	4548989
Construction	0-9		741	2699	156615
	10-499		338	.	.
	500+		1	.	.
	All		1080	15643	748697
Services	0-9		11514	25796	2485197 ¹
	10-499		1100	.	.
	500+		13	.	.
	All		12627	84113	7978919 ¹
All	0-9		12937	30742	3249765
	10-499		1724	71647	7336855
	500+		23	36702	2689985
	All		14684	139091	13276605

¹ Without NACE class 81, 82, 831, 832, 95, 96.
Source: Statec.

Figure 1a

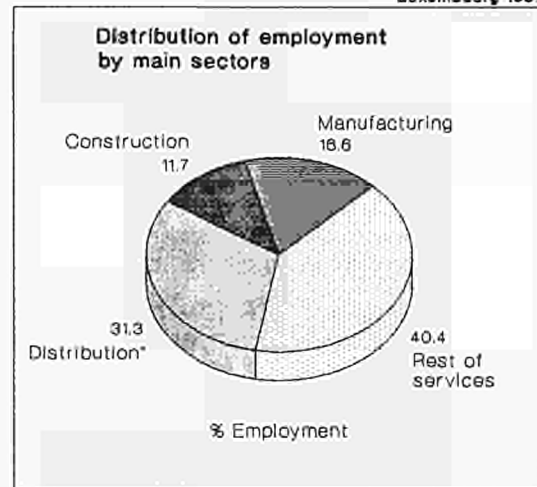
Luxembourg 1987



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

Figure 1b

Luxembourg 1987



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

The dominant role played by services in the Luxembourg economy was particularly noticeable in terms of the number of enterprises: 86% of enterprises belonged to the services sector (Figure 1a). They also accounted for 71.7% of the total employment (Figure 1b).

The 977 enterprises in the industrial sector employed nearly 40 000 people (28.3% of the total workforce).

The building sector for its part, employed 15 643 people spread over 1 080 enterprises.

The turnover for Luxembourg enterprises as a whole stood at ECU 12.7 billion in 1987 (excluding Nace 8). 58% of this was obtained by the services sector, 36% by industrial enterprises and 6% by the building industry.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Micro-enterprises featured much less prominently in Luxembourg than in the EC as a whole. They accounted for 88% of enterprises (compared with 92% in 1988 for the EC as a whole) and employed 22% of the workforce (compared with an EC average of 29%). Enterprises with no salaried employees alone accounted for 41% of the total number of enterprises (Figures 2a and 2b).

Small and medium-sized enterprises, on the other hand, played a relatively more important role than in the EC as a whole, accounting for nearly 12% of enterprises and 52% of the total workforce (compared with EC averages of 8 and 41% respectively). Small enterprises (10 to 99 persons employed) accounted for 29% of the total workforce, while medium-sized enterprises (100 to 499) accounted for 23%.

In terms of employment, large enterprises with 500 persons employed or more accounted for 26%, less than the estimated percentage for the EC as a whole (30%).

Figure 2a

Luxembourg 1987

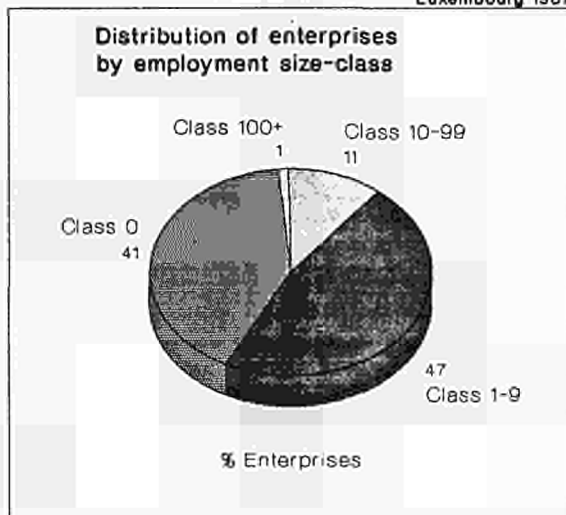


Figure 2b

Luxembourg 1987

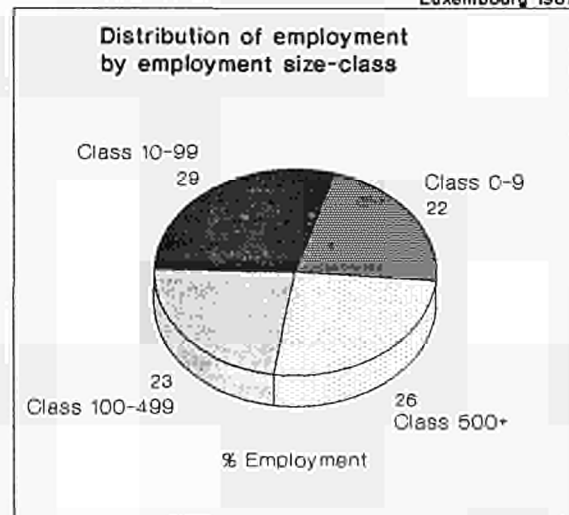


Figure 3

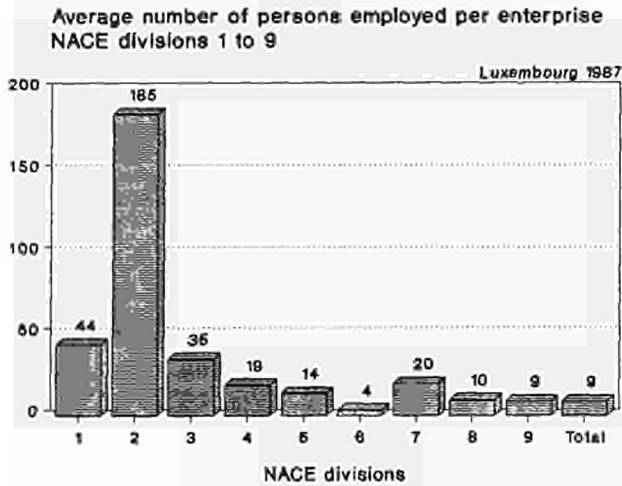
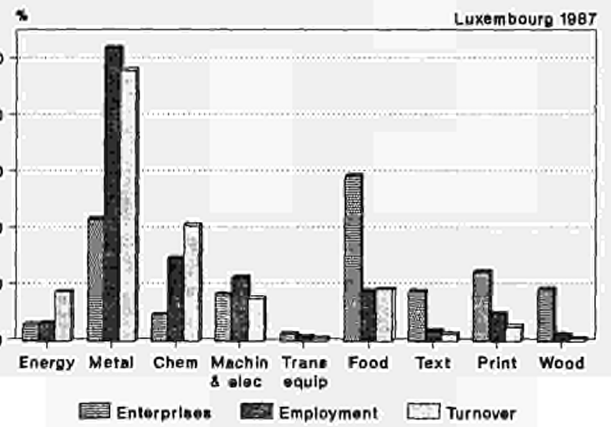


Figure 4

Sectoral distribution of Industry



2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

The metal-working sector virtually dominated Luxembourg industry (Figure 4). It accounted for 22% of enterprises and alone employed more than one in every two industrial workers (52%), which was nearly three times greater than the percentage recorded for the EC as a whole (18%). Metal-working also generated 48% of the total turnover for the sector.

The food industry played a prominent role in terms of the number of enterprises (30% of the total figure compared with 15% for the 12 EC countries) but employed just 9% of the industrial workforce, which was lower than the EC average (12%).

Conversely, the chemical industry was also less developed than for the EC as a whole, in terms of the number of enterprises, yet more developed in terms of jobs. The chemical industry ranked second in terms of its contribution to industrial output (21%).

Transport equipment, textiles and leather, printing and wood industries were all well below the EC average.

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Luxembourg industry was characterized by a large proportion of SMEs, and more especially medium-sized enterprises which represented 5.3% of enterprises compared with 1.8% for the EC as a whole (i.e. three-times less).

In terms of employment, enterprises with more than 100 persons employed far outstripped (52%) the smaller ones. Their share of the total employment was 12% higher than that estimated for the 12 EC countries.

2.3. Economic indicators

Luxembourg industrial enterprises realized an average turnover of ECU 4.6 million in 1987. Certain activities, however, stood out from the rest (Figure 5).

Examples included the chemicals industry (ECU 20 million per enterprise), energy (ECU 13.5 million) or metal working (ECU 10.2 million) or, at the other extreme, wood and miscellaneous products (ECU 302 000 per enterprise).

In terms of turnover per person (Figure 6), the ratios recorded in the various industrial activities were fairly uniform, except for the energy sector where the figure was ECU 309 000 per person, compared with a total average of ECU 116 000.

Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing											
	NACE 1		NACE 2			NACE 3		NACE 4			
Micro						33/34	35/36	44	45	48	49
SME	16	17	22	24	25/26	31	32	41/42	43	47	48
Large											

Figure 5

Average employment and turnover for industrial sectors

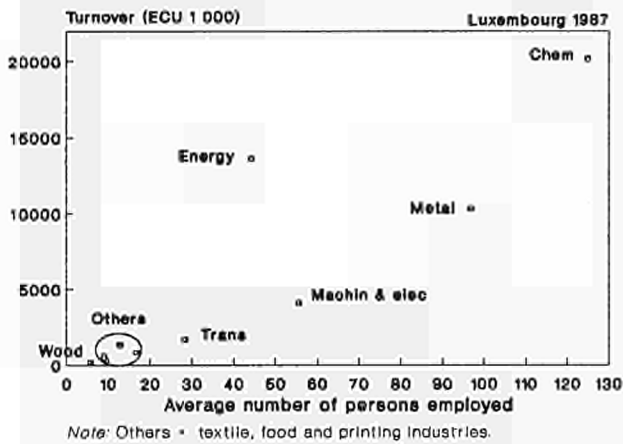
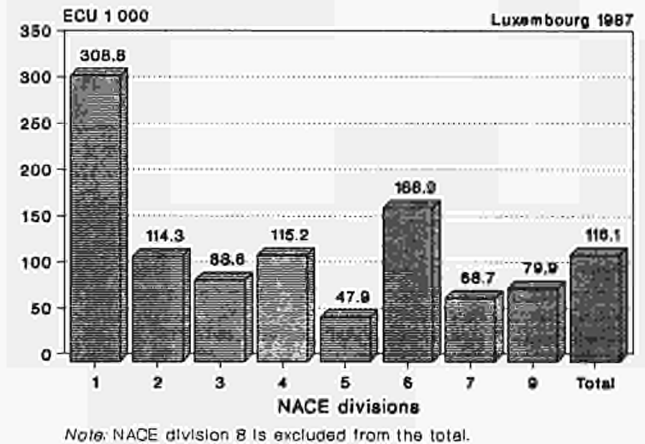


Figure 6

Average turnover per person NACE divisions 1 to 9



3. Construction

The building and civil engineering industry generated a turnover of ECU 749 million in 1987, employing 15 643 people spread over 1 080 enterprises.

The average size of enterprise (14.5 persons employed per enterprise) was greater than the average for national enterprises as a whole (9.5 persons per enterprise) and tripled the EC average for this particular sector.

Apparent productivity was on average nearly ECU 48 000 per person, and had little relation to the branch of activity concerned. The second type of productivity, which was given by the ratio between the turnover of the sector and the number of enterprises, showed an average figure (ECU 693 000 per enterprise) which was somewhat lower than the national average for all the sectors as a whole (ECU 904 000).

4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

Trade was responsible for more than half of the sector's turnover and employed 35% of its total workforce. Financial and real-estate business appeared to be particularly well developed compared with other countries since it accounted for 19% of the workforce (Figure 7). Horeca accounted for 20% of the total number of service companies and 10% of the employment.

Figure 7

Sectoral distribution for services

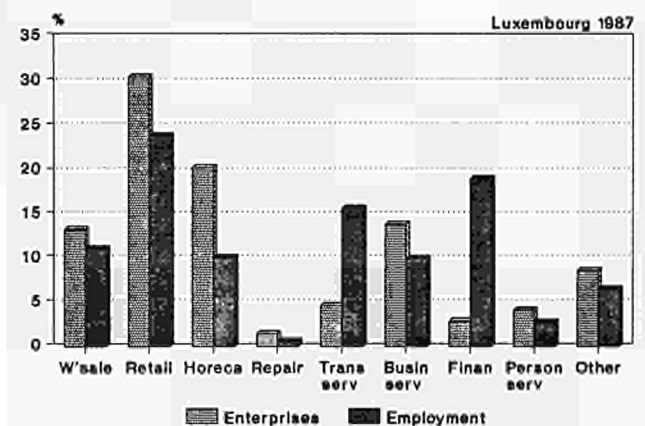


Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services													
	NACE 6				NACE 7			NACE 8			NACE 9		
Micro	62	63	66	67						95	97	98	
SME	81	64/65			72	76	77	82	83	84	92	96	
Large					71	75	78	81					

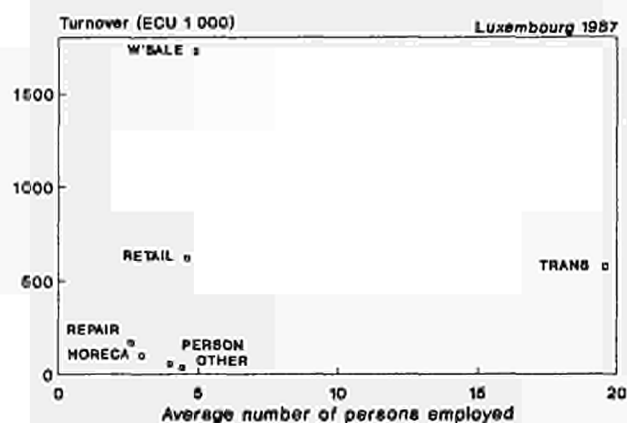
4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Enterprises engaged in the services sector had an average number of persons employed of 6.6, whereas distribution companies (NACE 6) had just 4.4.

Like its EC counterparts, the Luxembourg distribution sector was largely composed of small enterprises: 92.1% of enterprises had less than 10 persons employed and barely 0.3% employ more than 100 persons. In the rest of services (excluding NACE 6), large enterprises with 500 or more persons employed accounted for 37% of employees. Micro-units which represented 89% of enterprises, played a rather less important role than in the EC overall.

Figure 8

Average employment and turnover for services



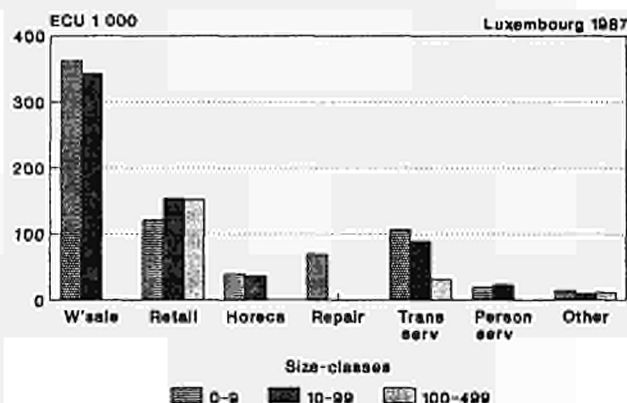
Note: Other services do not include NACE 95 and 96.

4.3. Economic indicators

Apparent productivity, expressed by the sector's turnover per person, was higher in the wholesale trade and retailing. Next came transport and repairs (see Figure 9).

Figure 9

Average turnover per person, by size-class for services



Note: Other services do not include NACE 95 and 96.

The Netherlands

1. Overall structure

The data for the Netherlands covered 291 000 enterprises¹ in 1988. Leaving aside NACE 9, it is estimated that these enterprises accounted for around 2.3% of the EC total. Taken as a whole, enterprises provide 2 892 000 jobs, generate a turnover of ECU 348 billion and added value totalling ECU 85 billion.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

As in the case of other countries, the units are distributed in a highly uneven manner in the three main sectors: leaving aside those which have no salaried staff (self-employed), enterprises in the services sector represented 72% of the total figure, while industrial units represented 17% and the construction industry 11%.

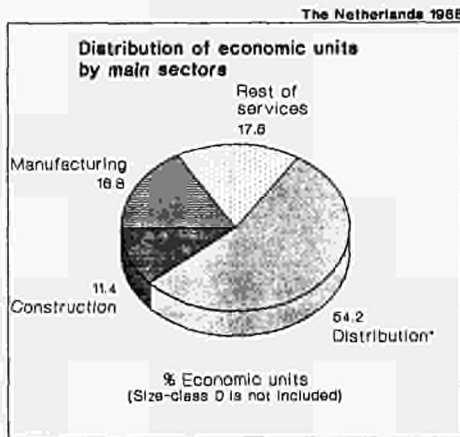
Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

The Netherlands		1988	Economic units	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000	Value added ECU 1 000
Industry	1-9		17019	78785	6044955	2418290
	10-499		9161	489034	55964399	17413859
	500+		195	325270	54462466	16171866
	All		26375	893089	116471819	36004016
Construction	1-9		13060	74206	4632530	1922559
	10-499		.	.	.	.
	500+		.	.	.	.
	All		17921	274232	22525779	7676993
Services	0-9		231237	756916	74713213	13674471
	10-499		.	.	.	.
	500+		.	.	.	.
	All		246986	1724896	209407720	41135411
All	0-9 ¹		261316	909907	85390698	18015320
	10-499		.	.	.	.
	500+		.	.	.	.
	All		291282	2892217	348405318	84816420

¹ Size class 0 is not included for industry and construction.
Source: CBS.

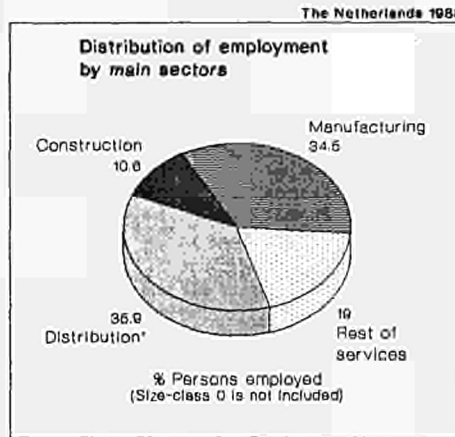
1 The term 'enterprise' will be used throughout the text to indicate the 'economic unit'. The user should be aware that this concept is not entirely compatible with the term enterprise as used in other countries; see also Annex A.

Figure 1a



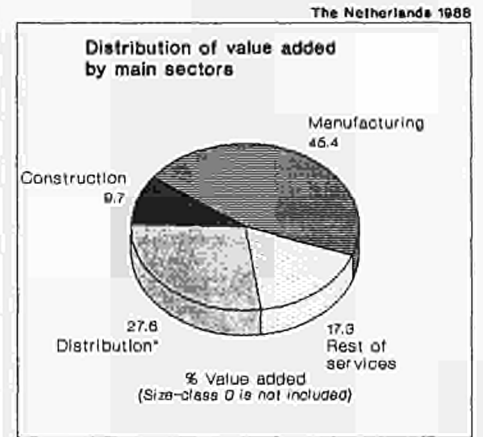
* NACE B: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE B: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1c



* NACE B: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

The 17% represented by industrial enterprises provided 36% of the jobs and 45% of total value added. Enterprises in the services sector contributed 55% of jobs, 36% of them in the distribution sector. Finally, services generated 45% of value added. (Figures 1a, 1b and 1c).

The average size of an enterprise in the various subsectors of industry ranged from 191 persons employed (energy) to 24 (other manufacturing industries). Industrial enterprises were on average larger in terms of employment than those in the various subsectors of the services sector (Figure 2).

Like division 1 of the NACE (energy and water), division 2 (extraction and chemical industries) had the highest value added per person (ECU 78 500 ECU), followed by transports (ECU 38 100). The lowest figure was found in 'other services' (ECU 8 500) (Figure 3).

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Excluding enterprises with no salaried personnel, the remaining population was dominated, numerically speaking, by those with one to nine persons employed, which accounted for 81% of the total. This modal size however, accounted for only 28% of total employment and 20% of value added. 17% of all enterprises belonged to the 10-19 size-class, employed 37% of the workforce and provided 36% of total added value. The large enterprises (500 or more persons employed) represented less than 0.5% of the total, yet accounted for 21% of total employment and 28% of value added (see Figures 4a, 4b and 4c).

Figure 2

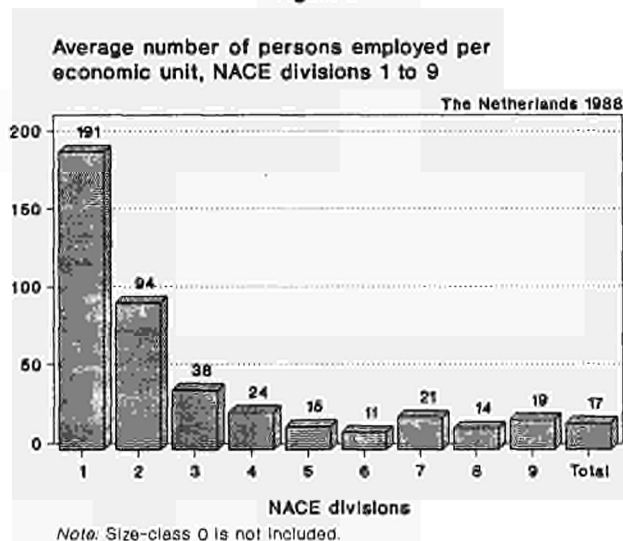


Figure 3

Average turnover and value added per person NACE divisions 2 to 9

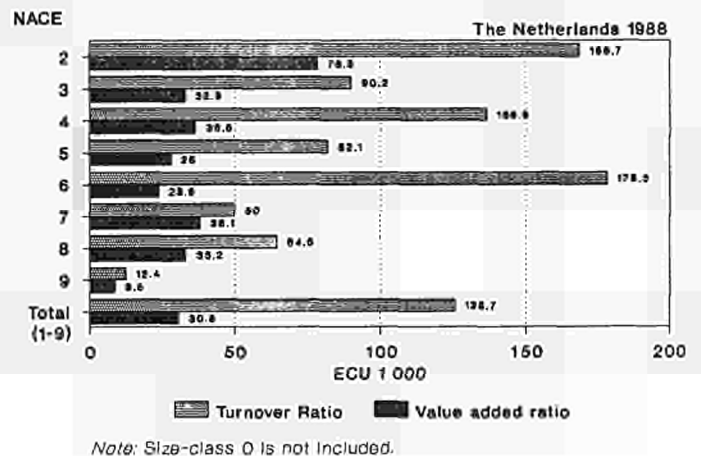


Figure 4a

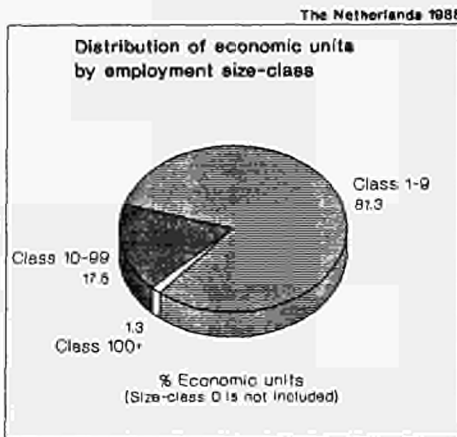


Figure 4b

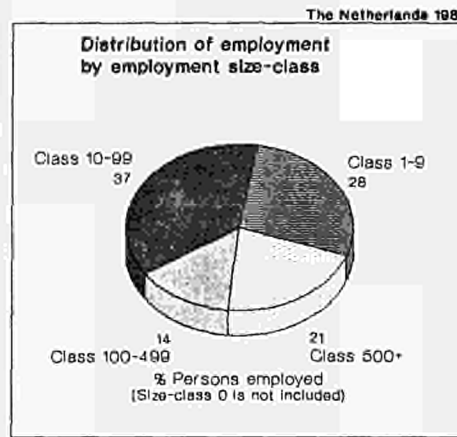
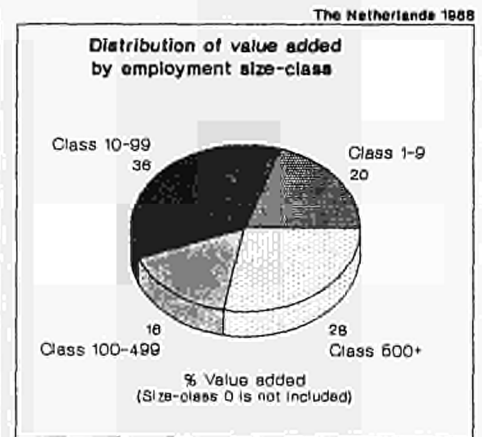


Figure 4c



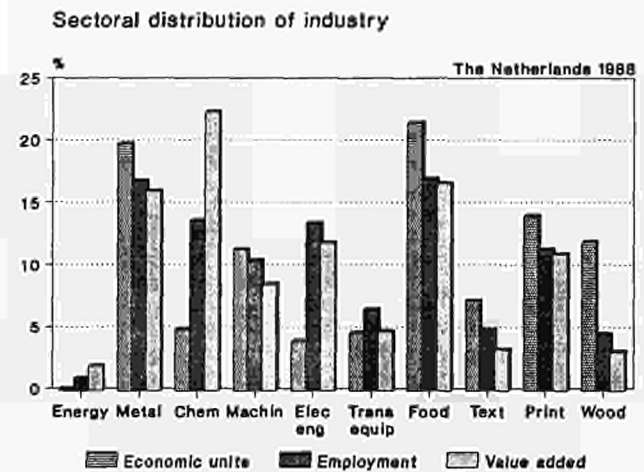
2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

The three largest subsectors in industry, in terms of their share of the total number of enterprises were food (22%), metal-processing (20%) and printing (14%). Figure 5 shows the percentages represented by the various industrial subsectors in terms of the number of enterprises, jobs and value added.

It can be seen that metal-processing, the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment, food, textiles, printing and wood and miscellaneous industries all followed the same pattern: their share of value added was less than their share of total employment, which was itself less than their share of the total number of enterprises. The opposite applies to the chemical industry and the energy sector.

Figure 5



2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

At a subsectoral level, the chemical industry ranked the highest with an average size of 93 persons employed, followed by the manufacture of transport equipment (47) and mechanical engineering (30). In general, the average size was greater than 11 persons employed for all the subsectors.

In terms of employment, the SME category dominated the metal-processing industry, light engineering, manufacturing and the non-metallic minerals industry. By the same token, coking plants, the production and initial processing of metal and the chemical industry were dominated by large enterprises (Table 2a)

Table 2a
 Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

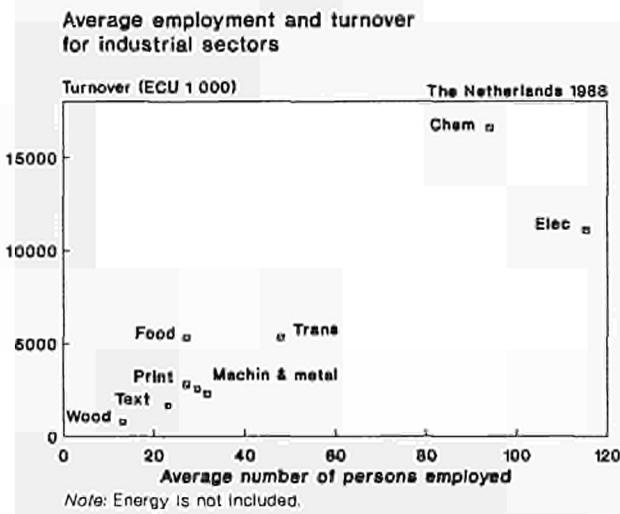
Manufacturing														
	NACE 1			NACE 2			NACE 3				NACE 4			
Micro														
SME		24		31	32	34	37	41	43	45	46	47	48	49
Large	12	22	25	35										

2.3. Economic indicators

The chemical industry stood out as the sector with the highest average turnover per enterprise (around ECU 17 million), followed by the food industry and transport equipment (ECU 5 million each). Wood and miscellaneous industries came last with an average turnover of less than ECU 1 million per enterprise.

As can be seen from Figure 6, although the average size of economic unit in the food industry was quite half that of the transport equipment sector, the food industry generated the same average turnover.

Figure 6



Printing, metal-processing and machinery were by and large equal in terms of average turnover and average employment.

The value added on turnover rates was very low in the energy sector (less than 8%), 20% in the food industry and between 26% (transport equipment) and 41% (machinery) in the other sectors (Figure 7).

Figure 7

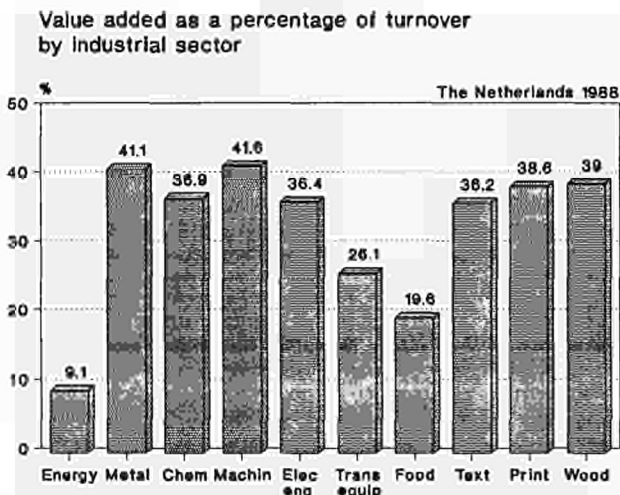
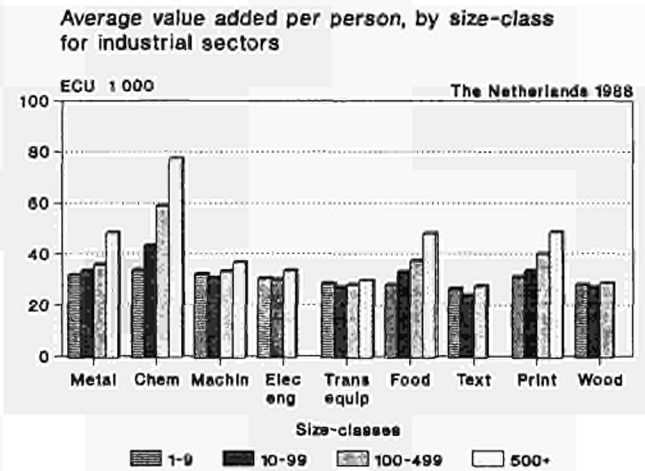


Figure 8



In four sectors, apparent labour productivity appeared to rise in line with the size of enterprise: metal-processing, chemical industry, food and printing. In the other sectors, the size of the unit played a very small part (except for the energy sector) (Figure 8).

3. Construction

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

Within this sector, construction of buildings encompassed 102 285 enterprises and accounted for 57% of all employment and 58% of value added. Completion work covered 4 877 enterprises, 18% of employment and 16% of value added. Lastly, civil engineering accounted for 2 759 enterprises, 25% of employment and 26% of value added (Figure 9).

Figure 9

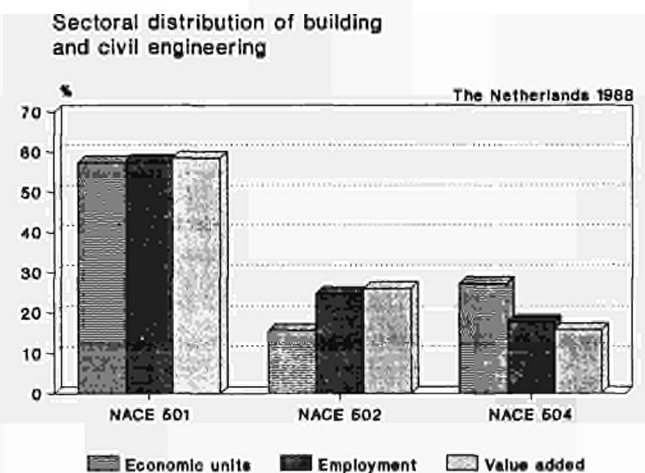
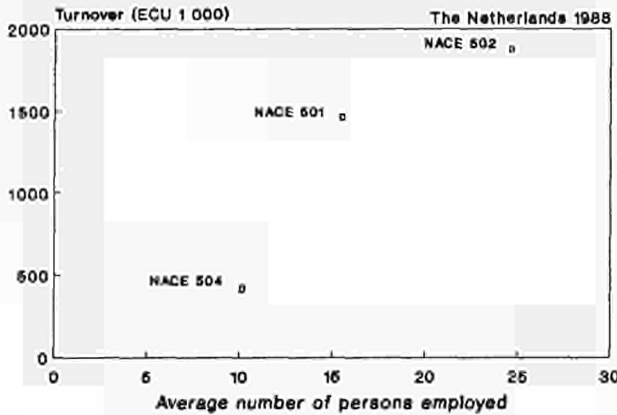


Figure 10

Average employment and turnover for building and civil engineering



3.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The average size was 10 persons per enterprise in the case of completion work, 15 in construction of buildings and 25 in civil engineering.

Overall, in terms of employment, the construction sector was typically the field of small and medium-sized enterprises.

3.3. Economic indicators

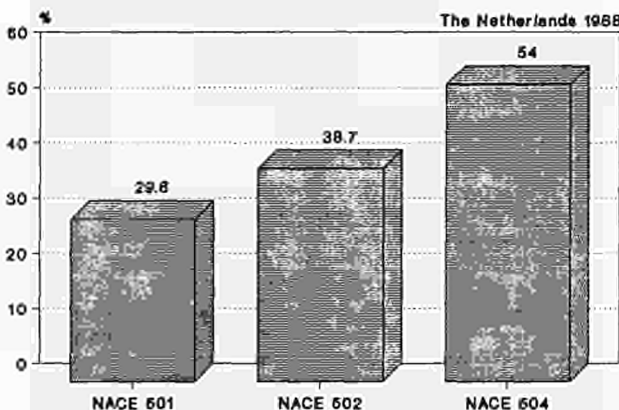
The average turnover ranged from ECU 0.4 million in the case of completion work to ECU 1.9 million in civil engineering.

As a subsector, completion work had the highest value-added ratio (Figure 11), followed by civil engineering with a 15% difference.

Apparent productivity stood at ECU 25 000 per person in completion work, ECU 28 000 in construction of buildings and finally, ECU 29 000 in civil engineering.

Figure 11

Value added as a percentage of turnover for building and civil engineering



4. Services

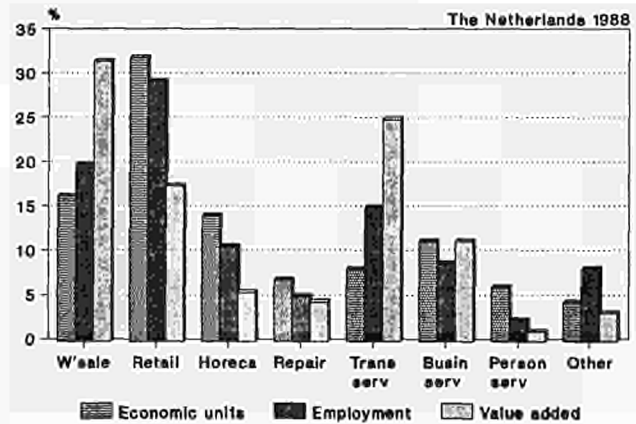
4.1. Sectoral breakdown

The retail trade accounted for 32% of all enterprises in the services sector, the wholesale trade 16%, Horeca 14% and business services 11%.

In terms of employment, retailing came first with over 29% of all employment followed by the wholesale trade with 20% and transport with over 15%. 32% of value added generated by services came from the wholesale trade, 18% from retailing and 25% from transport (Figure 12).

Figure 12

Sectoral distribution for services



4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The services were heavily dominated by small enterprises. The average size, calculated including the self-employed, was between three and nine persons employed. In terms of employment, enterprises in the 0-9 size-class dominated the recovery services, retailing, Horeca, consumer goods and vehicle repairs.

They also dominated inland navigation, business services and personal services. By the same token, the wholesale trade, transport other than inland navigation, depot and warehouse services and public health services were dominated by the SME category (Table 2b).

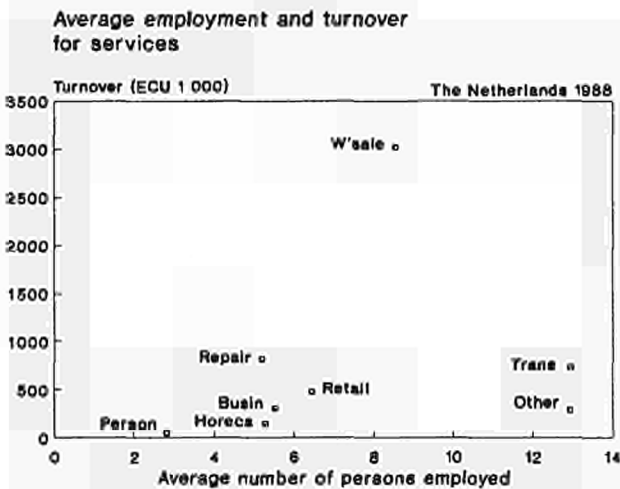
Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services											
	NACE 6					NACE 7			NACE 8	NACE 9	
Micro	62	64	65	66	67	73			83	93	98
SME	61					72	74	76	77	92	
Large						71					

4.3. Economic indicators

Enterprises in the wholesale trade had an average turnover of around ECU 3 million and an average staff of eight persons. Average turnover per enterprise for the personal services sector is only ECU 50 thousand (Figure 13).

Figure 13



The value-added rates varied considerably from one subsector to the next (Figure 14). In the transport industry, the figure was nearly 70% whereas it was lower in the wholesale trade, repairs and retailing.

Labour productivity ranged from ECU 11 000 (in personal services) to ECU 37 400 (in transport) and stood at ECU 21 800 for services as a whole (see Figure 15 for a breakdown based on size-classes).

Figure 14

Value added as a percentage of turnover for services

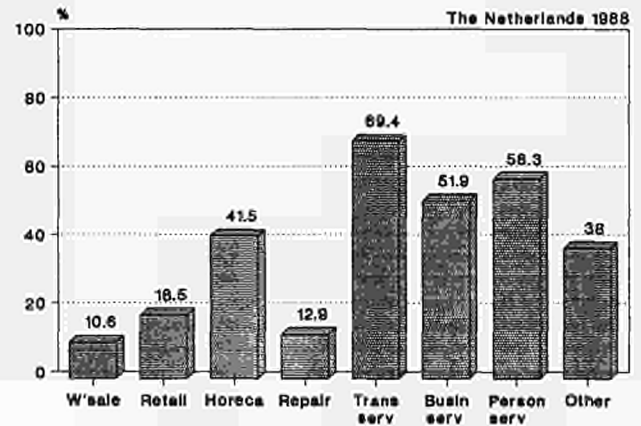
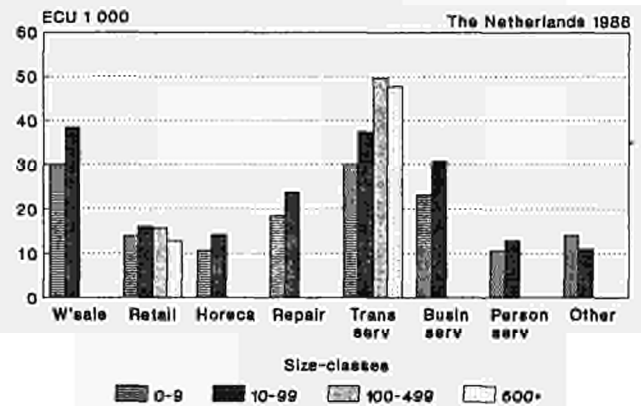


Figure 15

Average value added per person, by size-class for services



Portugal

1. Overall structure and development

Portugal had 643 000 NACE combined enterprises in 1988 and almost 612 000 in NACE 1 to 8, i.e. 5.3% of the EUR 12 total (Table 1). The 1989 total amounted to about 679 000 representing an increase of 5.7% compared with 1988.

In 1988, as in 1989, 95% of the total number of Portuguese enterprises belonged to the first two employment categories (0 and 1-9 employees).

The number of employees in Portuguese enterprises stood at 2.2 million in 1988 (Table 1) and 2.34 million one year later representing a 6.2% rise, which is similar to the increase noted in terms of the number of enterprises.

The combination of these two trends accounts for the fact that the average size of enterprises remained stable from 1988 to 1989, at 3.44 employees.

Total turnover of Portuguese enterprises increased from ECU 77.9 billion in 1988 to ECU 87.4 billion in 1989 (Table 1). Significant sectoral differences can be observed in this general trend, ranging from 16% in nominal terms in NACE 2 and 8 to 5% in NACE 1.

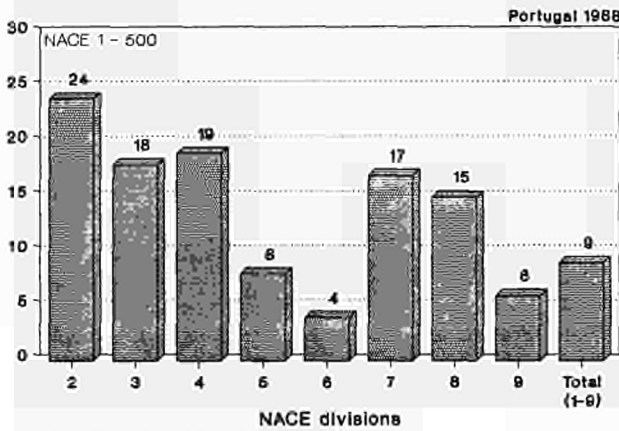
Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Portugal		1988	Enterprises	Employees ¹	Turnover ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9		91401	111782	1959706
	10-499		14629	655917	15530585
	500+		220	261015	11258547
	All		106250	1028714	28748838
Construction	0-9		82331	59427	1171702
	10-499		3695	121140	1697567
	500+		27	32834	621102
	All		86053	213401	3490371
Services	0-9		437219	367186	16260991
	10-499		13005	374731	19728856
	500+		85	220134	9681042
	All		450309	962051	45670889
All	0-9		610951	538395	19392400
	10-499		31329	1151788	36957008
	500+		332	513983	21560690
	All		642612	2204166	77910097

¹ Salaried employment.
Source: INE.

Figure 1

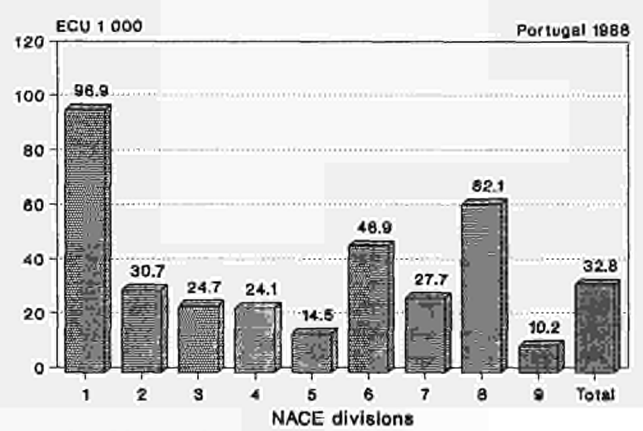
Average number of employees per enterprise
NACE divisions 1 to 9



Note: Size-class 0 is not included.

Figure 2

Average turnover per employee
NACE divisions 1 to 9



Note: Size-class 0 is not included.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

The distribution sector by itself represented 57% of all enterprises (Figure 3a), which exceeds by 11 points the corresponding EUR 12 figure (without NACE 9). The sector's weight in terms of employment and turnover (27 and 40%) (Figures 3b and 3c) was nevertheless smaller than the EUR 12 level (without NACE 9) with 29 and 43%, although the contents of both indicators are not identical. This is explained by the large proportion of micro-enterprises in the Portuguese distribution sector.

The 106 000 industrial enterprises meanwhile employed 47% of the salaried workforce exceeding thus the equivalent EUR 12 figure by 9 points (38%).

Construction and even more so the other services (NACE 7,8 and 9) were less present in Portugal than in the rest of the EC, whatever indicator is used.

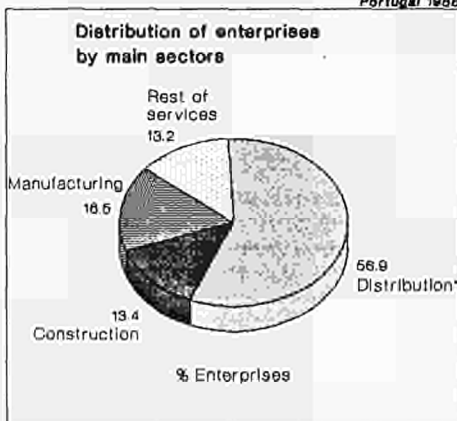
The 5.7% increase in the number of enterprises recorded in 1989 masks different trends within the different sectors. Unlike the financial sector (NACE 8) which saw a very sharp increase in 1989 (+ 74%), others saw a slackening off (NACE 2 and 7) and even a decline in the case of the distribution sector (- 1.2%).

The level of employment followed a somewhat different pattern from that of the number of Portuguese enterprises in 1989. First and foremost, the differences between sectors were less marked in the present case. Only the services sector (excluding distribution) differed from the other three, with a growth rate of 11% in 1989, as compared with an average rate of 6.2% for all the sectors combined. One point worth noting at this stage is the remarkable increase in the number of jobs in the financial sector (+ 21%) which is three times higher than the national average.

Behind the rest of the services (NACE 7 to 9), in terms of growth, came the distribution sector (NACE 6), with a 7.5% increase. The latter was mainly attributable to enterprises with less than a 100 employees (+ 9.2% on average). With respective growth rates of 4.1 and 4.3%, employment levels in industry and construction also remained buoyant, even though in 1989 the latter witnessed a 15% drop in its workforce in enterprises with between 200 and 499 employees.

Figure 3a

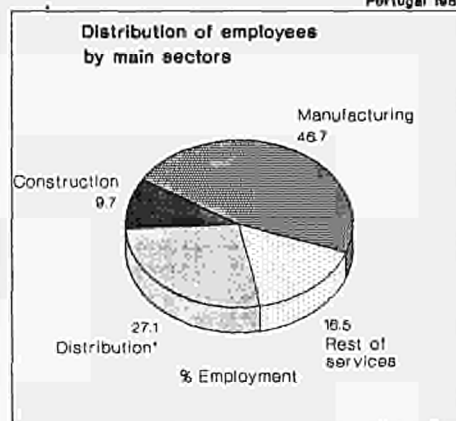
Portugal 1988



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

Figure 3b

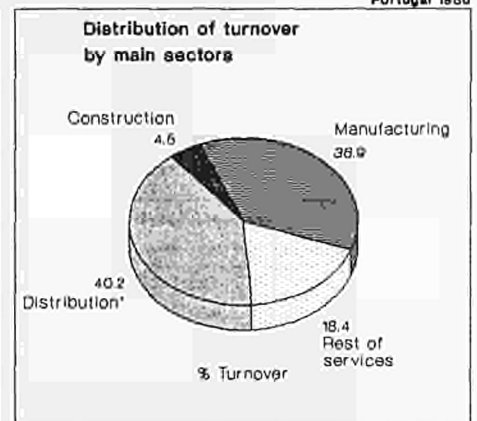
Portugal 1988



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

Figure 3c

Portugal 1988



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

1 The ratio refers to total employment at the EUR 12 level and to salaried employment for Portugal.

Figure 4a

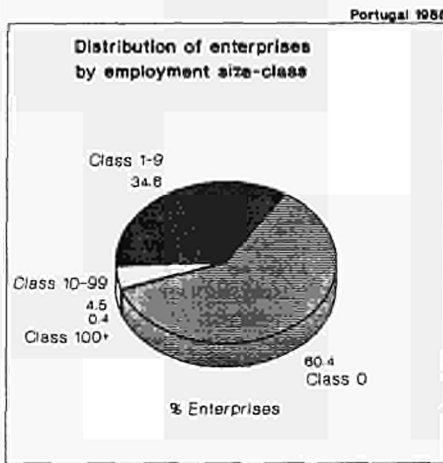


Figure 4b

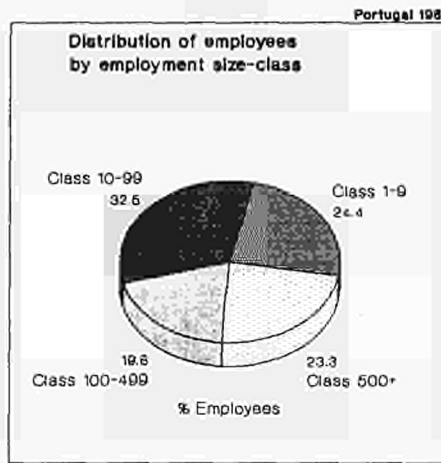
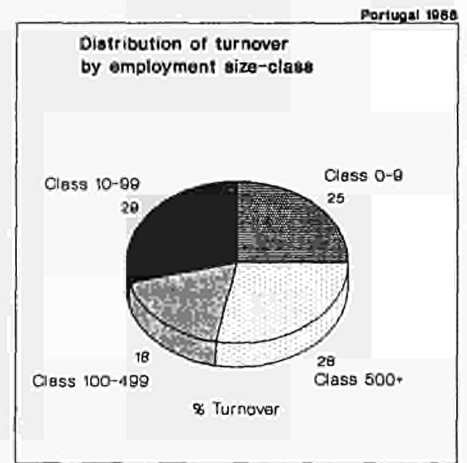


Figure 4c



1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

On the basis of the number of enterprises (Figure 4a), 95% of the Portuguese economy was made up of micro-businesses (less than 10 employees) in 1988, which is typical for the Mediterranean countries. At the EUR 12 level their share (NACE 9 excluded) amounted to 92%. Micro-enterprises generated as such one-quarter of total turnover, while at the EUR 12 level it was only 22% (Figure 4c).

In terms of the number of employees (Figure 4b), enterprises with at least 100 employees accounted for a higher percentage (43%) than micro-enterprises in 1988. This progression on the part of the largest enterprises is also reflected in the size of their turnover (Figure 4c) which amounted to nearly ECU 36 billion in 1988, i.e. nearly 46% of the total figure, compared with 25% for micro-businesses. The same trend was confirmed in 1989 when the turnover generated by enterprises with over 100 employees rose to ECU 42 billion (i.e. 48% of the total figure).

The increase in the number of enterprises without salaried personnel in 1989 (+ 7.4%) was higher than the average increase recorded for enterprises as a whole. Small and medium-sized enterprises, however, (10 to 99 employees) recorded the highest growth in 1989 (an average rise of 9.7%), unlike the number of large enterprises which increased at a slower rate (+ 4.3%).

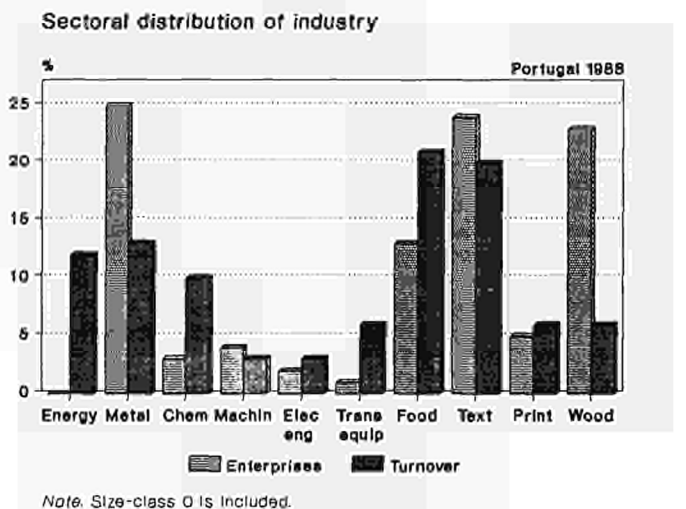
2. Industry

Compared with that of other countries, the Portuguese industry was characterized by the importance of the textile, leather and food industries as well as by the large number of micro-enterprises.

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

Within industry, on the basis of the number of enterprises and employees, the textile and leather industry ranked first with 24% of Portuguese industrial enterprises and 35% of the total number of employees (Figure 5).

Figure 5



This surpasses by far the EUR 12 average where the same industries accounted for 17% of all enterprises (NACE 9 excluded), 13% of total employment and only 7% of total turnover. Food industry accounted for roughly 20% of total turnover in industry compared to 14.5% at the EUR 12 level.

In contrast with this, the share of capital-intensive sectors such as chemical industry or mechanical engineering was smaller than the EUR 12 level. These sectors combined represented 13% of industrial turnover in Portugal (10 and 3% respectively) while the EUR 12 figure was around 22% (13 and 9% respectively).

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Even though the figures for 1988 indicated that 86% of industrial enterprises employed less than 10 persons, which is far higher than the corresponding EUR 12 proportion, almost 9 workers in 10 were employed by enterprises with at least 10 staff. This phenomenon moreover, is borne out by the size of the turnover of these larger enterprises which represents 93.2% of the total turnover for Portuguese enterprises.

2.2.1. Predominant size-classes

Like their EC counterparts, Portuguese enterprises in the energy and transport equipment sectors tended to be much larger than the industry average. At the opposite end of the scale are activities such as timber or metal working. In terms of jobs, micro-enterprises were more commonly found in more manufacturing-oriented industries such as textiles, the leather industry or footwear (Table 2a).

2.3. Economic indicators

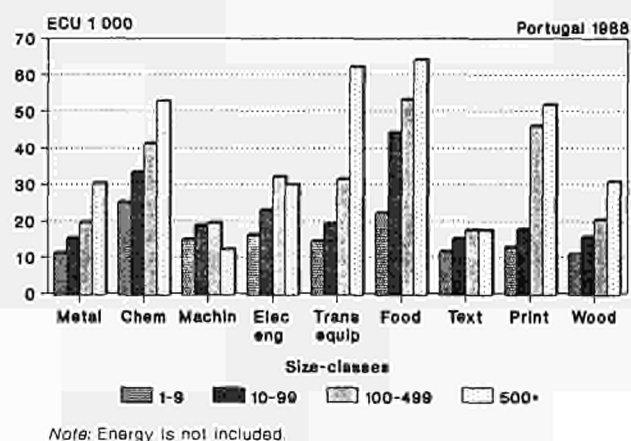
Portuguese industrial enterprises had an average turnover of around ECU 270 000 in 1988. Certain industrial activities deserve a special mention, such as the energy sector which in 1988 recorded a turnover of ECU 24 million per enterprise, transport equipment (ECU 1.5 million) and chemical industry (ECU 800 000). By contrast, the turnover for the wood

industry (ECU 73 000) was well below the average figure for industrial enterprises as a whole.

The analysis based on turnover per employee for 1989 (Figure 6) reveals major disparities between the different industrial activities. Certain activities, in fact, deviated widely from the general average of ECU 29 400; one example is the energy sector with nearly ECU 100 000 per person, or at the other extreme, textiles, with just ECU 16 500 per employee.

Figure 6

Average turnover per person, by size-class for industrial sectors



It can be seen, however, that these deviations from the norm for this particular type of productivity were less than in the previous case. It should be noted too that apparent productivity grows in line with the size of industrial enterprises, except in the case of mechanical engineering and electrical equipment where the 100-499 employees classes' prevailed.

Table 2a

Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing																	
	NACE 1			NACE 2			NACE 3						NACE 4				
Micro	11	13	17	23	24		31	32	33	34	36	37	41/42	44	45	46	49
SME				22	25	26	35						43	47	48		
Large	14	15	16	21													

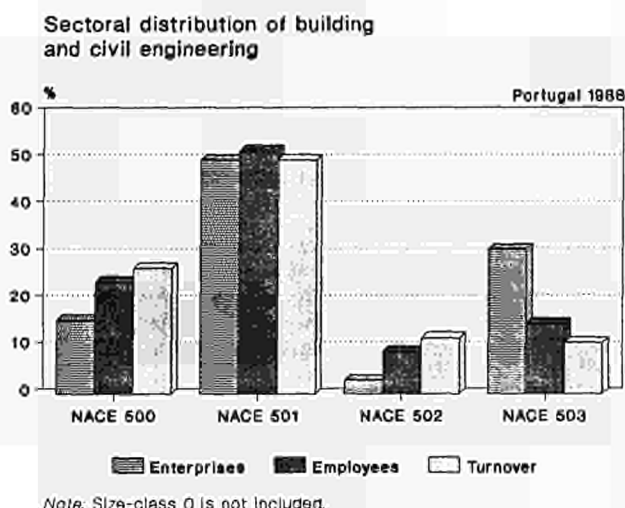
3. Construction

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

An analysis of the gross figures for 1988 reveals that the construction industry employed 213 400 people spread over 86 000 enterprises, with a total turnover of nearly ECU 3.5 billion. Significant disparities, however, exist within the four sectors which make up the industry.

A more detailed analysis (Figure 7) shows above all that construction is still the linchpin of the building trade even though 1989 saw a fall in its relative share of the total number of enterprises (-5.6%), the number of employees (-8.9%) and turnover (-7.3%).

Figure 7



In every respect, however, the construction sector ranked fourth behind distribution, industry and the rest of the services, whatever criteria is used (number of enterprises, number of employees or turnover).

3.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The average size of enterprises in this sector (including class 0) is very small with 2.3 employees per enterprise in 1989, all sectors combined.

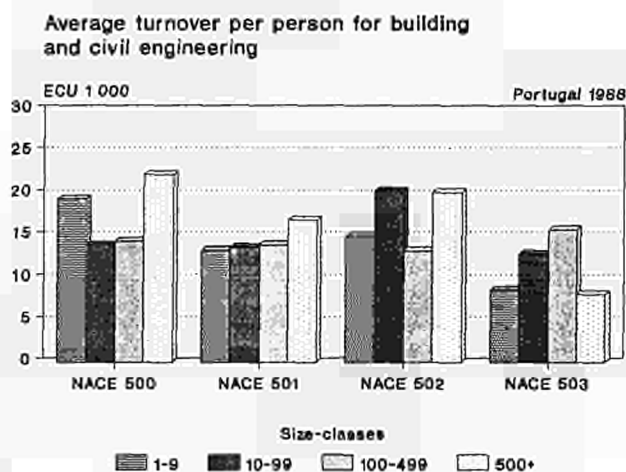
On closer inspection significant differences emerge: civil engineering for instance, employs on average 9.2 staff per enterprise while installation enterprises are dominated by enterprises without salaried personnel.

3.3. Economic indicators

It is important to note that in 1988 construction and civil engineering had an average turnover per enterprise of around ECU 73 000 and ECU 237 000 per enterprise in the case of civil engineering, whereas for installation enterprises the average turnover was barely ECU 12 000 per enterprise.

Apparent productivity (Figure 8) was much more evenly spread among the four different sectors, with very little deviation from the sectoral average (which in 1988 was approximately ECU 16 000 per employee).

Figure 8



4. Services

In comparison with other countries, Portuguese services were characterized by the large number of small-sized retail traders.

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

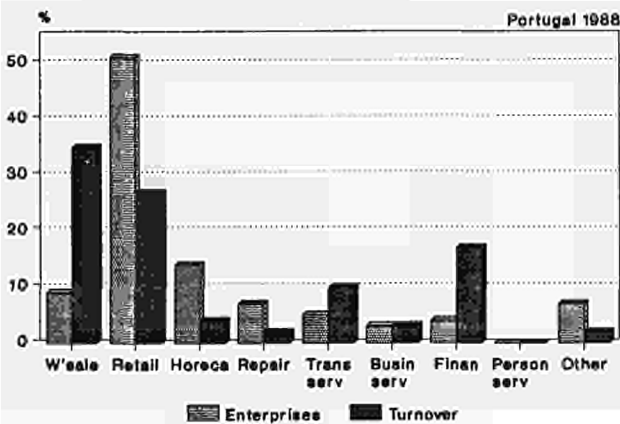
Whereas the retail trade in 1988 clearly dominated the other service activities with 50.6% (Figure 9) of the total number of enterprises and 26% of the total workforce, in terms of turnover, top place went to the wholesale trade with more than 35% of total turnover compared with 27% for the retail trade.

The turnover generated by the services sector is thus mainly attributable to the retail and wholesale trade (63% in total) followed by finance and real estate (17%) since these three alone account for more than 80% of turnover for the services sector as a whole.

In terms of jobs, the situation was fairly similar, apart from the fact that finance and real estate (9.5%) were supplanted by transport (with 15.5% of the total workforce in 1989) and Horeca (13%).

Figure 9

Sectoral distribution for services



Note: Size-class 0 is included.

4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

4.2.1. Average employment

The average size of Portuguese service enterprises (excluding distribution) in 1989 was 3.6 employees per enterprise (including class 0). In the transport industry and the wholesale trade, however, the average figure was 12.3 and 6.1 respectively, compared with just two people per enterprise in retailing or repair enterprises.

4.2.2. Predominant size-classes

Unlike industrial enterprises, distribution enterprises tend to be mainly micro or small and medium-sized enterprises. In 1988 for example, 84% of employees in this sector were employed by enterprises with fewer than 100 salaried persons. Similarly, with 80% of the total turnover, these first two classes dominate the distribution sector.

One notable feature of the service sector (excluding distribution) is the important role played by very large enterprises (500 employees or more) : in 1988 one out of every two workers belonged to this category, which alone accounted for nearly 53% of the turnover of the rest of the services sector as a whole (Table 2b).

4.3. Economic indicators

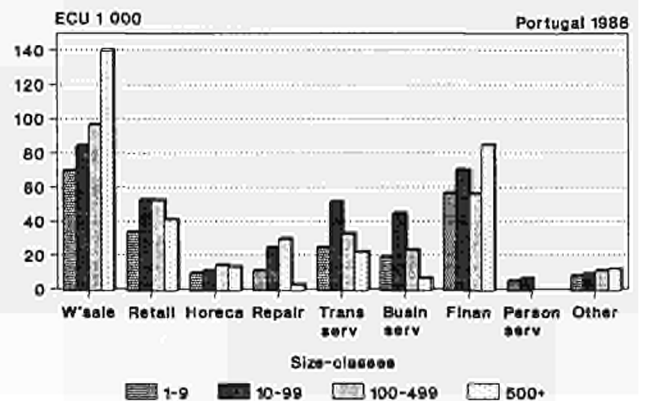
The average turnover per enterprise for the service sector as a whole in 1988 was ECU 101 500 (compared with roughly ECU 109 500 the following year).

Once again, certain sectors stand out from the rest. One example is the wholesale trade whose turnover was six times this figure, with ECU 634 000 per enterprise or finance and real-estate which generated an average of ECU 696 000 per enterprise, contrary to certain other sectors such as Horeca (ECU 47 000) or repairs (ECU 43 000) whose average turnover per enterprise was well below the sectoral average.

The highest figures in terms of apparent productivity were recorded by wholesale enterprises and financial or real-estate enterprises (ECU 86 500 per employee in 1988).

Figure 10

Average turnover per person, by size-class for services



At the other end of the scale was the Horeca sector (ECU 11 500 per employee), repair enterprises (ECU 17 000) or services to individuals (a mere ECU 6 000). Between these two extremes, of course, lies the sectoral average, which in 1988 was about ECU 42 500 per employee (as against ECU 46 600 the next year), all sectors combined.

Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services	NACE 6					NACE 7			NACE 8		NACE 9					
	61*	63	64/65	66	67	72	73	76	83*	84*	92	93*	94	97*	98*	99
Micro																
SME																
Large																

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

The United Kingdom

1. Overall structure and development

In 1988 there were 2.63 million enterprises (see definition in Annex A) in the United Kingdom and 2.1 million enterprises in NACE divisions 1 to 8 which represents 18% of the EUR 12 total (Table 1). In 1989 there were 58 600 more units or an increase of 7%. Compared to the growth rate of 70 000 units per year observed between 1986 and 1988, these 7% represent a relative slow-down.

Total employment for the same sectors stood at 20.4 million in 1988. Since 1986 this figure has been rising

by more than half a million per year, to reach about 21 million in 1989.

The average number of persons employed per enterprise was around eight in 1988 while in the other years between 1986 and 1989 it was slightly lower.

Turnover reached ECU 2 174 billion in 1988 and had grown therefore by 25% from 1986 to 1988 and by 5.8% from 1988 to 1989. The average annual inflation rate between 1988 and 1989 was about 7.8 %.

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

The United Kingdom		1988	Enterprises	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9		240771	623857	23149026
	10-499		43586	2244554	228918147
	500+		1208	3305919	407950225
	All		285565	6174330	660017398
Construction	0-9		588867	955314	47741386
	10-499		14401	491240	77706740
	500+		133	195280	26290045
	All		603401	1641834	151738171
Services	0-9		1621241	3775102	171947853
	10-499		117920	5145872	764762189
	500+		1786	3688112	425479431
	All		1740947	12609086	1362189473
All	0-9		2450879	5354273	242838265
	10-499		175907	7881666	1071387075
	500+		3127	7189311	859719701
	All		2629913	20425250	2173945042

Source: GB & P.

Table 2
Weight of each size-class, measured by number of enterprises, by NACE classification (%)

NACE	0-9		10-19		20-99		100-199		200-499		500+	
	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988
1-9	92.7	93.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
1-4	82.9	84.3	6.4	5.8	8.6	8.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
6-9	92.7	93.1	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
1	69.8	78.5	5.1	3.3	11.8	8.1	4.4	3.2	5.4	4.2	3.6	2.7
2	75.7	76.9	7.3	6.6	12.1	12.2	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3
3	80.2	81.6	7.6	6.9	10.1	9.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
4	85.3	86.6	5.6	5.1	7.4	6.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
5	97.8	97.6	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	90.1	91.0	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
7	94.6	93.7	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
8	92.4	92.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
9	96.6	96.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

The United Kingdom was characterized firstly by the small share industry represented in terms of employment and turnover (33 and 32% of the respective totals of NACE divisions 1 to 8 combined, as compared to 38 and 41% for EUR 12); secondly, by the large number of units in construction (more than 600 000 or 23% of all British enterprises, the highest percentage in the EC). Of all enterprises engaged in construction in EUR 12, 33% were located in the United Kingdom; and finally, by a large services sector, accounting for 58% of employment and 61% of turnover (as compared to 52 and 53.5% respectively for EUR 12).

The above mentioned percentages are calculated excluding NACE division 9 to enable comparisons with EUR 12. Figures 1a, 1b and 1c show the figures for the three variables for all sectors combined. The breakdown is very similar, with necessarily an even lower weight of industry.

From Figure 1b it can be seen that construction represented only 8% of the total and industry 30%. Services was again the largest sector (62% of the employment, distribution representing 27%).

An analysis of the trend followed from 1986 to 1989 by each of these variables, shows a general decrease in the weight of the industrial sector, while construction and other services increased in importance each year. Distribution, on the other hand, lost weight in terms of the number of units and persons employed, but managed to keep its share of total turnover (around 33%).

A closer look at the absolute values for the period 1986-89 indicates the growth of the three variables for all sectors, with one exception: employment in industry decreased by 27 000 from 1988 to 1989 (from about 6.17 million to 6.15 million).

Figure 1a

The United Kingdom 1988

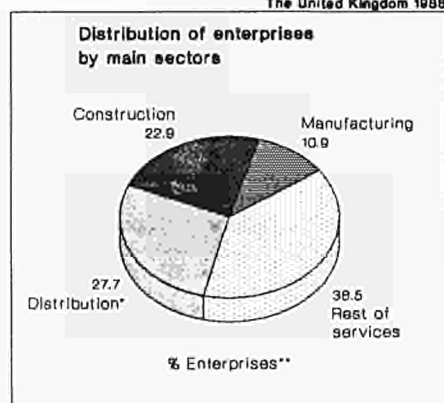


Figure 1b

The United Kingdom 1988

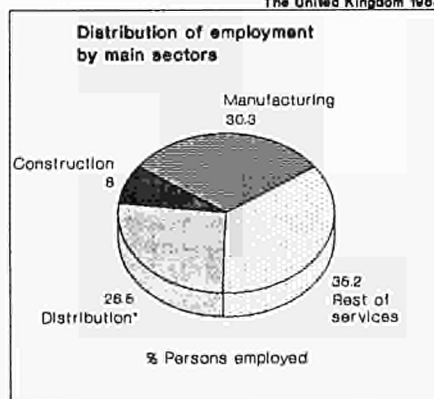
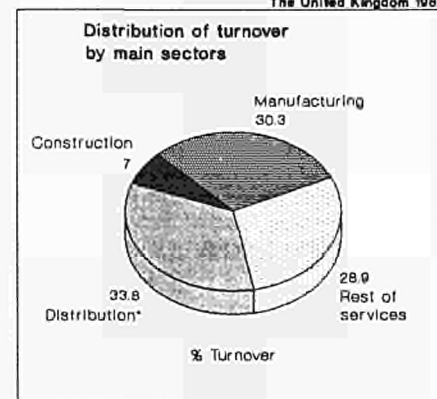


Figure 1c

The United Kingdom 1988



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs
** For definition of 'enterprise', refer to Annex A.

* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 2a

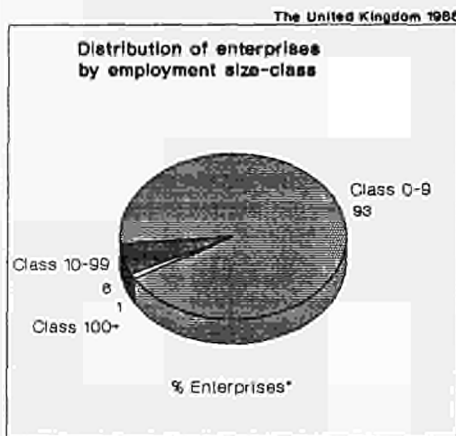
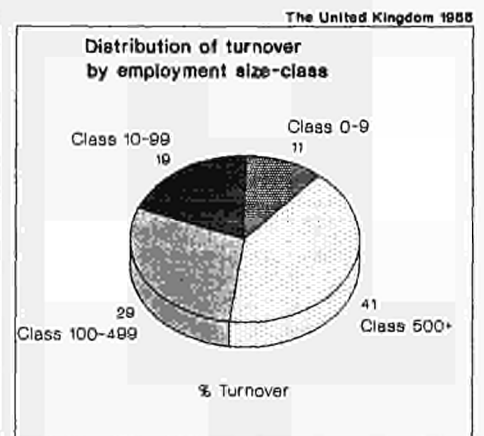


Figure 2b



Figure 2c



* For definition of 'enterprise', refer to Annex A.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

As Figures 2a, 2b and 2c demonstrate, micro-units (from 0 to 9 salaried) in the United Kingdom covered the great majority of the total number of enterprises (93%). They accounted, however, for only 23.6% in NACE divisions 1 to 8 (29% at the EUR 12 level) of total employment and even less of turnover (10.4%, while it was about double for EUR 12).

On the other hand, large units (500 or more persons employed) represented only 0.1% of the number of units (2 875 units), but employed 37% of all salaried workers and produced an even higher percentage of total turnover (41%). The situation was similar at the EUR 12 level with regard to the number of units (0.1% of the total) but their share of employment and turnover amounted to only 30% in both cases.

The evolution (1986-89) of weights for the different size-classes shows that large units (500 or more) declined in importance for the three variables (number of units, employment and turnover); micro-units (0-9), on the other hand, increased in terms of number and employment, but decreased slightly with regard to turnover; SMEs (10-499) lost weight in terms of number of enterprises but increased their total turnover. These variations are, however, relatively minor.

1.2.1. Average employment

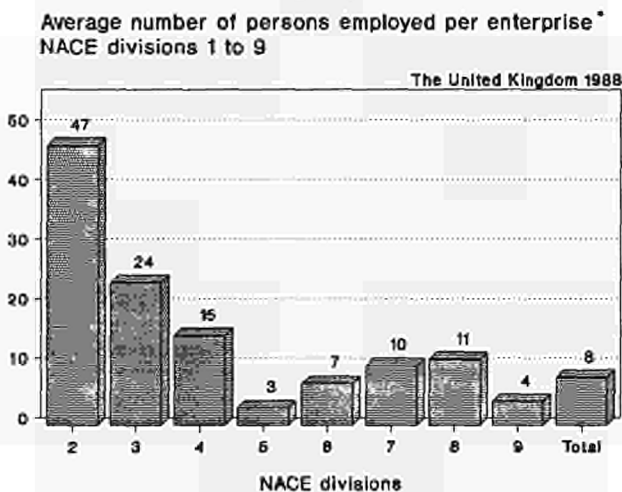
The average number of persons employed was eight but varied quite substantially between sectors with 21 in industry, seven in distributive trades, six in other services and finally three in construction. In comparison with EUR 12, enterprises in the United Kingdom employed on average two more persons (NACE divisions 1 to 8).

1.2.2. Predominant size-classes

Industry was dominated by both SMEs and large enterprises although energy clearly belonged to the large size-class (Tables 3a and 3b). Construction, like in other countries, comprised mostly micro-sized enterprises, with an average of three persons employed (see average employment per enterprise in Figure 3).

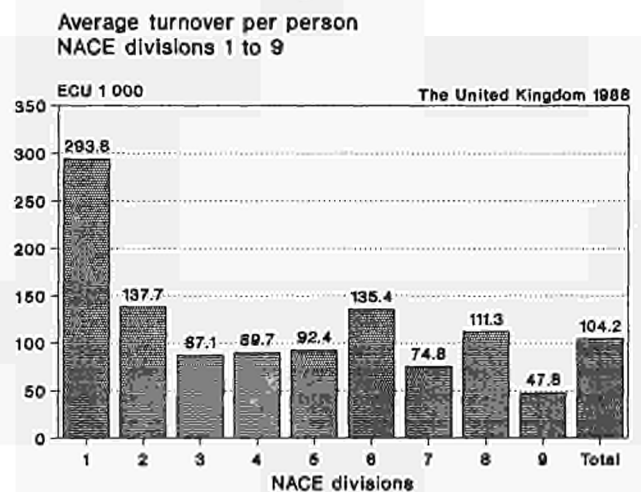
For the services sectors, the other services sector (NACE 9) was dominated by micro-enterprises, with an average of four persons employed, while distribution belonged to the SME category with an average of seven persons per enterprise. Finally, railways, communications and most of the banking and finance sector were generally made up of large enterprises.

Figure 3



* For definition of 'enterprise', refer to Annex A.

Figure 4

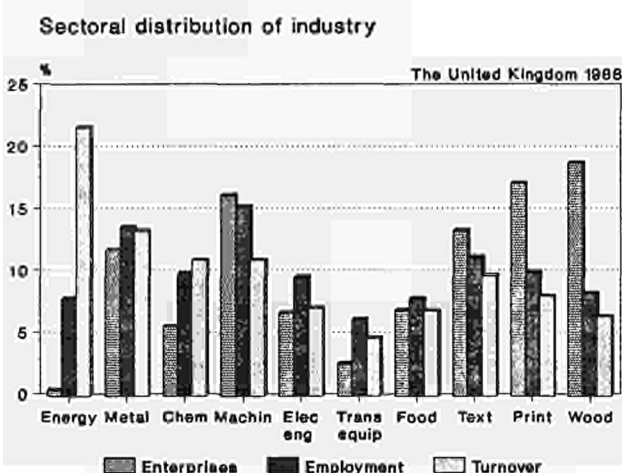


2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

The largest sectors when ranked by the number of enterprises were the wood and miscellaneous industries (19%), printing (17%) and machinery (16%) (Figure 5). The latter two are fairly important compared to the situation for EUR 12 where they represented only 9 and 8% of all units.

Figure 5



The largest shares of employment within the industry corresponded to the machinery (15%), metal-processing (14%) and textile and leather (11%) sectors. As far as turnover is concerned, energy obtained 22% of the industry total, followed by metal-processing (13%) and machinery and chemical industries with

11% each. Wood and miscellaneous industry, which accounted for the biggest share of units, had a relatively low turnover share with 6% of the total.

The most noteworthy changes to be observed between 1986 and 1989 are in the electrical engineering, printing, and wood and miscellaneous industries, whose weight for the three variables increased, and, conversely, machinery and textile and leather industries, which lost weight in each of the three cases.

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

With the exception of the printing and wood and miscellaneous industries which were dominated by small enterprises, activities in industry involved mostly medium or large enterprises, and had, on average, 20 or more persons employed.

The largest were: energy (456 persons per enterprise), transport equipment (55) and electrical industry (34).

2.3. Predominant size-classes

None of the sectors in industry can be considered dominated by the micro-units class according to the employment criteria (Table 3a).

The following can be classified as being SME sectors: the leather industry, the clothing industry, the timber and wooden furniture industries and finally the manufacture of metals.

The remaining sectors such as energy and water, chemical industry, mechanical and instrument engineering, food industry, and processing of rubber and plastics, were dominated by large units.

Table 3a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing															
	NACE 1	NACE 2			NACE 3					NACE 4					
Micro															
SME		21	23	26	31						44	45	46	47	49
Large	1	22	24	25	32	33	34	35	36	37	41/42	43	48		

2.4. Economic indicators

For most sectors turnover per enterprise reached over ECU 2 million, except for those with the lowest employment: machinery, textiles and leather, printing, wood and miscellaneous industries. The highest ratios were nevertheless to be found where employment was also the highest: energy with nearly ECU 100 million per enterprise and, though far behind, chemical industry and transport equipment, with just over ECU 4 million.

The apparent productivity represented by turnover per person employed (Figure 7) was always higher for the medium-sized enterprises (100-499). In this size-class it varied from ECU 364 000 per person in the energy sector to ECU 88 000 per person in the electrical industry.

The apparent productivity showed the following characteristics by size-class: productivity was always lower in micro-sized units (0-9); it increased in small ones (10-99) and reached its peak in the medium units (100-499), to decrease slightly again in the large units (500 or more).

Figure 6

Average employment and turnover for industrial sectors

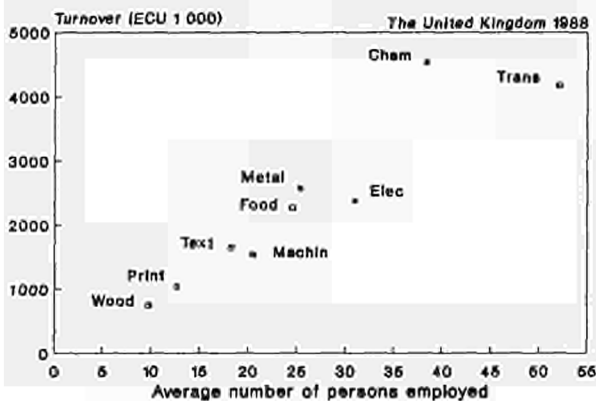
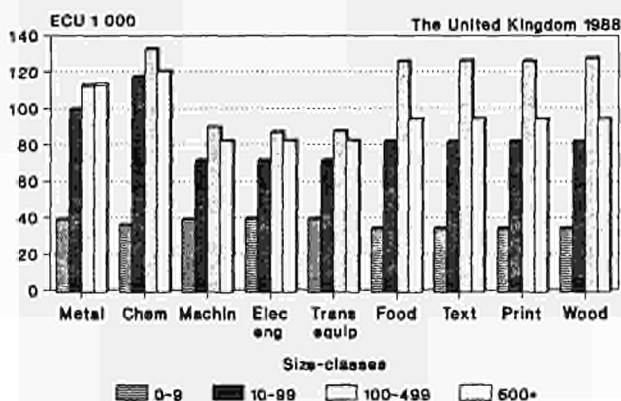


Figure 6 shows the rankings of the different sectors of industry by mean employment and mean turnover. While they are collinear, it can be observed that chemical, metal-processing and leather industries occupy the first places (i.e. bigger turnover for a lower employment), followed by textile and food industries.

Figure 7

Average turnover per person, by size-class for industrial sectors



Note: Energy is not included.

3. Construction

3.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

In 1988 there were 603 401 enterprises engaged in construction, employing 1.64 million people, which equates to an average of three persons employed per enterprise (the lowest of all NACE divisions). The evolution from 1986 to 1989 shows a decreasing trend, from 2.9 persons per enterprise in 1986 to 2.7 and 2.5 in 1988 and 1989 respectively.

3.2. Economic indicators

Construction was characterized by some of the lowest figures of turnover per enterprise (ECU 251 000), which is, at least partly, explained by the fact that all enterprises in this sector were situated in the micro-size class. The ratio increased from 1986 to 1988 by 12%, to decrease again by 6% in 1989.

The apparent productivity — turnover per person — stood at ECU 92 000 per person, just below the figure for the overall economy (ECU 104 000). The class 0 in construction achieved a ratio of ECU 50 000 per person, which was, for this size-class, among the highest for all sectors.

Here too, as in industry, the apparent productivity increased with the size of the enterprise, until it reached a maximum of ECU 213 000 per person in the medium-sized enterprises (100-499). It then decreased again to ECU 135 000 in the large-size category (500 or more).

Between 1986 and 1988 the ratio rose steeply by 24% but remained in 1989 at the 1988 level.

4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

The analysis of the services sector can not be performed at a very detailed level, due to some aggregations at the NACE two-digit level. In this section, therefore, figures will generally refer to the NACE one-digit level (NACE 6, 7, 8, and 9) and in a few instances to the two-digit level.

There were about 1.74 million enterprises in services in the UK, distributed as follows: distribution and Horeca represented 42% of the total, other services 30%, banking and finances 20% and transport and communications 8%.

The share of the distribution and Horeca sectors was still higher when measured in terms of employment with 43% of the total and turnover with up to 54%. Other services accounted for only 15% of total employment and 6% of total turnover.

The United Kingdom was characterized by a large presence of the banking and finance sector, since it represented 28% of the units and 36% of the employment in services, while these figures were only 24% and 28% at the EUR 12 level (NACE division 9 in both cases). Distributive trades on the other hand were larger for EUR 12 than in the United Kingdom.

4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The lowest average employment figures were to be found in the other services sector (4 persons per enterprise), followed by distribution (7), transport (10) and banking and finances (11).

Personal and other services were dominated by micro-sized enterprises, while distribution, business services and some transports were generally SME sectors. The banking, railways and communications sectors can be classified as large size-dominated sectors (Table 3b).

4.3. Economic indicators

Turnover per enterprise varied from ECU 170 000 in other services, to ECU 1 million in the distribution sector. Transport and communications achieved a ratio very close to the average of all sectors (nearly ECU 800 000).

The apparent productivity of the distribution sector was once more above the overall average with ECU 135 000 per person. Transport and communications and other services, with ECU 75 000 and ECU 48 000 respectively, were below the economy's average.

During the 1986-89 period, the apparent productivity grew significantly in all services sectors, particularly in distribution (increase of 26%), and averaged about 18% for the other sectors.

Table 3b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services					
	NACE 6	NACE 7	NACE 8	NACE 9	
				91-96	97-99
Micro					
SME	6	Rest of 7	83		
Large		71/79	Rest of 8		

Iceland

Introductory note

The analysis for Iceland includes only two variables:

- number of units (enterprises) and
- total employment (persons employed), for both 1988 and 1989.

1. Overall structure and development

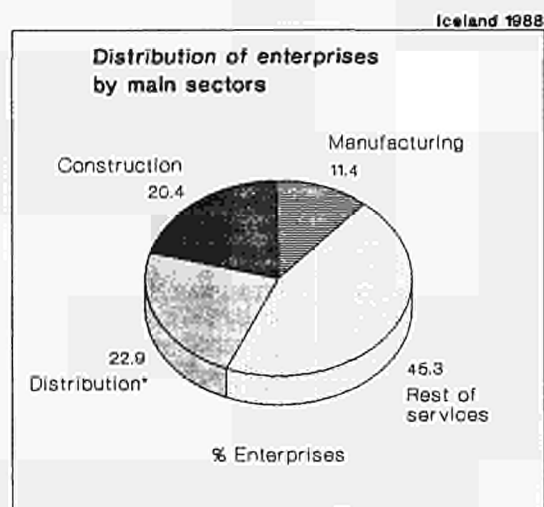
In 1988 the number of enterprises in Iceland was 18 590. This figure increased by 5% in 1989. However, the number of persons employed — nearly 78 000 persons in 1988 — decreased by 4% in 1989 (or 3 000 persons employed). The average size of an enterprise in 1989, hence, was smaller than the previous year (4.2 persons per enterprise in 1988 as compared to 3.8 in 1989).

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Iceland		1988	Enterprises	Persons Employed
Industry	0-9		1693	4310
	10-99		387	10663
	100+		42	8194
	All		2122	23167
Construction	0-9		3650	5740
	10-99		137	2901
	100+		6	1290
	All		3793	9931
Services	0-9		12129	17623
	10-99		511	12819
	100+		34	14361
	All		12674	44803
All	0-9		17472	27673
	10-99		1035	26383
	100+		82	23845
	All		18589	77901

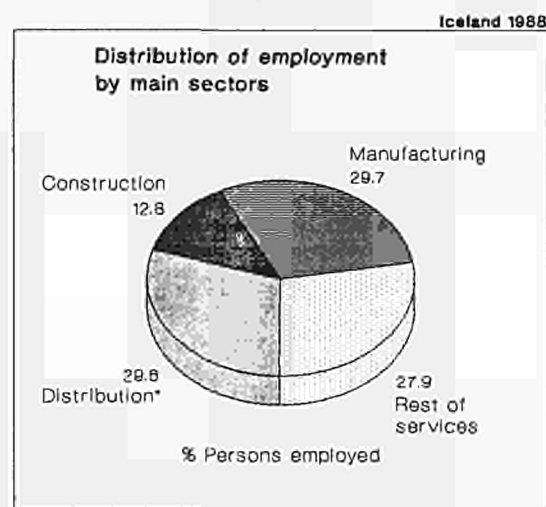
Source: SBI

Figure 1a



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Horeca and repairs.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

Construction represented a remarkable weight in Iceland, with 21% of the units and 13% of employment (see Figures 1a and 1b). 'Rest of services' also represented a significant proportion with 45% of the units and 28% of employment.

Both sectors – construction and rest of services – increased in terms of number of units and employment in 1989, while for manufacturing and distribution both figures decreased.

In comparison with the EUR 12 figures (i.e. excluding NACE division 9), the construction sector was very important in Iceland, where it accounted for 24% of the enterprises (16% in EUR 12) and 13% of the employment (10% in EUR 12). Industry, on the other hand, only employed 31% of the workers in Iceland, while in Europe this percentage reached 38%.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

In Iceland there were 10 000 enterprises without employees (self-employed), which represented 54% of the total number of units, a figure only comparable to that of southern European countries like France or Portugal. By sector, this percentage descended to 32% for industry and distribution, but represented nearly 70% for rest of services and 58% for construction. Moreover, this class 0 was the only size-class increasing its weight in 1989, from 54 to 58%.

The micro-size class (from 0 to 9 persons employed), as shown in Figures 2a and 2b, was especially significant in terms of number of units, accounting for 94% of the total number of enterprises (92% in EUR 12). In terms of employment this category represented 36% of the total (and up to 60% in the construction sector) which is also greater than the corresponding EUR 12 figure (29% of the persons employed).

Figure 2a

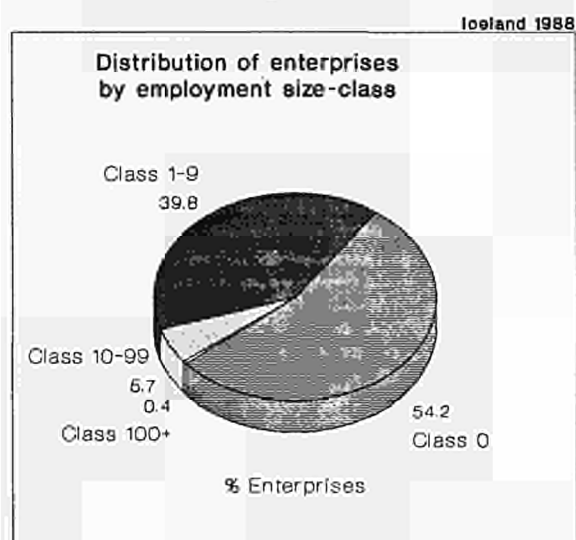
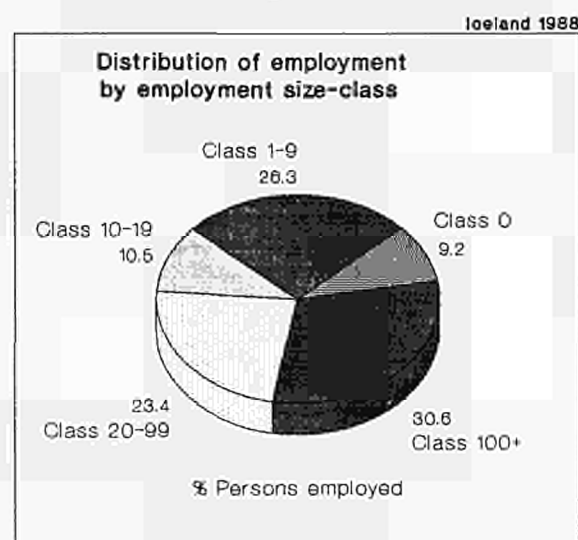


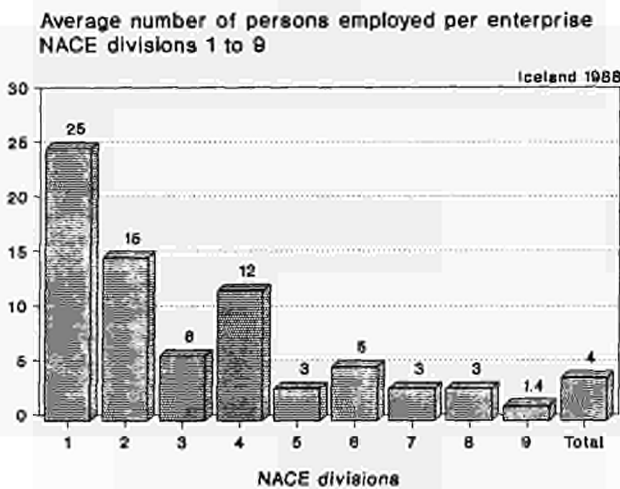
Figure 2b



The 82 enterprises with 100 or more employees accounted for more than one-third of the employment. Part of these medium-sized and large units were found in the food industry (26 units), wholesale distribution (9), retail distribution (10) and banking (9).

The average number of persons employed per enterprise varied from 11 people in industry (amongst which the energy sector with 25), to 5.4 in the distribution sector and 3 in construction and rest of services (see Figure 3).

Figure 3



The importance of the micro-units in Iceland can also be illustrated by the average size of the enterprise which was 4.7 persons employed in Iceland while the corresponding average at the EUR 12 level was 7 persons employed (in both cases excluding NACE 9).

The difference is even larger for industry, where the average number was 18 at the EUR 12 level and only 11 in Iceland.

1.3. Predominant size-classes

In the case of Iceland, the classification by size-class differed from that of other countries: micro-units (0-9), small enterprises (10-99) and medium and large units altogether (100 or more). (See Tables 2a for industry and 2b for services).

According to this classification, the largest part of the activities in industry were dominated by small industries (10-99). This was the case for the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, and chemical industry, and manufacture of metal articles, and food, drink and tobacco industries, and clothing industry, etc.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries were mainly composed of micro-units. Finally, only few sectors belonged to the medium and large category: electricity and gas, processing of metals and the textile industry.

Services and construction, on the other hand, similarly to what is observed in other countries, consisted mainly of micro-units: retail distribution, land transport services, business services and other services. Sectors belonging to the small-size category comprised wholesaling, Horeca, travel agents and insurance.

Finally, in Iceland three activities in services were dominated by the medium and large category: sea and air transport, communications and banking (activities traditionally composed of large units in most of the European countries).

2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

There were 2 122 firms engaged in industry in Iceland, of which food and metal-processing industries each accounted for 26% of the total number (at the EUR 12 level it was 15 and 20% respectively). As can be seen in Figure 4, these sectors were also the largest employers, the food industry accounting on its own for nearly half of the workers (while only 11% in EUR 12) and the metal-processing industry for 18%. Unlike other countries, sectors such as the chemical industry or machinery, did not have an important weight either in terms of the number of units or the persons employed.

Figure 4

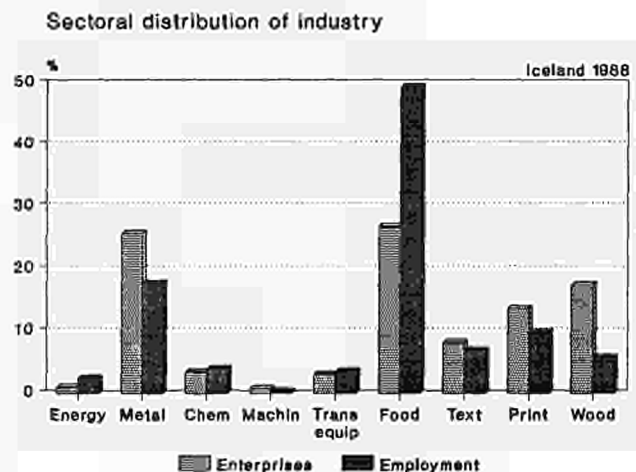


Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

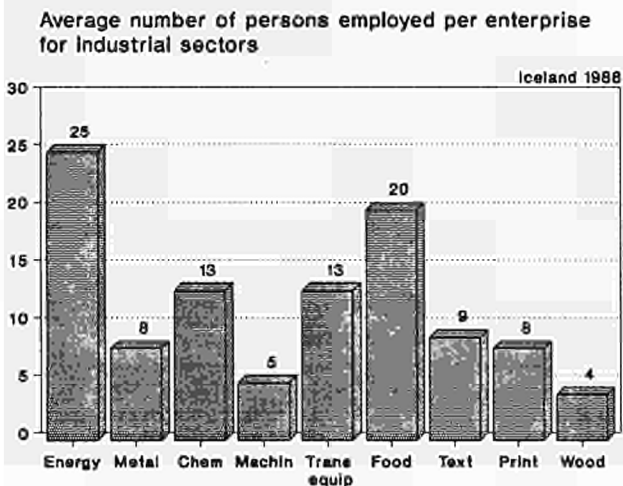
Manufacturing											
	NACE 1		NACE 2		NACE 3			NACE 4			
Micro (0-9)								49			
Small (10-99)		24	25	31/32	36	37	41/42	44/45	46	47	
Medium — Large (100+)	16	22					43				

In 1989, the number of enterprises in industry decreased by 53 units and the number of persons employed also decreased by 1 608; textile and leather industries accounted for 218 of these, wood and miscellaneous industries for 196, and metal work and printing for 120 each. The only sectors showing an increase in total employment between 1988 and 1989 were energy and machinery.

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The average number of persons employed per enterprise in industry was 11, reaching the highest value in energy (25), food (20) and chemical industries and transport equipment with 13 each (see Figure 5). In 1989 this ratio decreased with on average one person per unit. The decrease affected *inter alia* the transport equipment sector where the average size declined from 13 to 11 persons employed per enterprise. In machinery on the other hand the average increased from five to seven persons per enterprise.

Figure 5



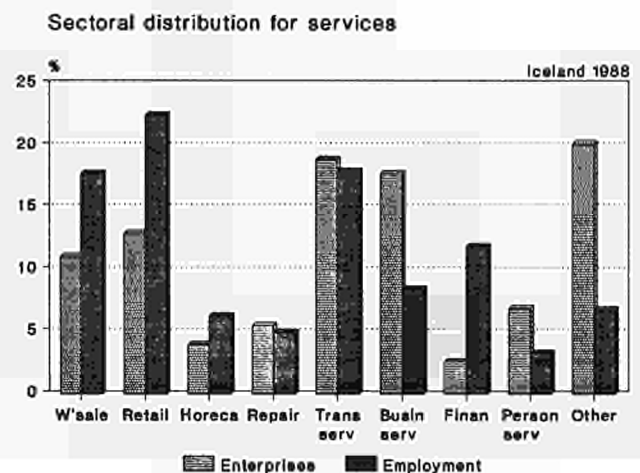
3. Services

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

The following three subsectors within services accounted for most of the units in Iceland: other services (20% of the enterprises), transport services (19%) and business services (18%).

However, in terms of employment, retail distribution was the largest employer (see Figure 6), representing nearly a quarter of the total number of persons employed (10 000 out of the 44 000 in total for services), followed by transport services and wholesale distribution with 18% each. The finance and renting sector, representing 3% only in terms of number of units, employed 12% of the workforce in services.

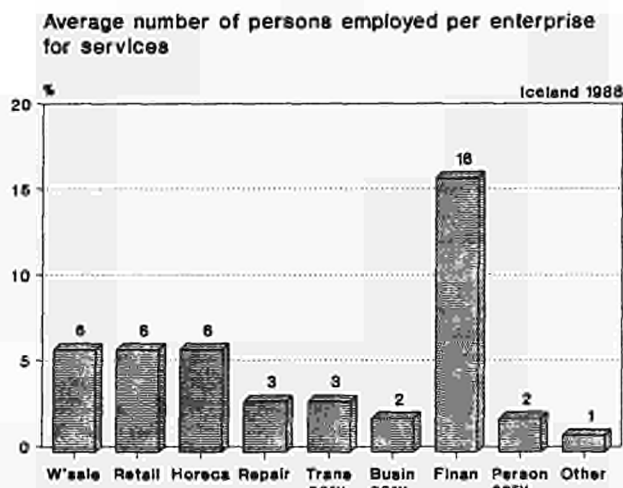
Figure 6



In 1989, the number of units in services slightly increased, while employment decreased by 4%.

This loss was mainly attributable to the Horeca sector (losing 14%) and the distributive trades (both retail and wholesaling) where total employment decreased by some 1 500 units. Three sectors, on the other hand, slightly increased their employment figure: business services, transport and other services.

Figure 7



3.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The average number of persons employed per enterprises in services was 3.5, three-times lower than in industry, and one person less than at the EUR 12 level. The finance and renting services distinguished itself from the other sectors by a larger average number of persons employed per enterprise: 16, as shown in Figure 7.

The distribution trades as well as Horeca had an average of six persons employed. Finally, sectors where most units were small included business services, personal and other services. In the latter sectors nearly 70% of the units belonged to the self-employed category.

In 1989 there was a slight decrease in the average number of persons employed per enterprise for all the sectors within services.

Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services										
	NACE 6		NACE 7			NACE 8		NACE 9		
Micro (0-9)	64/65	67	72	76		83	84/85	95	97	98
Small (10-99)	61/62	66	77			82				
Medium — Large (100+)			74	79	75	81				

Norway

Introductory note

By way of an exception, 1989 has been chosen as the reference year because the data available for this particular year were more complete than that for 1988. The transport sector (NACE 7) however, is not included.

1. Overall structure and development

In 1989 the Norwegian economy (excluding NACE 7) was made up of 97 000 establishments employing approximately 765 000 people.

Compared with 1988, and excluding NACE 6 and 7, there was a drop in the number of establishments and the number of persons employed which affected all the sectors but industry in particular (22 000 fewer jobs, i.e. a 6.5% drop in the space of one year).

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

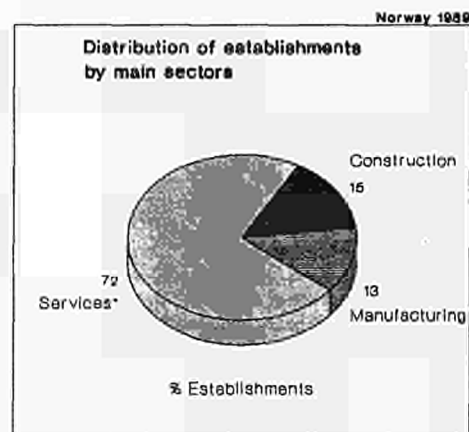
In 1989, and excluding NACE 7, industry accounted for 13% of establishments and 40.5% of employment; distribution accounted for 59% of establishments and 31% of employment.

The construction sector encompassed 2 000 more establishments than industry but employed just 112 000 persons, i.e. 15% of the total workforce. (Figures 1a and 1b)

1.2. Breakdown by size of establishment

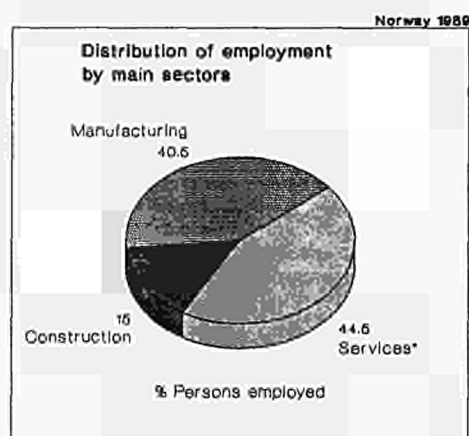
86.2% of establishments had less than 10 employees in 1989; they employed 220 000 people, i.e. 29% of the total workforce (Figures 2a and 2b).

Figure 1a



* Services: NACE division 7 is excluded.

Figure 1b



* Services: NACE division 7 is excluded.

Figure 2a

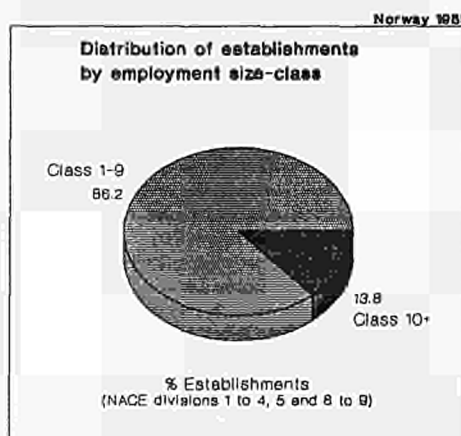


Figure 2b

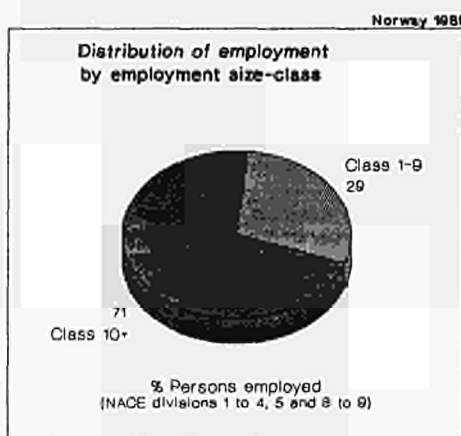


Table 1
Main variables for industry

Norway		1989	Establishments	Persons employed
Industry		-9	7867	30484
		10-199	4269	168130
		200+	219	112182
		All	12355	310796

Source: CBS.

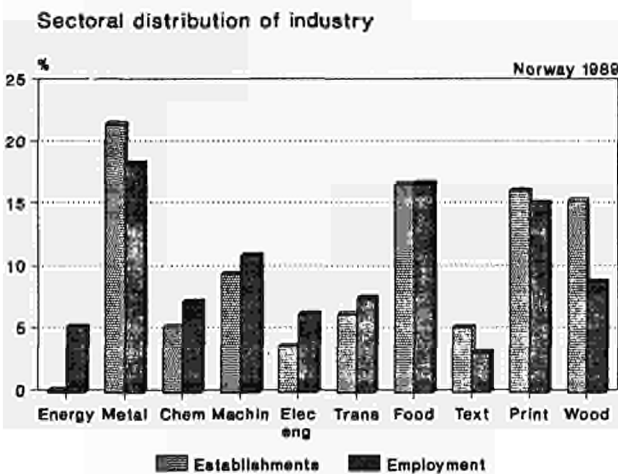
2. Industry

From 13 500 establishments employing 332 500 people in 1988, Norwegian industry declined to 12 000 establishments employing 310 000 people in 1989 (Table 1).

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

An outstanding feature of Norwegian industry was the important role played by the wood and furniture industry. Excluding miscellaneous industries, it accounted for 16% of establishments and 9% of employment (14 and 5.5% respectively for the EC as a whole) (Figure 3).

Figure 3

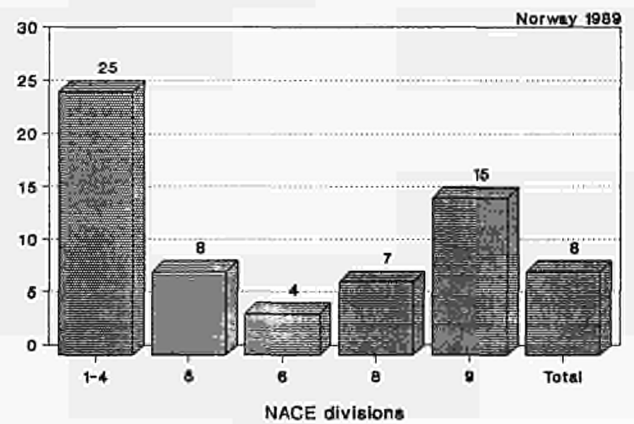


2.2. Breakdown by size of establishment

With an average of 25.1 persons employed per establishment, industry had almost double the average figure recorded for all sectors combined (excluding distribution and transport establishments) (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Average number of persons employed per establishment
NACE division 7 excluded



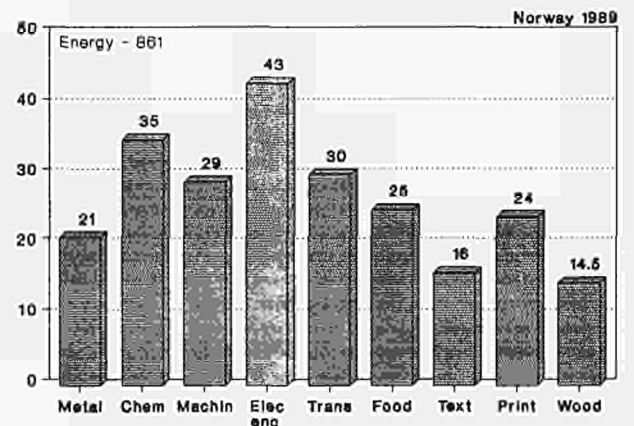
Note: Size-class 0 is not included.

The energy sector was ranked highest with over 800 employees per establishment (Figure 5).

The first size-class (one to 9 persons employed) accounted for 63.6% of industrial establishments but employed just 10% of the workforce. Large establishments (200 or more persons employed) employed more than one worker in three, and represented 1.7% of industrial establishments.

Figure 5

Average number of persons employed per establishment
for industrial sectors



Note: Size-class 0 is not included.

Table 2
Main variables for construction

Norway		1989	Establishments	Persons employed	Gross value added ECU 1 000
NACE 5		-9	12305	37694	981719
		10-49	2059	38901	1148951
		50+	265	35328	1277136
		All	14629	111923	3407806

Source: CBS.

3. Construction

Like industry, the number of jobs in building declined (112 000 in 1989 compared with 122 500 in 1988).

The number of establishments on the other hand, rose slightly from 14 280 to 14 629 (Table 2).

This increase however only applied to establishments with less than 20 employees. Establishments with 20 employees or more declined in number (954 in 1989 as against 1 103 in 1988).

Almost 83% of establishments in this sector had less than 10 employees, the average size being 8.6 employees per establishment.

Nearly seven workers in 10 were employed in establishments with 10 or more employees. The largest establishments likewise predominated in terms of value added, accounting for 74.5% of the total figure.

Labour productivity in the construction sector was around ECU 31 000 in terms of value added per person.

4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

The 57 000 establishments which made up the distribution industry accounted for 81.4% of service companies (excluding transport) and 68% of their workforce.

4.2. Breakdown by size of establishment

With an average workforce of less than five persons per establishment, the service sector came well below the national average in 1989, for all the sectors as a whole apart from transport (7.9 persons employed per establishment). 91.6% of distribution establishments had nine or less employees; they employed more than one in two workers in the distribution industry. These micro-establishments alone accounted for 44% of the value added generated by the distribution sector as a whole.

Table 3a
Main variables for distributive trades, Horeca and repairs

Norway		1989	Establishments	Persons employed	Gross production value ECU 1 000
NACE 6		-9	52342	121825	30357544
		10-29	3946	60154	18031487
		30+	864	53609	21281174
		Auxiliary units	391	4139	.
		All ¹	57152	235588	69670205

¹ Without auxiliary units.
Source: CBS.

Table 3b
Main variables for rest of services

Norway		1989	Establishments	Persons employed	Gross value added ECU 1 000
NACE 8	-9		10103	26622	1189982
	10-49		1243	23107	1078538
	50+		218	35402	1211524
	All		11564	85131	3480044
NACE 9	-9		1093	3584	104908
	10-49		306	6073	124398
	50+		68	12100	175386
	All		1467	21757	404679
Source: CBS.					

4.3. Economic indicators

In 1989, labour productivity was, on average, ECU 215 000 per employee in service establishments (excluding transport). In the distribution sector, the figure stood at ECU 296 000. The average value added per establishment exceeded ECU 1 billion for the service sector as a whole (excluding transport) and amounted to ECU 1.2 billion in the distribution sector.

Austria

1. Overall structure

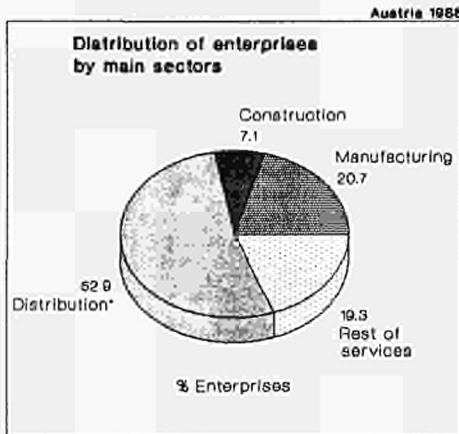
In 1988, Austria had about 182 000 enterprises employing a total of nearly 2 million persons. Together these enterprises generated about ECU 50 billion of net production.

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Austria		1988	Enterprises	Persons employed	Gross production value ECU 1 000	Net production value ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9		27846	.	.	.
	10-499		9621	.	.	.
	500+		224	.	.	.
	All		37691	865608	76750683	27074884
Construction	0-9		8464	38472	1924546	842969
	10-499		4488	157993	8101621	3714210
	500+		25	28182	1809615	770045
	All		12977	224647	11835782	5327224
Services	0-9		118489	.	.	.
	10-499		12575	.	.	.
	500+		132	.	.	.
	All		131196	1093464	114739340	17313463 ¹
All	0-9		154799	.	.	.
	10-499		26684	.	.	.
	500+		381	.	.	.
	All		181864	2183719	203325805	49715571 ¹

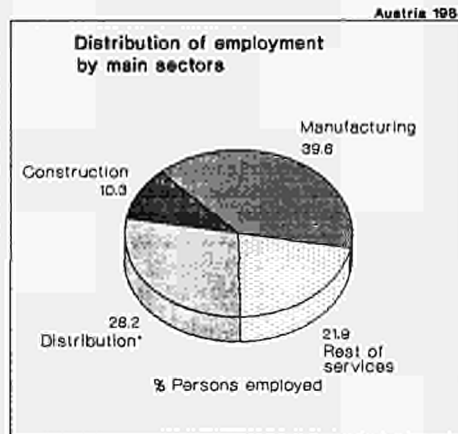
¹ NACE 6 (distributive trades, Horeca and repairs) is not included.
Source: OSZ.

Figure 1a



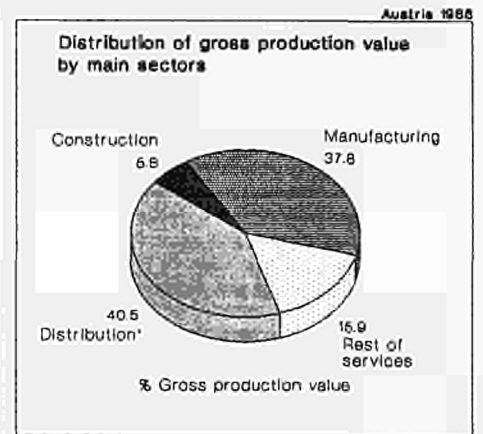
* NACE 6: distributive trades, Hotels and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Hotels and repairs.

Figure 1c



* NACE 6: distributive trades, Hotels and repairs.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown¹

The Austrian economy was characterized by the relative importance of its industrial sector, which with 21% of all enterprises supplied 40% of employment. Services accounting for 72% of all enterprises represented half of the total employment. 7% of all enterprises operated in the construction sector and they employed about one-tenth of the total workforce covered (Figures 1a, 1b).

In comparison with the situation at the EUR 12 level (excluding NACE division 9), industry accounted for a relatively larger share of enterprises (22.4 against 15% for EUR 12), construction for fewer (7.7 and 16% respectively) and services for about the same percentage. In terms of employment, industry's share was larger than what was observed at the Community level (42 and 38% respectively).

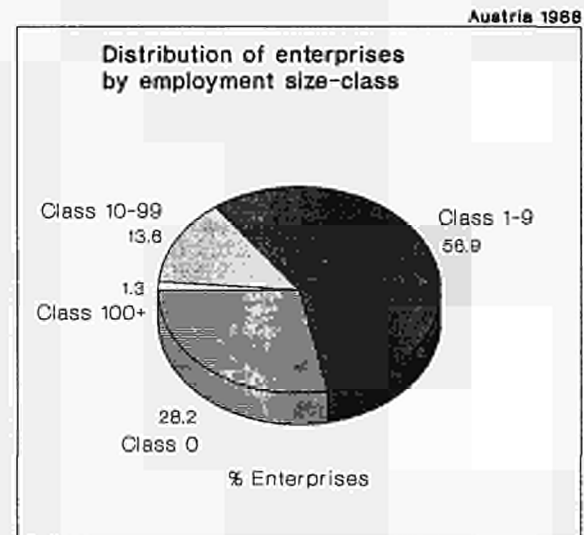
Services on the other hand were less important in comparison with the EC level, specifically 47% against 52%.

About 56% of total gross production (Figure 1c) resulted from services activities, of which 40% from distributive trades. Industry accounted for 38% and construction for the remaining 6%.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

In Austria micro-enterprises (class 0-9) represented about 85% of all enterprises (28% self-employed, class 0). SMEs (10 to 499 employees) accounted for 14% of the total and large enterprises for the remaining 1% (or about 380 enterprises).²

Figure 2



1 Due to the transcoding of the national Austrian nomenclature to NACE, contents of certain converted sectors coincide only approximately with the NACE equivalent.

2 The breakdown of the number of enterprises by size class only relates to non-confidential data.

Figure 3

Average number of persons employed per enterprise
NACE divisions 1 to 9

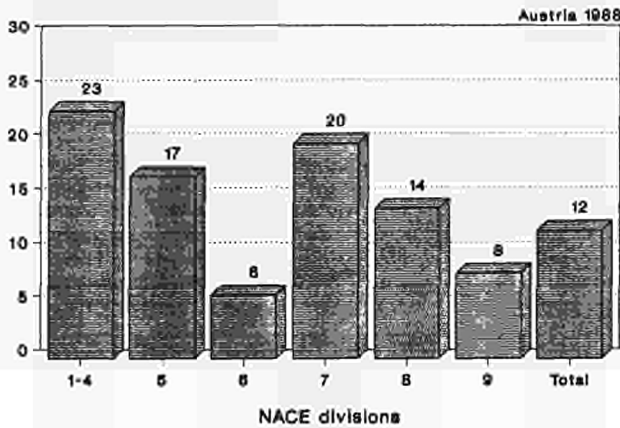
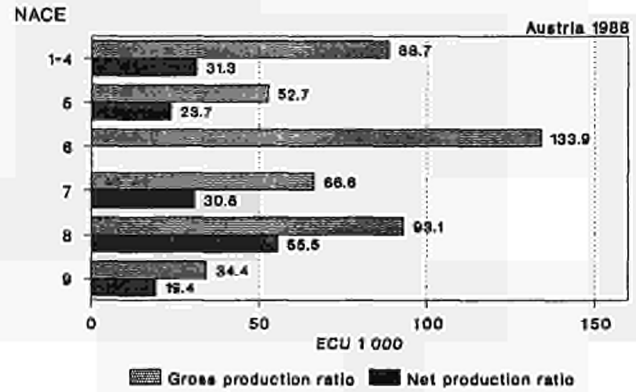


Figure 4

Average gross and net production value per person
NACE divisions 1 to 9



2. Industry

2.1. Sectoral breakdown

The 37 700 Austrian industrial enterprises employed in 1988 some 865 000 persons. Their total gross production stood at ECU 76 billion.

Wood and miscellaneous industries as well as the food industry were important in terms of number of enterprises (Figure 5). These sectors accounted for 25 and 17% respectively of all units in industry (as compared to 18 and 15% for the whole of the EC). 15% of all units were active in the metal-processing industry. Transport equipment, with some 9% of all units, clearly distinguished itself from the EC figure (1%).

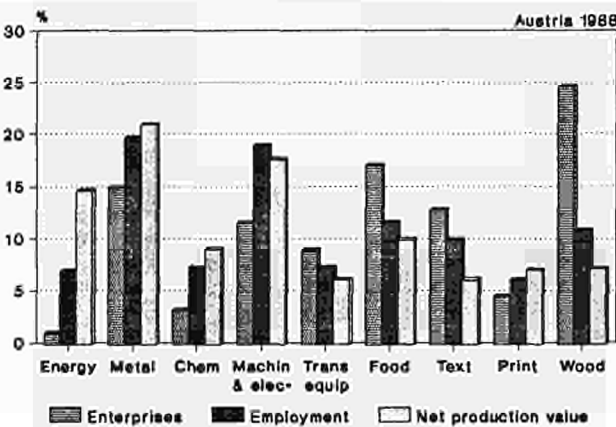
In terms of employment the highest percentage was found in metal-processing (20% of industry total) followed by the food industry (12%), wood and miscellaneous industries (11%) and finally textile and leather industries together accounting for 10% in total.

With 7%, when measured in terms of employment, the energy sector was about twice as large as its equivalent at the EUR 12 level.

Metal-processing again contributed the largest share to total production (21% of industry total). Next came energy (15%) and the food industry (10%). The remaining sectors each represented less than 10% of total industrial production.

Figure 5

Sectoral distribution of industry



* Machin & elec includes NACE 32, 33, 34 and 37.

2.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The average size of an industrial enterprise reached about 22 persons equivalent to twice the overall average taking all sectors together. The energy sector ranked highly on the scale with 143 persons per enterprise and was followed by electrical engineering (83), chemical industry (51) and printing (31).

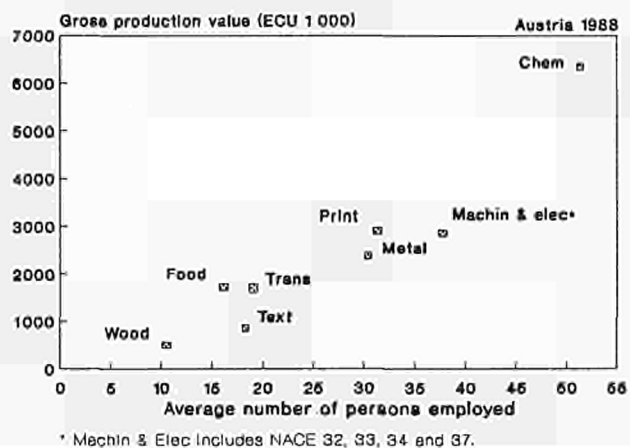
Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Manufacturing															
	NACE 1			NACE 2 and 3							NACE 4				
Micro								37				44/45			
SME	13	17		22/31	23	24	25/26	32/33	34	35/36	41/42	43	47	48	49
Large	11	14	16	21											

2.3. Predominant size-classes

Micro-enterprises were dominant, in terms of their numerical weight, in the miscellaneous industries (precision and optical instruments) and in leather, foot and clothing manufacture. Most other subsectors in the metal manufacturing, extraction and processing of minerals and chemical industries were SME dominated. Large enterprises were relatively more important in the energy sector (Table 2a).

Figure 6
Average employment and gross production value for industrial sectors



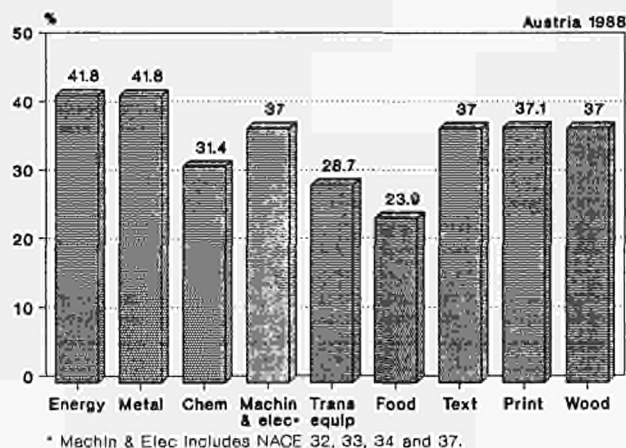
2.4. Economic indicators

Industrial enterprises had on average a gross production value of about ECU 2 million although this average was mainly due to a large average for certain sectors only such as energy (ECU 22 million per enterprise).

Net production as a proportion of the gross figure fluctuated between 23.9% for the food industry and 42% for the energy and metal-processing sectors (Figure 7).

Gross production per person employed whilst attaining ECU 88 000 for the whole of industry remained slightly below the national mean of ECU 93 000 per person all sectors combined.

Figure 7
Net production value as a percentage of gross production value for industry



3. Construction

3.1. Sectoral breakdown

The construction sector consisted of 13 000 enterprises employing 225 000 persons with a net production of ECU 11.8 billion or 6.3% of the country's total.

3.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The importance of the small enterprises (10 to 99 employees) in the construction sector is illustrated by the average employment per enterprise which stood at 17.3 persons.

About one-third of all enterprises in the sector belonged to the 10-99 size-class. Moreover, the same size class represented about half of total employment, whereas in other major sectors its share was about 30%.

The same was found for the production figures (gross and net), where the small size-class had 45% (and 47%) of the sector total.

3.3. Economic indicators

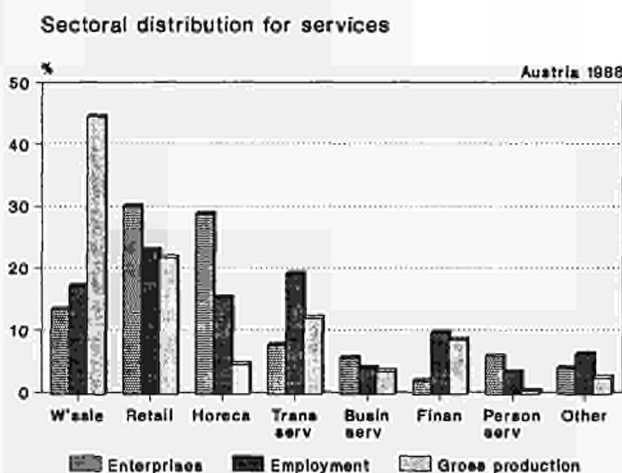
The sectoral gross production per person employed (ECU 53 000) was slightly more than half of the figure for all sectors combined. A construction enterprise represented on average a gross production value of ECU 912 000 which is again about half of the corresponding figure for manufacturing industry.

4. Services

4.1. Sectoral breakdown

The sector comprised 131 300 enterprises of which 75% were engaged primarily in the distributive trades (Figure 8). The distribution sector accounted for more than two thirds of the 1.1 million persons employed in total. The same sector represented in 1988 about 56% (82.3 billion) of the total production in the services sector.

Figure 8



Retail trade (30.4% of the total) and Horeca (29%) were the most important in terms of number of enterprises, followed by wholesale trade (13.8%). Together these three subsectors employed almost 60% of all personnel in the services sector.

4.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Micro-enterprises dominated the distributive trades as well the other services. 91% of enterprises in the distribution sector and 88% in the remaining subsectors recorded less than 10 persons employed, while in other sectors their share varied between 65% and 70%. 74% of total employment in the distribution sector belonged to enterprises having fewer than 100 persons employed. This domination is also confirmed by a relatively low average employment size of 6.8 persons per enterprise. The same applies to the production figure where 60% of the total value was produced by enterprises in the 0-9 and 10-99 size-classes.

Figure 9

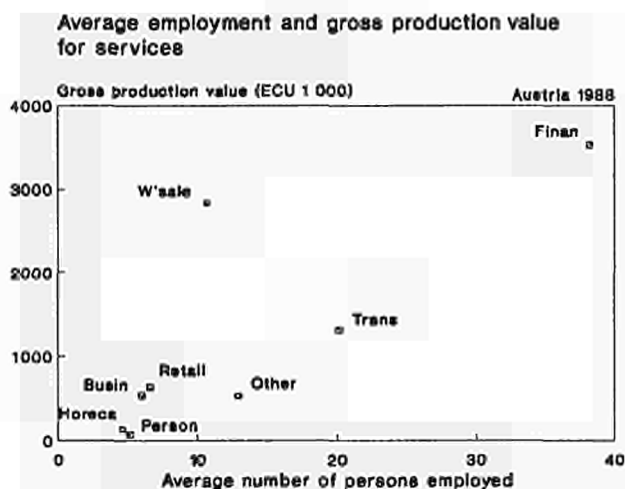
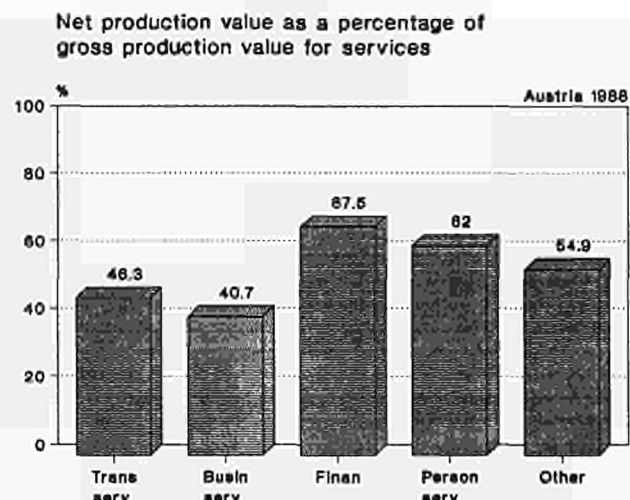


Figure 10



4.3. Predominant size-classes

Table 2b illustrates the sectoral dominance in terms of number of enterprises in the different size-classes. Most sectors can be either classified micro or SME.

The first category was mainly present in the trade sectors (excluding agents), water navigation, insurance and real-estate, and personal services. Other transport services and credit institutions were essentially SME sectors.

4.4. Economic indicators

Wholesale trade was the largest sector when ranked in terms of gross production, with a share of more than 48% of the total in services. In second place came retail trade with almost 22%, bringing the share of total gross production attributable to distribution to about 75%.

The apparent productivity (ECU 118 400 per person) is slightly above the overall average.

Gross production value of an enterprise in the services sector was on average around ECU 810 000 but extreme values were to be observed in the wholesale trade activity with ECU 2.9 million per enterprise.

Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level

Services														
	NACE 6			NACE 7			NACE 8			NACE 9				
Micro	61	64	66	73*			82*	83*	84*	92	94	96	97	98
SME				75*	77	79	81*			95				
Large														

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Finland

Introductory note

Data for Finland were originally presented in the National SIC nomenclature and have been transcoded to NACE by Eurostat. Some sectoral details have been lost due to this conversion process as well as some quality in the classification by economic activities.

A second remark relates to the size coverage which is nearly exhaustive excluding only the very small enterprises. These are excluded if they were active for less than six months during the year (about 8 000 enterprises at the end of 1989).

Finally, as for Norway, 1989 has been chosen as the reference year because the data available for this particular year were more complete than for 1988.

1. Overall structure and development

The number of enterprises in Finland in 1989 was 119 127, 4.4% more than the previous year (Table 1).

They employed 1.34 million people, slightly more than 1988 (increase by 1.1%). This resulted in an average number of 11 persons employed per enterprise.

Total turnover of all sectors combined reached ECU 180 billion in 1989, an increase of 18% compared with 1988 when it was ECU 152 billion (the annual inflation rate between 1988 and 1989 was 6.6%).

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

Finland		1988	Enterprises	Persons employed	Turnover ECU 1 000
Industry	0-9		19816	40986	3231517
	10-499		4651	220626	23740146
	500+		133	262216	41233181
	All		24600	523828	68204844
Construction	0-9		10703	30613	3185962
	10-499		2542	76219	8445792
	500+		20	34459	5329731
	All		13265	141291	16961485
Services	0-9		72684	159186	20858064
	10-499		8472	289652	43865681
	500+		106	230885	30000091
	All		81262	679723	94723836
All	0-9		103203	230785	27275543
	10-499		15665	586497	76051619
	500+		259	527560	76563003
	All		119127	1344842	179890165

Source: CSO and Eurostat estimates.

Figure 1a

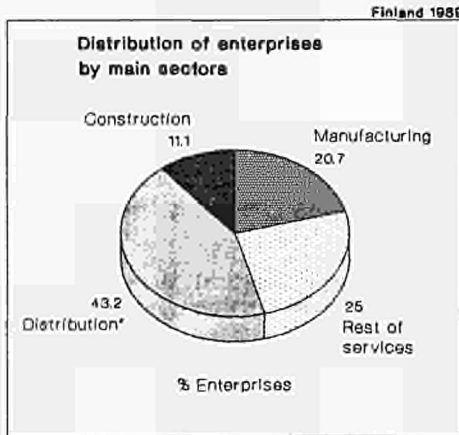


Figure 1b

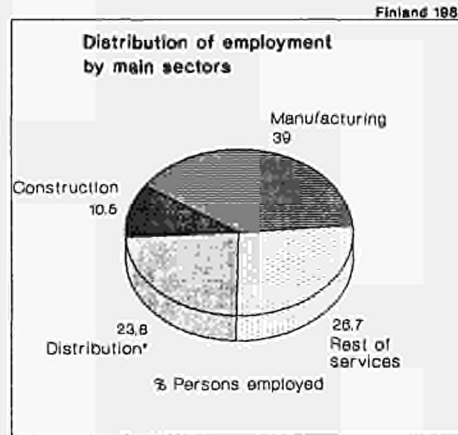
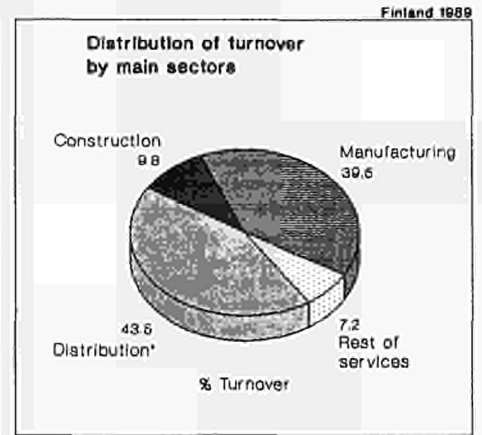


Figure 1c



* NACE 0: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

* NACE 0: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

* NACE 0: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown

In 1989, in Finland, industry accounted for as much as 21% of the total number of enterprises, 39% of the employment and 40% of the turnover (Figures 1a, 1b and 1c).

Excluding NACE division 9 in both cases, industry was relatively more important in Finland than at the EUR 12 level, as it accounted for 22% of the units and 41% of the employment. At the European level these percentages were 15 and 38% respectively. Also noteworthy for Finland was the significance of the construction sector, responsible for 10% of the total turnover, while it was less than 6% in EUR 12.

Finally, services accounted for 68% of the enterprises and half of the employment and the turnover. The rest of services (NACE 7 to 9) accounted for approximately a quarter of both the number of units and employment, but represented only 7% of total turnover. Although this could be partially explained by the insufficient coverage of the data in turnover for certain sectors, services were comparatively less important in Finland than at the EUR 12 level.

The main changes that occurred between 1988 and 1989 were an increase in the importance of the construction sector in terms of number of units (1 400 more), and a significant decrease of the weight of the rest of services in terms of turnover.

1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

Finland was characterized by, firstly, a generally larger average enterprise size, and secondly, a lower weight for all variables of the micro-size-class (0-9) in comparison to EUR 12.

As shown in Figures 2a, 2b and 2c, size-class 0-9 represented 87% of the number of enterprises (92% in Europe), 17% of total employment and 15% of turnover (compared to 29 and 22% respectively at the EC level).

Although these figures may have been affected by the coverage of the data (enterprises with a minimum of 0.5 persons employed per unit), Finland seemed to share some of the main characteristics of the Northern European countries, namely the greater importance of SMEs and large enterprises.

Finally, the size class 500 and over, consisting of only 260 units, accounted for as much as 39% of employment and 42% of turnover (both figures under 30% at the EUR 12 level).

Figure 2a

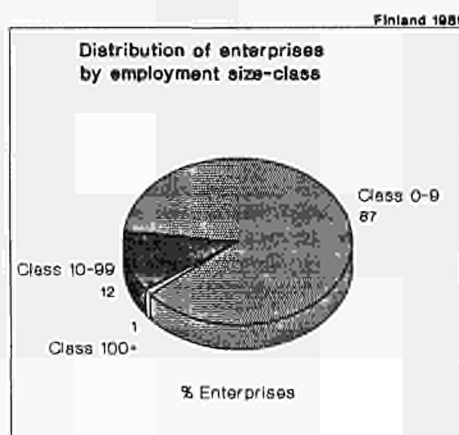


Figure 2b

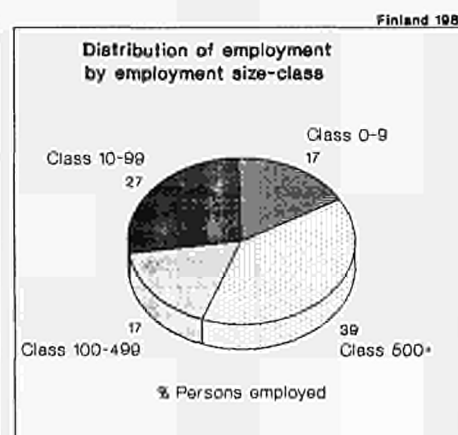


Figure 2c

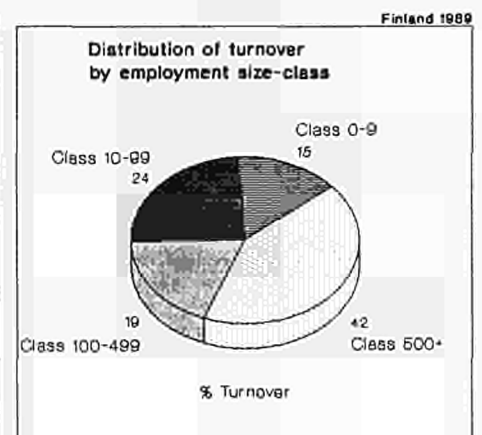


Figure 3

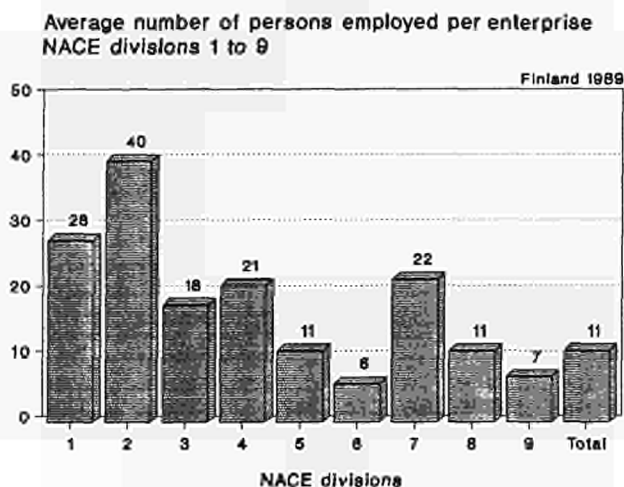
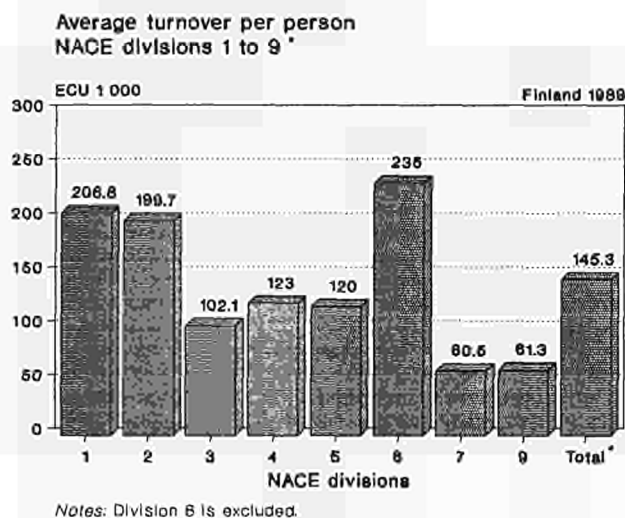


Figure 4



1.2.1. Average employment

The ratio of persons employed per enterprise was high in Finland (Figure 3), with an average number of 11, while it was 7 for EUR 12. Particularly high were the following divisions of the NACE (mainly in industry) : NACE 2 (40 persons per enterprise), NACE 7 (22) and NACE 4 (21). In the construction sector the average employment was 11 persons per enterprise, nearly three times higher than the EUR 12 average.

2. Industry

The largest sectors when ranked by the number of enterprises (25 000 units in total in industrial activities) were the metal-processing sector (23%) and the wood and miscellaneous industries (21%), followed by textiles (14%) and machinery (10%). When calculated for the other variables, these weights were lower for all sectors except machinery (Figure 5).

1.2.2. Predominant size-classes

Tables 2a and 2b show, using the criteria of dominant employment, the predominance of SMEs and large size-classes in both industry and services.

The only sector being mainly composed of micro-enterprises was water supply. The majority of large units could be found in the metal-processing sector, chemical industry, food and paper industries. The rest were dominated by SMEs.

In services there was a clear predominance of SMEs (while in other countries it was mainly micro-enterprises).

Except for agents and some personal and other services sectors that consisted of micro-enterprises, and sea transport, banking and finance, and recreational services, which were mainly dominated by large enterprises, all other sectors were dominated by SMEs.

Figure 5

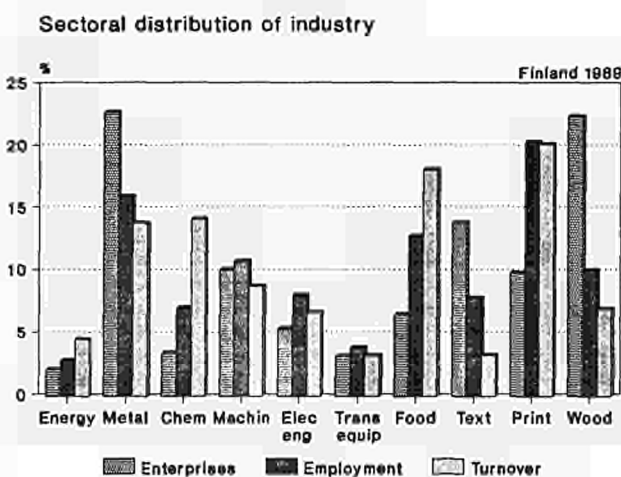


Table 2a
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level (1989)

Manufacturing														
	NACE 1		NACE 2			NACE 3				NACE 4				
Micro	17													
SME	12/14	16	21/23			31	32	33	35	43	44/45	46	48	49
Large			22	24	25/26	34	36			41/42	47			

The food industry, which only represented 6.6 % of the units (as opposed to 15% in EUR 12) employed 13% of the workforce (2 points higher than EUR 12). Printing was a particularly significant sector in Finland, as it accounted for more than one-fifth of both employment and turnover, while at the EC level it employed only 7% of the industrial total employment, and obtained 5.6% of the turnover. Transport equipment and energy on the other hand were smaller sectors in Finland.

2.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

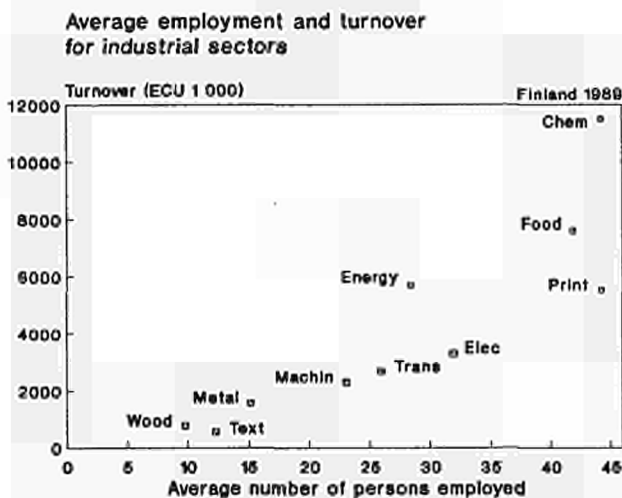
The average employment was over 40 persons per enterprise for the printing, chemical and food industries. The lowest ones – although relatively high in comparison with other countries – were found in wood and miscellaneous industries (10), textile industry (14) and metal-processing (15).

2.2. Economic indicators

Average turnover per enterprise reached ECU 2 million for nearly all sectors, except in the metal-processing, textile and wood and miscellaneous industries. Indeed, these sectors were made up of the smallest enterprises.

Combining the two variables (average employment and turnover) as shown in Figure 6, sectors such as the chemical industry, food and printing industries had a comparable average employment, but their sales totally differed. The chemical industry had the highest figure with ECU 9.5 million per enterprise, nearly twice as much as the printing industry, while the food industry only averaged ECU 6.9 million.

Figure 6

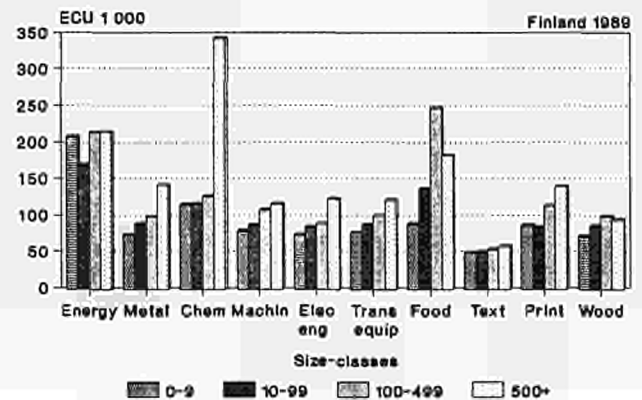


In terms of size-classes, average turnover varied from ECU 79 000 per person in micro-enterprises, to ECU 138 000 per person in large units.

The highest values (Figure 7) were to be found in the chemical industry (with ECU 343 000 per person in large units), in the food industry (nearly ECU 250 000 in SMEs), and in energy (with around ECU 210 000 in all size-classes). Except for the textile sector which had the lowest figures, apparent productivity ratios were very similar for the sectors of metal-processing, machinery, transport equipment, printing, etc.

Figure 7

Average turnover per person, by size-class for industrial sectors



In general it can also be said that the turnover per person increased with the size of the unit, reaching its peak in each sector in the large size class (500 and more persons employed), with two exceptions (food and wood and miscellaneous industries), where the maximum values were found in the medium size-class.

The average turnover per person for all sectors combined was ECU 140 000, while in the industrial sector it reached ECU 130 000 (1989 data). By contrast, at the EUR 12 level average turnover was the highest in industry (ECU 143 000 as opposed to ECU 132 000 for all sectors combined - 1988 data).

3. Construction

There were over 13 000 enterprises engaged in construction in Finland in 1989, 10% more than the previous year. The workforce in this sector was just over 140 000 in 1989 (5% more than 1988), which resulted in a very high average employment of 11 persons per enterprise.

Turnover in construction increased significantly between 1988 and 1989 (23%). The average turnover per person was ECU 120 000 in 1989, while it was only ECU 103 000 in 1988. However, it remained the lowest of all main sectors.

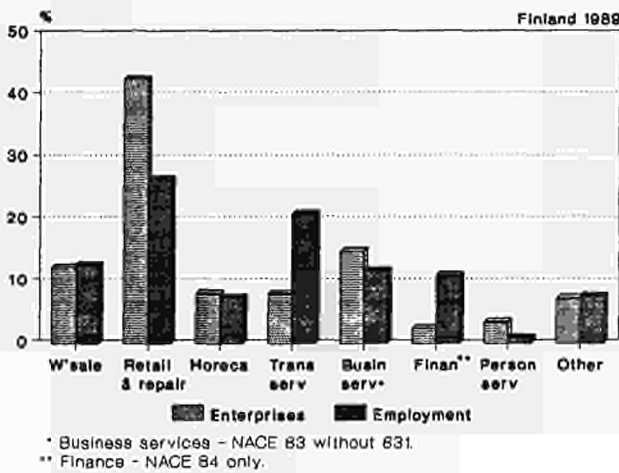
The apparent productivity ratio varied from around ECU 100 000 in micro and small enterprises, increasing in the medium size-class where it reached ECU 131 000, to arrive at ECU 155 000 for the large units.

4. Services

Distribution accounted for more than half of the 81 000 enterprises in services in 1989 (12% corresponding to wholesaling and 43% to retail and repair services). These were also the main sectors in terms of employment, accounting for 13 and 27% respectively of the 680 000 persons engaged in services (Figure 8).

Figure 8

Sectoral distribution for services

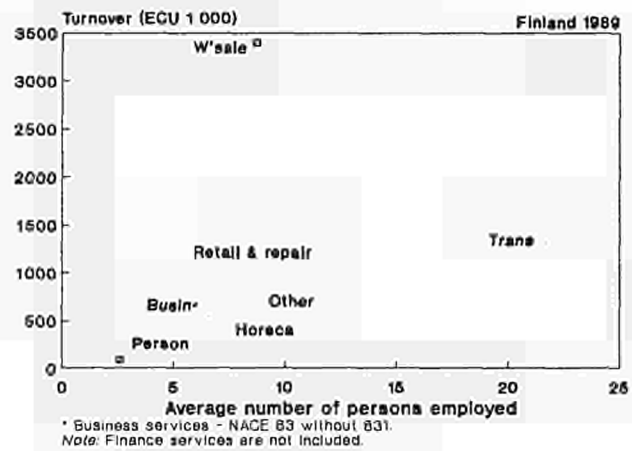


4.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The average number of persons employed in services was 8.4 in 1989, the same as the previous year. It varied considerably from sector to sector; the lowest average employment figures were found in personal services (2.5), retail and repairs (5) and business services (7). On the other hand, the largest employers corresponded – as in the majority of countries – to financial services (37 persons employed) and transport services (22).

Figure 9

Average employment and turnover for services



Business services represented 15% of the units and 12% of the employment; transport services, on the other hand, on its own accounted for more than one-fifth of the persons employed.

The turnover was mainly concentrated in the distributive trades, namely retailing and repairs.

The main variation 1988-89 in the sectoral distribution of services was an increase in the weight of the wholesale trade in terms of turnover, whilst the opposite trend was observed for retail trading.

4.2. Economic indicators

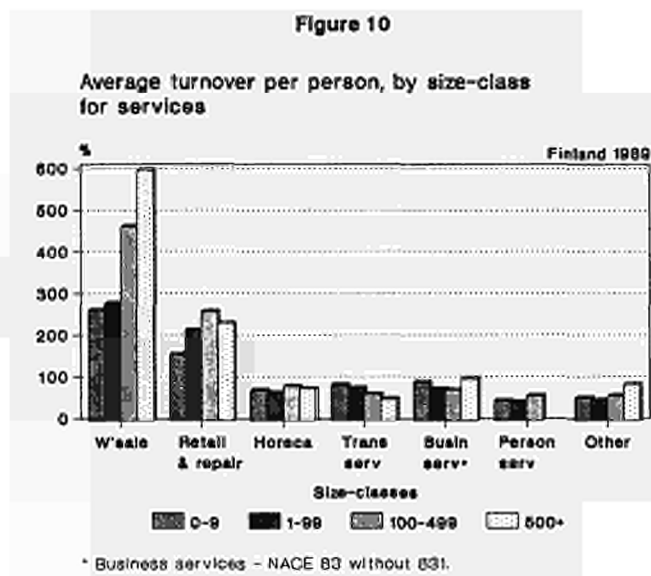
Average turnover for the different sectors within services ranged from ECU 116 000 per enterprise in personal services (a sector characterized by the dominance of micro units), to ECU 1 million per enterprise in retailing and transport services and more than ECU 3 million per enterprise in wholesaling.

The apparent productivity, in terms of turnover per person, increased from ECU 121 000 in 1988, to ECU 140 000 in 1989. This average was approximately the same as that for industrial activities in 1989.

Table 2b
Size-class predominance for the different activities, NACE at two-digit level (1989)

Services	NACE 6				NACE 7		NACE 8		NACE 9		
	63	64/65	66	67	73	76/77	83	84	92	94	96
Micro	63								93	95	98
SME	61/62	64/65	66	67	73	76/77	83	84	92	94	96
Large					74		81	82	97		

Figure 10 shows the variation of the apparent productivity by different sectors within services, in the different size-classes (1989).



Sweden

1. Overall structure and development

Sweden had 146 000 enterprises in 1988. This figure increased by 8% between 1988 and 1989. The number of employees grew by 2.4%, giving a total workforce of 1 954 000 in 1989. In 1988, Swedish enterprises realised a turnover of nearly ECU 282 billion with added value totalling ECU 70 billion, i.e. almost 46% of the gross domestic product (Table 1). Value added increased by 13.4%¹ compared with 1988.

1.1. Sectoral breakdown²

Service companies represented 73% of the total number of enterprises in 1988. For the same year, industry accounted for 19% and construction 8% of the total number of enterprises (Figure 1a). The share (excluding NACE division 9) represented by services in relation to the total number of enterprises was greater than the EC average (71% compared with 69%). The same could be said of industry, which accounted for 21% compared with an average of 15% at the EUR 12 level.

Table 1
Main variables by sector of activity

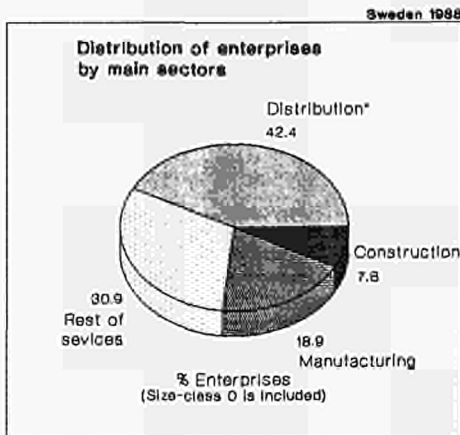
Sweden		1988	Enterprises	Employees	Turnover ECU 1 000	Value added ECU 1 000
Industry	0-19		22906	99725	12510336	4589104
	20-99		3589	147088	17038689	4881441
	100+		1135	634169	82148677	25778109
	All		27630	880982	111697702	35248654
Construction	0-19		10060	57502	4904999	1675227
	20-99		1237	43704	3938437	1302434
	100+		149	98660	11618031	3137745
	All		11446	199866	20461467	6115406
Services	0-19		101464	308727	53716519	10484221
	20-99		4783 ¹	176673 ¹	32268374 ¹	6254135 ¹
	100+		788 ¹	341937 ¹	63820370 ¹	11990411 ¹
	All		107035	827337	149805263	28728767
All	0-19		134430	465954	71131854	16748552
	20-99		9613	367465	53245500	12438010
	100+		2072	1074766	157587078	40906265
	All		146115	1908185	281964432	70092827

¹ Eurostat Estimates. Source: Statistics Sweden.

1 By way of a guide, annual inflation rate was 6.4%.

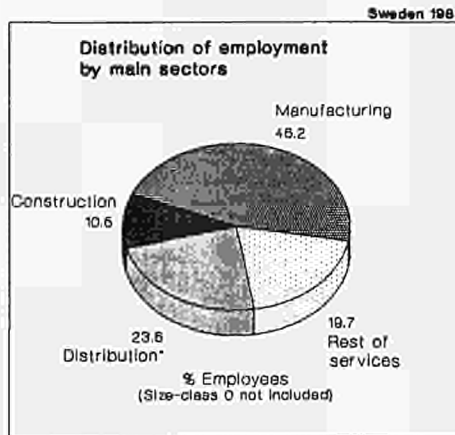
2 See also Annexes A and B for details on the sectoral coverage of services.

Figure 1a



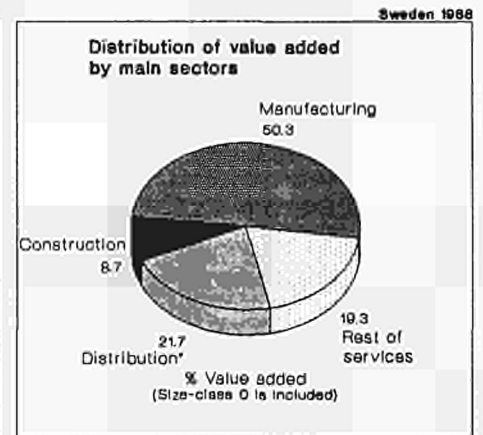
* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1b



* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

Figure 1c



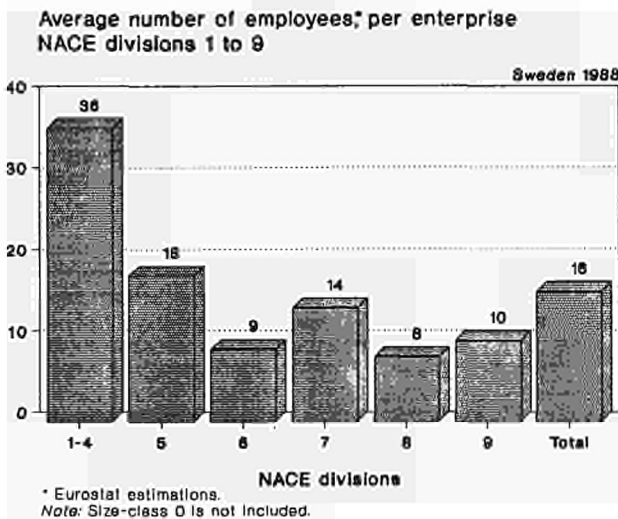
* NACE 6: distributive trades, hotels and repairs.

The service sector provided 43% of salaried employment (Figure 1b); this percentage increased to 44% in 1989. Industry accounted for 46% of employment in 1988 (it declined to 45% in 1989), which explains why the average size in terms of employees for this particular sector was higher than that of other sectors (Figure 2).

The value added generated by enterprises with or without salaried employees was as follows in 1988 : 50% in industry, 41% in the service sector (22% of which was generated by distribution firms), and 9% in construction (Figure 1c).

The share accounted for by industry declined to 48% whereas that of services and construction increased to 42% and 10% respectively in 1989.

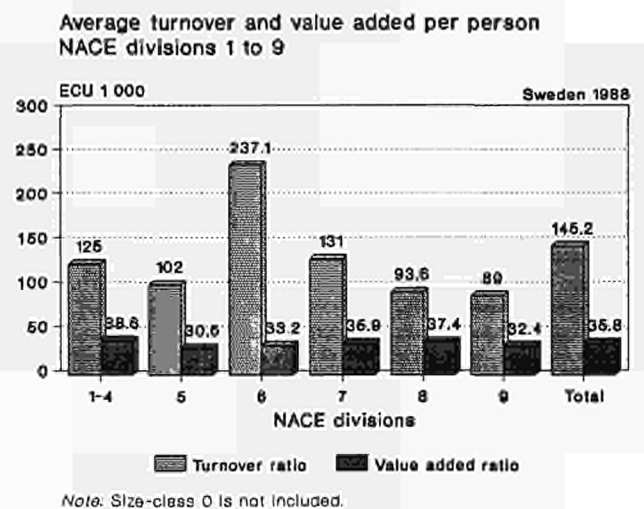
Figure 2



The construction industry increased its share of the total number of salaried jobs by 0.5% (it was 10.5% in 1988).

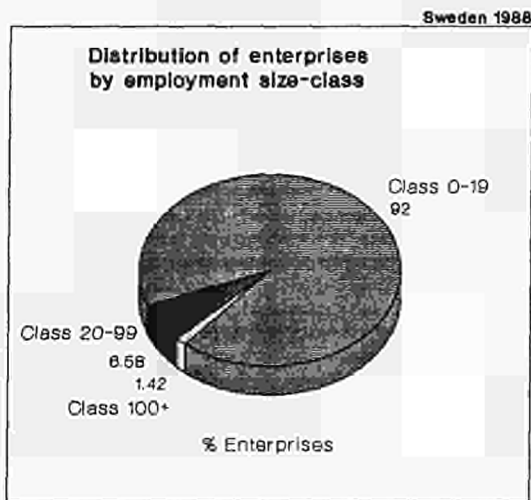
Value added per employee (excluding enterprises with no salaried employment) ranged from ECU 30 500 (in construction) to ECU 38 600 (in industry) in 1988 (Figure 3). This ratio¹ increased by 10.4% in industry, by nearly 17.4% in construction, 10% in distribution and nearly 12.4% in the rest of the services in 1989.

Figure 3



1 By way of a guide, annual inflation rate was 6.4%.

Figure 4a



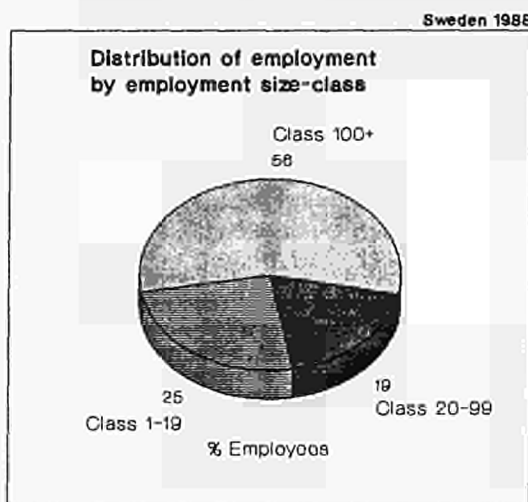
1.2. Breakdown by size of enterprise

The size-class from 0 to 19 employees encompassed 92% of enterprises in 1988, while the size-class 20-99 accounted for 7% and the class of 100 employees or more for 1% (Figure 4a).

These percentages remained unchanged in 1989.

The share (excluding NACE division 9) accounted for by the size-class 20-99 was greater than that recorded for EUR 12 as a whole (5% compared with 3%). The share represented by the 0-19 category (94%) was lower than the EC average (96%).

Figure 4b

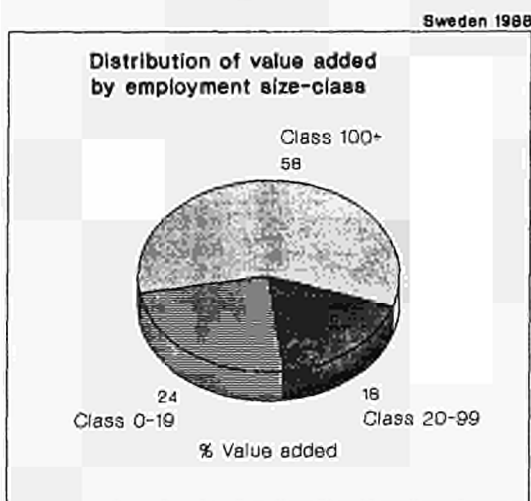


Enterprises with between one and 19 employees provided 25% of the jobs in 1988 (Fig. 4b).

This share was the same in 1989. For enterprises with 20 to 99 employees, their share of the total number of employees increased from 19% in 1988, to 20% the following year.

Enterprises with 100 employees or more provided 56% of salaried jobs in 1988, and 55% in 1989.

Figure 4c



The distribution of value added in the various size-classes in 1988 was virtually identical to the distribution of employment for the same year (Figure 4c).

The size-class 0-19 achieved a 16% increase¹ in 1989, 20% for the class 20-99, and a 9.7% rise for the size-class 100 employees or more.

¹ By way of a guide, annual inflation rate was 6.4%.

2. Industry

2.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

In 1988, industry had 27 630 enterprises, nearly 83% of which fell into the smallest size-class, i.e. from 0 to 19 employees. In 1989, the number of enterprises increased by almost 4%. The number of employees however, fell by 0.2% from 1988 to 1989, which corresponded to a decrease in the average size of enterprises, from 36 employees in 1988 to 35 in 1989.

2.2. Economic indicators

In industry in general, the value added on turnover ratio was 32% in 1988, although this fell by 2% the following year.

Average value added per employee (productivity) was ECU 38 600 in 1988 and tended to increase in line with the size of enterprise (from ECU 33 400 for the size-class 1-19, to ECU 40 600 for firms with 100 employees or more). In 1989, this productivity was ECU 42 600.

3. Construction

Construction encompassed more than 11 400 enterprises in 1988 and 12 500 in 1989. In 1989, it employed 217 800 salaried, i.e. nearly 9% up on 1988.

3.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

For the two years, enterprises with 0 to 19 employees accounted for 88% of the enterprises, 29% of salaried employees and 27% of value added in 1988 (as compared to nearly 30% of employees and 29% of added value in 1989).

The share represented by enterprises with 20 to 99 employees in relation to the total number of enterprises was nearly 11% for both years, with a slight increase in the share of salaried employment in 1989: from approximately 21.8% in 1988 to 22.5% in 1989. The contribution made to value added by this particular size-class was 21.3% in 1988, and increased by 1% the following year.

Enterprises with 100 employees or more formed less than 2% of the total number but accounted for nearly 50% of employees jobs in 1988, although their share fell by 2 point the following year. They accounted for 51% of value added in 1988, but this also fell by 2 points in 1989.

3.2. Economic indicators

The value added on turnover ratio diminished in line with the size of enterprises in both years: from 34% in units from 0 to 19 employees, to 27% (500 employees or more) in 1988, with an average of 30%. In 1989, the rates were 32 and 25% respectively, with an average of 28%.

Value added per employee (productivity), on the other hand, increased in line with the size of enterprise: it was ECU 28 700 per person for the size-class 1-19 and as high as ECU 31 800 for firms with 100 employees or more, with an average of ECU 30 500. In 1989, the productivity was ECU 34 700 for the size 1-19, and ECU 36 400 for the largest size-class, the average being ECU 35 700.

4. Services

4.1. Breakdown by size of enterprise

In the service sector, nearly 95% of enterprises employed less than 20 employees. The number of enterprises increased by 7% in the distribution sector and by 11% in the rest of the services. Salaried employment increased by 3% in distribution and 4.5% in the rest of the services. The share of value added accounted for by distribution firms fell by one point (53% in 1988) in favour of other enterprises (48% in 1989).

In the distribution sector, enterprises employed an average number of 9 employees in 1988. This figure remained virtually unchanged in 1989. In the rest of the services, the average size of enterprise decreased slightly in 1989 (from 10 employees in 1988 to 9 in 1989).

4.2. Economic indicators

The value added on turnover ratio was relatively low in the distribution sector, where it only reached 14%. In the transport industry on the other hand, the rate was 27, 39% in the financial sector and 36% in other services.

This rate remained virtually unchanged between 1988 and 1989.

Value added per employee (productivity) was ECU 33 000 and increased by 10% in 1989 in the distribution sector. Transport services saw productivity increase by 12% (ECU 35 900 in 1988) whereas in the financial sector, it increased by 15% (ECU 37 400 in 1988). In other services, it grew by nearly 8% (ECU 32 400).

1 By way of a guide, annual inflation rate was 6.4%.

ANNEX A

Notes on the methodology

General comment concerning data comparability

The following paragraphs list the main characteristics of the statistics shown in the present publication. These include a description of the sources, the definitions of the main variables, notes on the tables supplied by each of the institutes involved in the SME exercise and finally some remarks which should be taken into account by the users.

The annex provides information which is essential for using and interpreting correctly the data. The degree of harmonization of the national data sets received by Eurostat is such that direct comparisons between countries are only possible in a very limited number of cases. These have been to a certain extent already exploited in the analytical part of this publication (Chapters 1 and 3).

The users' attention is drawn to the, sometimes substantial, methodological differences between countries for instance with regard to the unit used, the coverage by sector and/or by size or the definition of a variable.

For the same reason extreme care must be taken when comparing data from the previous publication on SME entitled Enterprises in the European Community with the current data sets. Data for Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, and Luxembourg were produced using other sources and the outcome of direct comparisons is highly likely to reflect merely methodological discrepancies and not a real trend.

The main example of this is the table of estimates at the EUR 12 level for 1986 and 1988 respectively which are incompatible also for sectors common to both tables.¹

More detailed methodological information on any of the countries may be obtained by contacting Eurostat.

1 Table 1 for EUR 12 in 1988 contains less sectors than the one for 1986.

Description of the tables requested by Eurostat

The request included four variables namely, number of enterprises, total employment, turnover (total sales) and value added at factor costs. Each of the four variables was to be broken down by employment size band and sector of activity.

The size-classes are expressed in terms of employees :

0 (self-employed), 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 +

The data concern all units active in market sectors in the industry, construction and services sectors at the NACE three-digit level.

Data ideally cover 1988 and 1989.

Definitions

The definitions of the units and variables are those given in the introduction to the NACE 1970,¹ the annual coordinated enquiry on the *Structure and activity of industry*² and the *Methodological manual of statistics on services*.³

A - Note 1

Where no specifications are given in the country paragraphs on the definitions used at the national level, they are considered compatible with the Community definitions.

B - Units

a - Enterprise

A legally defined organization, which has its own balance sheet, is subject to a directing authority (which may be either a natural or a legal person) and has been formed to carry out in one or more places, one or more activities for the production of goods or services.

b - Establishment

(Local kind of activity unit - LKAU)

Are considered KAU those enterprises or parts there of (whether spatially separated or not) that carry on a single activity which is characterized by the nature of the goods or services produced or by the essential identity of the production process employed, this activity being defined in terms of a standard classification of economic activities.

Local KAU is a KAU at the local level, that is, a production unit situated in a geographically separate place in which one or more persons work for a single enterprise (local unit).

1 General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities - NACE 1970, Eurostat.

2 *Structure and activity of industry*, coordinated annual inquiry into the industrial activity in the member States - Methods and definitions, 1978, Eurostat.

3 *Methodological manual of statistics on services*, chapters 'General framework', 'Banking', 'Insurance' February 1990 (latest version May 1991).

C - Variables

a - Employment

1 . Persons employed (total employment)

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the enquiry unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the enterprise and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit but belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. commercial representatives, delivery men, repair and maintenance groups). Included are persons absent for a short period (e.g. sickness absence, paid leave or special leave, and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period). Also included are part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the payroll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the payroll.

Excluded are labour forces made available to the unit by other enterprises and charged for, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those doing their compulsory military service.

2 . Employees

Persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payments by result or payments in kind. Home workers, regardless of whether they are on the payroll or not, are excluded.

b - Turnover

Totals invoiced by the enterprise (or by the local unit) during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit *vis à vis* its customer. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) ascribed to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts, as well as value of returned packing must be deducted, but not cash discounts.

Turnover does not include sales of fixed assets. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the EC are also excluded.

In the banking sector turnover is defined as interest and commission received. In the insurance sector it corresponds to gross premiums written and pension contributions.

c - Value added at factor costs =

Production value (excluding VAT)

- intermediate consumption
- consumption taxes invoiced by the enterprise to its customers
- other indirect taxes
- + operating subsidies.

Production value =

Total turnover

- cost of products for resale (excluding deductible VAT)
- + change in stocks of finished and half-finished products
- + change in stocks of goods for resale
- + value of investment goods manufactured or constructed by the enterprise for its own use by its own personnel including major repairs carried out by the enterprise itself.

Intermediate consumption =

Purchases of raw materials, intermediate goods, etc. (excluding deductible VAT)

- + cost of industrial services received (excluding deductible VAT)
- changes in stocks of raw and ancillary materials, intermediate goods and energy (excluding deductible VAT)
- + cost of non-industrial services received (excluding deductible VAT).

D - Exchange rates

The rates shown for each of the countries are the annual averages as shown in *ECU-EMS Information*, Eurostat, Volume 1, 1991.

E - CONFIDENTIALITY

Data considered confidential by a NSI, have been eliminated from the tables, either by Eurostat or by the institute concerned. Criteria used to identify a table cell as confidential are more or less comparable albeit some countries apply stricter rules than others.

The main criteria refer to the number of units to which the data relate, the threshold below which data are hidden being 2 or 3. Additional criteria refer to the dominant position of a unit in terms of, for instance, turnover : if one unit accounts for more than a certain percentage (e.g. 80%) of the cell total, this figure should be eliminated.

A remarkable difference can be observed between the EFTA member States and Denmark on the one hand and some of the other EC Member States with regard to the type of information that is considered confidential. For the latter countries the confidentiality rule applies to all variables while it is limited to the employment and / or turnover variables for the first group of countries.

Belgium	
Sources	<p>Data have been supplied by the National Institute of Statistics and the National Social Security Office.</p> <p>More specifically, data are based on the following two sources:</p> <p>(a) Employers file of the National Social Security Office</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . Public administration as an employer has been eliminated from the population for the purpose of the SME statistical project. 2 . Also for the purpose of the SME exercise, the original employers file underwent an additional treatment so as to eliminate double counts resulting from employers having to submit several declarations, one for each social security category they belong to. <p>(b) VAT register</p> <p>This register is complementary to the employers file in that it also contains the self-employed. They are indeed not subject to the same social security regulations as employers having salaried personnel. Excluded are those units not liable to VAT payments.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Employer: An employer can be a physical or a legal person, registered as having employed during the second quarter employees subject to the social security regulations.</p> <p>Employment: Total number of employees subject to social security regulations on the last day of the second quarter. See also note 1.</p> <p>Turnover: See Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Value added: Not available.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The three tables have been broken down by size-classes and NACE one, two and three digits, divisions 1 to 9.</p> <p>Size-classes: class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500+.</p> <p>Years of reference: 1988, 1989.</p> <p>Monetary unit: data were supplied in Belgian francs (BFR).</p> <p>Exchange rate: ECU 43.4284 BFR (1988) ECU 43.3806 BFR (1989).</p>
Remarks	<p>Tables 1 and 2 are not entirely compatible with Table 3 for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . The NACE code assigned by the social security office to an employer differs in certain cases from that assigned by the VAT administration. 2 . Tables 1 and 2 also contain units which are not liable to pay VAT. The total turnover figure therefore represents only turnover for the VAT population.
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by INS from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

Denmark	
Sources	<p>Two official sources have been used by Danmarks Statistik to produce register-based business statistics on the number of legal units and salaried employment:</p> <p>(a) VAT register</p> <p>Register of the units liable to pay VAT (VAT statements to the customs authorities), combined with data based on the same unit from the central register.</p> <p>Note: VAT-exempt services are not included, such as: passenger transport, travel agencies, banking, financing, insurance, medical services, education, and most public services. Units with less than DKR 25 000 of annual turnover are also excluded from the VAT statistics.</p> <p>(b) Work-place register</p> <p>Register based on the employers' annual salary declaration submitted to the tax authorities (Inland Revenue). The main activity code of each unit comes from the Central Business Register.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: The legal unit, includes all units ever existing during the year.</p> <p>Employment: Total number of employees at the end of November.</p> <p>Turnover: Data not available.</p> <p>Value added: Data not available.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>Number of legal units By sector of activity NACE, divisions 1 to 9 (one, two, three-digit level) and employment size-classes, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500+.</p> <p>Number of employees At the end of November, by sector of activity NACE, divisions 1 to 9 (one, two, three-digit level).</p> <p>Years of reference : 1988 , 1989.</p>
Notes concerning the integration of the registers	<p>1 . So as to arrive at a coherent set of tables for the three variables, Danmarks Statistik has integrated both registers into one which has as basic unit the 'legal unit'.</p> <p>This complex process basically consisted of matching the two registers including allocating employment to the resulting legal units. This 'legal unit' is defined in the Central Business Register, and it is registered with an identification number.</p> <p>2 . Although data on the self-employed (class 0) are available at Danmarks Statistik, they are not included in the tables.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by Danmarks Statistik from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

Germany																			
Sources	<p>The Institut Für Mittelstandsforschung Bonn (IFM) has provided the German data, using the following official sources :</p> <p>(a) For the number of enterprises and employment:</p> <p>Census of work-places (Federal Statistical Office); Social insurance databank (Federal Labour Office);- Establishment databank (Federal Labour Office).</p> <p>(b) For the turnover and value added:</p> <p>VAT statistics (Federal Statistical Office).</p>																		
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise (number at the end of the second quarter), see also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Employment: Number of persons employed at the end of the second quarter, see also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Turnover and value added: see Note 1, p. A3.</p>																		
Description of the tables	<p>The four tables are broken down by sectors of activity NACE divisions 1 to 9 at two-digit level, and by employment size-class.</p> <p>Nomenclature: The original German classification of activities has been converted into NACE two-digit level by IFM.</p> <p>The transcoding has led to aggregated NACE classes in the following cases :</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NACE classes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">11/12</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">16/17</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">21-22</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">23/24</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">25-26</td> <td style="text-align: center;">41/42</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">61/62</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">63 to 65</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">73 to 76</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">83 to 85</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-right: 1px solid black;">93-94 and 97</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Size-classes: class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 + .</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in German marks (DM).</p> <p>Exchange rate: DM 2.07440 /ECU (1988).</p>	NACE classes						11/12	16/17	21-22	23/24	25-26	41/42	61/62	63 to 65	73 to 76	83 to 85	93-94 and 97	
NACE classes																			
11/12	16/17	21-22	23/24	25-26	41/42														
61/62	63 to 65	73 to 76	83 to 85	93-94 and 97															
Remarks	<p>1 . The unit 'enterprise' is the result of an estimate based on the census of work-places.</p> <p>2 . The date of reference for Tables 1 and 2 is 30 June 1988, whereas for T3 and T4 it is 31 December 1988.</p> <p>3 . The geographical coverage is the former Federal Republic of Germany.</p>																		

Greece	
Sources	<p>All data have been supplied by National Statistical Service of Greece. Data result from the annual industrial survey (1988), covering all industrial establishments (LKAU) with an average annual employment of 10 persons and over:</p> <p>census of the establishments with an average annual employment of 20 persons and over; sample for establishments with an average annual employment of 10 to 19 persons.</p> <p>The survey population is obtained from the census of the year 1984, and includes all the industrial establishments with 10 or more persons employed founded after this census.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Establishment: unit located in a place where one or several persons are engaged permanently, subject to a single management control, in one of the following activities : extraction, production, repair, assembly line, sale of goods or an auxiliary activity of any of these.</p> <p>Note: The unit thus defined is relatively homogeneous with regard to activity and therefore closer to a LKAU than to a local unit.</p> <p>Employment : Average number of persons employed during the year. The establishment is assigned to a size-class based on its average number of persons employed, i.e. salaried and non-salaried personnel, at the time of the five-yearly census. See also Note 1, P. A3.</p> <p>Turnover: Turnover differs from the Community definition in that taxes such as consumption and stamp tax are excluded. Further information was not available at the time of publication.</p> <p>Value added at factor costs: See Note 1, P. A3.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The four tables are available for NACE 1 to 4 (manufacturing), one, two and three-digit level and NACE 67 (repair services). Data on the construction and the remaining services sectors are not available.</p> <p>Size-classes: 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 + . Size-classes 0 and 1-9 are not available.</p> <p>Monetary unit: data were supplied in drachmas (DRA).</p> <p>Exchange rate: DRA 167.576 /ECU (1988) DRA 178.840 /ECU (1989).</p> <p>Years of reference : 1988, 1989.</p>
Notes with the data	<p>The sampling basis is updated once every five years (latest 1989).</p> <p>The population of establishments is stratified in the base year according to establishment categories, employment size-class and sector of activity. Establishments are allocated to a strata and will remain there for five years until the next updating during a new census round. The results of a yearly survey do not take into account potential shifts of an establishment between strata. New establishments and others having ceased all activity are integrated in the survey based on an administrative register. Grossing-up factors for the size-class 10-19 (which is sampled) are updated using the same administrative source.</p> <p>It can be noted therefore for instance in Table 2, that for certain sectors average employment of a size-class does not fall within the limits of that particular class.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential transmitted by NSSG of Greece have been treated by Eurostat so as to prevent their disclosure in this publication.</p>

Spain	
Sources	<p>Eurosystem has provided the data for Spain using the following official sources :</p> <p>(a) Register of the Social Security Administration</p> <p>(b) Trade register ('Registro Mercantil')</p> <p>(c) Treasury, Inland Revenue</p> <p>(d) Ministry of Industry</p> <p>(e) Institute of the SME.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise: smallest legal unit.</p> <p>Employment: Number of employees as registered by social security at the end of the year.</p> <p>Turnover and value added: Data not available.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Although output data (gross production) are available for manufacturing industry from the NSI of Spain, they have not been included because of major methodological differences with Tables 1 and 2 shown in the present publication.</p> <p>These data can however be obtained at Eurostat.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The two tables have been broken down by size-classes and NACE one, two and three digits, divisions 1 to 9.</p> <p>Due to nomenclature conversion problems, the sum of a part of the NACE classes does not equal the total of the NACE division level.</p> <p>Size-classes: class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500+.</p> <p>Years of reference: 1988, 1989.</p>

France	
Sources	<p>All statistics have been supplied by : the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Insee).</p> <p>More specifically, data are based on the following two sources:</p> <p>(a) Fiscal register that combines both the:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">BIC: Bénéfices Industriels et Commerciaux (industrial and trade profits); BNC: Bénéfices Non Commerciaux (non-trade profits).</p> <p>These registers cover all enterprises having salaried employment.</p> <p>(b) Annual survey of enterprises (Enquete Annuelle des Entreprises, EAE)</p> <p>In order to obtain the figures of the persons employed (including the non-salaried) and the number of self-employed. This is an exhaustive survey for enterprises with 20+ persons employed. For enterprises from 0 to 19 persons employed, estimates are based on samples of approximately 1/3 to 1/20 of the total population.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise. See Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Employment: Total number of persons employed on 31 December. See Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Turnover and value added: See Note 1, p. A3.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The four tables have been broken down by size-classes and NACE one, two, three and four digits, divisions 1 to 9.</p> <p>Size-classes: class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500+.</p> <p>Year of reference: 1988.</p> <p>Monetary unit: data were supplied in French francs (FF).</p> <p>Exchange rate: FF 7.03643 /ECU.</p>
Remarks Estimate of total employment	<p>The procedure to obtain the employment figures, for each NACE code at three-digit level, has been the following:</p> <p>To obtain class 0:</p> <p>Mean of the non-salaried employment of the class 0 from the EAE, multiplied by the number of enterprises that belong to the class 0 (from the fiscal registers).</p> <p>To obtain the total employment for the size-classes 1-9 and 10-19:</p> <p>Mean of the non-salaried employment of size-classes 1-9 and 10-19 (from the EAE), multiplied by the number of enterprises that belong to these size-classes (from the fiscal registers).</p> <p>This figure is added to the number of employees given by the fiscal register.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential transmitted by Insee to Eurostat have been treated so as to prevent their disclosure in this publication.</p>

Ireland	
Sources	<p>The sources for the Irish data are three annual censuses conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO):</p> <p>(a) Census of industrial establishments (1987 and 1988): it covers all establishments engaged in the industrial sector which have on average three or more persons employed during the year.</p> <p>(b) Census of building and construction (87): it includes the private building enterprises with 20 or more persons occupied.</p> <p>(c) Census of Distribution (1988), for part of the services sector: it relates to all permanent establishments exclusively or principally engaged in retail and wholesale trade. Therefore, the rest of the services (NACE 7 to 9) are not available.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Establishment (LKAU).</p> <p>Employment: See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Industry (NACE 1 to 4): Total number of persons employed in the week ended 20 September 1987 (1988).</p> <p>Construction: Number of employees: see also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Services: Total number of persons employed in the week ended 5 March (1988).</p> <p>Gross output (industrial establishments, construction):</p> <p>Net selling value of all goods manufactured in the year, whether sold or not, and the value of work done on materials supplied to them by other firms. Operating subsidies related to the production of sales of the output are included in the value of gross output.</p> <p>Net output :</p> <p>Difference between gross output and industrial input (industrial materials, industrial services and fuel and power used in the production of output).</p> <p>Turnover (services establishments):</p> <p>Includes all receipts (excluding VAT) accruing to the establishments from sales of goods and provision of services.</p> <p>Gross value added (construction sector):</p> <p>Production value less intermediate consumption (purchases of building materials and fuels, cost of industrial services and other goods and services used for the production).</p> <p>Gross margin:</p> <p>Turnover reduced with purchases of goods for resale and the change in stocks of these goods.</p>

Ireland

Description
of the tables

As the data for Ireland are a combination of results of three censuses, each one of them referring to a different sector, they are not fully homogeneous. The main methodological differences concern the unit (enterprise or establishment), the size classes, the variables used and the year of reference.

The following tables illustrate some of these aspects.

Variables	Industry	Construction	Services
T1	Establishments	Enterprises	Establishments
T2	Persons employed	Employees	Persons employed
T3	Gross output	Gross output	Turnover
T4	Net output	Gross value added	Gross margin

Size-class and sectors	Census of industry	Census of building	Census of distribution
NACE	Divisions 1 to 4 2 or 3 digits	Division 5 1 digit	Division 6 1, 2, 3 digits
Classes	Normal sizes and 3-19, 200+, 100+, 20-199, 20+, 100-499, 10-99, non-attributable.	20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500+.	Normal sizes and 0-9, 10-99, 1-99, 20-199, 100-499.
Size coverage	3+ persons employed.	20+ persons employed.	All (class 0 including)
Years	1987 - 88	1987	T1 - T2: 1988 T3 - T4: 1987

Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Irish pounds (IRL).

Exchange rate: IRL 0.775443 / ECU (1987)
IRL 0.775671 / ECU (1988).

Confidentiality

Data considered confidential have been eliminated by CSO from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.

Classes and groups of the NACE for the industry have been aggregated by the CSO, as follows:

Class 13 includes 13 and 16
Class 21 includes 21 and 23
Class 25 includes 25 and 26.

Italy	
Sources	<p>All statistics have been supplied by the Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat) and were produced from existing data.</p> <p>More specifically, data are based on three surveys carried out by Istat:</p> <p>(a) Data concerning enterprises with 20 and more persons employed</p> <p>Are obtained from the 'Annual exhaustive survey on the gross national product'.</p> <p>(b) For small enterprises (one to 19 persons employed)</p> <p>Data are based on estimates carried out by the Istat, based on samples and the account book register:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Enterprises employing one to nine persons are surveyed twice every five years, with an approximate coverage of 1.4% of the total.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Enterprises employing 10 to 19 persons are covered by an annual survey based on a sample representing approximately 30% of the total.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise, see Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Persons employed: Monthly average number of persons employed.</p> <p>Turnover and value added: see Note 1, p. A3.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The four variables are shown in a breakdown by size-classes and sector of activity, NACE divisions 1 to 8, at one, two and three digits.</p> <p>Size-classes are : Class 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 + . The limits represent the number of persons employed.</p> <p>Year of reference: 1988</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Italian Lire (LIT).</p> <p>Exchange rate: LIT 1537.33 /ECU.</p>
Remarks	<p>As the size-class limits represent the number of persons employed, the self-employed class (class 0) is part of class 1-9 and this based on extensive estimates.</p> <p>Care should be taken however when using the data for the 1-9 class as:</p> <p>no definitive answer can be given as to the degree of coverage of the very small enterprises, in particular the 0 class;</p> <p>the use of persons employed as criteria for defining the size-class limits is likely to introduce an underestimate of the importance of the very small enterprises in comparison with other countries where size-class limits are expressed in terms of salaried persons.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential which were transmitted by Istat , have been treated by Eurostat so as to prevent their disclosure in this publication.</p>

Luxembourg														
Sources	<p>All statistics have been supplied by the 'Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques' (Statec):</p> <p>(a) Official registers:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Turnover register from the Registration Department, Social security register.</p> <p>(b) Annual survey on industrial production, for some data concerning industry.</p> <p>The following table clarifies the sources for the different variables and sectors.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">NACE 1 to 5</th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">NACE 6 to 9</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Table 1 Number of enterprises</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Official registers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Official registers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Table 2 Employment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Annual survey</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Social security</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Table 3 Turnover</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Annual survey</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Official registers</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			NACE 1 to 5	NACE 6 to 9	Table 1 Number of enterprises	Official registers	Official registers	Table 2 Employment	Annual survey	Social security	Table 3 Turnover	Annual survey	Official registers
	NACE 1 to 5	NACE 6 to 9												
Table 1 Number of enterprises	Official registers	Official registers												
Table 2 Employment	Annual survey	Social security												
Table 3 Turnover	Annual survey	Official registers												
Variables	<p>Unit: All enterprises registered during the year, including new enterprises as well as those which have ceased all activities in the course of the year. See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Employment: Industry and construction: annual average (NACE 1 to 5) Services: 31 October. See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Turnover: See also Note 1, p. A3.</p>													
Description of the tables	<p>The three tables have been broken down by employment size-classes and sector of activity for NACE divisions 1 to 9 at one and two-digit level (except for Table 4 for which NACE 6 to 9 are not available).</p> <p>Size-classes: Class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 + .</p> <p>Year of reference: 1987.</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Luxembourg francs (LFR).</p> <p>Exchange rate: LFR 43.0392 /ECU.</p>													
Remarks	<p>1. The year of reference for all data is 1987.</p> <p>2. Value added data (Table 4) have not been provided.</p>													
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by Statec from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>													

The Netherlands	
Sources	<p>Data have been supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) based on the following sources:</p> <p>(a) Central register of enterprises</p> <p>(b) Industry (NACE 1 to 4):</p> <p>Annual survey of production statistics which is exhaustive for enterprises having 20 or more employees and on a sample basis for those enterprises having between one and 19 employees. The self-employed are excluded from this survey.</p> <p>(c) Construction and services:</p> <p>Separate but fully compatible surveys for the different sectors and subsectors.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: 'Economic unit' constructed based on the enterprise but which is more homogeneous in terms of the economic activity.</p> <p>Employment: Persons employed: number of persons employed at the end of September of the reference year.</p> <p>Turnover and value added: See Note 1, p. A3.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The four tables have been broken down by size-classes and NACE one, two and three digits, divisions 1 to 7, and parts of divisions 8 and 9.</p> <p>Size-classes: Class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 +.</p> <p>Year of reference: 1988.</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Dutch guilders (HFL).</p> <p>Exchange rate: HFL 2.33479 /ECU (1988).</p>
Remarks	<p>1. Class 0 is not available for Tables 1 to 4 in NACE 1 to 5 (manufacturing industry and construction).</p> <p>2. Some NACE classes have been aggregated for confidentiality reasons:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Manufacturing industry</p> <p>Class 12 contains 12 and 14; Class 22 contains 22 and 21; Class 25 contains 25 and 26; Class 32 contains 32 and 33; Class 35 contains 35 and 36; Class 45 contains 43, 44 and 45 (for enterprises with 20 or more employees).</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by CBS from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

Portugal	
Sources	<p>All statistics have been supplied by the 'Instituto Nacional de Estatística' (INE) and were produced using the following source:</p> <p>Register of statistical units</p> <p>(FUE : Ficheiro de Unidades Estatísticas) which is compiled from the following sources:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">National Register of Societies Register of the Ministry of Employment (Employment Tables) Ministry of Finance (General Direction of Taxes and Duties) Surveys carried out by INE.</p> <p>This register is the basis for the 'Universe of enterprises, annual survey', which covers all active enterprises including the ones created in the year prior to the survey. The register is updated subsequently with the survey results.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise active for at least one year. See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Employment: Number of employees that on 31 December of year n-2 participated in the activity of the enterprise. See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Turnover: Refers to 31 December of year n-2. See also Note 1, p. A3.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>Variables 1, 2 and 3 are broken down by size-class and sector at the CAE three and six-digit level.</p> <p>Size-class: Class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500+.</p> <p>Years of reference : 1988, 1989.</p> <p>Monetary Unit: Data were supplied in Escudos (ESC).</p> <p>Exchange rate: ESC 170.059/ECU (1988) ESC 173.413/ECU (1989).</p> <p>Geographical Coverage: Portugal (continent + autonomous regions).</p>
Remarks	<p>1. Size-class 0 contains besides the self-employed also enterprises for which employment was unknown or those non-active in the reference period. This error is considered very small but has not been quantified at the time of publication.</p> <p>2. Raw data were sent in the national Portuguese nomenclature (CAE) up to the six-digit level; transcoding into NACE at three-digit level was carried out by Eurostat.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential transmitted by INE have been treated by Eurostat so as to prevent their disclosure in this publication.</p>

The United Kingdom	
Sources	<p>Graham Bannock & Partners has provided the data for the United Kingdom. The statistics are the result of extensive estimates using official data as input:</p> <p>(a) VAT register</p> <p>All VAT registered units, excluding those categorized to central and local government, but including public corporations, sole-proprietorships, partnerships and incorporated businesses.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The unit does not correspond to an enterprise where the enterprise consists of a number of affiliates; in most cases each subsidiary will have its own registration.</p> <p>Exemption threshold for units with an annual turnover below UKL 22 100.</p> <p>Those business which elect either to have a single group registration for VAT in respect of their affiliates or to have multiple registrations in respect of divisions within a single legal unit, are excluded from the main register and have to be accounted for from a separate register of 'Groups and Divisions'.</p> <p>No employment registration is provided by the VAT register.</p> <p>Not all records have turnover information, in which case such units are assigned to the zero turnover band.</p> <p>(b) Other sources</p> <p>Annual labour force survey, base of the estimates for the self-employed.</p> <p>Annual census of production, for some data on numbers of enterprises and employment.</p> <p>Inland Revenue data, on the average number of partners per partnership.</p> <p>Business Statistics Office (BSO) MA3 database of large companies, which provides estimates of turnover per head in large enterprises by sector.</p> <p>Individual enterprise data available at Graham Bannock & Partners, to obtain some employment/turnover ratio elements for further estimates.</p>
VARIABLES	<p>Unit: Unit derived from the VAT unit and not directly comparable with the enterprise.</p> <p>Employment: Average number of persons employed during the year. See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Turnover: See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Value added: Data not available.</p>

The United Kingdom										
Description of the tables	<p>Variables</p> <p>Table 1: number of VAT registered units (not always equal to the enterprise, in the cases mentioned above), plus the self-employed not included in the VAT register.</p> <p>Size-classes: 0-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500+.</p> <p>Nomenclature:</p> <p>NACE at one and/or two-digit level, result of the conversion from the SIC 1980:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NACE 1, 5 and 6 are given at the one-digit level; NACE 2, 3 and 4 are detailed at two-digit level; NACE 7, 8 and 9 are also on the two-digit level, except for some aggregations :</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">NACE 7</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NACE 8</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NACE 9</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">71 & 79</td> <td style="text-align: center;">83</td> <td style="text-align: center;">91 to 96</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rest of 7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85 Rest of 8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">97 to 99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Years of reference: 1988, 1989.</p> <p>Monetary unit: data were supplied in pounds sterling (UKL).</p> <p>Exchange rate: UKL 0.664434 /ECU (1988) UKL 0.673302 /ECU (1989).</p>	NACE 7	NACE 8	NACE 9	71 & 79	83	91 to 96	Rest of 7	85 Rest of 8	97 to 99
NACE 7	NACE 8	NACE 9								
71 & 79	83	91 to 96								
Rest of 7	85 Rest of 8	97 to 99								
Remarks	<p>1 . Both Tables 2 and 3 have been constructed from Table 1 by multiplying each cell by the average employment and average turnover per enterprise. The margins of error of the turnover table are likely to be greater than for the employment table.</p> <p>2 . The unit in Table 1 is based on the VAT registered unit. Although the unit resulting from the estimates is no longer a real VAT unit, the user should <i>neither interpret it as fully compatible with the enterprise.</i></p> <p>3 . Class 0 is not available separately from class 1-9.</p>									

Concepts and definitions used by the EFTA member States

General comments

The following pages contain a brief summary of the information on the national methodologies which was available at the time of publication for five out of the seven EFTA countries.

Here too, the reader is reminded of the relative heterogeneity of the data and the ensuing difficulties when comparing data between EFTA countries or between EFTA and EC countries.

Besides the discrepancies regarding definitions applied in the different countries, coverage and scope of the data, etc., a transcoding of the national sectoral classification system to the NACE nomenclature was necessary. This was done by Eurostat.

- Austria, Norway, Sweden and Iceland use a nomenclature which is based on the ISIC 1968.
- In Finland the nomenclature has been updated based in 1988 based on the ISIC Rev.2.

As there is not necessarily a one to one relationship between NACE and the different EFTA nomenclatures at the two and three-digit level, the result of the transcoding should be considered an approximation.

The transcoding results in misclassification for instance for those detailed SIC sectors that cannot be eliminated from the aggregate SIC sector which has been matched with an equally aggregated NACE sector.

Iceland	
Sources	<p>Data have been supplied by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland and are taken from taxation registers.</p> <p>Data is derived from special wages/employment returns rendered by the firms.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise: definition not available at time of publication.</p> <p>Employment: Number of persons employed expressed as number of man-years. See also Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Turnover: Data not available.</p> <p>Value added: Data not available.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>Both tables have been broken down by size-classes and ISIC 1968 at the one, two and three-digit level. The transcoding of the ISIC nomenclature to the NACE has been carried out by Eurostat.</p> <p>Size-classes: Class 0, 0A, 1-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100+.</p> <p>Class 0: individual firms with no employees, i.e. self-employed with no employees. Class 0A: individual firms with employees.</p> <p>Years of reference: 1988, 1989.</p>
Remarks	<p>1 . As there is no exact correspondence between the two activity nomenclatures, the converted SIC sectors do not always match exactly with the NACE two digits.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>SIC 350 (manufacture of metal products and machinery and repairing) is both in NACE 31 and 32.</p> <p>2 . Size-class 0A is not treated the same way in Tables 1 and 2.</p> <p>In Table 1, enterprises in class 0A are also counted in those classes they belong to (mainly class 1-9).</p> <p>In Table 2 however the man-years in class 0A are not counted elsewhere.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

Norway	
Sources	<p>Data have been supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Norway and are taken from the 'Enterprise and Establishment Register'.</p> <p>This register is based on two others namely the tax and the employment registers.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit:</p> <p>Establishment: Functional unit which at a single physical location is engaged mainly in activities within a specific activity group (four-digit ISIC). Each activity shall engage at least three persons.</p> <p>Enterprise: Institutional unit comprising all economic activities engaged in by one and the same owner. An enterprise is a legal entity covering one or more productive units (establishments).</p> <p>Employment: Persons employed: total employment as defined in Note 1, p. A3, but expressed in number of man-years.</p> <p>Gross production value: See Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Value added: See Note 1 (gross value added), p. A3.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The four tables have been broken down by size-classes and ISIC Rev.2 at the one, two, three and four-digit level . The transcoding of the Norwegian nomenclature to the NACE has been carried out by Eurostat.</p> <p>Size-classes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Industry: class -4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-199, 200 + . Construction: class -4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50 + . Commerce: class -2, 3-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30 + . Services: class -4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50 + .</p> <p>Years of reference : 1988, 1989.</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Norwegian kroner (NKR).</p> <p>Exchange rate : NKR 7.720245 /ECU (1988) NKR 7.60381/ECU (1989).</p>
Remarks	<p>1 . As there is no exact correspondence between the two activity nomenclatures, the converted SIC sectors do not always match exactly with the NACE two digits.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>SIC 831 (real estate) contains: NACE 833 and NACE 834 (dealers in real estate; house and estate agents) and NACE 85 (letting of real estate by the owner).</p> <p>2 . One-man establishments are excluded from all tables (class 0).</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Norway from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

Austria	
Sources	<p>Data have been supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Austria (Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt) and are taken from the annual survey of non-agricultural sectors.</p> <p>(a) Five yearly census of non-agricultural sectors (latest in 1988)</p> <p>This census comprises all establishments with an activity classified in economic division 11 to 97 of the Austrian standard industrial classification 1968 (Betriebssystematik 1968).</p> <p>(b) The establishment</p> <p>Is defined as a local self-contained unit capable of reporting production costs. The census enables to produce data on an enterprise basis.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise: smallest legally independent unit.</p> <p>Employment:</p> <p>Persons employed: see Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Manufacturing industry: total employment on 31 December 1988. Construction: total employment at the end of October 1988. Services: mean of the total employment registered at the end of January and December 1988.</p> <p>Gross production value: see Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Net production value: Gross value added, see Note 1, p. A3.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The four tables have been broken down by size-classes and SIC 1968 at the one and two-digit level (sectors 11 to 97). The transcoding of these sectors has been carried out by Eurostat.</p> <p>Size-classes: Class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 + .</p> <p>Year of reference: 1988.</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Austrian schillings (ÖS).</p> <p>Exchange rate: ÖS 14.58708 / ECU.</p>
Remark	<p>As correspondence between the two nomenclatures is not fully ensured, the converted SIC sectors do not match exactly with the NACE two digits.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>SIC 351 includes <i>inter alia</i> SIC 3513 (manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass). It is therefore in NACE 25 but also in NACE 26 (man-made fibres industry).</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by the Zentralamt from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

Finland	
Sources	<p>Data have been supplied by the Central Statistical Office of Finland and are taken from the Enterprise and Establishment Register.</p> <p>This register contains data on enterprises having salaried personnel as well as on the self-employed liable to pay turnover tax. Excluded are for instance service related self-employed (numbering about 55 000 in 1988, of which 44 000 are full-time entrepreneurs).</p> <p>The register is updated quarterly with data on business openings and closures.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise: an enterprise is either a single unit or a physical person. A single legal unit is always counted as an enterprise regardless of the degree of autonomy.</p> <p>Employment: Persons employed (full-time equivalent). See Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Turnover: As reported in the financial statement of the business. See Note 1, p. A3.</p> <p>Value added: Data not available at time of publication.</p>
Description of The Tables	<p>The three tables have been broken down by size-classes and Finnish SIC 1988 at the one or two-digit level.</p> <p>The transcoding of the Finnish nomenclature to the NACE has been carried out by Eurostat. Correspondence between the sectors at the NACE three-digit level is relatively good.</p> <p>Size-classes: Class -4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500-999, 1000+.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>The register includes those units being active at least six months throughout the year and which have at least 0.5 persons employed or a minimal turnover of 42 000 (1989 prices)</p> <p>Years of reference : 1988, 1989.</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Finnish marks (MKF).</p> <p>Exchange rate: MKF 4.959661 /ECU (1988) MKF 4.72301/ECU (1989).</p>
Remarks	<p>As there is no exact correspondence between the two activity nomenclatures, the converted SIC sectors do not always match exactly with the NACE two digits.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>SIC: 141 to 145 (wood and wood products manufacture) 17 (furniture manufacture)</p> <p>NACE: 46 timber and wooden furniture industries 467 (wooden furniture) 316.6 (manufacture of metal furniture)</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by the Central Statistical Office of Finland from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

Sweden	
Sources	<p>Data have been supplied by Statistics Sweden and are based on the statistics on the financial accounts of enterprises.</p> <p>The survey on this statistics is limited to the non-financial enterprises. Enterprises active in the real estate sector are excluded from the statistics too. In all, non-financial enterprises stand for 62% (1988) of the gross national product.</p>
Variables	<p>Unit: Enterprise (legal or balance sheet unit) is the reporting unit. The choice of the unit depends primarily on practical matters, the enterprise being the smallest unit for which most balance sheet and profit and loss data can be obtained.</p> <p>Employment: Number of employees : average number of employees during the financial year. The information is in principle obtained by dividing the total number of hours worked in the enterprise during the year by a suitable measure of full-time work.</p> <p>Turnover: Total turnover in gross accounts including rents and fees. Turnover excludes value-added tax and other indirect taxes, internal deliveries, returns and discounts.</p> <p>Value added: Adjusted gross operating profit which corresponds in the national accounts to the gross national product at factor costs adjusted by price changes (i.e. capital gains or loss) on stocks.</p> <p>Note: Further details on the exact contents of each of these variables were not available at time of publication.</p>
Description of the tables	<p>The three tables have been broken down by size-classes and Swedish SIC 1968 (mining and manufacturing 1969) at the one, two and sometimes three or four-digit level. The transcoding of this nomenclature to the NACE has been carried out by Eurostat.</p> <p>Size-classes: Class 0, 1-9, 10-19, 20-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500 +.</p> <p>Years of reference : 1988, 1989. The data collected refer in principle to the latest financial year terminated before 1 January 1988 and 1989 respectively.</p> <p>Monetary unit: Data were supplied in Swedish kroner (SKR).</p> <p>Exchange rate: SKR 7.258717 /ECU (1988), SKR 7.09938 /ECU (1989).</p>
Remarks	<p>1 . As there is no exact correspondence between the two activity nomenclatures, the converted SIC sectors do not always match exactly with the NACE two digits.</p> <p>Examples: SIC 711 (land transport) includes NACE 71 (railways) and NACE 72 (other land transport).</p> <p>2 . Data for the 0, 1-9 and 10-19 size-classes are not published separately as they are based on small-sized samples and their quality is therefore uncertain.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Data considered confidential have been eliminated by Statistics Sweden from the data set transmitted to Eurostat.</p>

ANNEX B

**Tables EUR 12
 EC member States
 EFTA member States**

EUR 12							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	11585149	10662815	497929	353278	37851	21927	11348
1	22118	18789	1074	1384	297	264	309
11/12	1487	1034	148	180	46	33	45
13/14	3676	3233	149	155	38	44	57
16/17	16956	14522	777	1049	213	187	208
2	156960	117548	18726	15428	2384	1714	1160
21/22	13404	8927	1988	1578	356	291	264
23	17817	13927	2208	1516	99	47	20
24	79438	60948	9357	7453	859	521	300
25/26	46301	33745	5173	4881	1070	855	577
3	497425	382304	50194	51476	6708	4222	2519
31	244146	196881	22749	20666	2247	1166	436
32	109631	77138	12780	15610	2147	1281	675
33	5913	4652	519	530	76	77	60
34	77776	58896	7574	8370	1264	972	700
35	11936	7573	1444	1922	395	295	306
36	16262	12487	1451	1615	264	209	236
37	31760	24677	3678	2763	313	222	106
4	1066444	873679	98233	77742	9341	5256	2193
41/42	264102	218147	25205	16410	2298	1385	656
43	78506	57664	9347	8703	1528	898	366
44	22230	17617	2597	1753	189	67	6
45	192786	156684	18487	15075	1518	780	242
46	241663	209612	17920	12599	963	436	133
47	157841	127522	14324	13047	1534	955	458
48	44748	30156	6184	6510	1040	569	288
49	64569	56276	4169	3645	269	166	43

EUR 12							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
<i>(cont.)</i>							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	1831822	1700797	76618	48695	3543	1585	585
6	5352187	5058201	177427	101383	9179	4297	1700
61	646324	546774	52398	39872	4617	2112	551
62	25529	23397	1304	763	45	16	4
63	308289	303356	3141	1491	192	83	26
64/65	2745055	2630331	71207	37933	3133	1551	899
66	1211526	1159201	35611	15098	958	461	197
67	415464	395142	13765	6225	233	74	23
7	689322	640112	26452	19295	1850	1036	578
71	4771	4114	209	243	100	56	48
72	547755	515218	18563	12418	900	439	219
73	21418	20987	206	168	28	18	11
74	5266	4236	413	428	95	62	32
75	2072	1454	234	275	29	29	50
76	48370	45468	1677	971	99	94	62
77	56484	45882	4994	4650	576	281	101
79	3188	2753	156	143	24	57	54
8	1968872	1871385	49203	37876	4551	3554	2304
81	60898	48863	3215	5232	1276	1350	961
82	31866	28916	905	1031	331	325	358
83	1650431	1571577	43231	30122	2779	1791	932
84	60235	57494	1319	1175	126	74	47
85	165443	164535	535	315	38	14	6

Source: EUROSTAT estimates.

EUR 12							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	80715260	23717776	6770161	13683996	5478408	7033964	24030955
1	1361318	38634	14430	56105	39777	80914	1131457
2	4305228	321361	261545	638351	339950	536376	2207645
3	12117749	1043889	693570	2096039	955011	1337442	5991798
4	12756691	2334750	1339012	3098524	1325612	1644040	3014752
5	8095509	3512969	1025263	1820354	492320	483257	761345
6	23418692	11632442	2410669	3892212	1367893	1410183	2705293
7	6994830	1167813	361389	743138	264254	325595	4132642
8	11665244	3665919	664282	1339274	693591	1216155	4086022
1	1361318	38634	14430	56105	39777	80914	1131457
11/12	309627	3108	1919	8464	6595	9914	279627
13/14	148846	11261	2058	6472	4926	14310	109820
16/17	902844	24265	10453	41169	28257	56690	742011
2	4305228	321361	261545	638351	339950	536376	2207645
21/22	924989	24388	27879	70355	50872	91240	660255
23	182589	39835	30230	57433	13867	14593	26632
24	1356544	179102	130570	298383	122174	163925	462389
25/26	1841107	78036	72866	212180	153037	266618	1058370
3	12117749	1043889	693570	2096039	955011	1337442	5991798
31	2949449	514539	314289	817674	314641	362305	626001
32	2924256	229842	178242	652477	307264	403179	1153251
33	316361	13787	6986	22099	11441	24724	237324
34	2880935	153835	104721	348404	181291	310775	1781909
35	1715881	24408	20578	81508	56946	94363	1438077
36	820671	31739	20064	68044	38504	68971	593349
37	510197	75740	48690	105831	44925	73125	161887
4	12756691	2334750	1339012	3098524	1325612	1644040	3014752
41/42	3237687	617766	324905	648818	324286	435211	886702
43	1618911	171379	134025	361280	216638	279301	456288
44	208935	52607	35751	68046	26936	20581	5015
45	2034142	393575	262739	594560	213242	241711	328314
46	1701772	540781	241581	485647	137705	134185	161873
47	2215501	334814	196751	524290	219705	303467	636473
48	1261442	92196	85926	271113	148580	178782	484844
49	478302	131631	57334	144770	38521	50802	55244

EUR 12							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	8095509	3512969	1025263	1820354	492320	483257	761345
6	23418692	11632442	2410669	3892212	1367893	1410183	2705293
61	5882659	1618409	734760	1593982	684043	683557	567907
62	121677	58395	18154	30208	6518	5141	3260
63	709736	531166	42896	57029	28737	26943	22965
64/65	11275896	6033586	960661	1441334	474638	523516	1842160
66	3964094	2406863	467826	550921	140821	148726	248937
67	1464630	984021	186372	218737	33136	22300	20064
7	6994830	1167813	361389	743138	264254	325595	4132642
71	1482069	8840	2952	12067	15522	19533	1423156
72	2436609	907275	253492	467247	126502	137382	544710
73	78676	31957	2643	6826	4002	5583	27664
74	122201	8484	5094	17559	13874	19608	57583
75	231517	3177	3197	11571	4188	8097	201287
76	359895	92908	24188	37360	14216	29074	162148
77	730459	109781	67530	185208	82208	87592	198140
79	1553405	5390	2293	5300	3741	18726	1517954
8	11665244	3665919	664282	1339274	693591	1216155	4086022
81	2961130	95081	45236	239920	189013	468476	1923403
82	950242	42000	12399	48160	49034	112532	686118
83	7260734	3247331	580400	993583	429071	604940	1405410
84	281759	111014	17976	42718	20299	25552	64198
85	211379	170494	8271	14893	6173	4656	6893

Source: EUROSTAT estimates.

(million ECU)

EUR 12

Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	10716260	2291958	809037	1947748	1073727	1351867	3241924
1	518400	12387	2551	13690	9185	68692	411896
2	844985	52476	29194	90350	52622	86605	533738
3	1545082	80452	52469	181647	86436	135705	1008373
4	1452102	178727	103492	309866	160878	233211	465928
5	629167	227195	78065	155607	45099	47251	75950
6	4626524	1405329	437328	971407	578064	667682	566715
7 (excluding 71/79)	370960	82515	32165	73106	53985	41112	88077
8 (excluding 81/82)	729039	252877	73772	152076	87458	71610	91247
1	518400	12387	2551	13690	9185	68692	411896
11/12	50893	465	128	528	516	3578	45678
13/14	191433	5539	374	1534	1973	46242	135770
16/17	276075	6382	2049	11628	6696	18872	230448
2	844985	52476	29194	90350	52622	86605	533738
22/21	245941	5718	4499	17316	9788	15544	193076
23	17185	2870	2813	5908	1450	1590	2554
24	143849	17652	11550	31138	12612	17688	53209
25/26	438011	26236	10331	35988	28772	51784	284899
3	1545082	80452	52469	181647	86436	135705	1008373
31	286451	29401	17396	51588	21840	29575	136651
32	349923	20245	15794	69270	32331	47831	164452
33	65013	1310	923	2453	1149	3394	55783
34	342349	13311	9807	35271	18255	32744	232962
35	346049	2613	1741	6859	4795	8595	321445
36	96706	7514	1911	5283	3257	6482	72260
37	58592	6058	4898	10922	4810	7085	24819
4	1452102	178727	103492	309866	160878	233211	465928
41/42	627396	60189	33157	105863	69254	113585	245348
43	128287	12841	10258	31203	16744	21886	35355
44	21578	3343	2746	6763	3696	4639	390
45	126918	23948	12134	35144	14528	16924	24241
46	135366	28965	16948	40762	13857	15537	19297
47	244207	29575	16772	52057	24451	38163	83189
48	135633	9493	8091	28989	15826	19233	54001
49	32717	10374	3386	9086	2521	3244	4106

EUR 12							
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	629167	227195	78065	155607	45099	47251	75950
6	4626524	1405329	437328	971407	578064	667682	566715
61	2342389	455215	222688	581971	295039	488944	298532
62	31386	9835	5153	9851	2499	2681	1367
63	132891	71055	9892	19173	14247	13487	5038
64/65	1826343	701835	159388	310433	255691	152188	246808
66	193702	114602	23405	27063	6662	8251	13719
67	99813	52787	16804	22916	3926	2131	1251
7 (excluding 71/79)	370960	82515	32165	73106	53985	41112	88077
71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	159661	52734	17784	33872	19248	16268	19755
73	11112	3342	370	1002	2250	2510	1638
74	20812	2827	619	2972	2795	2380	9219
75	34257	1047	583	3645	624	1593	26763
76	24247	3855	1631	2672	1035	1880	13174
77	120871	18710	11176	28942	28033	16482	17528
79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8 (excluding 81/82)	729039	252877	73772	152076	87458	71610	91247
81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83/85	694323	240501	71247	146140	83848	68381	84207
84	34716	12376	2526	5936	3609	3229	7040

Source: Eurostat Estimates.

Belgium

Years: 1988 - 89

Belgium								
Number of employers by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	525789	346394	152471	12895	11525	1224	833	447
1	274	159	42	16	25	8	8	16
2	3538	1532	1150	252	382	92	74	56
3	11765	6195	3417	788	1060	140	99	66
4	33459	16988	11881	1778	2283	279	184	66
5	55890	34342	18224	1747	1401	109	56	11
6	262213	188001	66203	4630	3049	181	97	52
7	16820	10381	4601	917	819	57	24	21
8	73062	48424	22290	1165	915	117	85	66
9	68768	40372	24663	1602	1591	241	206	93
1	274	159	42	16	25	8	8	16
11	24	12	7	4	0	0	0	1
12	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	10	3	1	0	2	1	1	2
15	8	4	0	0	1	1	2	0
16	114	74	14	4	11	1	3	7
17	108	58	20	8	11	4	2	5
2	3538	1532	1150	252	382	92	74	56
21	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
22	220	107	31	9	33	14	11	15
23	265	125	69	34	26	5	6	0
24	2091	886	845	137	171	23	16	13
25	932	403	201	69	146	46	39	28
26	24	7	3	2	6	4	2	0
3	11765	6195	3417	788	1060	140	99	66
31	6750	3572	2022	472	575	69	29	11
32	1332	543	337	142	238	33	27	12
33	126	72	33	4	12	4	1	0
34	1415	763	381	84	121	19	26	21
35	419	155	144	35	58	5	7	15
36	349	180	96	22	35	6	4	6
37	1374	910	404	29	21	4	5	1
4	33459	16988	11881	1778	2283	279	184	66
41/42	11863	4914	5790	504	509	63	59	24
43	1897	756	496	150	377	64	40	14
44	353	198	105	27	19	3	1	0
45	4335	2319	1208	299	445	44	15	5

Belgium								
Number of employers by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	33459	16988	11881	1778	2283	279	184	66
46	5177	2916	1583	311	321	30	15	1
47	6536	4014	1796	293	345	39	32	17
48	841	287	275	71	157	27	20	4
49	2457	1584	628	123	110	9	2	1
5	55890	34342	18224	1747	1401	109	56	11
6	262213	188001	66203	4630	3049	181	97	52
61	44784	26094	15011	1965	1535	118	45	16
62	2117	1646	360	69	38	2	2	0
63	18162	16956	1151	42	13	0	0	0
64/65	123915	93551	28293	1189	795	33	30	24
66	55732	39594	14799	891	401	23	14	10
67	17503	10160	6589	474	267	5	6	2
7	16820	10381	4601	917	819	57	24	21
71	13	7	3	1	1	0	0	1
72	10768	6269	3233	681	555	16	7	7
73	2774	2625	125	11	11	1	0	1
74	194	189	2	1	0	0	0	2
75	171	74	61	14	17	3	1	1
76	503	271	147	31	38	8	4	4
77	2351	905	1029	178	196	29	12	2
79	46	41	1	0	1	0	0	3
8	73062	48424	22290	1165	915	117	85	66
81	2164	343	1479	170	111	19	22	20
82	226	31	55	27	61	20	15	17
83	66923	45057	20076	929	708	77	47	29
84	2744	2280	395	36	31	1	1	0
85	1005	713	285	3	4	0	0	0
9	68768	40372	24663	1602	1591	241	206	93
92	2957	2125	535	101	142	22	19	13
93	521	348	138	22	13	0	0	0
94	490	146	269	30	29	9	4	3
95	6558	657	5083	249	281	90	144	54
96	9667	858	7062	781	833	85	30	18
97	13515	11060	2077	189	154	24	7	4
98	32067	25078	6611	225	139	11	2	1
99	2993	100	2888	5	0	0	0	0

Source: National Social Security Office.

Belgium									
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
Total	2223823	-	383029	173536	446713	171961	255676	792908	
1	44354	-	141	207	1120	1171	2460	39255	
2	165472	-	3718	3432	16554	12942	22591	106235	
3	251650	-	11232	10836	44467	19209	30229	135677	
4	307899	-	36403	24476	94852	38762	55829	57577	
5	165045	-	51233	23340	51697	15030	16421	7324	
6	471749	-	162254	61656	107117	25410	29791	85521	
7	190283	-	15371	12559	30276	7923	6372	117782	
8	284138	-	48144	15533	36665	16658	25495	141643	
9	343233	-	54533	21497	63965	34856	66488	101894	
1	44354	-	141	207	1120	1171	2460	39255	
11/12	9665	-	15	54	0	155	0	9441	
13	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	3526	-	3	0	100	119	217	3087	
15	961	-	0	0	24	185	752	0	
16	22927	-	43	53	599	162	721	21349	
17	7275	-	80	100	397	550	770	5378	
2	165472	-	3718	3432	16554	12942	22591	106235	
21/22	54139	-	117	137	1526	1975	3108	47276	
23	4447	-	239	477	1006	692	2033	0	
24	34268	-	2554	1856	7159	3215	4801	14683	
25/26	72618	-	808	962	6863	7060	12649	44276	
3	251650	-	11232	10836	44467	19209	30229	135677	
31	68709	-	6714	6442	23335	9271	8372	14575	
32/33	47383	-	1423	2080	10865	4980	9023	19012	
34	63824	-	1268	1157	5446	2675	7969	45309	
35	54101	-	566	463	2489	700	2399	47484	
36	13047	-	330	306	1532	986	1109	8784	
37	4586	-	931	388	800	597	1357	513	
4	307899	-	36403	24476	94852	38762	55829	57577	
41/42	95123	-	16777	6755	21229	8763	18626	22973	
43	56153	-	1873	2133	16555	8977	12013	14602	
44	2094	-	389	359	705	427	214	0	
45	39041	-	3853	4240	17573	6282	3731	3362	

Belgium								
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	307899	-	36403	24476	94852	38762	55829	57577
46	32156	-	5167	4280	13069	4061	4799	780
47	51366	-	5490	4063	14386	5347	9893	12187
48	21920	-	988	973	7289	3726	5831	3113
49	10046	-	1866	1673	4046	1179	722	560
5	165045	-	51233	23340	51697	15030	16421	7324
6	471749	-	162254	61656	107117	25410	29791	85521
61	171018	-	45381	26409	56128	16317	13359	13424
62	4166	-	1064	899	1424	243	536	0
63	3394	-	2356	541	497	0	0	0
64/65	178420	-	59793	15991	26483	4729	9174	62250
66	77963	-	36500	11598	13704	3396	4607	8158
67	36788	-	17160	6218	8881	725	2115	1689
7	190283	-	15371	12559	30276	7923	6372	117782
71	1342	-	11	10	86	0	0	1235
72	59620	-	10954	9396	19579	2213	1845	15633
73	1620	-	275	157	403	104	0	681
74	2219	-	2	15	0	0	0	2202
75	9916	-	215	181	670	401	230	8219
76	18358	-	500	426	1722	1111	1494	13105
77	22249	-	3407	2374	7792	4094	2803	1779
79	74959	-	7	0	24	0	0	74928
8	284138	-	48144	15533	36665	16658	25495	141643
81	91344	-	4208	2247	4782	2878	6555	70674
82	30383	-	187	381	3326	2856	5272	18361
83	158744	-	42389	12390	27128	10810	13419	52608
84	3053	-	928	469	1293	114	249	0
85	614	-	432	46	136	0	0	0
9	343233	-	54533	21497	63965	34856	66488	101894
92	32862	-	1604	1372	6387	3180	5805	14514
93	1327	-	545	296	486	0	0	0
94	7383	-	885	401	1180	1261	1068	2588
95	141315	-	9170	3350	12092	13426	47664	55613
96	106131	-	20071	10564	33057	12142	8645	21652
97	26430	-	4921	2526	6076	3347	2648	6912
98	24134	-	13759	2915	4687	1500	658	615
99	3651	-	3578	73	0	0	0	0

Source: National Social Security Office.

(ECU 1 000)

Belgium
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	297507046	26852820	57950764	23544500	61106396	21208587	30462554	76381423
1	16590687	4134207	440956	82711	758513	313574	1108376	9752351
2	30612733	405771	754000	569696	3211700	2294374	4576153	18801038
3	28892591	372867	1672477	937405	4230043	1524049	2856863	17298887
4	39227395	1011988	3637274	2466704	10861533	5152366	7374944	8722587
5	13700274	1771076	4060085	1488450	3437497	1058086	1076554	808526
6	131492203	14914664	40097563	14402718	28994184	8188674	11478157	13416244
7	17341095	1298827	2846593	1572819	4914779	1561812	676447	4469817
8	16288604	2138232	3561034	1801908	4054881	804865	1044570	2883113
9	3361464	805188	880782	222089	643266	310787	270490	228860
1	16590687	4134207	440956	82711	758513	313574	1108376	9752351
11/12	468012	230	1497	.	.	.	.	.
13	28092	1612	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	3536027	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	444087	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	11620645	4081914	427508	70046	306896	216448	410238	6107593
17	493824	49069	11882	11260	16901	3132	.	.
2	30612733	405771	754000	569696	3211700	2294374	4576153	18801038
21/22	10427232	42277	32997	52108	810023	469877	656091	8363859
23	576996	8520	61895	52178	153448	101270	.	.
24	4008414	52155	315462	241754	910671	270744	.	.
25/26	15600091	302821	343646	223656	1337558	1452483	3322227	8617702
3	28892591	372867	1672477	937405	4230043	1524049	2856863	17298887
31	5352258	177165	634078	458824	1988146	717641	738342	638062
32/33	5917511	56438	271620	244724	1211166	393659	763855	2976048
34	6563631	54227	636611	147807	532877	242836	915967	4033305
35	9442254	12549	45063	45063	273784	77760	127704	8860331
36	1281650	51925	25651	23487	122593	.	.	.
37	335288	20563	59454	17500	101477	.	.	.
4	39227395	1011988	3637274	2466704	10861533	5152366	7374944	8722587
41/42	17368796	458870	1666674	907839	4514672	2162617	3441780	4216342
43	5078589	55908	213248	237287	1450986	843204	1004688	1273268
44	154116	7599	28990	16533	32813	.	.	.
45	1969310	71681	246521	184511	670690	305330	240580	249998
46	2961058	95951	492259	287208	1246650	.	492374	.
47	6421420	225912	626572	431216	1359755	739424	1078165	1960376
48	3657238	21299	150293	128741	999599	594473	1057810	705023
49	1616868	74767	212718	273370	586367	196392	.	.

Belgium								
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	13700274	1771076	4060085	1488450	3437497	1058086	1076554	808526
6	131492203	14914664	40097563	14402718	28994184	8188674	11478157	13416244
61	84163082	6111116	23090213	10196599	21522115	7207726	10549663	5485650
62	1088251	67513	483624	159366	338857	.	.	.
63	2816958	674720	920642	266208	867313	.	.	.
64/65	35647272	6569664	12222348	2898127	4906789	.	.	7659205
66	3522925	925546	1458746	290662	335426	81513	159642	271389
67	4253714	566104	1921991	591756	1023685	.	.	.
7	17341095	1298827	2846593	1572819	4914779	1561812	676447	4469817
71	767493	2188	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	4553242	339870	1205041	691253	1527042	204083	225475	360478
73	166734	17638	37625	26665	69171	.	.	.
74	1510072	502137	138550	88030	544759	.	.	.
75	1394387	72188	49760	30855	254004	.	.	.
76	1085350	156764	175415	69033	385577	97770	.	.
77	5848155	207560	1221113	665693	2134226	1126544	.	.
79	2015663	484	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	16288604	2138232	3561034	1801908	4054881	804865	1044570	2883113
81/82	2651191	51741	178570	57174	876086	253935	115408	1118277
83	10762473	1765803	2830475	1335186	2556806	526614	789092	958497
84	2479161	233879	469071	388041	565552	.	.	.
85	395778	86810	82918	21507	56438	.	.	.
9	3361464	805188	880782	222089	643266	310787	270490	228860
92	726967	68734	110273	52546	182922	37026	89250	186215
93	70990	16026	19848	3684	3638	.	.	.
94	112277	8727	14553	10546	46168	.	.	.
95	51556	13862	7553	1151	28990	.	.	.
96	304662	58994	34747	19112	66270	49323	.	.
97	957162	286817	237563	70507	190590	165168	.	.
98	1135916	351015	455324	64543	124688	36934	.	.
99	1934	1013	921	.	.	.	.	.

Source: INS.

Belgium
Number of employers by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	540409	355507	156675	13592	12050	1261	857	467
1	271	156	44	15	25	6	9	16
2	3557	1512	1156	259	406	90	78	56
3	12281	6517	3503	826	1114	154	101	66
4	33692	17126	11870	1864	2309	277	178	68
5	58393	35980	18844	1883	1495	118	63	10
6	263178	187486	67337	4861	3149	185	106	54
7	17268	10540	4760	953	909	58	30	18
8	80688	54554	23592	1292	963	128	86	73
9	71081	41636	25569	1639	1680	245	206	106
1	271	156	44	15	25	6	9	16
11	22	12	7	2	0	0	0	1
12	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	3	2	0	2	1	1	2
15	8	4	0	0	1	0	3	0
16	113	73	14	4	11	1	3	7
17	107	56	21	9	11	3	2	5
2	3557	1512	1156	259	406	90	78	56
21	9	6	1	1	1	0	0	0
22	223	111	28	9	35	15	11	14
23	273	126	77	32	27	5	6	0
24	2090	872	838	146	180	22	18	14
25	934	386	210	69	156	45	40	28
26	28	11	2	2	7	3	3	0
3	12281	6517	3503	826	1114	154	101	66
31	7042	3744	2078	492	616	74	27	11
32	1384	580	341	141	246	37	28	11
33	132	77	33	7	10	4	1	0
34	1523	822	411	99	122	22	28	19
35	436	156	147	42	62	6	6	17
36	349	185	92	18	35	6	5	8
37	1415	953	401	27	23	5	6	0
4	33692	17126	11870	1864	2309	277	178	68
41/42	11736	4820	5728	527	518	66	53	24
43	1863	724	504	154	368	54	45	14
44	334	188	101	23	19	3	0	0
45	4240	2254	1179	312	431	45	14	5

Belgium								
Number of employers by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	33692	17126	11870	1864	2309	277	178	68
46	5250	2934	1603	329	338	31	14	1
47	6842	4252	1823	327	353	38	31	18
48	862	271	285	79	174	30	18	5
49	2565	1683	647	113	108	10	3	1
5	58393	35980	18844	1883	1495	118	63	10
6	263178	187486	67337	4861	3149	185	106	54
61	45563	26482	15204	2115	1575	128	44	15
62	2105	1629	361	62	49	2	2	0
63	18837	17502	1278	42	15	0	0	0
64/65	123856	92800	28870	1267	829	30	36	24
66	54986	38619	15036	876	405	19	17	14
67	17831	10454	6588	499	276	6	7	1
7	17268	10540	4760	953	909	58	30	18
71	14	9	3	0	1	0	0	1
72	11141	6431	3327	719	635	17	7	5
73	2709	2553	133	10	12	0	0	1
74	203	197	3	1	0	0	1	1
75	163	69	56	13	20	2	2	1
76	536	297	153	31	39	7	5	4
77	2463	950	1084	179	201	32	15	2
79	39	34	1	0	1	0	0	3
8	80688	54554	23592	1292	963	128	86	73
81	2384	395	1625	190	112	25	16	21
82	215	26	59	22	53	21	16	18
83	74067	50886	21213	1036	764	81	53	34
84	2924	2447	404	40	31	1	1	0
85	1098	800	291	4	3	0	0	0
9	71081	41636	25569	1639	1680	245	206	106
92	3260	2357	579	109	158	18	24	15
93	588	409	138	28	14	0	0	0
94	490	143	271	32	28	9	4	3
95	6798	746	5265	245	254	87	137	64
96	10259	863	7523	806	923	93	33	18
97	14220	11684	2145	186	166	28	6	5
98	32507	25354	6773	230	137	10	2	1
99	2959	81	2875	3	0	0	0	0

Source: National Social Security Office.

Belgium								
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2295342	-	393555	182955	476441	177115	263631	810645
1	42298	-	152	207	1136	824	2691	37288
2	168651	-	3795	3537	18010	12837	24270	106202
3	257733	-	11648	11429	46394	21316	31882	135064
4	310493	-	36361	25581	95951	38438	53526	60636
5	174973	-	52873	25335	55509	16343	18766	6147
6	487561	-	164752	64774	111612	25809	32441	88173
7	191206	-	15938	12993	33147	7984	8681	112463
8	305436	-	51249	17297	38453	18118	26070	154249
9	356991	-	56787	21802	67229	35446	65304	110423
1	42298	-	152	207	1136	824	2691	37288
11	6806	-	17	28	0	0	0	6761
12	1194	-	0	0	0	152	0	1042
13	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	3505	-	12	0	96	118	222	3057
15	1018	-	0	0	25	0	993	0
16	22666	-	42	54	610	167	721	21072
17	7109	-	81	125	405	387	755	5356
2	168651	-	3795	3537	18010	12837	24270	106202
21	63	-	3	11	49	0	0	0
22	53701	-	101	115	1638	2165	3097	46585
23	4504	-	270	432	1069	721	2012	0
24	35585	-	2575	2022	7674	3005	5316	14993
25	72854	-	840	930	7219	6483	12758	44624
26	1944	-	6	27	361	463	1087	0
3	257733	-	11648	11429	46394	21316	31882	135064
31	69125	-	7020	6777	24938	10027	7962	12401
32	47605	-	1324	1971	10523	5154	9203	19430
33	1548	-	118	95	511	519	305	0
34	60938	-	1385	1418	5662	3194	9429	39850
35	57050	-	546	568	2508	769	1813	50846
36	16733	-	327	250	1426	888	1305	12537
37	4734	-	928	350	826	765	1865	0
4	310493	-	36361	25581	95951	38438	53526	60636
41/42	95698	-	16650	7027	21442	9268	16726	24585
43	55505	-	1870	2179	16468	7280	13137	14571
44	2015	-	383	328	758	546	0	0
45	38589	-	3727	4475	16969	6408	3497	3513

Belgium								
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	310493	-	36361	25581	95951	38438	53526	60636
46	32622	-	5251	4499	13567	4203	4539	563
47	52795	-	5520	4494	14896	5399	9474	13012
48	23242	-	1015	1062	7995	4107	5200	3863
49	10027	-	1945	1517	3856	1227	953	529
5	174973	-	52873	25335	55509	16343	18766	6147
6	487561	-	164752	64774	111612	25809	32441	88173
61	175947	-	45492	28364	58254	17771	13316	12750
62	4448	-	1116	770	1754	235	573	0
63	3569	-	2569	545	455	0	0	0
64/65	184824	-	61323	17083	27825	4331	10962	63300
66	81584	-	37107	11471	14324	2666	5078	10938
67	37189	-	17145	6541	9000	806	2512	1185
7	191206	-	15938	12993	33147	7984	8681	112463
71	1044	-	16	0	82	0	0	946
72	61842	-	11357	9847	22234	2422	1881	14101
73	1554	-	268	142	475	0	0	669
74	2149	-	7	15	0	0	466	1661
75	7320	-	221	173	804	299	473	5350
76	18125	-	506	422	1630	921	1806	12840
77	24081	-	3556	2394	7894	4342	4055	1840
79	75091	-	7	0	28	0	0	75056
8	305436	-	51249	17297	38453	18118	26070	154249
81	93000	-	4438	2508	4718	3726	4903	72707
82	30249	-	203	317	2744	2770	5392	18823
83	178150	-	45133	13859	29411	11506	15522	62719
84	3390	-	1014	555	1452	116	253	0
85	647	-	461	58	128	0	0	0
9	356991	-	56787	21802	67229	35446	65304	110423
92	36398	-	1725	1464	6933	2631	7155	16490
93	1385	-	532	358	495	0	0	0
94	7502	-	860	437	1197	1315	1082	2611
95	146648	-	9385	3278	10863	13166	45211	64745
96	109151	-	21516	10765	36644	12980	9153	18093
97	27717	-	5168	2492	6339	3887	2006	7825
98	24612	-	14066	2965	4758	1467	697	659
99	3578	-	3535	43	0	0	0	0

Source: National Social Security Office.

(ECU 1 000)

Belgium
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	336060952	29450031	65249950	27607986	70710433	24264717	31629784	87154050
1	17440953	4130118	484272	91631	771612	319313	1184700	10459307
2	34601435	500085	817001	661379	3753590	2344666	5241905	21282808
3	33862671	426135	1624943	1214160	4838983	2011613	3458274	20288562
4	42648234	993163	4010779	2631729	12558840	5812944	6821805	9818974
5	15448864	2016408	4487766	1709935	3948724	1206484	1330503	749045
6	148280314	16268977	45551906	16735177	32499251	9263795	11143691	16817518
7	19053909	1588498	3151293	1737597	5420833	2001586	772719	4381382
8	20611287	2673407	4048423	2520159	6149546	965339	1282808	2971605
9	4119284	853239	1073567	306220	769053	338976	393379	384489
1	17440953	4130118	484272	91631	771612	319313	1184700	10459307
11/12	465462	1821	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	12725	1406	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	4120598	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	473460	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	11894741	4054785	465923	78998	298682	216249	437592	6342513
17	473968	71138	14592	11641	18649	2812	.	.
2	34601435	500085	817001	661379	3753590	2344666	5241905	21282808
21/22	12067514	53526	55324	57191	1012157	465807	906050	9517457
23	579245	10903	50161	54794	165443	118901	.	.
24	4633200	66804	373508	259747	1031913	315879	.	.
25/26	17321476	368851	338008	289646	1544077	1444078	3673094	9663721
3	33862671	426135	1624943	1214160	4838983	2011613	3458274	20288562
31	6143737	175770	764835	558199	2283578	959738	704716	696901
32/33	6706224	71921	349627	265534	1287488	576295	903515	3251846
34	7571288	61756	270720	288124	624865	288562	1328543	4708718
35	11476466	17496	137066	57745	376574	97163	179873	10610549
36	1597534	77339	32065	23882	156614	52812	.	.
37	367422	21853	70631	20677	109865	37044	.	.
4	42648234	993163	4010779	2631729	12558840	5812944	6821805	9818974
41/42	18830491	401170	1802949	988253	5367146	2508564	3108901	4653509
43	5367929	64222	253984	235013	1564109	913081	863174	1474346
44	161109	7884	27639	16643	41470	.	.	.
45	2124498	75725	250780	175977	760663	298106	289968	273279
46	3251315	101866	523368	337363	1305745	.	.	.
47	6908572	240476	694135	415047	1578033	844848	1061442	2074591
48	4080995	32342	178790	118117	1191293	614537	958516	987400
49	1923325	69478	279134	345316	750382	.	.	.

Belgium								
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	15448864	2016408	4487766	1709935	3948724	1206484	1330503	749045
6	148280314	16268977	45551906	16735177	32499251	9263795	11143691	16817518
61	95486300	7045868	26386611	12063226	23819011	8031539	9668746	8471298
62	1356159	69432	315210	219753	.	.	.	.
63	3475309	765089	1238111	225101	.	.	.	.
64/65	39375666	6850412	13850846	3231998	5369589	772327	1274026	8026468
66	3899508	932030	1628285	356012	414287	94489	154654	319751
67	4687372	606147	2132843	639088	1146088	.	.	.
7	19053909	1588498	3151293	1737597	5420833	2001586	772719	4381382
71	828919	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	5081050	346192	1348760	785973	1734347	253454	236880	375444
73	180472	16413	44490	.	84370	.	.	.
74	1900389	748422	189370	85822	704808	.	.	.
75	1436472	31719	47141	38589	261200	144558	.	.
76	1208236	186143	184737	88865	395430	195548	.	.
77	6344841	257558	1330272	694504	2240679	1401341	.	.
79	2073531	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	20611287	2673407	4048423	2520159	6149546	965339	1282808	2971605
81/82	2824350	76901	208365	60557	1049132	226138	234737	968520
83	14160754	2169172	3308276	1822750	4250587	687773	815710	1106485
84	3084674	329894	417030	531597	785144	.	.	.
85	541509	97440	114752	105254	64683	.	.	.
9	4119284	853239	1073567	306220	769053	338976	393379	384489
92	845770	77892	125125	68464	213967	44813	118601	196908
93	74688	16666	19294	9013	.	.	.	.
94	329663	10419	22014	18695	.	.	118417	.
95	61986	13462	.	.	35730	.	.	.
96	380585	62609	37667	23029	116849	53595	40986	45850
97	1204432	316778	370972	106269	239923	148384	22107	0
98	1220223	354375	487407	78146	138172	44582	.	.
99	1936	1037	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: INS.

Denmark

Years: 1988 - 89

Denmark							
Number of legal units by employment size-class and sector of activity, ¹ 1988							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	126239	97705	15668	11111	951	530	274
1	1170	1060	39	42	11	11	7
2	1277	751	189	244	46	30	17
3	6498	3761	1153	1276	161	106	41
4	9201	5075	1893	1861	196	116	60
5	16054	12358	2279	1307	61	27	22
6	43187	33924	5411	3500	213	98	41
7	8344	6731	878	641	54	22	18
8	16702	13665	1630	1178	111	61	57
9	23806	20380	2196	1062	98	59	11
1	1170	1060	39	42	11	11	7
13	8	7	0	1	0	0	0
14	21	9	0	6	2	3	1
16	437	344	35	35	9	8	6
17	704	700	4	0	0	0	0
2	1277	751	189	244	46	30	17
21	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	94	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	196	157	21	16	2	0	0
24	639	383	91	126	20	15	4
25	346	170	53	81	18	13	11
3	6498	3761	1153	1276	161	106	41
31	3030	1932	520	493	53	28	4
32	1561	723	328	408	55	34	13
33	88	59	8	15	2	2	2
34	1090	649	173	200	28	27	13
35	188	80	43	52	7	5	1
36	407	250	61	77	10	3	6
37	134	68	20	31	6	7	2
4	9201	5075	1893	1861	196	116	60
41/42	2309	1099	632	440	65	46	27
43	423	192	76	122	22	10	1
44	70	44	9	16	1	0	0
45	994	555	178	243	12	5	1
46	1664	890	304	428	27	13	2
47	2618	1648	498	385	39	25	23
48	600	268	123	162	30	12	5
49	523	379	73	65	0	5	1

Denmark							
Number of legal units by employment size-class and sector of activity,¹ 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	16054	12358	2279	1307	61	27	22
6	43187	33924	5411	3500	213	98	41
61	11558	7990	1819	1536	133	61	19
62	255	207	22	24	2	0	0
63	647	516	85	43	1	1	1
64/65	20470	16739	2332	1308	47	28	16
66	6950	5432	933	543	29	8	5
67	3307	3040	220	46	1	0	0
7	8344	6731	878	641	54	22	18
71	16	3	0	7	4	2	0
72	6629	5514	674	413	22	4	2
73	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
74	331	231	28	52	10	4	6
75	96	55	14	22	1	1	3
76	261	204	32	15	3	5	2
77	983	703	127	131	14	6	2
79	11	4	3	1	0	0	3
8	16702	13665	1630	1178	111	61	57
81	1608	1314	113	121	24	12	24
82	407	311	32	34	9	11	10
83	10507	8319	1275	804	60	30	19
84	645	544	48	44	5	2	2
85	3535	3177	162	175	13	6	2
9	23806	20380	2196	1062	98	59	11
92	1503	1171	162	146	16	5	3
93	1151	525	480	143	3	0	0
94	59	38	8	10	1	2	0
95	5890	5512	333	36	4	2	3
96	8588	7219	766	499	62	38	4
97	3431	2925	324	165	9	8	0
98	3143	2952	120	63	3	4	1
99	41	38	3	0	0	0	0

¹ Excluding the self-employed (class 0).

Source: Danmarks Statistik.

Denmark
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1640331	319617	209659	.	.	.	.
1	15256	2528	521	1854	.	.	.
2	54503	2714	2638	9940	6397	9593	23221
3	190131	14643	15801	51762	22277	31883	53765
4	257561	20258	25635	72636	27066	34453	77513
5	157245	44091	30263	47935	7819	8602	18535
6	437473	115224	72092	124694	28913	29988	66562
7	116564	20568	11657	24698	7803	6581	45257
8	228411	38770	21885	44961	15666	17244	89885
9	183187	60821	29167	.	.	.	.
1	15256	2528	521	1854	.	.	.
13	44	.	0	.	0	0	0
14	2371	.	0	.	.	.	.
16	11492	1151	467	1572	1110	2684	4508
17	1349	1295	54	0	0	0	0
2	54503	2714	2638	9940	6397	9593	23221
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	1718	558	.	.	.	0	0
24	20864	1355	1288	4993	2842	.	.
25	26829	615	735	3366	2403	4904	14806
3	190131	14643	15801	51762	22277	31883	53765
31	52618	7428	7025	19322	7408	8038	3397
32	65384	2945	4590	16864	7567	9900	23518
33	3809	213	112	644	299	.	.
34	40820	2480	2381	8699	3853	8379	15028
35	6535	356	573	2108	1082	.	.
36	14750	973	845	2787	1285	998	7862
37	6215	248	275	1338	783	.	.
4	257561	20258	25635	72636	27066	34453	77513
41/42	95444	5432	8468	17291	8830	13829	41594
43	13518	820	1041	.	.	.	.
44	1021	142	120	.	.	0	0
45	17430	1877	2444	8967	1567	.	.
46	33571	3324	4147	17084	3841	.	.
47	67591	6418	6754	14067	5462	8327	26563
48	20474	1024	1688	6657	4423	3305	3377
49	8512	1221	973	2581	0	.	.

Denmark							
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	157245	44091	30263	47935	7819	8602	18535
6	437473	115224	72092	124694	28913	29988	66562
61	165913	28379	24582	58419	17931	18844	17758
62	1976	628	299	.	.	0	0
63	5279	1579	1109	1427	.	.	.
64/65	186566	56452	30849	43924	6532	.	.
66	64194	18986	12419	18803	3874	2486	7626
67	13545	9200	2834	.	.	0	0
7	116564	20568	11657	24698	7803	6581	45257
71	1545	4	0	444	.	.	.
72	46904	15975	8873	14994	.	.	.
73	49	49	0	0	0	0	0
74	13044	973	382	1911	1678	1184	6916
75	12076	220	204	903	112	355	10282
76	11033	620	410	585	322	.	.
77	15286	2705	1747	5790	2005	.	.
79	16627	22	41	71	0	0	16493
8	228411	38770	21885	44961	15666	17244	89885
81	72547	3097	1521	5434	3430	3252	55813
82	20816	877	423	1448	1391	3428	13249
83	106005	26786	17066	29687	8337	8113	16016
84	8383	1468	664	1737	791	.	.
85	20660	6542	2211	6655	1717	.	.
9	183187	60821	29167	.	.	.	.
92	29051	3833	2222	5912	2281	1675	13128
93	13911	2133	6704	.	.	0	0
94	1057	102	110	298	.	.	0
95	27464	17607	4102	1262	604	.	.
96	75935	21390	10198	18841	8582	11407	5517
97	21967	8125	4285	6130	1186	2241	0
98	13671	7533	1513	2272	471	.	.
99	131	98	33	0	0	0	0

Source: Danmarks Statistik.

Denmark Number of legal units by employment size-class and sector of activity, ¹ 1989							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	123886	95473	15571	11038	998	549	257
1	1110	996	43	45	8	12	6
2	1232	711	189	241	45	35	11
3	6404	3610	1163	1294	182	114	41
4	9018	4962	1813	1861	206	119	57
5	15306	11720	2157	1324	57	26	22
6	41941	32765	5428	3399	216	93	40
7	8235	6605	906	630	54	25	15
8	16969	13879	1703	1149	121	65	52
9	23671	20225	2169	1095	109	60	13
1	1110	996	43	45	8	12	6
13	11	10	1	0	0	0	0
14	20	8	1	6	1	3	1
16	437	340	37	39	7	9	5
17	642	638	4	0	0	0	0
2	1232	711	189	241	45	35	11
21	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
22	85	30	20	24	6	4	1
23	188	148	19	19	2	0	0
24	629	379	90	125	15	17	3
25	327	152	59	73	22	14	7
3	6404	3610	1163	1294	182	114	41
31	2987	1848	535	512	58	30	4
32	1567	718	322	411	66	38	12
33	88	51	12	18	3	2	2
34	1063	608	179	201	34	27	14
35	174	82	33	46	6	6	1
36	393	238	65	72	8	4	6
37	132	65	17	34	7	7	2
4	9018	4962	1813	1861	206	119	57
41/42	2243	1037	624	445	63	47	27
43	400	177	69	121	23	9	1
44	67	42	9	14	2	0	0
45	960	541	179	220	14	5	1
46	1654	894	284	426	30	18	2
47	2554	1605	467	393	42	25	22
48	596	261	120	172	28	12	3
49	544	405	61	70	4	3	1

Denmark
Number of legal units by employment size-class and sector of activity,¹ 1989

(cont.)

NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	15306	11720	2157	1324	57	26	22
6	41941	32765	5428	3399	216	93	40
61	11328	7824	1811	1489	130	54	20
62	248	194	32	20	2	0	0
63	640	518	83	36	1	1	1
64/65	19666	16014	2322	1238	51	27	14
66	6930	5326	982	575	31	11	5
67	3129	2889	198	41	1	0	0
7	8235	6605	906	630	54	25	15
71	15	2	0	7	4	2	0
72	6478	5371	662	415	24	4	2
73	19	19	0	0	0	0	0
74	362	252	62	32	8	3	5
75	99	56	17	20	2	1	3
76	272	213	30	21	1	6	1
77	982	690	133	134	15	9	1
79	8	2	2	1	0	0	3
8	16969	13879	1703	1149	121	65	52
81	1864	1570	111	122	27	12	22
82	385	282	36	35	10	11	11
83	10471	8270	1300	788	66	31	16
84	627	524	56	37	4	5	1
85	3622	3233	200	167	14	6	2
9	23671	20225	2169	1095	109	60	13
92	1535	1176	176	157	15	7	4
93	1145	535	455	150	5	0	0
94	61	41	7	11	0	2	0
95	5941	5570	328	33	5	2	3
96	8549	7161	778	501	69	35	5
97	3308	2791	315	181	11	10	0
98	3097	2920	106	62	4	4	1
99	35	31	4	0	0	0	0

¹ Excluding the self-employed (class 0).

Source: Danmarks Statistik.

Denmark Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1633795	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	15176	2431	570	2046	.	.	.
2	49812	2516	2622	9800	6418	11318	17138
3	195340	14198	15938	51791	24629	34317	54467
4	257919	20049	24749	72966	28283	35446	76426
5	152593	42500	28785	47981	7416	8137	17774
6	431943	111606	72109	121364	29600	28164	69100
7	117230	20366	12139	24468	7767	7412	45078
8	229193	39263	22744	44093	17038	19758	86297
9	184589	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	15176	2431	570	2046	.	.	.
13	58	.	.	0	0	0	0
14	2274	52	10	250	.	.	.
16	11600	.	.	1796	888	3171	4108
17	1244	1188	56	0	0	0	0
2	49812	2516	2622	9800	6418	11318	17138
21	21	.	.	0	0	0	0
22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	1701	508	.	.	.	0	0
24	20745	1285	1280	5150	2194	.	.
25	22092	576	802	2855	3044	5120	9695
3	195340	14198	15938	51791	24629	34317	54467
31	53585	7213	7261	19646	7537	8650	3278
32	67822	2975	4464	16967	9099	11358	22959
33	3845	169	148	762	389	.	.
34	41744	2288	2444	8355	4576	8135	15946
35	6132	404	451	1731	980	.	.
36	15272	901	917	2804	1096	1379	8175
37	6940	248	253	1526	952	.	.
4	257919	20049	24749	72966	28283	35446	76426
41/42	97000	5134	8415	17455	8687	14035	43274
43	13094	752	967	.	.	.	.
44	1099	147	131	.	.	0	0
45	17279	1857	2475	8467	1848	.	.
46	35289	3401	3944	17144	4185	.	.
47	65435	6370	6344	14283	5704	8144	24590
48	19712	1051	1667	7194	3970	3584	2246
49	9011	1337	806	2760	606	.	.

Denmark							
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	152593	42500	28785	47981	7416	8137	17774
6	431943	111606	72109	121364	29600	28164	69100
61	164107	27855	24328	57059	17578	16434	20853
62	2035	605	434	.	.	0	0
63	5187	1623	1121	1258	.	.	.
64/65	181023	54472	30709	41139	7159	8113	39431
66	66944	18340	13008	19943	4275	.	.
67	12647	8711	2509	.	.	0	0
7	117230	20366	12139	24468	7767	7412	45078
71	1585	3	0	433	.	.	0
72	47424	15733	8865	15043	3456	.	.
73	62	62	0	0	0	0	0
74	13033	1073	817	1574	1330	896	7343
75	12405	214	238	777	225	359	10592
76	11021	631	410	950	.	.	.
77	15604	2641	1783	5612	2092	.	.
79	16096	9	26	79	0	0	15982
8	229193	39263	22744	44093	17038	19758	86297
81	72115	3757	1484	5535	3876	3399	54064
82	21151	802	451	1403	1474	3277	13744
83	106118	26525	17375	29476	9284	9440	14018
84	8606	1395	764	1432	552	.	.
85	21203	6784	2670	6247	1852	.	.
9	184589	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	29985	3838	2344	6092	1978	2093	13640
93	13701	.	.	.	.	0	0
94	1019	117	96	.	0	.	0
95	26711	17784	4024	.	.	.	.
96	76444	21498	10424	18592	9603	10407	5920
97	22988	7815	4147	6763	1436	2827	0
98	13608	7468	1362	2331	668	.	.
99	133	84	49	0	0	0	0

Source: Danmarks Statistik.

Germany

Year: 1988

Germany Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2125786	586583	1269919	156963	92090	10502	6369	3360
1	2925	554	1203	330	494	119	106	119
11/12	21	0	3	2	3	4	0	9
13	18	4	2	0	4	0	3	5
14	122	10	40	23	21	11	8	9
16/17	2764	540	1158	305	466	104	95	96
2	20341	3732	9753	2661	2982	517	393	303
21/22	1234	122	376	201	311	89	61	74
23/24	15091	3174	7712	1899	1854	219	154	79
25/26	4016	436	1665	561	817	209	178	150
3	94701	14588	47611	13880	13690	2351	1586	995
31	44656	8889	23485	5749	5099	783	462	189
32	18297	1599	7331	3263	4328	844	587	345
33	1676	352	933	181	151	18	23	18
34	14185	2447	6548	1906	2267	440	318	259
35	1958	194	784	289	391	102	89	109
36	1265	306	531	150	166	47	31	34
37	12664	801	7999	2342	1288	117	76	41
4	184284	39087	101331	23451	16105	2316	1401	593
41/42	59637	3810	38651	11184	4951	578	334	129
43	6074	1760	2254	638	934	234	171	83
44	1975	458	942	285	235	37	18	0
45	33148	15818	13185	1619	2008	298	162	58
46	37115	6820	22844	4335	2599	295	167	55
47	29084	6538	15363	3272	2977	481	304	149
48	8383	666	3697	1516	1878	321	197	108
49	8868	3217	4395	602	523	72	48	11

Germany								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	184154	29365	111379	27076	14788	1053	389	104
6	866983	229492	558591	50122	25390	1979	972	437
61/62	109664	22695	64948	11486	8899	1003	495	138
63/64/65	489455	155493	299577	22607	10353	762	395	268
66	219083	38701	164500	11529	4107	152	69	25
67	48781	12603	29566	4500	2031	62	13	6
7	83507	25527	46006	6988	4357	357	178	94
72	65143	21699	35690	4901	2591	136	76	50
73 - 76	3329	813	1790	307	307	56	31	25
77	15035	3015	8526	1780	1459	165	71	19
8	371456	158115	185932	16636	8666	1017	708	382
81	4857	116	702	1001	2082	435	332	189
82	871	148	325	63	129	57	55	94
83/84/85	365728	157851	184905	15572	6455	525	321	99
9	317435	86123	208113	15819	5618	793	636	333
92	16828	3131	10324	1041	1262	397	434	239
93/94/97	70873	31511	35737	2198	1208	123	63	33
95	126659	17155	100835	7276	1088	162	96	47
96	2723	240	1175	581	658	46	19	4
98	100352	34086	60042	4723	1402	65	24	10

Source: IFM.

Germany**Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988**

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	18731643	32082	3209178	1901127	3473809	1449055	1922114	6744278
1	486427	342	4389	4509	22002	16294	34160	404731
2	1208757	221	31518	34636	124752	72401	118484	826745
3	4246323	749	157597	178373	556659	328329	485389	2539227
4	2664765	1327	309963	284626	627176	320036	423614	698023
5	1655638	1198	376693	337697	528041	140420	112298	159291
6	4128291	11434	1193964	599312	915405	267453	288424	852299
7	641888	1750	113237	86018	158788	50196	54371	177528
8	1946615	12997	412241	198457	326452	141751	202288	650422
9	1752939	2064	609576	177499	214534	112168	201086	436012
1	486427	342	4389	4509	22002	16294	34160	404731
11/12	178708	0	10	29	166	519	0	177984
13	7358	2	4	0	159	0	1384	5809
14	26487	4	179	332	856	1352	2413	21351
16/17	273874	336	4196	4148	20821	14423	30363	199587
2	1208757	221	31518	34636	124752	72401	118484	826745
21/22	271901	12	1366	2692	13494	12122	18872	223343
23/24	323067	122	24533	24435	74639	30586	46904	121848
25/26	613789	87	5619	7509	36619	29693	52708	481554
3	4246323	749	157597	178373	556659	328329	485389	2539227
31	833611	239	71791	72507	203211	108941	138625	238297
32	1080669	175	27052	42877	182783	118175	178263	531344
33	104032	35	2926	2332	6089	2534	6638	83478
34	1121120	205	20901	24983	94810	62094	99871	818256
35	776178	11	2751	3750	16230	13545	26308	713583
36	126461	15	1574	1983	7865	6874	10299	97851
37	204252	69	30602	29941	45671	16166	25385	56418
4	2664765	1327	309963	284626	627176	320036	423614	698023
41/42	767704	231	134607	130105	178821	78957	102212	142771
43	225212	39	5809	8357	40837	32590	53664	83916
44	27154	5	2543	3570	9739	5186	6111	0
45	282523	149	28976	20575	83138	40240	48017	61428
46	360911	176	69754	52903	97936	41377	49465	49300
47	552893	610	44496	41525	117833	66881	91988	189560
48	378503	64	13730	20013	78746	44745	59278	161927
49	69865	53	10048	7578	20126	10060	12879	9121

Germany								
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
5	1655638	1198	376693	337697	528041	140420	112298	159291
6	4128291	11434	1193964	599312	915405	267453	288424	852299
61/62	1139305	3869	182638	145360	345652	134939	145338	181509
63/64/65	2133258	6008	643925	269327	366397	103783	118785	625033
66	632652	1277	283696	130049	135789	20788	20654	40399
67	223076	280	83705	54576	67567	7943	3647	5358
7	641888	1750	113237	86018	158788	50196	54371	177528
72	354976	854	82372	59271	89933	19057	23495	79994
73 - 76	105983	151	4760	3957	13068	8145	9685	66217
77	180929	745	26105	22790	55787	22994	21191	31317
8	1946615	12997	412241	198457	326452	141751	202288	650422
81	631033	50	3818	14312	92487	59929	102269	358168
82	207626	56	1216	866	6382	8063	17985	173058
83/84/85	1107956	12891	407207	183279	227583	73766	84034	119196
9	1752939	2064	609576	177499	214534	112168	201086	436012
92	612051	173	23326	13163	55514	57363	139090	323422
93/94/97	232768	1120	65345	26205	44770	16919	19096	59313
95	564021	114	356414	75868	41810	22712	30299	36804
96	52066	23	3811	7280	26365	6232	6020	2335
98	292033	634	160680	54983	46075	8942	6581	14138

Source: IFM.

(ECU 1 000)

Germany
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1985582173	15419153	234047829	148337097	344256622	216551195	290253954	736716324
1	137004968	43962	447241	391440	2842125	2240788	24576592	106462821
2	175910387	165083	2794797	3530334	13101481	7420478	12109303	136788911
3	364280808	272971	7047928	8017759	28304010	17128087	29196522	274313531
4	245904031	812821	16696482	15197145	46303356	28677142	47299808	90917278
5	105282428	822623	20770061	18474967	34659420	9103574	8594837	12856946
6	723765548	7389456	136664848	75137398	171641094	108084924	134765974	90081854
7	54982243	456446	5294515	4997626	11526793	16140395	10803972	5762496
8	138288744	4006853	33140980	18587102	28937828	24487512	16492804	12635665
9	40163017	1448938	11190978	4003326	6940516	3268296	6414142	6896822
1	137004968	43962	447241	391440	2842125	2240788	24576592	106462821
11/12	12562242	0	821	2257	6185	22536	0	12530442
13	2820251	430	590	0	4055	0	8711	2806466
14	46959236	192	16358	40785	138468	334601	18872341	27556491
16/17	74663239	43341	429472	348398	2693417	1883650	5695540	63569422
2	175910387	165083	2794797	3530334	13101481	7420478	12109303	136788911
21/22	58949364	38771	418308	565771	2104457	1430049	1717308	52674701
23/24	27898588	115148	1886676	2216961	7097462	2639513	3642825	10300003
25/26	89062434	11165	489813	747603	3899561	3350915	6749170	73814207
3	364280808	272971	7047928	8017759	28304010	17128087	29196522	274313531
31	62955641	124891	2062247	1706758	5268237	3543853	6159572	44090082
32	83980317	35573	1276376	2389081	12140745	7404516	12608107	48125919
33	11413481	7404	191234	183997	447773	133831	406325	10042916
34	84661905	57366	1313117	1553374	6143969	3773633	6565432	65255013
35	95192318	6749	168513	191404	740633	661782	1279882	92143355
36	9501492	24177	234884	208211	549454	412511	445300	7626955
37	16575654	16811	1801556	1784933	3013198	1197960	1731903	7029292
4	245904031	812821	16696482	15197145	46303356	28677142	47299808	90917278
41/42	109265214	77229	6970863	6220237	16614898	12132842	22693177	44555969
43	18849236	55658	500222	642852	3243773	2552639	4188827	7665265
44	3150446	10171	98124	141838	748360	656531	1495422	0
45	19078231	242956	1480771	1036260	5391064	3058557	3486006	4382616

Germany								
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	245904031	812821	16696482	15197145	46303356	28677142	47299808	90917278
46	26773240	161897	3611030	3234808	7096141	3175279	4294201	5199884
47	41214570	244820	3198296	2564100	7449089	4002550	6952110	16803605
48	26488433	12850	744137	1300643	5575081	3003577	3866550	11985593
49	1084661	7240	93037	56409	184948	95166	323515	324345
5	105282428	822623	20770061	18474967	34659420	9103574	8594837	12856946
6	723765548	7389456	136664848	75137398	171641094	108084924	134765974	90081854
61/62	403170698	1065495	40513451	35625783	105391058	49312555	104567373	66694985
63/64/65	275197999	5240529	74706224	31130802	56589499	57349837	28674919	21506189
66	30525905	770540	16371202	4838609	4915040	778332	1165745	1686435
67	14870946	312893	5073971	3542203	4745496	644200	357938	194245
7	54982243	456446	5294515	4997626	11526793	16140395	10803972	5762496
72	22720139	335501	2959046	2342242	4365990	5311012	4677694	2728655
73 - 76	8264471	38357	300841	276840	960190	2393956	2377195	1917093
77	23997634	82588	2034629	2378544	6200614	8435427	3749083	1116748
8	138288744	4006853	33140980	18587102	28937828	24487512	16492804	12635665
81	9767146	1480	21311	100552	1260492	705652	1119061	6558598
82	1288536	1351	30199	21257	62469	57562	122409	993289
83/84/85	127233062	4004021	33089470	18465292	27614867	23724298	15251334	5083778
9	40163017	1448938	11190978	4003326	6940516	3268296	6414142	6896822
92	7040173	74426	966113	314524	892329	623796	1161490	3007495
93/94/97	16780669	694547	3774567	1310156	2216019	1197450	4268211	3319719
95	8261691	43624	2628392	986881	2363076	1164653	716710	358355
96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	8080484	636341	3821905	1391766	1469091	282397	267732	211252

Source: IFM.

(ECU 1 000)

Germany
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	572945363	5324641	80807240	46031543	94584541	63597834	80919449	201680116
1	12006476	-17920	-125866	-4722	510390	392779	5617114	5634701
2	53453247	60950	1067502	1068408	3908780	2073372	3156362	42117874
3	122447385	87915	2935427	3318976	10413391	6029564	10309589	89352522
4	82603668	342043	7462792	6229604	14974236	8245364	14465115	30884514
5	40664661	346660	8303414	7685771	12951655	3190291	2873700	4313169
6	151344783	2135129	34463489	15135503	30548389	22339463	27694739	19028072
7	29573561	136988	2325320	2308384	5782820	9639149	6174738	3206162
8	55773269	1532856	16876422	8104590	11164186	9299421	6147114	2648680
9	25078313	700020	6498741	2185029	4330694	2388431	4480976	4494422
1	12006476	-17920	-125866	-4722	510390	392779	5617114	5634701
11/12	4715014	0	434	699	1919	12348	0	4699614
13	-19018066	73	-220	0	1062	0	2729	-19021709
14	10539403	-79	3319	11239	31972	35759	4240002	6217191
16/17	15770124	-17914	-129400	-16660	475438	344672	1374383	13739605
2	53453247	60950	1067502	1068408	3908780	2073372	3156362	42117874
21/22	16277802	15148	178550	230148	813526	525480	598282	13916668
23/24	9262549	45424	744899	737596	2052684	807924	1152821	3721202
25/26	27912896	378	144053	100664	1042571	739968	1405259	24480003
3	122447385	87915	2935427	3318976	10413391	6029564	10309589	89352522
31	20980003	58506	924528	736052	2039115	1193046	1912350	14116406
32	30633653	10555	480005	922497	4517759	2770107	4751990	17180739
33	3161919	156	43562	37979	104781	32775	85362	2857304
34	30525293	6720	450584	529216	2015506	1259662	2375209	23888395
35	26853288	741	58781	69176	206138	169011	378650	25970790
36	3063291	7589	79045	62327	162712	132667	150275	2468675
37	7229939	3647	898921	961730	1367380	472296	655753	2870213
4	82603668	342043	7462792	6229604	14974236	8245364	14465115	30884514
41/42	43492131	37522	3522877	2951646	6125788	3846660	7929683	19077956
43	4580468	20265	176933	193023	850130	568538	1003487	1768091
44	918850	5342	45323	62683	226908	164906	413688	0
45	4992458	114874	622142	326799	1288091	694432	867099	1079022

Germany								
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	82603668	342043	7462792	6229604	14974236	8245364	14465115	30884514
46	8589038	65034	1498028	1238882	2318126	944234	1178548	1346186
47	12331646	95757	1322042	1039160	2618838	1250778	1990477	4014594
48	7326555	930	238684	397470	1486486	744160	973356	3485470
49	372520	2320	36763	19941	59868	31655	108779	113194
5	40664661	346660	9303414	7685771	12951655	3190291	2873700	4313169
6	151344783	2135129	34463489	15135503	30548389	22339463	27694739	19028072
61/62	75352890	188971	7854977	6424765	18271128	8786215	20543374	13283461
63/64/65	60236935	1637406	18671683	5964222	9423992	13087804	6543902	4907926
66	13100032	201764	6635087	2217291	2302580	363298	558423	821589
67	2654927	106988	1301742	529225	550689	102147	49041	15096
7	29573561	136988	2325320	2308384	5782820	9639149	6174738	3208162
72	10090261	147364	1318734	981787	1791433	2435766	2156954	1258223
73 - 76	4977035	-15553	110188	132867	587741	1493733	1476961	1191098
77	14506264	5178	896397	1193729	3403646	5709651	2540823	756841
8	55773269	1532856	16876422	8104590	11164186	9299421	6147114	2648680
81	1109099	417	5464	31732	311465	158080	252293	349647
82	319635	956	4235	-2490	-16714	-13338	9671	337316
83/84/85	54344534	1531482	16866722	8075348	10869435	9154679	5885151	1961717
9	25078313	700020	6498741	2185029	4330694	2388431	4480976	4494422
92	4446071	42192	710567	199931	573872	412029	737934	1769546
93/94/97	9477591	313505	1645515	572142	1005952	734656	2928274	2277546
95	6915151	22636	1957258	732113	2076555	1105826	680509	340254
96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	4239501	321688	2185400	680843	674315	135919	134260	107076

Source: IFM.

Greece

Years: 1988 - 89

Greece
Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	8415	4866	2931	310	233	75
1	61	33	22	.	.	.
2	1104	605	392	47	48	12
3	1450	911	455	37	31	16
4	5590	3174	2008	222	145	41
67	210	143	54	.	.	.
1	61	33	22	.	.	.
11/12/14	61	33	22	.	.	.
2	1104	605	392	47	48	12
22	134	59	49	11	11	4
24	634	409	187	13	21	4
25/26	336	137	156	23	16	4
3	1450	911	455	37	31	16
31	538	354	157	13	10	4
32/33	371	253	111	.	.	.
34	313	172	113	15	9	4
35	57	33	20	.	.	.
36	148	86	46	5	5	6
37	23	13	8	.	.	.
4	5590	3174	2008	222	145	41
41/42	1438	744	547	80	53	14
43	823	340	364	58	44	17
44	106	76	27	.	.	.
45	1698	1014	610	44	.	.
46	674	502	162	7	.	.
47	400	228	139	14	.	.
48	331	192	118	16	.	.
49	120	78	41	.	.	.
67	210	143	54	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

Greece						
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	358573	62237	116203	37147	71189	71797
1	4942	375	1035	.	.	.
2	58749	8131	16434	5895	14822	13467
3	65506	11823	17863	4237	9950	21633
4	221246	40060	79039	26639	43412	32096
67	8130	1848	1832	.	.	.
1	4942	375	1035	.	.	.
11/12/14	4942	375	1035	.	.	.
2	58749	8131	16434	5895	14822	13467
22	12831	862	2272	1463	3215	5019
24	24182	5425	5842	1578	6895	4442
25/26	21737	1844	8320	2854	4712	4007
3	65506	11823	17863	4237	9950	21633
31	19478	4594	6616	1400	3402	3466
32/33	8194	2918	3272	.	.	.
34	14149	2290	5105	1585	2685	2484
35	2841	434	652	.	.	.
36	20022	1401	1932	702	1721	14266
37	822	187	286	.	.	.
4	221246	40060	79039	26639	43412	32096
41/42	67610	9640	22036	9079	16155	10700
43	56179	5245	15913	7067	14007	13947
44	2166	839	759	.	.	.
45	49783	12098	23621	5469	.	.
46	13176	5751	4640	673	.	.
47	18711	3015	6117	1865	.	.
48	11286	2554	4714	1945	.	.
49	2335	918	1238	.	.	.
67	8130	1848	1832	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

(ECU 1 000)

Greece Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	18483548	2115117	5115989	1918354	4432844	4901244
1	1175424	19843	46953	.	.	.
2	4581632	353187	968464	452786	1315748	1491447
3	2457843	389298	643096	198566	564200	662684
4	10110377	1313621	3416166	1246504	2180363	1953723
67	158272	39169	41310	.	.	.
1	1175424	19843	46953	.	.	.
11/12/14	1175424	19843	46953	.	.	.
2	4581632	353187	968464	452786	1315748	1491447
22	1806151	51720	165416	179443	510254	899319
24	1133997	220575	252506	48447	346947	265521
25/26	1641485	80892	550542	224896	458548	326607
3	2457843	389298	643096	198566	564200	662684
31	812498	166897	240313	55819	214779	134690
32/33	250665	84687	114517	.	.	.
34	794896	78499	220190	111136	178426	206645
35	184529	13025	23094	.	.	.
36	390817	42840	37879	11653	36504	261941
37	24438	3351	7102	.	.	.
4	10110377	1313621	3416166	1246504	2180363	1953723
41/42	4700917	490097	1535145	616995	1212665	846015
43	2278813	198173	681796	231993	461036	705815
44	102460	25077	32240	.	.	.
45	1052632	263611	499478	112735	.	.
46	404865	110467	148392	21962	.	.
47	892453	105243	259263	100657	.	.
48	608628	98075	225181	114951	.	.
49	69609	22878	34673	.	.	.
67	158272	39169	41310	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

(ECU 1 000)

Greece Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	3890051	492097	1064994	345967	916981	1070013
1	51388	3504	8363	.	.	.
2	969350	79634	197342	46306	227071	418998
3	620261	105672	139973	42914	152419	179283
4	2147263	288790	698797	250653	490410	418613
67	101789	14498	20520	.	.	.
1	51388	3504	8363	.	.	.
11/12/14	51388	3504	8363	.	.	.
2	969350	79634	197342	46306	227071	418998
22	344496	8488	19951	29044	64206	222807
24	267517	54903	64046	- 42728	85217	106079
25/26	357337	16243	113345	59990	77648	90112
3	620261	105672	139973	42914	152419	179283
31	163358	42453	37487	10162	52271	20985
32/33	77891	24282	32749	.	.	.
34	168689	18572	45112	22280	53531	29195
35	29170	4688	4541	.	.	.
36	171147	14316	17223	7214	17962	114432
37	10006	1360	2860	.	.	.
4	2147263	288790	698797	250653	490410	418613
41/42	752061	64881	180563	70710	233106	202800
43	519977	51646	180916	65258	117207	104949
44	22339	5678	7136	.	.	.
45	345936	75006	161568	41424	.	.
46	101103	31144	37222	4608	.	.
47	234426	31139	68835	25746	.	.
48	151827	23025	52049	32079	.	.
49	19595	6270	10508	.	.	.
67	101789	14498	20520	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

Greece Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	8357	4871	2872	308	234	72
1	60	31	23	.	.	.
2	1102	606	389	46	49	12
3	1451	916	450	41	27	17
4	5535	3175	1958	214	150	38
67	209	143	52	.	.	.
1	60	31	23	.	.	.
11/14	60	31	23	.	.	.
2	1102	606	389	46	49	12
22	136	60	51	10	11	4
24	630	409	184	14	19	4
25/26	336	137	154	22	19	4
3	1451	916	450	41	27	17
31	540	357	156	14	9	4
32	365	252	105	.	.	.
34	310	175	110	13	7	5
35	58	33	21	.	.	.
36	156	86	51	9	4	6
37	22	13	7	.	.	.
4	5535	3175	1958	214	150	38
41/42	1409	737	526	78	53	15
43	816	344	359	52	45	16
44	104	76	25	.	.	.
45	1683	1019	590	43	.	.
46	677	502	165	7	.	.
47	398	229	136	14	.	.
48	327	190	116	15	.	.
49	121	78	41	.	.	.
67	209	143	52	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

Greece						
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	358548	64338	117916	35588	72145	68561
1	5554	396	1136	.	.	.
2	58705	8514	17065	5312	15539	12275
3	63803	12460	17511	4583	8354	20895
4	223111	41526	80437	24843	45296	31009
67	7375	1442	1767	.	.	.
1	5554	396	1136	.	.	.
11/14	5554	396	1136	.	.	.
2	58705	8514	17065	5312	15539	12275
22	12806	921	2398	1025	3320	5142
24	23426	5691	6292	1710	6496	3237
25/26	22474	1902	8375	2578	5723	3896
3	63803	12460	17511	4583	8354	20895
31	18955	4582	6600	1554	2870	3349
32	8034	3017	2945	.	.	.
34	13664	2501	4906	1326	1963	2968
35	2930	420	719	.	.	.
36	19382	1757	2047	1104	1331	13143
37	839	183	294	.	.	.
4	223111	41526	80437	24843	45296	31009
41/42	70002	9917	22766	8866	16586	11867
43	54426	5322	16210	5939	13986	12969
44	2027	802	698	.	.	.
45	49981	12963	23376	5007	.	.
46	13673	5661	5202	644	.	.
47	18953	3155	6066	1838	.	.
48	11438	2670	4839	1726	.	.
49	2613	1036	1280	.	.	.
67	7375	1442	1767	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

(ECU 1 000)

Greece Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	21463297	2488319	5583557	2103113	5220154	6068154
1	2210625	22380	52712	.	.	.
2	5249780	435380	1106061	434538	1625735	1648067
3	2820862	452618	728589	295411	532634	811610
4	11027626	1552784	3655522	1335269	2584506	1899545
67	154404	25156	40673	.	.	.
1	2210625	22380	52712	.	.	.
11/14	2210625	22380	52712	.	.	.
2	5249780	435380	1106061	434538	1625735	1648067
22	2125921	72507	192928	155812	665473	1039201
24	1259696	269285	296748	58853	383581	251229
25/26	1864163	93587	616385	219873	576681	357637
3	2820862	452618	728589	295411	532634	811610
31	869315	186354	277878	120234	192465	92384
32	270520	90285	122248	.	.	.
34	932772	97743	219679	124838	166598	323914
35	220529	15121	42731	.	.	.
36	501330	59785	58569	26903	26274	329799
37	26396	3330	7483	.	.	.
4	11027626	1552784	3655522	1335269	2584506	1899545
41/42	5268753	583304	1615506	702099	1441945	925898
43	2246504	255648	711637	218014	489191	572014
44	103465	24515	34776	.	.	.
45	1161045	309922	534071	111038	.	.
46	490812	125307	181806	27167	.	.
47	968801	117361	270036	92592	.	.
48	701306	110987	269157	117515	.	.
49	86941	25740	38533	.	.	.
67	154404	25156	40673	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

(ECU 1 000)

Greece Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	4404728	577125	1190179	352676	1036145	1248602
1	162442	4392	10228	.	.	.
2	1088463	100202	235943	40770	289129	422419
3	782322	123123	161901	57190	157815	282292
4	2276494	337941	760513	239290	528530	410220
67	95006	11467	21594	.	.	.
1	162442	4392	10228	.	.	.
11/14	162442	4392	10228	.	.	.
2	1088463	100202	235943	40770	289129	422419
22	401084	12553	23974	31160	104990	228407
24	305316	70789	82088	- 52547	106557	98429
25/26	382063	16860	129880	62157	77583	95583
3	782322	123123	161901	57190	157815	282292
31	206465	45500	46621	18873	61232	34238
32	88879	26668	36819	.	.	.
34	203800	23089	47355	23723	39267	70367
35	40224	4636	5780	.	.	.
36	232488	21818	22125	12294	14566	161686
37	10465	1411	3200	.	.	.
4	2276494	337941	760513	239290	528530	410220
41/42	807910	76254	195397	69391	246373	220495
43	472952	60667	189500	50000	93931	78854
44	17189	6165	7004	.	.	.
45	387067	98587	172122	40580	.	.
46	125117	27928	49014	10068	.	.
47	268213	35983	75355	25703	.	.
48	175312	24298	60609	36367	.	.
49	22734	8059	11513	.	.	.
67	95006	11467	21594	.	.	.

Source: NSSG.

Spain

Years: 1988 - 89

Spain								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2018595	1264187	641695	59848	44865	4421	2526	1053
1	7898	4512	2517	292	357	90	71	59
11	869	521	162	44	83	29	17	13
13	316	242	50	8	12	3	1	0
14	183	96	39	9	15	10	6	8
15	41	30	8	0	1	1	1	0
16	1977	1025	618	110	130	28	35	31
17	4448	2548	1627	121	116	19	11	6
2	55656	32742	16176	3041	2951	413	252	81
21	853	645	145	24	22	5	8	4
22	4083	2589	861	220	287	52	42	32
23	5023	3337	1164	286	221	9	1	5
24	22357	13977	5617	1342	1222	115	73	11
25	23115	11990	8371	1167	1198	232	128	29
3	111833	62021	37480	6420	5003	461	294	154
31	73672	41387	25170	3968	2792	212	109	34
32	10575	5650	3192	834	772	80	40	7
33	298	143	106	28	16	2	1	2
34	20164	10917	6915	1190	934	86	83	39
36	4891	2777	1295	294	353	63	46	63
37	2201	1120	800	105	134	18	15	9
4	216143	130105	64613	10756	9242	878	438	111
41/42	58121	34737	17951	2661	2255	281	191	45
43	17165	10352	4183	991	1312	211	96	20
44	5562	3353	1553	325	288	30	11	2
45	36025	22385	9518	2160	1809	101	40	12

Spain								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	216143	130105	64613	10756	9242	878	438	111
46	63169	40027	18973	2471	1632	50	15	1
47	22226	11229	8200	1376	1220	126	56	19
48	6188	3228	1947	464	456	58	24	11
49	7672	4779	2288	308	270	21	5	1
5	347458	266993	64053	9068	6720	430	156	38
6	691692	408670	255527	17059	9536	567	263	70
61	98029	49159	41091	4769	2743	177	67	23
62	2447	1330	981	104	31	1	0	0
63	9757	5163	4146	301	139	6	2	0
64/65	333335	192201	130439	6822	3562	168	110	33
66	191835	128211	57946	3400	2008	187	73	10
67	56171	32498	20917	1660	1053	28	11	4
7	148151	102830	39608	3352	2042	157	103	59
71	1076	637	354	34	26	14	5	6
72	125540	91058	30748	2202	1389	93	35	15
74	219	134	63	15	4	1	2	0
75	329	131	109	31	43	5	3	7
76	18845	9224	8066	995	513	26	17	4
79	2062	1572	263	74	67	18	41	27
8	111322	56318	47583	3789	2812	393	294	133
81	5265	2581	1228	409	590	190	172	95
82	10760	5341	4448	505	365	56	39	6
83	88138	44554	38787	2739	1800	144	82	32
84	4794	2833	1810	104	45	2	0	0
85	2328	982	1300	32	12	1	1	0
9	328442	199996	114138	6071	6202	1032	655	348
92	11665	5559	4109	692	1018	180	88	19
93	17859	7737	8830	794	474	16	6	2
95	19510	7607	10705	391	504	142	97	64
96	74504	42900	29775	902	718	111	65	33
97	29277	16475	10787	1096	848	51	15	5
98	55796	31297	23437	563	410	56	23	10
99	29128	16830	12211	53	28	6	0	0

Source: Eurosystem.

Spain								
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	6896416	-	1661017	802582	1699664	612058	760842	1360253
1	144423	-	6686	3999	15492	12748	22147	83351
2	436732	-	50082	41674	114384	57440	77586	95566
3	785828	-	118886	86222	189047	63967	92157	235549
4	1054924	-	205253	145801	351722	121438	130229	100481
5	704752	-	196643	121263	246942	58106	43890	37908
6	1442721	-	633566	225982	341183	76842	76360	88788
7	370920	-	97739	44830	73409	21691	31642	101609
8	591727	-	125363	50565	112490	55562	89886	157861
9	1364389	-	226799	82246	254995	144264	196945	459140
1	144423	-	6686	3999	15492	12748	22147	83351
11	48530	-	547	633	3732	4229	5203	34186
13	1677	-	160	112	576	397	432	0
14	10864	-	135	126	696	1443	1930	6534
15	518	-	19	0	23	150	326	0
16	59099	-	2023	1510	5640	4004	10929	34993
17	21812	-	3758	1618	4825	2525	3327	5759
2	436732	-	50082	41674	114384	57440	77586	95566
21	8762	-	485	350	920	671	2583	3753
22	92402	-	2818	3017	11949	7460	12884	54274
23	20651	-	4157	3865	8062	1215	416	2936
24	130851	-	19294	18592	44142	16036	22697	10090
25	183988	-	23296	15825	49290	32058	39006	24513
3	785828	-	118886	86222	189047	63967	92157	235549
31	324113	-	77626	53255	103118	29024	34219	26871
32	80971	-	11802	11233	29697	11252	11614	5373
33	8754	-	356	371	519	236	339	6933
34	147550	-	22397	15928	34861	11783	25736	36845
36	199382	-	4454	3986	15111	9122	15097	151612
37	24978	-	2247	1435	5679	2550	5152	7915
4	1054924	-	205253	145801	351722	121438	130229	100481
41/42	309809	-	55616	35837	89235	39133	57594	32394
43	157050	-	14616	13559	53299	29703	27462	18411
44	28713	-	5145	4383	10794	4069	3229	1093
45	168429	-	32330	29695	65989	13863	12348	14204

Spain								
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	1054924	-	205253	145801	351722	121438	130229	100481
46	159034	-	56520	33139	57687	6608	4474	606
47	141704	-	27099	18602	47287	17052	16349	15315
48	64325	-	6976	6434	17782	8071	7396	17666
49	25860	-	6951	4152	9649	2939	1377	792
5	704752	-	196643	121263	246942	58106	43890	37908
6	1442721	-	633566	225982	341183	76842	76360	88788
61	349943	-	124013	63500	99733	23954	19637	19106
62	5357	-	2889	1380	952	136	0	0
63	21255	-	11053	3972	4823	730	677	0
64/65	628814	-	301057	89986	123223	22608	33135	58805
66	313882	-	139933	45107	75686	25836	19901	7419
67	123407	-	54606	21989	36766	3578	3010	3458
7	370920	-	97739	44830	73409	21691	31642	101609
71	11246	-	917	431	1074	1905	1506	5413
72	196660	-	69390	29475	49220	12418	10255	25902
74	1360	-	198	191	136	198	637	0
75	27840	-	397	414	2018	768	712	23531
76	68457	-	25860	13278	18462	3640	4827	2390
79	65334	-	965	1030	2499	2762	13705	44373
8	591727	-	125363	50565	112490	55562	89886	157861
81	236602	-	5237	5601	27349	27182	52943	118290
82	60337	-	13687	6623	15559	7818	11872	4778
83	283703	-	100046	36512	67501	20126	24725	34793
84	7467	-	4109	1400	1637	321	0	0
85	3582	-	2248	429	444	115	346	0
9	1364389	-	226799	82246	254995	144264	196945	459140
92	128479	-	11524	9551	43287	24730	25686	13701
93	58253	-	25182	10621	17180	2174	1852	1244
95	183914	-	19142	5253	23387	20315	28471	87346
96	163220	-	50052	11993	29189	15343	19932	36711
97	88679	-	28916	15013	28949	7325	4146	4330
98	88290	-	42351	7505	15739	8229	7381	7085
99	17660	-	14996	760	1086	818	0	0

Source: Eurosystem.

Spain								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity. 1989								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2183470	1358352	700729	66718	49099	4762	2704	1106
1	8167	4763	2487	319	386	80	73	59
2	58365	34356	16910	3226	3099	432	259	83
3	119308	66470	39404	7023	5455	501	300	155
4	231180	139654	69147	11411	9527	879	453	109
5	372072	278814	73367	11197	7921	559	171	43
6	762108	450034	281618	18942	10529	617	282	86
7	156613	108097	42324	3654	2204	156	111	67
8	124474	61383	54669	4352	3209	416	303	142
9	351183	214781	120803	6594	6769	1122	752	362
1	8167	4763	2487	319	386	80	73	59
11	895	574	130	40	98	24	16	13
13	320	242	52	10	13	1	2	0
14	187	100	38	8	19	8	6	8
15	43	32	7	2	0	1	1	0
16	2064	1077	620	130	143	27	36	31
17	4595	2688	1628	129	113	19	12	6
2	58365	34356	16910	3226	3099	432	259	83
21	878	669	141	27	25	4	7	5
22	4293	2764	902	213	287	53	44	30
23	5283	3489	1238	292	249	8	2	5
24	23581	14633	5962	1466	1303	129	78	10
25	24107	12593	8655	1225	1235	238	128	33
3	119308	66470	39404	7023	5455	501	300	155
31	78353	44291	26333	4333	3028	226	108	34
32	11302	6043	3380	926	817	86	44	6
33	327	159	112	30	21	2	1	2
34	21720	11774	7359	1294	1071	102	81	39
36	5230	2971	1374	328	376	66	50	65
37	2344	1204	845	111	140	19	16	9
4	231180	139654	69147	11411	9527	879	453	109
41/42	61049	37068	18430	2653	2359	293	201	45
43	18464	11182	4624	1060	1287	199	92	20
44	5986	3610	1695	354	291	23	12	1
45	39891	24788	10876	2311	1771	94	40	11

Spain								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity. 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	231180	139654	69147	11411	9527	879	453	109
46	66924	42284	20147	2672	1740	64	16	1
47	24133	12224	8881	1510	1311	131	58	18
48	6624	3501	2036	510	482	58	26	11
49	8094	4982	2458	341	286	17	8	2
5	372072	278814	73367	11197	7921	559	171	43
6	762108	450034	281618	18942	10529	617	282	86
61	110891	54773	47391	5343	3088	200	69	27
62	2701	1474	1069	114	43	1	0	0
63	11243	5718	4985	365	163	8	4	0
64/65	362535	209849	140899	7551	3888	186	120	42
66	214063	143115	64725	3729	2210	192	80	12
67	60559	34999	22541	1838	1137	30	9	5
7	156613	108097	42324	3654	2204	156	111	67
71	1120	671	362	33	30	14	5	5
72	132737	95559	33106	2411	1512	92	41	16
74	233	146	65	13	6	1	2	0
75	367	138	127	34	49	7	5	7
76	19894	9830	8366	1090	558	29	17	4
79	2182	1678	293	73	49	13	41	35
8	124474	61383	54669	4352	3209	416	303	142
81	5486	2701	1283	448	589	199	167	99
82	11225	5691	4485	558	385	55	45	6
83	99092	48469	44993	3187	2157	159	90	37
84	5956	3399	2376	120	59	2	0	0
85	2678	1095	1524	38	19	1	1	0
9	351183	214781	120803	6594	6769	1122	752	362
92	13063	6273	4547	782	1144	198	99	20
93	20174	9051	9689	870	526	25	11	2
95	21801	8425	12090	419	513	165	121	68
96	77233	44659	30565	1003	782	122	69	33
97	36737	22065	12446	1198	945	59	18	6
98	60181	33692	25343	622	438	49	27	10
99	29432	17255	12086	48	38	3	2	0

Source: Eurosystem.

Spain
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	7466027	-	1828464	894376	1864795	657814	815039	1405539
1	142843	-	6538	4343	16890	11645	22856	80571
2	450590	-	53047	44137	120013	59620	79923	93850
3	825917	-	126433	94628	206239	69461	94187	234969
4	1088801	-	218293	153950	362219	121197	133266	99876
5	839748	-	229752	150478	292002	75284	48896	43336
6	1605706	-	703679	250723	378796	83714	83265	105529
7	397751	-	105295	48713	79896	21518	33546	108783
8	644868	-	142826	58014	128562	58141	92269	165056
9	1469803	-	242601	89390	280178	157234	226831	473569
1	142843	-	6538	4343	16890	11645	22856	80571
11	46610	-	435	563	4279	3687	4947	32699
13	1757	-	167	136	635	166	653	0
14	10807	-	139	104	954	1204	1923	6483
15	509	-	18	23	0	146	322	0
16	59413	-	1993	1779	6106	3897	11346	34292
17	21805	-	3750	1738	4916	2545	3665	5191
2	450590	-	53047	44137	120013	59620	79923	93850
21	8780	-	452	378	903	551	2307	4189
22	90567	-	3117	2970	11899	7513	13964	51104
23	21998	-	4454	3946	8945	1092	631	2930
24	139196	-	20548	20126	47266	17639	24058	9559
25	189987	-	24453	16678	51000	32825	38963	26068
3	825917	-	126433	94628	206239	69461	94187	234969
31	343797	-	82280	58450	112172	31147	33677	26071
32	85641	-	12493	12492	30972	12015	12785	4884
33	8946	-	362	393	686	239	336	6930
34	159850	-	24306	17364	40587	14327	26228	37038
36	201169	-	4641	4379	15829	9068	15695	151557
37	26438	-	2347	1531	5940	2665	5466	8489
4	1088801	-	218293	153950	362219	121197	133266	99876
41/42	320691	-	56438	35670	93907	41134	60160	33382
43	154216	-	15878	14450	52370	27840	25534	18144
44	28287	-	5569	4696	10735	3145	3593	549
45	169144	-	35998	31329	64123	12461	12060	13173

Spain Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989 (cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	1088801		218293	153950	362219	121197	133266	99876
46	171268		60315	35823	61231	8454	4697	748
47	149990		29417	20268	50473	17741	17260	14831
48	66755		7172	7075	18799	8172	7923	17614
49	28450		7506	4639	10581	2250	2039	1435
5	839748	-	229752	150478	292002	75284	48896	43336
6	1605706	-	703679	250723	378796	83714	83265	105529
61	394788	-	144113	70963	111648	26499	19728	21837
62	6192	-	3248	1511	1300	133	0	0
63	25763	-	13075	4819	5821	1004	1044	0
64/65	699138	-	327620	99839	136859	25522	38633	70665
66	345928	-	156744	49146	83072	26579	21431	8956
67	133846	-	58856	24417	40096	3977	2429	4071
7	397751	-	105295	48713	79896	21518	33546	108783
71	11078	-	972	441	1329	1920	1739	4677
72	211698	-	75344	32115	53774	12402	11802	26261
74	1430	-	232	163	191	194	650	0
75	30296	-	477	475	2307	1041	1405	24591
76	73824	-	27267	14510	20455	4101	4975	2516
79	69401	-	979	1009	1840	1860	12975	50738
8	644868	-	142826	58014	128562	58141	92269	165056
81	241195	-	5391	6143	27225	28228	51272	122936
82	63112	-	13865	7370	15979	7461	13683	4754
83	326702	-	115367	42356	82629	22037	26947	37366
84	9454	-	5451	1605	2088	310	0	0
85	4367	-	2729	525	641	105	367	0
9	1469803	-	242601	89390	280178	157234	226831	473569
92	143857	-	12328	10837	49392	27849	28882	14569
93	65756	-	27771	11520	18738	3096	3398	1233
95	198500	-	21662	5559	23232	23356	35115	89576
96	173543	-	52418	13431	31911	17124	20800	37859
97	100355	-	32776	16303	32229	8308	5467	5272
98	92667	-	46004	8280	16729	6951	7803	6900
99	17920	-	14952	685	1465	376	442	0

Source: Eurosystem.

France

Year: 1988

France
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2009872	1094311	778901	63219	61815	6025	3568	2033
1	1305	636	425	50	121	18	18	37
2	13406	3890	5344	1353	1986	306	307	220
3	60442	18337	25825	5946	8273	1021	632	408
4	134604	51041	62387	7977	10582	1386	865	366
5	276629	141311	114934	10568	8820	565	293	138
6	725706	375062	309476	21856	17388	1100	531	293
7	74705	49234	18526	2963	3367	326	187	102
8	360341	253817	88239	8829	7710	858	517	371
9	362734	200983	153745	3677	3568	445	218	98
1	1305	636	425	50	121	18	18	37
11/12	18	5	5	.	.	.	.	.
13	29	16	3	.	.	.	.	.
14	86	5	24	8	30	6	5	8
15	22	7	3	0	3	0	3	6
16	1005	580	341	28	40	4	5	7
17	145	23	49	11	39	8	4	11
2	13406	3890	5344	1353	1986	306	307	220
21	41	19	13	.	.	.	.	.
22	650	88	213	73	155	35	46	40
23	4050	1309	1964	377	366	18	10	6
24	5233	1745	1884	557	821	108	66	52
25	3411	724	1262	343	639	143	182	118
26	21	5	8	.	.	.	.	.
3	60442	18337	25825	5946	8273	1021	632	408
31	28086	8657	11323	3276	4176	387	193	74
32	10918	3122	4703	1017	1604	249	151	72
33	645	133	335	71	82	8	11	5
34	9845	2662	4321	936	1446	201	151	128
35	2024	396	860	199	364	74	62	69
36	2121	761	873	137	224	46	36	44
37	6803	2606	3410	310	377	56	28	16
4	134604	51041	62387	7977	10582	1386	865	366
41/42	53573	16019	31927	2433	2478	358	222	136
43	5821	1649	1996	576	1201	233	119	47
44	2674	1225	945	182	280	26	.	.
45	15772	7418	5512	910	1554	202	137	39

France
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

(cont.)

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	134604	51041	62387	7977	10582	1386	865	366
46	27093	14877	9038	1350	1596	147	.	.
47	17259	4922	8208	1618	2045	220	178	68
48	4357	784	1766	548	987	142	87	43
49	8055	4147	2995	360	441	58	.	.
5	276629	141311	114934	10568	8820	565	293	138
6	725706	375062	309476	21856	17388	1100	531	293
61	72557	17101	39462	7539	7523	564	271	97
62	4950	2961	1560	234	182	.	.	.
63	24524	17764	5856	463	358	50	23	10
64/65	409532	217601	175147	8891	7192	390	169	142
66	165218	94121	65471	3667	1781	78	59	41
67	48925	25514	21980	1062	352	.	.	.
7	74705	49234	18526	2963	3367	326	187	102
71	47	28	11	4	.	.	.	.
72	58368	37767	15431	2358	2473	205	101	33
73	1854	1690	140	14	.	.	.	.
74	429	252	108	12	34	8	11	4
75	212	69	91	17	22	.	.	7
76	7747	7474	167	41	37	10	5	13
77	5638	1806	2392	473	766	97	64	40
79	410	148	186	44	27	.	.	4
8	360341	253817	88239	8829	7710	858	517	371
81	6953	4017	1944	264	372	104	113	139
82	589	199	167	34	80	36	31	42
83	197963	105502	76975	7719	6599	649	346	173
84	15724	11456	3294	421	478	41	20	14
85	139112	132643	5859	391	181	28	7	3
9	362734	200983	153745	3677	3568	445	218	98
92	8462	4005	2875	456	823	112	120	71
93	17948	12563	4975	216	182	8	4	0
94	303	92	121	34	41	3	6	6
95	209320	105710	100452	1299	1526	266	60	7
96	1033	351	409	150	117	3	.	.
97	45086	38006	6126	458	425	37	.	.
98	80582	40256	38787	1064	454	16	.	.

Source: Insee.

France
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	13506424	949816	2862193	891415	2436786	842866	1088133	4435215
1	278402	932	1372	711	5321	2439	5827	261800
11/12	32610	0	26	.	.	.	.	.
13	10091	0	10	.	.	.	.	.
14	28370	0	117	92	1164	794	1505	24698
15	15362	0	12	0	163	0	990	14197
16	165160	924	967	405	1604	585	1839	158836
17	26809	8	240	175	2003	1060	1165	22158
2	642044	4655	25977	19455	83492	43574	97607	367284
21	1813	0	29	.	.	.	.	.
22	127145	82	1086	1056	7310	5121	13618	98872
23	44285	1592	9448	5283	13605	2356	3145	8856
24	161284	2133	9231	8063	33597	15271	21329	71660
25	301765	848	6153	5022	28677	20596	58602	181867
26	5752	0	30	.	.	.	.	.
3	1836609	20844	120363	84988	335367	144376	196245	934426
31	473265	9645	55304	47002	163329	53539	59933	84513
32	265018	3421	21483	14533	67711	35857	47279	74734
33	57358	159	1618	1020	3296	1300	3427	46538
34	468114	3207	20167	13422	60316	28693	47333	294976
35	355805	620	3912	2808	15735	10660	19860	302210
36	149387	832	3915	1860	9323	6579	10329	116549
37	67662	2960	13964	4343	15657	7748	8084	14906
4	1788918	60702	280430	113854	439075	195213	260488	439156
41/42	579087	20921	145921	34086	102518	49942	70152	155547
43	198359	2010	9250	8429	52093	33139	36272	57166
44	28994	1387	4022	2646	11240	3690	.	.
45	217760	8522	24762	13155	67895	29353	38656	35417

France
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

(cont.)

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	1788918	60702	280430	113854	439075	195213	260488	439156
46	189435	14412	36863	19186	63993	20696	.	.
47	311540	7711	38433	23277	81749	30205	55158	75007
48	194423	941	9188	7920	42202	19966	25968	88238
49	69320	4798	11991	5155	17385	8222	.	.
5	1423190	145499	436938	145874	329550	77463	86299	201567
6	3443527	430095	1212952	305663	656477	150640	158004	529696
61	849134	18930	170014	105255	289874	77369	79997	107695
62	23744	3335	7315	3375	7008	.	.	.
63	74961	14570	19820	6381	13901	6829	6603	6857
64/65	1757213	253528	662409	123458	271723	53137	50522	342436
66	590715	111932	265052	52249	62574	10817	18142	69949
67	147760	27800	88342	14945	11397	.	.	.
7	1227100	3313	68331	41551	130919	45015	58393	879578
71	214442	0	52	59	.	.	.	.
72	315407	1194	54353	32979	93868	27755	31179	74079
73	2179	563	400	191	.	.	.	.
74	12982	28	389	167	1469	1079	3134	6716
75	53259	41	337	240	1026	.	.	50364
76	28059	0	679	567	1597	1499	1802	21915
77	140513	1487	11362	6756	31742	13852	20373	54941
79	460259	0	759	592	905	.	.	457528
8	2031568	236302	377722	128058	307076	121588	160743	700079
81	393182	0	7274	3514	17274	14728	38159	312233
82	107671	0	586	480	4153	5047	9398	88007
83	1298686	107170	337418	112664	259894	91898	105447	284195
84	74523	12956	12795	6075	19020	5889	5901	11887
85	157506	116176	19649	5325	6735	4026	1838	3757
9	835066	47474	338108	51261	149509	62558	64527	121629
92	195127	4234	13256	6769	36008	15942	36652	82266
93	23153	0	11885	2908	6163	1130	1067	0
94	13596	0	474	470	1842	429	1518	8863
95	301293	0	154961	17705	70156	37212	16324	4935
96	9084	0	1875	2136	3920	420	.	.
97	75011	1195	18742	6447	15925	5166	.	.
98	217802	42045	136915	14826	15495	2259	.	.

Source: Insee.

(ECU 1 000)

France
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1435367103	64621519	214322973	91099056	297236239	103308443	136769091	528009781
1	63616222	605845	241807	153454	2551715	598341	1097577	58367482
2	100335181	2527269	2587329	2004748	10385151	6077246	16510383	60243057
3	194790966	2282840	8115123	6023915	25345961	11560037	18086645	123376445
4	185467432	2723341	17134086	9492730	42923292	21510991	31585527	60097465
5	84113667	6519968	19607021	8255152	20325603	5457554	7174757	16773612
6	513196592	25091092	118032537	48685847	146137530	39136993	39770413	96342178
7	77834832	2050315	5737565	3199810	10870443	3900067	5044527	47032105
8	173997455	16559838	26292329	10969540	32636839	12658345	15198398	59682166
9	42014755	6261012	16575175	2313860	6059706	2408869	2300863	6095270
1	63616222	605845	241807	153454	2551715	598341	1097577	58367482
11/12	1256992	6979	7051	.	.	.	.	.
13	1859714	7530	2024	.	.	.	.	.
14	25069432	4141	27502	22246	131031	345440	379097	24159975
15	4499370	561	4656	0	1542784	0	138107	2813262
16	27226489	581090	168827	92260	357230	132459	222332	25672291
17	3704225	5543	31748	32034	442299	120441	200914	2871245
2	100335181	2527269	2587329	2004748	10385151	6077246	16510383	60243057
21	126210	1017	4145	.	.	.	.	.
22	22159751	6093	196518	134607	1411920	795399	2366135	17249078
23	3652178	115653	647294	449659	1155332	233444	400229	650567
24	16293652	114864	771486	771610	3338205	1491651	2099397	7706439
25	57436774	2285659	963775	646625	4462062	3530120	11564333	33984200
26	666617	3982	4111	.	.	.	.	.
3	194790966	2282840	8115123	6023915	25345961	11560037	18086645	123376445
31	34176813	390988	3149661	2786869	10760971	3951658	4739903	8396762
32	26658405	221224	1891261	1357003	6232687	3243606	4945527	8767097
33	10033415	8470	141253	126440	280598	131593	654129	8690932
34	44356018	203163	1477675	1042855	4898193	2325829	4046923	30361379
35	55537097	26282	480316	300614	1364907	881793	1851799	50631386
36	19604500	1296573	304584	153007	671444	446413	1272369	15460111
37	4424719	136139	670374	257127	1137162	579144	575993	1068779
4	185467432	2723341	17134086	9492730	42923292	21510991	31585527	60097465
41/42	88082603	1427811	7399847	3421449	16570066	10052441	15020940	34190049
43	15700235	82347	1126026	876545	4598854	2192106	2620351	4204005
44	1897136	48271	233899	182395	733507	278016	.	.
45	12535246	197981	1835405	1056543	3771745	1334078	2008440	2331053

France
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

(cont.)

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	185467432	2723341	17134086	9492730	42923292	21510991	31585527	60097465
46	12454709	422123	1884012	1151630	4721433	1560826	.	.
47	32727813	346987	2813336	1829504	7680331	3491028	6690634	9875993
48	16955074	56339	947866	605763	3585086	1892275	2562593	7305152
49	5114616	141482	893694	368900	1262269	710223	.	.
5	84113667	6519968	19607021	8255152	20325603	5457554	7174757	16773612
6	513196592	25091092	118032537	48685847	146137530	39136993	39770413	96342178
61	245657561	5980553	42804447	28042887	86158377	25130633	26147551	31393113
62	3159723	118852	835857	535354	1244700	.	.	.
63	21308273	904339	4219836	1726943	5636016	3081488	3840888	1898764
64/65	212741043	13340701	56133028	15024396	49584004	9935664	8834114	59889135
66	22130983	3640089	9143497	2160027	2780395	563558	787909	3055509
67	8199011	1106559	4895872	1196241	734039	.	.	.
7	77834832	2050315	5737565	3199810	10870443	3900067	5044527	47032105
71	7062437	876	5608	848	.	.	.	.
72	19811009	1176376	3789185	2125612	5978286	1612988	1709090	3419472
73	215621	56163	34611	24760	.	.	.	.
74	2591255	388425	44564	14056	387738	287528	310441	1158502
75	7638838	27913	146767	32464	351056	.	.	6853204
76	3190469	83912	69996	42416	101153	127253	98911	2666828
77	17240009	303575	1600348	929146	3979606	1784113	2652400	5990821
79	20085196	13074	46487	30508	50154	.	.	19896450
8	173997455	16559838	26292329	10969540	32636839	12658345	15198398	59682166
81	28505385	585644	624540	328902	4683048	1614684	2125387	18543180
82	42251262	404050	942619	1161142	3658865	3383242	5128853	27572491
83	89392282	11659817	21825984	8194546	21755913	6701101	6956732	12298189
84	7537760	1751311	1174950	756255	1791493	432107	704343	927301
85	6310767	2159017	1724236	528695	747519	527212	283084	341005
9	42014755	6261012	16575175	2313860	6059706	2408869	2300863	6095270
92	3988699	110294	381506	181774	847382	381381	774913	1311450
93	1071807	232427	450905	105962	200888	48889	32737	0
94	1271124	62421	36934	99653	232495	29351	107418	702852
95	21493563	4358309	11057056	883945	2825461	1444741	688496	235556
96	391157	12930	89303	88252	131364	41300	.	.
97	8383430	603859	1457743	517348	1238639	342292	.	.
98	5414974	880772	3101730	436926	583477	120915	.	.

Source: Insee.

(ECU 1 000)

France Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	445273483	26061504	71422548	25431398	77442497	27414045	38026891	179474599
1	21987575	441817	94870	38242	739181	118089	468286	20087090
11/12	304682	4763	865	.	.	.	.	.
13	1091783	7457	253	.	.	.	.	.
14	1764684	31	9053	5109	44898	29720	121642	1554232
15	1471901	147	1251	0	483224	0	68406	918873
16	16132587	426919	72690	21550	79358	28040	89637	15414394
17	1221938	2501	10759	8650	99279	60329	76418	964002
2	31269978	730047	822629	645724	3168723	1781388	4510402	19611066
21	57469	606	1547	.	.	.	.	.
22	6204479	3668	41244	33162	276385	180856	537226	5131937
23	1581997	76225	275975	178140	484223	93087	146319	328028
24	6429911	86426	270409	246091	1108568	535137	800791	3382489
25	16910093	563017	232243	187128	1292194	965912	2996634	10672964
26	86029	105	1211	.	.	.	.	.
3	66623684	545049	3174213	2383193	9788808	4326935	6433135	39972351
31	13858339	208290	1420961	1273116	4466429	1499810	1753048	3236686
32	8800492	83514	597718	433010	2140120	1161883	1702069	2682178
33	4462052	3363	46807	35021	107687	66288	223783	3979104
34	16951347	68984	551596	398172	1938541	892467	1548582	11553005
35	14427402	8331	118483	85889	429136	293702	591307	12900553
36	6172048	85405	91540	47753	245583	190745	360785	5150237
37	1952004	87162	347108	110232	461311	222040	253562	470588
4	51910563	1089108	5945810	2863571	11827357	5636406	8422823	16125489
41/42	18205036	475435	2736810	782154	2909351	1674729	2655513	6971045
43	5003462	35038	250347	214309	1334380	811578	937712	1420098
44	632956	23487	73725	60874	239897	77371	.	.
45	4306113	103542	492357	301501	1349055	561025	748295	750337

France Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988 (cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	51910563	1089108	5945810	2863571	11827357	5636406	8422823	16125489
46	4434748	231910	734559	416081	1568480	554731	.	.
47	11400426	134422	1100485	744228	2766818	1113518	2271047	3269909
48	5967134	20614	249576	210136	1181418	585565	839641	2880184
49	1960688	64660	307952	134287	477959	257889	.	.
5	34020956	3280886	9285183	3416494	8046229	1982855	2421711	5587598
6	86189928	7227403	26441947	8226681	19915273	4897981	5150692	14329952
61	30883214	595794	5285398	3635973	10746830	3074174	3301492	4243553
62	714202	48452	197364	116404	266213	.	.	.
63	2485764	264851	719950	224096	591708	224471	215340	245347
64/65	38605841	3959134	14259102	2889434	6720482	1259161	1174093	8344436
66	10679239	1878930	4356264	1033625	1338330	251758	390262	1430070
67	2821668	480241	1623869	327148	251710	.	.	.
7	44377119	924149	1982960	1146636	3740175	1258768	1611337	33713156
71	6954895	658	1390	1245	.	.	.	.
72	9570674	712271	1536400	854531	2451128	680191	782978	2553173
73	73053	29573	12642	7091	.	.	.	.
74	710770	59323	18202	4453	97848	46503	114275	370166
75	3046523	2976	21257	9112	49081	.	.	2917491
76	2417458	50331	35395	20279	70851	83538	64645	2092420
77	4446466	62731	337268	232681	1032734	427093	573225	1780734
79	17157279	6285	20346	17243	29582	.	.	17054100
8	82132750	7761426	12348313	5375015	16784069	6016557	7671057	26176314
81	21624630	759604	548654	261596	4353524	1149786	1755665	12795801
82	11843558	329322	427858	840832	2026188	1246480	1593232	5379646
83	41299378	3806199	10108859	3781962	9317719	3163759	3801573	7319305
84	4168555	1358100	528663	295485	800679	232221	436042	517366
85	3196629	1508201	734278	195141	285958	224310	84544	164195
9	26760930	4061620	11326684	1335844	3432683	1395067	1337448	3871583
92	2776820	73599	236806	115329	548802	256736	525418	1020129
93	614931	102373	283132	63750	117332	27411	20932	0
94	564869	5742	19767	37135	79853	14643	68115	339614
95	14841394	3076560	8234676	580573	1684787	776638	368684	119477
96	210295	6257	41255	45836	70981	27557	.	.
97	4653820	284661	686230	244385	621544	229075	.	.
98	3098801	512428	1824817	248836	309383	63007	.	.

Source: Insee.

Ireland

Years: 1987 - 88

Ireland								
NACE 1-4: Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
NACE 5: Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
NACE	Total	3-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	4942	1897	1144	1335	241	133	33	159
1	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	682	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1431	<-----	-----981	338	54	<-----	-----58	.
4	2719	1039	656	788	165	<-----	-----71	.
5 ¹	244	.	.	225	13	<-----	-----6	.
1	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	682	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	112	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	38	<-----	-----17	<-----	-----	-----	-----21	.
24	321	105	60	64	<-----	-----	-----16	76
25/26	211	61	36	82	14	<-----	-----18	.
3	1431	<-----	-----981	338	54	<-----	-----58	.
31	645	327	181	123	<-----	-----14	0	.
32	260	110	71	66	6	<-----	-----7	.
33	43	<-----	-----18	<-----	-----15	<-----	-----10	.
34	277	96	48	89	22	17	5	.
35	79	46	18	<-----	-----	-----	-----15	.
36	38	19	5	<-----	-----	-----	-----14	.
37	89	24	18	27	8	<-----	-----12	.
4	2719	1039	656	788	165	<-----	-----71	.
41/42	863	251	<-----	-----493	<-----	-----	-----119	.
43	191	42	47	78	12	<-----	-----12	.
44	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	355	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	515	305	121	84	5	0	0	.
47	429	177	100	127	18	<-----	-----7	.
48	228	80	54	<-----	-----	-----	-----94	.
49	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5 ¹	244	.	.	225	13	<-----	-----6	.

¹ NACE 5 covers those enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

Source: CSO.

Ireland

NACE 1-4: Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987
 NACE 5: Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987

NACE	Total	3-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	205899	10427	15663	58334	33385	40373	28967	18750
1	15659	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	33368	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	56773	<-----	-----8293	14842	7359	<-----	-----26279	.
4	100099	5689	8931	34394	23222	<-----	-----27863	.
5¹	11700	.	.	7900	1900	<-----	-----1900	.
1	15659	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	228	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	12738	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	368	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	2325	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	33368	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	7528	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	1677	<-----	-----154	<-----	-----	-----	-----1523	.
24	11955	555	819	2672	<-----	-----	-----6645	1264
25/26	12208	322	507	3734	1806	<-----	-----5839	.
3	56773	<-----	-----8293	14842	7359	<-----	-----26279	.
31	11523	1795	2476	5095	<-----	-----2157	0	.
32	7419	644	992	2691	763	<-----	-----2329	.
33	6097	<-----	-----173	<-----	-----1075	<-----	-----4849	.
34	18076	519	630	4491	3074	4953	4409	.
35	2602	260	257	<-----	-----	-----	-----2085	.
36	4149	117	64	<-----	-----	-----	-----3968	.
37	6907	121	245	1132	1218	<-----	-----4191	.
4	100099	5689	8931	34394	23222	<-----	-----27863	.
41/42	44134	1385	<-----	-----15569	<-----	-----	-----27180	.
43	10312	228	657	3666	1782	<-----	-----3979	.
44	532	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	13980	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	7169	1671	1627	3095	776	0	0	.
47	13483	969	1366	5230	2317	<-----	-----3601	.
48	7960	466	716	<-----	-----	-----	-----6778	.
49	2529	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5¹	11700	.	.	7900	1900	<-----	-----1900	.

¹ NACE 5 covers those enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

Source: CSO.

(ECU 1 000)

Ireland
Gross output by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987

NACE	Total	3-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	21443942	528874	1084109	5380624	4316602	5894534	2881423	1357776
1	1478804	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3508343	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	5868141	<-----	435337	1063343	649251	<-----	3720210	.
4	10588657	297341	669216	3326090	3209885	<-----	3086125	.
5 ¹	606105	.	.	429432	69638	<-----	107035	.
1	1478804	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	5285	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	1162136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	249025	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	62358	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3508343	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	365614	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	165119	<-----	22641	<-----	-----	-----	142477	.
24	852459	21898	35519	181895	<-----	-----	530501	82646
25/26	2125154	23757	65658	664777	203103	<-----	1167859	.
3	5868141	<-----	435337	1063343	649251	<-----	3720210	.
31	622155	75673	106654	260959	<-----	178869	0	.
32	520871	36829	51469	170405	72204	<-----	189964	.
33	2285984	<-----	48188	<-----	145936	<-----	2091860	.
34	1555428	24239	36628	389020	275374	635372	194794	.
35	132256	8060	19834	<-----	-----	-----	104362	.
36	205673	4232	4574	<-----	-----	-----	196866	.
37	545778	5832	13127	106930	69220	<-----	350671	.
4	10588657	297341	669216	3326090	3209885	<-----	3086125	.
41/42	7757206	115629	<-----	2634210	<-----	-----	5007366	.
43	571379	8822	45368	186107	91196	<-----	239887	.
44	62228	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	390559	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	358776	59338	70503	150313	78622	0	0	.
47	775136	35255	63921	311471	160611	<-----	203878	.
48	538639	31572	43925	<-----	-----	-----	463143	.
49	134735	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5 ¹	606105	.	.	429432	69638	<-----	107035	.

¹ NACE 5 covers those enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

Source: CSO.

(ECU 1 000)

Ireland								
NACE 1-4: Net output by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
NACE 5: Gross value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
NACE	Total	3-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	9478680	217098	398220	2157536	1558189	2972527	1268444	906666
1	864989	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1919541	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2947023	<-----	-----205748	570390	272560	<-----	-----1898324	.
4	3747129	112689	209574	1069828	1134710	<-----	-----1220326	.
5 ¹	268234	.	.	170225	28371	<-----	-----69637	.
1	864989	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	4356	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	788044	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	36293	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	36295	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1919541	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	284395	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	67692	<-----	-----7469	<-----	-----	-----	-----60222	.
24	404213	8611	15877	96283	<-----	-----	-----253322	30120
25/26	1163242	11384	21104	348263	110321	<-----	-----672168	.
3	2947023	<-----	-----205748	570390	272560	<-----	-----1898324	.
31	276013	32256	51182	123086	<-----	-----69487	0	.
32	256288	17242	24025	100267	31970	<-----	-----82784	.
33	1065613	<-----	-----28738	<-----	-----73304	<-----	-----963571	.
34	858981	11430	17279	221513	116425	382694	109639	.
35	61333	3624	6539	<-----	-----	-----	-----51169	.
36	104210	1965	1980	<-----	-----	-----	-----100265	.
37	324585	3108	6377	55238	36685	<-----	-----223176	.
4	3747129	112689	209574	1069828	1134710	<-----	-----1220326	.
41/42	2424191	34173	<-----	-----679128	<-----	-----	-----1710889	.
43	233010	3408	12980	79263	40799	<-----	-----96560	.
44	9736	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	182760	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	149878	24374	29440	59625	36439	0	0	.
47	424978	19201	33925	156704	77815	<-----	-----137333	.
48	252422	13325	19678	<-----	-----	-----	-----219419	.
49	70155	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5 ¹	268234	.	.	170225	28371	<-----	-----69637	.

¹ NACE 5 covers those enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

Source: CSO.

Ireland									
Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
NACE	Total	0 (NACE 6)	3-9 (NACE 1-4) 1-9 (NACE 6)	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	4914	.	1870	1131	1349	232	143	40	149
1	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	674	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1429	.	<-----	-----963	344	53	<-----	-----69	.
4	2702	.	1037	641	790	158	<-----	-----76	.
6	35671	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----35668	3	.
1	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	674	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	41	.	<-----	-----23	<-----	-----	-----	-----18	.
24	307	.	104	57	62	<-----	-----	-----17	67
25/26	217	.	53	39	94	12	<-----	-----19	.
3	1429	.	<-----	-----963	344	53	<-----	-----69	.
31	627	.	326	163	123	<-----	-----15	0	.
32	266	.	112	66	75	7	<-----	-----6	.
33	44	.	<-----	-----16	<-----	-----17	<-----	-----11	.
34	289	.	90	66	83	23	22	5	.
35	83	.	45	19	<-----	-----	-----	-----19	.
36	37	.	19	4	<-----	-----	-----	-----14	.
37	83	.	21	16	26	5	<-----	-----15	.
4	2702	.	1037	641	790	158	<-----	-----76	.
41/42	866	.	267	<-----	-----484	<-----	-----	-----115	.
43	182	.	47	<-----	-----110	13	<-----	-----12	.
44	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	341	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	489	.	275	127	82	5	0	0	.
47	450	.	183	115	126	19	<-----	-----7	.
48	243	.	86	51	<-----	-----	-----	-----106	.
49	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	35671	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----35668	3	.
61	3972	<-----	-----2906	595	<-----	-----	-----471	.	.
64	18607	7231	<-----	-----	-----11329	<-----	-----47	.	.
65	4660	1320	2885	315	<-----	-----	-----137	3	.
66	7024	3520	3206	203	<-----	-----95	.	.	.
67	1408	699	693	<-----	-----16	.	.	.	.

Source: CSO.

Ireland									
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
NACE	Total	0 (NACE 6)	3-9 (NACE 1-4) 1-9 (NACE 6)	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	205831	.	10274	15620	59479	31497	41834	30509	16618
1	14874	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	31234	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	58888	.	<-----	8216	14898	6967	<-----	28807	.
4	100835	.	5591	8854	35094	21801	<-----	29495	.
6	166981	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	165318	1663	.
1	14874	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	185	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	12213	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	365	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	2111	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	31234	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	6282	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	1718	.	<-----	217	<-----	-----	-----	1501	.
24	10724	.	573	810	2780	<-----	-----	5726	835
25/26	12510	.	268	524	4270	1537	<-----	5911	.
3	58888	.	<-----	8216	14898	6967	<-----	28807	.
31	11581	.	1814	2238	5124	<-----	2405	0	.
32	7624	.	658	900	3075	940	<-----	2051	.
33	6586	.	<-----	164	<-----	1045	<-----	5377	.
34	18972	.	497	903	3998	2992	6426	4156	.
35	3005	.	268	265	<-----	-----	-----	2472	.
36	4123	.	121	60	<-----	-----	-----	3942	.
37	6997	.	105	223	1072	670	<-----	4927	.
4	100835	.	5591	8854	35094	21801	<-----	29495	.
41/42	44259	.	1493	<-----	16063	<-----	-----	26703	.
43	10505	.	242	<-----	4089	1853	<-----	4321	.
44	515	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	13130	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	7238	.	1464	1735	3257	782	0	0	.
47	14184	.	973	1552	5405	2466	<-----	3788	.
48	8385	.	498	695	<-----	-----	-----	7192	.
49	2619	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	166981	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	165318	1663	.
61	39101	<-----	11627	8020	<-----	-----	19454	.	.
64	74917	10947	<-----	-----	55730	<-----	8240	.	.
65	25007	2036	10843	4231	<-----	-----	6234	1663	.
66	24567	6630	12449	2731	<-----	2757	.	.	.
67	3389	850	2287	<-----	252	.	.	.	.

Source: CSO.

(ECU 1 000)

Ireland									
NACE 1 - 4: Gross output by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
NACE 6: Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987									
NACE	Total	0 (NACE 6)	3-9 (NACE 1-4) 1-9 (NACE 6)	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	23986169	.	669759	1194162	5876556	4235735	6869887	3870462	1269608
1	1421353	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3984714	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	7041483	.	<-----	431223	1110974	894756	<-----	4604531	.
4	11558623	.	408729	744687	3624333	2839678	<-----	3941197	.
6	18905191	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18790410	114781	.
1	1421353	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	4737	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	1162635	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	187503	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	66478	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3984714	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	351416	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	202781	.	<-----	42047	<-----	-----	-----	160733	.
24	967762	.	27460	41543	195368	<-----	-----	631162	72228
25/26	2442757	.	33189	78510	811151	214508	<-----	1305398	.
3	7041483	.	<-----	431223	1110974	894756	<-----	4604531	.
31	705057	.	82835	109639	310464	<-----	202118	0	.
32	566254	.	35736	48002	218074	89479	<-----	174963	.
33	2661836	.	<-----	22265	<-----	166078	<-----	2473493	.
34	2102023	.	24954	55566	286233	512900	991202	231166	.
35	148300	.	10882	17968	<-----	-----	-----	119450	.
36	253360	.	3986	4636	<-----	-----	-----	244738	.
37	604655	.	5790	8964	112254	53628	-----	424017	.
4	11558623	.	408729	744687	3624333	2839678	<-----	3941197	.
41/42	8445029	.	177098	<-----	2853069	<-----	-----	5414861	.
43	588577	.	73161	<-----	217302	93957	<-----	204156	.
44	68766	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	392131	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	387323	.	52155	79148	177993	78025	0	0	.
47	901735	.	40480	81685	358500	191504	<-----	229566	.
48	642082	.	32355	46656	<-----	-----	-----	563070	.
49	132982	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	18905191	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18790410	114781	.
61	9650241	<-----	2440623	1865316	<-----	-----	5344303	.	.
64	5536339	467444	<-----	-----	4255445	<-----	813450	.	.
65	2622345	125537	1091699	599041	<-----	-----	691288	114781	.
66	998601	207960	559822	135078	<-----	95741	.	.	.
67	97667	18104	71919	<-----	7643	.	.	.	.

Source: CSO.

(ECU 1 000)

Ireland									
NACE 1 - 4: Net output by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
NACE 6: Gross margin by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987									
NACE	Total	0 (NACE 6)	3-9 (NACE 1-4) 1-9 (NACE 6)	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other
1-4	10802249	.	245933	427889	2154639	1454912	3849423	1831831	837622
1	852106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2266268	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3567217	.	<-----	196349	533618	426357	<-----	2410892	.
4	4116662	.	136224	234266	1023987	811759	<-----	1910423	.
6	3793577	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3759608	33969	.
1	852106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	3999	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13/16	779316	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	27080	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	41710	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2266268	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21/23	261886	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	83320	.	<-----	10744	<-----	-----	-----	72576	.
24	500466	.	14114	19556	102699	<-----	-----	335011	29084
25/26	1420596	.	9110	23019	427721	139634	<-----	821112	.
3	3567217	.	<-----	196349	533618	426357	<-----	2410892	.
31	312317	.	33945	50307	144933	<-----	83132	0	.
32	281840	.	16936	23260	114899	40656	<-----	86088	.
33	1237064	.	<-----	8768	<-----	74581	<-----	1153715	.
34	1149119	.	11993	27482	135699	267557	567782	138605	.
35	66951	.	4561	7480	<-----	-----	-----	54910	.
36	142858	.	2047	1957	<-----	-----	-----	138854	.
37	377068	.	2589	5024	57866	26652	<-----	284938	.
4	4116662	.	136224	234266	1023987	811759	<-----	1910423	.
41/42	2694789	.	49066	<-----	611347	<-----	-----	2034377	.
43	223766	.	16395	<-----	82513	37442	<-----	87415	.
44	11493	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	190902	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	156027	.	20515	30690	71400	33423	0	0	.
47	488056	.	21875	41908	175266	94945	<-----	154061	.
48	285082	.	13082	20665	<-----	-----	-----	251336	.
49	66549	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	3793577	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3759608	33969	.
61	1876228	<-----	430482	353861	<-----	-----	1091885	.	.
64	1080621	96705	<-----	-----	903454	<-----	80463	.	.
65	476132	21946	179995	87620	<-----	-----	152602	33969	.
66	317054	57674	170812	50839	<-----	37728	.	.	.
67	43543	8124	31646	<-----	3772	.	.	.	.

Source: CSO.

Italy

Year: 1988

Italy Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1698503	1563238	87153	41228	3911	2054	919
1	4443	3990	139	195	37	40	42
2	26365	13739	8522	3243	442	257	162
3	50237	28677	10899	8817	1047	546	251
4	139397	92050	30841	14376	1342	609	179
5	109933	95689	8811	4851	344	176	62
6	854397	823022	23776	6959	376	175	89
7	84579	79885	2608	1639	185	159	103
8	429152	426186	1557	1148	138	92	31
1	4443	3990	139	195	37	40	42
11/12	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	225	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	2561	2466	18	47	.	12	.
15/16	571	411	21	87	18	15	19
17	1081	980	19	54	15	9	4
2	26365	13739	8522	3243	442	257	162
21/22	3169	1463	1184	369	68	51	34
23	2773	1550	908	299	.	.	.
24	15167	8852	4185	1810	196	87	37
25	5170	1847	2212	755	167	104	85
26	86	27	33	10	.	.	.
3	50237	28677	10899	8817	1047	546	251
31	24649	15715	5004	3477	297	131	25
32	13750	6831	3164	3094	416	177	68
33	457	343	64	27	6	8	9
34	6188	3028	1548	1205	198	126	83
35	1531	653	344	395	65	44	30
36	1481	774	344	264	34	35	30
37	2181	1333	431	355	31	25	6
4	139397	92050	30841	14376	1342	609	179
41/42	17265	11420	3780	1658	228	124	55
43	23230	14851	5251	2623	309	161	35
44	5994	4042	1355	542	.	.	.
45	36812	23419	8858	4098	295	120	22

Italy							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	139397	92050	30841	14376	1342	609	179
46	30688	23453	4952	2127	116	34	6
47	11880	6979	3225	1414	150	74	38
48	7834	3906	2222	1438	171	76	21
49	5694	3980	1198	476	.	.	.
5	109933	95689	8811	4851	344	176	62
6	854397	823022	21776	6959	376	175	89
61	63131	50384	9270	3148	208	91	30
62	3842	3673	144	24	.	.	.
63	116212	115466	674	65	.	.	.
64/65	415258	405091	7825	2180	88	42	32
66	158874	153190	4308	1251	65	36	24
67	97080	95218	1555	291	.	.	.
7	84579	79885	2608	1639	185	159	103
71	153	39	32	39	12	12	19
72	75964	73355	1547	865	76	79	42
73	227	209	10	4	.	.	.
74	297	171	51	43	11	11	10
75	88	28	46	11	0	0	3
76	5254	4993	148	67	13	24	9
77	2466	1014	759	582	69	30	12
79	130	76	15	28	.	.	.
8	429152	426186	1557	1148	138	92	31
83	425717	422889	1479	1095	.	88	.
84	3435	3297	78	53	.	4	.

Source: Istat.

Italy							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	11683505	5548222	1245749	1543073	538435	619141	2188885
1	218216	12054	1903	8673	5179	12620	177787
2	746908	103367	121795	126820	61216	79871	253839
3	1577749	208013	159480	344517	143997	164364	557378
4	2176743	593656	444928	539174	184106	179557	235322
5	1091454	620123	127819	174945	47442	53715	67410
6	3808258	2997745	332712	240653	51560	52077	133511
7	1058821	150638	36533	63445	25674	49472	733059
8	1005356	862626	20579	44846	19261	27465	30579
1	218216	12054	1903	8673	5179	12620	177787
11/12	2159	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	8493	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	35021	9862	236	1878	.	4393	.
15/16	159156	946	295	3868	2550	4382	147115
17	13387	980	267	2673	2134	2804	4529
2	746908	103367	121795	126820	61216	79871	253839
21/22	157742	9314	16764	16365	9491	15749	90059
23	37789	11611	12672	10016	.	.	.
24	289271	68947	59992	68466	26675	26705	38486
25	244430	13303	31870	31592	23707	32753	111205
26	17676	192	497	381	.	.	.
3	1577749	208013	159480	344517	143997	164364	557378
31	436737	122432	74554	131800	39511	38787	29653
32	413411	42569	45786	122438	57641	52996	91981
33	49013	2744	831	1268	783	2405	40982
34	306116	21560	22037	49022	27827	37736	147934
35	212885	3744	5120	16509	9196	13515	164801
36	112011	5673	5015	10176	4584	11265	75298
37	47576	9291	6137	13304	4455	7660	6729
4	2176743	593656	444928	539174	184106	179557	235322
41/42	353954	77887	53472	64746	31862	36344	89643
43	394997	85103	77522	103114	42266	47791	39201
44	72570	24253	18976	19571	.	.	.
45	529587	152220	132061	147425	40310	36480	21091

Italy							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	2176743	593656	444928	539174	184106	179557	235322
46	332757	158637	69238	77042	15449	8979	3412
47	236502	47055	45328	53303	20856	22324	47636
48	188480	23202	31411	56056	23251	22035	32525
49	67896	25299	16920	17917	.	.	.
5	1091454	620123	127819	174945	47442	53715	67410
6	3808258	2997745	332712	240653	51560	52077	133511
61	679571	352687	129775	113440	28203	25617	29849
62	13718	11019	1876	694	.	.	.
63	244075	230931	9435	2107	.	.	.
64/65	1896331	1620363	109543	71671	12559	13706	68489
66	615384	459571	60309	44085	8733	10874	31812
67	359179	323174	21774	8656	.	.	.
7	1058821	150638	36533	63445	25674	49472	733059
71	245027	197	487	1943	1734	3883	236783
72	311543	132145	21749	31438	10784	24955	90472
73	5677	418	106	181	.	.	.
74	19651	680	620	2035	1542	3074	11700
75	23565	110	641	509	0	0	22305
76	48511	10122	2074	2843	1884	7675	23913
77	68144	6662	10637	23439	9118	9223	9065
79	336703	304	219	1057	.	.	.
8	1005356	862626	20579	44846	19261	27465	30579
83	983213	845777	19556	42984	.	26149	.
84	22143	16849	1023	1862	.	1316	.

Source: Istat.

(ECU 1 000)

Italy							
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1299112227	517916148	137573812	203868743	74105068	90822743	274825713
1	61316564	2324514	275292	1782274	719564	7286339	48928581
2	103165926	9897791	12117530	17823319	10434268	12667754	40225264
3	156653175	12616772	11694187	34053282	14765962	16506441	67016531
4	211784977	38783472	32530266	58007108	23456598	23507543	35499990
5	74866004	34621547	7999596	14795215	4958988	5720844	6769814
6	572885107	366413854	66657900	66660993	15561469	18255016	39335875
7	55279907	8583162	3870897	6140044	2532909	3369823	30783072
8	63160567	44675036	2428144	4606508	1675310	3508983	6266586
1	61316564	2324514	275292	1782274	719564	7286339	48928581
11/12	143947	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	4877870	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	29345632	2052532	49117	728579	.	5770877	.
15/16	25932079	172505	45829	782898	396655	667214	23866977
17	1017039	59999	16347	200295	154172	291372	294854
2	103165926	9897791	12117530	17823319	10434268	12667754	40225264
21/22	25802383	1147025	2236655	4565434	2248441	3128839	12475989
23	2919124	805017	1041193	815237	.	.	.
24	26959758	6134666	4221742	6050811	2765108	3358309	4429122
25	45384407	1793286	4575044	6336780	5313344	5659076	21706877
26	2100254	17797	42896	55057	.	.	.
3	156653175	12616772	11694187	34053282	14765962	16506441	67016531
31	34673763	7208024	5085644	12260097	3888054	3619091	2612853
32	40540738	3074408	3502309	12643574	5821776	5645161	9853510
33	8827931	164620	72775	121903	82208	279956	8106469
34	30968128	1116707	1918644	5585842	3060731	4080800	15205404
35	29648535	179154	375927	1634267	967415	1322364	25169408
36	8742973	513165	367227	768121	562407	993812	5538241
37	3251107	360694	371661	1039478	383371	565257	530646
4	211784977	38783472	32530266	58007108	23456598	23507543	35499990
41/42	67012637	8757201	8368443	15270530	7505463	8022521	19088479
43	33361520	5036838	5466215	9930320	4185185	4469494	4273468
44	7153246	1566026	1647240	2672835	.	.	.
45	31374423	9005881	5177738	8910350	3167488	3673119	1439847

Italy							
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	211784977	38783472	32530266	58007108	23456598	23507543	35499990
46	20839758	6667265	4165388	6811547	1769671	1159661	266226
47	24631174	2404649	3429496	5726267	2789360	3140445	7140957
48	18896521	1523308	2898513	6551167	2565630	2327974	3029929
49	8515698	3822304	1377233	2134092	.	.	.
5	74866004	34621547	7999596	14795215	4958988	5720844	6769814
6	572885107	366413854	66657900	66660993	15561469	18255016	39335875
61	224184174	87944691	37422515	45825444	11797682	14740283	26453559
62	2307439	1303153	481431	438012	.	.	.
63	18720869	16750177	1666324	152409	.	.	.
64/65	288567952	230811155	23302680	17612097	3117443	2904624	10819953
66	22485706	15212171	2516909	1999972	410101	520814	1825739
67	16618967	14392507	1268040	633059	.	.	.
7	55279907	8583162	3870897	6140044	2532909	3369823	30783072
71	5594495	7496	50705	79058	36865	76400	5343971
72	14650690	6589295	2019405	2881639	732320	1010463	1417568
73	103897	14483	4224	4251	.	.	.
74	2571339	45204	49410	303022	502117	463178	1208408
75	3162073	20598	145169	139806	0	0	2856499
76	3593096	429368	137496	227982	154870	614235	2029145
77	9166604	1466752	1457329	2458638	1087842	1166071	1529972
79	16437714	9966	7159	45648	.	.	.
8	63160567	44675036	2428144	4606508	1675310	3508983	6266586
83	59051087	41409377	2229227	4376986	.	3300262	.
84	4109478	3265659	198917	229522	.	208720	.

Source: Istat.

(ECU 1 000)

Italy Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	368483718	142115438	35046399	51157884	20054302	24312892	95796803
1	17411776	710935	129170	509732	250013	718246	15093680
2	31999176	3171868	3969353	5165685	2969513	4080221	12642536
3	54924339	5465507	4434051	11728486	5185299	5893899	22217097
4	59975805	12038062	10061996	15252555	6244138	6525628	9853426
5	29250527	14393263	3380424	5433087	1628481	2016189	2399083
6	107272994	79299743	10471631	8651480	2093251	2188468	4568421
7	37583527	3765957	1273820	2168503	903644	1705741	27765862
8	30065574	23270103	1325954	2248356	779963	1184500	1256698
1	17411776	710935	129170	509732	250013	718246	15093680
11/12	45765	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	1150708	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	2448324	595145	14241	136013	.	245787	.
15/16	13237761	62411	18671	267254	124543	266501	12498381
17	529219	32328	8807	91850	81925	139553	174756
2	31999176	3171868	3969353	5165685	2969513	4080221	12642536
21/22	6581635	262938	544752	867949	435955	761313	3708728
23	1481316	454565	517032	382755	.	.	.
24	10237831	1947322	1601412	2303646	1139102	1466413	1779936
25	13032567	501074	1291127	1598054	1346594	1652607	6643111
26	665827	5969	15030	13281	.	.	.
3	54924339	5465507	4434051	11728486	5185299	5893899	22217097
31	13383880	3347450	1997425	4259331	1344977	1363759	1070938
32	14091071	1151076	1354827	4356953	2135218	1851840	3241157
33	3675196	74969	27440	58554	21926	113459	3378848
34	10994843	480302	634198	1795329	1083538	1479985	5521491
35	7993794	81688	128493	539039	295417	464474	6484683
36	3384548	143030	129424	306902	148355	376198	2280639
37	1401007	186992	162244	412378	155868	244184	239341
4	59975805	12038062	10061996	15252555	6244138	6525628	9853426
41/42	12758123	1775059	1611532	2531783	1351644	1540039	3948066
43	10824152	1794891	1758568	2939979	1376064	1630282	1324368
44	1874301	509021	435202	588362	.	.	.
45	10268058	2863377	2153842	2832638	921644	1026861	469696

Italy							
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	59975805	12038062	10061996	15252555	6244138	6525628	9853426
46	7335726	2879157	1481282	2036559	519500	322353	96875
47	9032299	1113830	1313221	1938221	902286	1031631	2733110
48	6180818	554062	909374	1875620	827489	790165	1224108
49	1702328	548665	398975	509393	.	.	.
5	29250527	14393263	3380424	5433087	1628481	2016189	2399083
6	107272994	79299743	10471631	8651480	2093251	2188468	4568421
61	27383382	12827814	4936212	5139436	1361062	1389956	1728902
62	408849	291005	80064	30365	.	.	.
63	6697871	6127758	407974	84133	.	.	.
64/65	56357024	48140371	3260180	2128009	419258	478447	1930759
66	10230039	6595039	1322744	1053396	228627	263848	766385
67	6195828	5317756	464457	216141	.	.	.
7	37583527	3765957	1273820	2168503	903644	1705741	27765862
71	8232292	4741	13484	53184	55625	85724	8019534
72	9153349	3308937	761926	1106028	347418	765012	2864028
73	172440	10031	2986	3438	.	.	.
74	903290	25336	26661	101196	136459	145049	468589
75	1231847	9767	40977	40494	0	0	1140609
76	2446020	213205	68023	139033	102470	416725	1506564
77	2063894	187592	354484	695742	246656	268745	310675
79	13380395	6348	5279	29388	.	.	.
8	30065574	23270103	1325954	2248356	779963	1184500	1256698
83	28850861	22448209	1275537	2105627	.	1073712	.
84	1214712	821894	50417	142729	.	110787	.

Source: Istat.

Luxembourg

Year: 1987

Luxembourg
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	14684	6035	6902	856	717	95	56	23
1	30	0	17	2	7	3	1	0
16	22	0	13	1	4	3	1	0
17	8	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
2	98	16	27	16	20	9	7	3
22	18	1	2	1	6	1	5	2
23	6	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
24	48	8	18	8	5	7	1	1
25/26	26	5	6	6	7	1	1	0
3	237	51	84	36	49	5	10	2
31	142	34	52	23	27	3	3	0
32	28	5	2	3	11	1	5	1
33/34/37	54	8	28	7	8	1	1	1
35/36	13	4	2	3	3	0	1	0
4	612	154	333	58	46	13	4	4
41/42	289	46	189	22	26	4	2	0
43	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
44	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	82	34	38	5	3	2	0	0
46	73	21	40	9	3	0	0	0
47	122	40	53	16	7	5	0	1
48	21	2	1	5	7	1	2	3
49	19	6	12	1	0	0	0	0
5	1080	212	529	164	152	18	4	1

Luxembourg								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	8331	3985	3688	390	240	18	10	0
61	1447	637	608	101	92	7	2	0
62	42	25	13	1	3	0	0	0
63	227	139	84	1	2	0	1	0
64/65	3857	1647	1910	181	107	7	5	0
66	2571	1461	973	96	35	4	2	0
67	187	76	100	10	1	0	0	0
7	591	245	258	42	36	5	1	4
71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
72	455	215	179	29	27	4	1	0
73	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
74	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
75	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
76	15	1	8	1	4	1	0	0
77	102	27	61	10	4	0	0	0
79	9	1	5	1	1	0	0	1
8	2124	951	916	102	129	13	9	4
81	249	6	128	30	68	9	4	4
82	30	0	15	6	7	0	2	0
83	1759	894	747	63	48	4	3	0
84	86	51	26	3	6	0	0	0
9	1581	421	1050	46	38	11	10	5
92	52	9	25	2	10	3	3	0
93	71	33	38	0	0	0	0	0
94	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
95	644	62	557	2	9	6	6	2
96	47	1	29	7	8	0	1	1
97	237	156	72	3	4	1	0	1
98	525	159	328	31	7	0	0	0

Source: Statec.

Luxembourg								
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	139091	6035	24707		29584		19120	36702
1	1315	.	69	.	358	.	.	.
2	18092	16	129	246	950	1344	.	.
3	8245	51	371	496	2245	656	.	.
4	11683	154	1457	824	2039	1749	1167	4293
5	15643	212	2487	2297	6151	2625	.	.
6	36714	3985	13015	5312	9213	2400	2789	.
7	11522	245	955	597	1433	665	.	.
8	21332	951	2909	1407	5428	1705	2476	6456
9	14545	421	3315	649	1767	1521	2988	3884
1	1315	.	69	.	358	.	.	.
16	1120	.	47	.	.	.	.	.
17	195	.	22	.	.	.	.	.
2	18092	16	129	246	950	1344	.	.
22	14115	.	.	.	307	.	1919	.
23	151	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	2890	8	81	114	175	.	.	.
25/26	936	5	31	97	.	.	.	.
3	8245	51	371	496	2245	656	.	.
31	3367	34	236	321	1190	.	.	.
32	3001	5	.	.	657	.	1392	.
33/34/37	1511	8	116	91	.	.	.	.
35/36	366	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	11683	154	1457	824	2039	1749	1167	4293
41/42	3554	46	904	303	1159	.	.	.
43/44	193	5	.	.	.	188	.	.
45	554	34	120	68	.	.	.	.
46	413	21	156	.	.	.	.	.
47	1992	40	235	238	309	.	.	.
48	4913	.	.	66	362	.	.	.
49	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	15643	212	2487	2297	6151	2625	.	.

Luxembourg								
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	36714	3985	13015	5312	9213	2400	2789	.
61	9131	637	2024	1355	3781	.	.	.
62	202	25	55	.	.	.	.	.
63	718	139	210	.	.	.	.	.
64/65	17449	1647	6844	2483	4079	890	1565	.
66	8586	1461	3478	1326	1159	.	.	.
67	628	76	404	.	.	.	.	.
7	11522	245	955	597	1433	665	.	.
71	3667	.	.	.	.	.	.	3667
72	3358	215	700	420	1122	.	.	.
73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
75	1364	.	.	.	.	.	.	1345
76	269	.	26	.	.	.	.	.
77	521	27	196	130	168	.	.	.
79	2327	.	.	.	.	.	.	2253
8	21332	951	2909	1407	5428	1705	2476	6456
81	12712	6	418	434	3151	.	.	6456
82	917	.	55	90	.	.	.	.
83	7317	894	2337	849	1766	.	.	.
84	386	51	99	.	.	.	.	.
9	14545	421	3315	649	1767	1521	2988	3884
92	1892	9	103	.	.	.	.	.
93	143	33	110	.	.	.	.	.
94	1126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
95	6424	62	1530	.	.	857	.	.
96	1638	.	.	95	390	.	.	.
97	1263	156	219	.	190	.	.	.
98	2059	159	1258	435	207	.	.	.

Source: Statec.

(ECU 1 000)

Luxembourg

Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	13276599	887879	2361886	.	3194316	.	1567562	2689985
1	406093	.	52139	.	53948	.	.	.
2	2065754	3169	13667	23537	163221	163632	.	.
3	730790	15888	25384	26234	209365	117735	.	.
4	1346352	105313	68421	46769	216273	169385	259487	480701
5	748697	54111	102504	92648	274480	146090	.	.
6	6126522	557452	1799576	994273	1959992	423416	391813	.
7	791653	24882	103287	72364	106524	32705	.	.
8¹	542519	100982	158228	74616	177666	.	.	.
9²	518225	26079	38681	13841	32844	42965	.	354172
1	406093	.	52139	.	53948	.	.	.
16	388306	.	50777	.	.	.	.	.
17	17786	.	1362	.	.	.	.	.
2	2065754	3169	13667	23537	163221	163632	.	.
22	1547545	.	.	.	49169	.	223703	1242147
23	9519	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	276764	98	6740	11747	16348	.	.	.
25/26	231923	2751	3120	7884	.	.	.	.
3	730790	15888	25384	26234	209365	117735	.	.
31	359503	8467	19215	17551	96068	.	.	.
32	233947	2121	.	.	60345	.	84318	.
33/34/37	113311	5109	5451	2523	.	.	.	.
35/36	24029	191	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1346352	105313	68421	46769	216273	169385	259487	480701
41/42	426618	4047	42429	15651	147075	.	.	.
43/44	50691	4849	.	.	.	45842	.	.
45	11964	495	2965	2809	.	.	.	.
46	25523	662	7949	.	.	.	.	.
47	119491	17709	13583	12918	11234	.	.	.
48	709797	.	.	5221	47849	.	.	.
49	2268	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	748697	54111	102504	92648	274480	146090	.	.

Luxembourg								
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1987								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	6126522	557452	1799576	994273	1959992	423416	391813	.
61	3004161	206068	672025	597077	1163500	.	.	.
62	14838	2749	3030	.	.	.	.	.
63	320810	63800	150711	.	.	.	.	.
64/65	2409311	215415	815580	334913	669239	141009	233157	.
66	334869	65824	128141	50282	42320	.	.	.
67	42673	3597	30089	.	.	.	.	.
7	791653	24882	103287	72364	106524	32705	.	.
71	44271	.	.	.	.	.	.	44271
72	202783	17756	45094	28372	77548	.	.	.
73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
75	298704	.	.	.	.	.	.	277728
76	11754	.	2059	.	.	.	.	.
77	104909	6469	54376	21295	22958	.	.	.
79	128989	.	.	.	.	.	.	125869
8¹	542519	100982	158228	74616	177666	.	.	.
81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83 ³	446788	95225	143042	.	.	.	.	.
84	95731	5758	15186	.	.	.	.	.
9²	518225	26079	38681	13841	32844	42965	.	354172
92	40677	2442	3246	.	.	.	.	.
93	3801	1015	2786	.	.	.	.	.
94	86389	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
97	344913	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	42445	4624	23460	10428	3934	.	.	.

¹ Without 81,82,831,832.

² Without 95,96.

³ Without 831, 832.

Source: Statec.

The Netherlands

Year: 1988

The Netherlands									
Number of economic units by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
Total	291282	134580	126736	<				29839	127
1-4	26375	.	17019	3562	4474	735	390	195	
1	48	.	18	9	8	<	8	5	
2	1624	.	778	250	392	88	64	52	
3	9424	.	5582	1461	1895	291	96	34	
						<		+65	
4	15279	.	10641	1842	2179	339	159	73	
						<		+46	
5	17921	.	13060	<				4861	
6	173438	88535	74167	6087	4099	65	60	35	12
						<		+378	
7	20127	9816	7477	1410	1233	92	62	37	
8	28019	18989	7737	685	476	<		132	
9	25402	17240	7276	349	309	<		113	115
1	48	.	18	9	8	<	8	5	
12	48	.	18	9	8	<---	8	5	
2	1624	.	778	250	392	88	64	52	
22	94	.	30	11	19	12	14	8	
24	1005	.	548	170	238	30	9	10	
25	525	.	200	69	135	46	41	34	
3	9424	.	5582	1461	1895	291	96	34	
						<		+65	
31	4139	.	2640	647	712	96	36	8	
32	2377	.	1107	431	675	106	46	12	
34	1051	.	614	131	211	43	<---	52	
35	1227	.	759	180	214	46	14	14	
37	630	.	462	72	83	<---	---	13	
4	15279	.	10641	1842	2179	339	159	73	
						<		+46	
41/42	5693	.	4186	623	637	126	77	44	
43	.	.	171	50	.	.	.	.
45 ²	.	.	1097	163	356	48	<---	32	
46	2681	.	1949	331	373	22	<---	6	

The Netherlands									
Number of economic units by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
(cont.)									
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
4 (cont.)	15279	.	10641	1842	2179	339	159	73	
						<-----	-----	-----+46	
47	3712	.	2461	500	550	111	69	21	
48	786	.	396	122	215	32	13	8	
49	490	.	381	53	48	<-----	-----	-----8	
5	17921	.	13060	<-----	-----	-----	-----	4861	
6	173438	88535	74167	6087	4099	65	60	35	12
						<-----	-----	-----+378	
61	40528	19058	16196	2694	2285	<-----	-----	-----295	
62	1064	408	540	79	35	<-----	-----	-----2	
64	61602	32214	26970	1524	750	56	54	34	
65	17676	10213	7092	247	108	9	6	1	
66	35252	18757	15341	672	419	<-----	-----	-----63	
67	17316	7885	8028	871	502	<-----	-----	-----18	12
7	20127	9816	7477	1410	1233	92	62	37	
71	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
72	11180	4528	4686	1041	832	56	19	18	
73	4767	3635	1046	38	37	4	6	1	
74	307	89	132	53	22	5	5	1	
75	66	36	18	2	6	.	2	2	
76	384	173	79	45	58	5	13	11	
77	3422	1355	1516	231	278	22	17	3	
8	28019	18989	7737	685	476	<-----	-----	132	
83	28019	18989	7737	685	476	<-----	-----	-----132	
9	25402	17240	7276	349	309	<-----	-----	113	115
92	5207	2947	1586	204	309	<-----	-----	-----113	48
93	4802	4229	566	.	.	.	.	.	7
98	15393	10064	5124	145	.	.	.	.	60

¹ This class contains all units that were not ascribed to any of the shown size-classes for confidentiality reasons.

² See Annex A p. A16.

Source: CBS.

The Netherlands									
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
Total	2892217	269399	640508	<				—194835	33959
1-4	893089	.	78785	59006	208128	105954	115946	325270	
1	9146	.	133	137	418	<	—1887	6571	
2	153381	.	3783	3974	19453	13993	18540	93638	
3	360807	.	27540	25085	87573	40586	28497	50584	
						<		+100942	
4	369347	.	47019	29712	100684	48943	47031	79515	
						<		+16443	
5	274232	.	74206	<				—200026	
6	1132511	203620	370185	108213	188743	14452	28469	112294	322
						<		+106213	
7	261260	15660	39320	23980	56330	740	4840	32570	29390
						<		+58430	
8	152585	26045	37755	13864	24935	<		—49986	
9	178540	24074	40257	7556	18809	<		—83597	4247
1	9146	.	133	137	418	<	—1887	6571	
12	9146	.	133	137	418	<-----	---1887	6571	
2	153381	.	3783	3974	19453	13993	18540	93638	
22	29883	.	131	189	1256	1569	3843	22895	
24	32662	.	2516	2637	10685	4470	2915	9439	
25	90836	.	1136	1148	7512	7954	11782	61304	
3	360807	.	27540	25085	87573	40586	28497	50584	
						<		+100942	
31	88270	.	13092	10916	33191	13277	10538	7256	
32	84412	.	5802	7429	31376	14568	13980	11257	
34	120695	.	3501	2711	10620	5943	<-----	—97920	
35	58200	.	3313	2974	9065	6798	3979	32071	
37	9230	.	1832	1055	3321	<-----	-----	---3022	
4	369347	.	47019	29712	100684	48943	47031	79515	
						<		+16443	
41/42	152161	.	17841	9453	30379	17798	22678	54012	
43	.	.	813	996	.	.	.	.
45 ²	.	.	4785	2445	16220	5648	<-----	---12668	

The Netherlands									
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
(cont.)									
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
4	369347	.	47019	29712	100684	48943	47031	79515	
						<-----	-----	---+16443	
46	34327	.	8035	5575	15605	3228	<-----	----1884	
47	101630	.	11515	8117	25091	17672	20812	18423	
48	31483	.	2513	2290	11462	4597	3541	7080	
49	6171	.	1517	836	1927	<-----	-----	----1891	
5	274232	.	74206	<-----	-----	-----	-----	---200026	
6	1132511	203620	370185	108213	188743	14452	28469	112294	322
						<-----	-----	---+106213	
61	345110	34583	83151	46133	101189	<-----	-----	---80054	
62	6199	837	2535	1207	1371	<-----	-----	----249	
64/65	506916	117569	155690	33073	45369	14452	28469	112294	
66	185114	37036	89358	13991	21719	<-----	-----	---23010	
67	89172	13595	39451	13809	19095	<-----	-----	---2900	322
7	261260	15660	39320	23980	56330	740	4840	32570	29390
						<-----	-----	---+58430	
71	26600	.	.	.	.	.	.	26600	
72	136070	7270	28470	18650	39660	<-----	-----	---41880	140
73	13900	6270	2960	460	1410	<-----	-----	---2800	
74	4720	200	660	410	700	<-----	-----	---2750	
75	.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	26160
76	18880	170	290	780	3000	740	4840	5970	3090
77	34930	1750	6940	3680	11560	<-----	-----	---11000	
8	152585	26045	37755	13864	24935	<-----	-----	---49986	
83	152585	26045	37755	13864	24935	<-----	-----	---49986	
9	178540	24074	40257	7556	18809	<-----	-----	---83597	4247
92	128361	6150	13151	5023	18809	<-----	-----	---83597	1631
93	8121	5519	2396	.	.	.	.	.	206
98	42058	12405	24710	2533	.	.	.	.	2410

¹ This class contains all units that were not ascribed to any of the shown size-classes for confidentiality reasons.

² See Annex A p. A16.

Source: CBS.

(ECU 1 000)

The Netherlands
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
Total	348405317	19551627	65839070	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-259555246	3459373
1-4	116471819	.	6044955	5078530	21731496	13772514	15381859	54462466	
1	7853740	.	32594	26212	83197	<-----	-----362572	7349165	
2	25877742	.	398494	548015	2755581	2964892	3254127	15956632	
3	32527531	.	1866335	1711546	6801900	3436980	2554217	6061278	
4	50448245	.	3891999	2883728	12090818	7180055	7628425	15425076	
5	22525779	.	4632530	<-----	-----	-----	-----	17893248	
6	183152170	17580683	50221172	24337988	47324414	1212489	2726620	8054432	11937
7	14833454	719979	2034444	1411262	3366041	57821	332792	1399269	3307793
8	8990716	826830	2079778	953142	1822768	<-----	-----	-3308197	
9	2431380	424135	826191	119329	219833	<-----	-----	-702247	139645
1	7853740	.	32594	26212	83197	<-----	-----362572	7349165	
12	7853740	.	32594	26212	83197	<-----	-----362572	7349165	
2	25877742	.	398494	548015	2755581	2964892	3254127	15956632	
22	3995380	.	18931	32294	317612	239455	572281	2814808	
24	3294279	.	266748	317802	1129488	428561	335831	815849	
25	18588083	.	112815	197919	1308481	2296876	2346016	12325975	
3	32527531	.	1866335	1711546	6801900	3436980	2554217	6061278	
31	6776872	.	822901	726875	2638626	1111996	889220	587256	
32	6889413	.	425563	531482	2309106	1175752	1177726	1269783	
34	11773682	.	261308	178860	909515	525710	<-----	-9898288	
35	6557439	.	241820	225588	774998	623522	487272	4204239	
37	530125	.	114743	48741	169655	<-----	-----	-196987	
4	50448245	.	3891999	2883728	12090818	7180055	7628425	15425076	
41/42	30663538	.	1764655	1343847	6212313	4037147	4851570	12454006	
43	.	.	67501	86389	.	.	.	.
45 ²	.	.	263150	130590	1227064	447052	<-----	-1090346	

The Netherlands									
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988									
(cont.)									
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
4	50448245	.	3891999	2883728	12090818	7180055	7628425	15425076	
						<-----	-----	+1348143	
46	2531409	.	558808	403077	1154922	272762	<-----	--141839	
47	10281419	.	935759	632348	2183124	1895200	2426535	2208453	
48	3276161	.	213381	225245	1196703	527893	350321	762617	
49	383626	.	88745	62233	116691	<-----	-----	--115958	
5	22525779	.	4632530	<-----	-----	-----	-----	17893248	
6	183152170	17580683	50221172	24337988	47324414	1212489	2726620	8054432	11937
						<-----	-----	+31682435	
61	122332716	8051286	28330834	17717122	38061913	<-----	-----	30171561	
62	1854726	185846	786944	288267	462413	<-----	-----	--131256	
64/65	39129866	7254839	12824030	3002194	4055262	1212489	2726620	8054432	
66	5534147	1050409	2499835	443202	709062	<-----	-----	--831639	
67	14300715	1038302	5779529	2887204	4035764	<-----	-----	--547979	11937
7	14833454	719979	2034444	1411262	3366041	57821	332792	1399269	3307793
						<-----	-----	+2204053	
71	778657	.	.	.	.	.	.	778657	
72	6120036	280539	1336309	1011226	2210049	<-----	-----	-1157706	
73	834336	280111	201303	30838	131061	<-----	-----	--191024	
74	579495	36406	59534	111359	124208	<-----	-----	--247988	
75	.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	2924032
76	1595004	28268	19702	48827	227429	57821	332792	620613	259552
77	2001893	94655	417596	209012	673294	<-----	-----	--607335	
8	8990716	826830	2079778	953142	1822768	<-----	-----	-3308197	
83	8990716	826830	2079778	953142	1822768	<-----	-----	-3308197	
9	2431380	424135	826191	119329	219833	<-----	-----	-702247	139645
92	1469278	128095	256931	69843	219833	<-----	-----	--702247	92329
93	183444	111629	66359	.	.	.	.	.	5456
98	778658	184411	502901	49486	.	.	.	.	41860

¹ This class contains all units that were not ascribed to any of the shown size-classes for confidentiality reasons.

² See Annex A p. A16.

Source: CBS.

(ECU 1 000)

The Netherlands
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
Total	84816420	3775060	14240261	<-----	-----	-----	-----	65044127	1756972
1-4	36004016	.	2418290	1850016	6883846	4067517	4612480	16171866	
1	717853	.	7410	5525	19828	<-----	-----141232	543859	
2	9930613	.	146480	183271	981190	895800	987372	6736499	
3	11851416	.	865602	744093	2676483	1301362	966242	1636840	
4	13470255	.	1380424	901623	3206345	1787640	1879675	3793723	
5	7676993	.	1922559	<-----	-----	-----	-----	-5754434	
6	24599811	2698539	7131855	2819200	5500100	220677	456941	1454670	9780
7	10297714	390613	1255359	865602	2138522	41117	235567	1556457	1678096
8	4662409	458528	1021326	399018	793266	<-----	-----	-1990272	
9	1575477	227380	490871	79082	153250	<-----	-----	-555795	69099
1	717853	.	7410	5525	19828	<-----	-----141232	543859	
12	717853	.	7410	5525	19828	<-----	-----141232	543859	
2	9930613	.	146480	183271	981190	895800	987372	6736499	
22	1586053	.	5097	5911	78778	61298	152704	1282266	
24	1423444	.	96968	117098	471845	182331	149085	406116	
25	6921117	.	44415	60262	430567	652172	685584	5048117	
3	11851416	.	865602	744093	2676483	1301382	966242	1636840	
31	2776625	.	408859	323841	1003813	418447	373991	247674	
32	2793898	.	186012	229614	995019	477123	486687	419443	
34	4282248	.	108746	81763	327154	202074	<-----	-3562510	
35	1708950	.	96668	80179	253098	203719	105564	969723	
37	289695	.	65316	28696	97398	<-----	-----	-98284	
4	13470255	.	1380424	901623	3206345	1787640	1879675	3793723	
41/42	6012587	.	512123	288206	1049598	654635	880559	2627467	
43	.	.	24756	26469	.	.	.	.
45 ²	.	.	126307	53067	398856	158513	<-----	-412542	

The Netherlands
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

(cont.)

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+	Other ¹
4	13470255		1380424	901623	3206345	1787640	1879675	3793723	
						<-----	-----	---+520826	
46	966439		230899	151106	431647	94380	<-----	---58407	
47	3967196		363159	279383	856631	702896	860070	905058	
48	1151791		81249	78936	414144	177216	139047	261198	
49	171731		41931	24456	55468	<-----	-----	---49876	
5	7676993		1922559	<-----	-----	-----	-----	---5754434	
6	24599811	2698539	7131855	2819200	5500100	220677	456941	1454670	9780
						<-----	-----	+4308050	
61	13014806	752240	2794900	1722117	3949220	<-----	-----	-3796329	
62	212065	26222	81609	44313	49617	<-----	-----	---10304	
64/65	7221857	1378837	2450839	529847	730047	220678	456941	1454670	
66	2298683	364672	997739	206543	302127	<-----	-----	---427601	
67	1852400	176568	806768	316380	469089	<-----	-----	---73815	9780
7	10297714	390613	1255359	865602	2138522	41117	235567	1556457	1678096
						<-----	-----	+2136381	
71	1038209							1038209	
72	4585423	158901	851468	630892	1391988	<-----	-----	-1447239	104935
73	454859	136629	95940	19274	76666	<-----	-----	---126350	
74	286107	17560	34693	38547	55680	<-----	-----	---139627	
75		0	0	0	0		0	0	1381709
76	1209959	19274	9423	35549	159329	41117	235567	518248	191452
77	1341448	58249	263835	141340	454859	<-----	-----	---423164	
8	4662409	458528	1021326	399018	793266	<-----	-----	---1990272	
83	4662409	458528	1021326	399018	793266	<-----	-----	-1990272	
9	1575477	227380	490871	79082	153250	<-----	-----	---555795	69099
92	1007860	65310	147597	46186	153250	<-----	-----	---555795	39722
93	111832	68598	40198						3036
98	455785	93472	303076	32896					26341

This class contains all units that were not ascribed to any of the shown size-classes for confidentiality reasons.

² See Annex A p. A16.

Source: CBS.

Portugal

Years: 1988 - 89

Portugal
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	642612	388764	222187	16468	12636	1452	773	332
1	.	33	53	.	.	0	0	.
2	.	4207	4184	743	835	121	79	.
3	.	14440	8478	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	35722	24284	4368	4738	653	.	.
5	86053	58920	23411	2125	1373	124	73	27
6	.	221711	133658	6248	3293	262	.	.
7	21288	12210	8205	419	366	.	.	.
8	.	24451	7223	572	402	44	.	23
9	.	17070	12691	.	.	31	21	.
1	.	33	53	.	.	0	0	.
11	25	10	11	.	.	0	0	.
13	.	4	0	.	0	0	0	0
14/15/17	37	16	18	0	0	0	0	3
16	34	3	24	4	.	0	0	.
2	.	4207	4184	743	835	121	79	.
21/26	51	26	11	3	5	0	3	3
22	181	69	59	17	16	11	3	6
23	.	1212	1050	132	109	12	5	.
24	6241	2581	2548	469	525	64	38	16
25	1212	319	516	122	180	34	30	11
3	.	14440	8478	.	.	.	.	.
31	19017	11178	6286	730	688	95	28	12
32	3554	1825	1131	254	283	33	23	5
33	.	56	20	.	.	0	.	.
34	1661	829	567	98	125	16	11	15
35	515	179	156	57	87	19	10	7
36	571	304	156	40	53	8	5	5
37	284	69	162	26	19	.	5	.
4	.	35722	24284	4368	4738	653	.	.
41/42	13747	6897	5062	767	789	143	69	20
43	7755	4135	2047	463	740	175	127	68
44	.	610	478	104	105	9	.	.
45	18206	10114	5050	1191	1558	180	96	17

Portugal								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	.	35722	24284	4368	4738	653	.	.
46	20961	10385	8465	1112	910	54	26	9
47	3735	1344	1556	412	340	47	27	9
48	1343	391	512	187	200	34	14	5
49	3205	1846	1114	132	96	11	6	0
5	86053	58920	23411	2125	1373	124	73	27
6	.	221711	133658	6248	3293	262	.	.
61*	39932	19781	16447	2084	1432	137	41	10
63	.	1090	1318	111	78	5	.	0
64/65	227882	147395	77152	2206	1032	60	27	10
66	63856	33363	28579	1290	537	55	22	10
67	.	20082	10162	557	214	5	3	.
7	21288	12210	8205	419	366	.	.	.
71/76/77*	1601	387	860	181	149	12	9	3
72	19529	11772	7289	226	193	31	13	5
73/79	69	34	21	3	5	0	3	3
74	46	12	16	4	8	.	.	.
75	43	5	19	5	11	0	0	3
8	.	24451	7223	572	402	44	.	23
81	417	73	245	45	32	5	3	14
82	81	8	32	3	18	7	8	5
83*	29039	22160	6011	484	333	29	18	4
84*	.	2210	935	40	19	3	.	0
9	.	17070	12691	.	.	31	21	.
92	691	443	181	22	23	8	7	7
93*	.	10989	8567	518	245	19	8	.
94/99	431	284	143	.	.	0	0	0
97*	8551	5091	3155	197	91	4	6	7
98*	959	263	645	41	10	0	0	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: INE.

Portugal
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2204166	-	538395	218822	496266	200604	236096	513983
1	.	-	136	.	.	0	0	.
2	.	-	13606	10076	34574	16910	23345	.
3	.	-	24411	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	-	73629	59182	194308	90357	.	.
5	213401	-	59427	27998	52042	17064	24036	32834
6	.	-	300165	81996	119892	35292	.	.
7	155756	-	16297	5532	15125	.	.	.
8	.	-	19232	7527	15817	6266	.	64472
9	.	-	31492	.	.	4367	7164	.
1	.	-	136	.	.	0	0	.
11	1194	-	30	.	.	0	0	.
13	.	-	0	.	0	0	0	0
14/15/17	8742	-	33	0	0	0	0	8709
16	24030	-	73	63	.	0	0	.
2	.	-	13606	10076	34574	16910	23345	.
21/26	3530	-	57	43	296	0	1016	2118
22	13757	-	190	228	681	1582	998	10078
23	.	-	3120	1783	4298	1710	1241	.
24	70055	-	8432	6375	21362	8849	10945	14092
25	42176	-	1807	1647	7937	4769	9145	16871
3	.	-	24411	.	.	.	.	.
31	88549	-	17376	9773	27152	13090	8995	12163
32	36682	-	3657	3419	11322	4810	6929	6545
33	.	-	62	.	.	0	.	.
34	32273	-	1790	1374	4908	2452	3041	18708
35	19944	-	541	781	3936	2575	3235	8876
36	20402	-	488	561	2417	1153	1876	13907
37	4522	-	497	359	687	.	1471	.
4	.	-	73629	59182	194308	90357	.	.
41/42	119328	-	15254	10300	32310	19831	20759	20874
43	173153	-	6054	6337	33509	24836	38280	64137
44	.	-	1582	1447	4242	1213	.	.
45	162930	-	15125	16162	64654	24750	29093	13146

Portugal								
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4		-	73629	59182	194308	90357		
46	95757	-	25048	15102	34676	7234	7471	6226
47	50376	-	5603	5571	12813	6472	8350	11567
48	25604	-	1795	2515	8602	4609	4181	3902
49	11503	-	3168	1748	3502	1412	1673	0
5	213401	-	59427	27998	52042	17064	24036	32834
6		-	300165	81996	119892	35292		
61*	171212	-	47449	28055	54515	18470	12072	10651
63		-	3580	1480	2522	604		0
64/65	250583	-	157272	28609	36603	7846	8320	11933
66	127152	-	68016	16657	18914	7697	6926	8942
67		-	23848	7195	7338	675	746	
7	155756	-	16297	5532	15125			
71/76/77*	38169	-	3006	2442	6056	1516	2408	22741
72	57067	-	13106	2942	8003	4309	3226	25481
73/79	43330	-	69	34	208	0	1045	41974
74	3269	-	54	47	357			
75	13921	-	62	67	501	0	0	13291
8		-	19232	7527	15817	6266		64472
81	54065	-	1018	584	1321	696	1227	49219
82	13267	-	93	46	1007	943	3009	8169
83*	52161	-	16345	6334	12706	4256	5436	7084
84*		-	1776	563	783	371		0
9		-	31492			4367	7164	
92	13917	-	387	294	1197	1198	2306	8535
93*		-	21778	6744	9092	2594	2736	
94/99	282	-	185			0	0	0
97*	24735	-	7329	2527	3249	575	2122	8933
98*	2744	-	1813	541	390	0	0	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: INE.

(ECU 1 000)

Portugal Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	77910106	5595701	13796701	6638597	16258694	6735324	7326397	21560692
1	.	226	3681	.	.	0	0	.
2	.	34160	203972	172828	797340	549194	724233	.
3	.	144865	301310	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	225115	1046379	937319	4414566	2520811	.	.
5	3490371	390388	781314	354060	759794	266634	317079	621102
6	.	3255126	10068330	4233313	7446291	2249364	.	.
7	4408307	98303	413102	287388	790751	.	.	.
8	.	1381185	710666	308660	988104	346849	.	4964637
9	.	66333	267947	.	.	71631	63899	.
1	.	226	3681	.	.	0	0	.
11	11505	73	447	.	.	0	0	.
13	.	0	0	.	0	0	0	0
14/15/17	1992721	117	348	0	0	0	0	1992256
16	1289102	36	2886	1571	.	0	0	.
2	.	34160	203972	172828	797340	549194	724233	.
21/26	78967	34	1862	397	1150	0	62968	12557
22	572240	405	2547	3574	13458	113718	27265	411273
23	.	6283	45539	30596	75954	35633	10366	.
24	1386979	22679	101146	86699	344084	127798	199652	504920
25	2155756	4759	52878	51562	362694	272045	423982	987837
3	.	144865	301310	.	.	.	.	.
31	1521559	60207	191737	129877	432502	285881	161091	260265
32	673868	13203	56669	73917	212350	91230	150026	76473
33	.	246	828	.	.	0	.	.
34	943099	6093	29983	22909	124569	101555	86308	571682
35	1596137	63686	7488	9734	86135	67364	169788	1191941
36	341909	1105	7810	6900	48155	18763	25102	234074
37	72298	325	6795	4603	13592	.	19294	.
4	.	225115	1046379	937319	4414566	2520811	.	.
41/42	5831613	57066	343273	283706	1624878	1085383	1091009	1346298
43	3216487	19069	115590	130251	650056	509051	693180	1099291
44	.	3983	30934	28158	165565	51998	.	.
45	2262361	40723	127465	139406	836585	393283	471375	253525

Portugal
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

(cont.)

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	.	225115	1046379	937319	4414566	2520811	.	.
46	1631856	75056	263927	190841	591568	129333	186846	194286
47	1712728	11496	74543	76478	255819	226635	462519	605238
48	664336	4938	38219	60331	226490	104270	114119	115970
49	210206	12784	52428	28148	63605	20858	32384	0
5	3490371	390388	781314	354060	759794	266634	317079	621102
6	.	3255126	10068330	4233313	7446291	2249364	.	.
61*	15500648	611067	3363462	2336405	4673951	1634542	1384691	1496529
63	.	23494	242573	133011	254720	20066	.	0
64/65	12499869	2160293	5477228	1462430	2040600	473961	387493	497864
66	1812021	351194	702788	178781	234497	105655	114302	124804
67	.	109078	282279	122686	242523	15140	28347	.
7	4408307	98303	413102	287388	790751	.	.	.
71/76/77*	1305023	10806	207137	193522	469980	73555	146903	203122
72	950031	87324	196223	86661	201482	77155	50490	250696
73/79	1103596	84	203	363	3445	0	25348	1074153
74	283120	73	2886	2197	39576	.	.	.
75	766534	16	6653	4645	76268	0	0	678951
8	.	1381185	710666	308660	988104	346849	.	4964637
81	6452571	1284792	121854	93425	241178	125957	96542	4488825
82	789277	4690	1246	1171	151682	52541	152951	424998
83*	1690398	80186	561252	201701	572294	155802	68349	50814
84*	.	11517	26314	12363	22950	12549	.	0
9	.	66333	267947	.	.	71631	63899	.
92	41183	1211	2349	1755	3712	3374	5730	23052
93*	.	36913	149869	55568	73121	17097	27263	.
94/99	1819	692	499	.	.	0	0	0
97*	510333	26416	104827	30744	63688	51160	30906	202594
98*	18153	1101	10403	4709	1939	0	0	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: INE.

Portugal
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-19	200-499	500+
Total	679300	.	.	18016	13916	1490	844	.
1	.	.	.	.	6	0	.	7
2	.	4159	4064	832	914	.	.	35
3	.	14397	8633	1291	1375	167	.	44
4	.	36447	24432	4579	5182	671	.	128
5	96574	68571	24176	2126	1480	130	64	27
6	360755	216391	133309	7039	3607	270	104	35
7	21274	11599	8574	543	466	43	33	.
8	.	45420	10198	757	458	45	.	28
9	.	20624	13591	.	428	.	.	15
1	.	.	.	.	6	0	.	7
11	38	16	15	4	.	0	0	.
13	4	.	.	.	0	0	0	0
14/15/17	49	18	25	0	3	0	.	.
16	.	10	27	5	.	0	0	4
2	.	4159	4064	832	914	.	.	35
21	43	23	9	3	4	.	.	.
22	210	76	76	21	21	7	4	5
23	.	1187	1006	159	131	13	6	.
24	6206	2565	2427	522	568	71	36	17
25/26	1249	308	546	127	190	34	34	10
3	.	14397	8633	1291	1375	167	.	44
31	18886	11068	6187	749	739	94	42	7
32	3683	1753	1255	283	328	32	26	6
33	102	58	38	4	0	0	.	.
34	1812	871	634	124	137	11	20	15
35	541	172	178	58	93	21	8	11
36	676	378	180	44	55	9	7	3
37	.	97	161	29	23	0	7	.
4	.	36447	24432	4579	5182	671	.	128
41/42	13425	6548	5093	772	778	142	72	20
43	8394	4702	2092	450	777	182	128	63
44	1251	581	444	97	118	9	.	.
45	19080	10710	4853	1292	1882	195	126	22

Portugal								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-19	200-499	500+
4	.	36447	24432	4579	5182	671	.	128
46	20907	10155	8552	1196	916	55	23	6
47	4083	1458	1714	445	385	44	27	10
48	1299	337	508	181	224	33	11	5
49	.	1956	1176	146	102	11	5	.
5	96574	68571	24176	2126	1480	130	64	27
6	360755	216391	133309	7039	3607	270	104	35
61*	49049	27142	17786	2381	1549	133	47	11
63	.	1215	1556	163	94	6	.	0
64/65	215681	136402	75425	2535	1203	77	26	13
66	61448	31112	28257	1425	566	49	28	11
67	.	20520	10285	535	195	5	.	0
7	21274	11599	8574	543	466	43	33	.
71/76/77*	1928	463	982	250	209	9	12	3
72	19163	11075	7522	280	231	34	16	5
73/79	.	43	29	7	5	0	.	3
74	52	13	21	3	11	0	.	.
75	.	5	20	3	10	0	.	3
8	.	45420	10198	757	458	45	.	28
81	503	73	304	60	40	5	7	14
82	70	4	22	5	17	8	7	7
83*	52828	42998	8757	648	370	29	19	7
84*	.	2345	1115	44	31	3	.	0
9	.	20624	13591	.	428	.	.	15
92	1159	859	220	29	30	7	7	7
93*	22019	12043	9113	562	268	24	9	0
94/99	675	492	177	.	3	.	0	0
97*	10711	6960	3414	207	111	6	5	8
98*	.	270	667	39	16	0	.	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: INE.

Portugal
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2340118	-	.	240077	549215	205297	252922	.
1	.	-	.	.	275	0	.	33619
2	.	-	13608	11255	37818	.	.	38128
3	.	-	25808	17633	55176	22379	.	55155
4	.	-	77486	62353	213377	93374	.	119343
5	222536	-	64799	28156	57343	17650	20414	34174
6	642407	-	317949	92387	132120	36654	29646	33651
7	162313	-	17963	7205	19483	5717	8947	.
8	.	-	26511	9973	17684	6497	.	77319
9	.	-	34674	.	15939	.	.	19204
1	.	-	.	.	275	0	.	33619
11	1122	-	56	50	.	0	0	.
13	20	-	.	.	0	0	0	0
14/15/17	8271	-	60	0	125	0	.	.
16	.	-	97	67	.	0	0	25110
2	.	-	13608	11255	37818	.	.	38128
21	2328	-	35	44	158	.	.	.
22	12771	-	264	284	881	1068	1224	9050
23	.	-	3004	2160	5176	1999	1579	.
24	73637	-	8331	7027	23866	9813	10966	13634
25/26	39695	-	1974	1740	7737	4771	10150	13323
3	.	-	25808	17633	55176	22379	.	55155
31	86557	-	17552	10120	28953	12462	12646	4824
32	38582	-	4315	3867	13457	4213	7646	5084
33	1029	-	108	53	0	0	.	.
34	38811	-	2081	1749	5414	1427	5701	22439
35	23538	-	656	818	4033	3110	2028	12893
36	15951	-	589	628	2440	1167	2435	8692
37	.	-	507	398	879	0	2267	.
4	.	-	77486	62353	213377	93374	.	119343
41/42	120216	-	15917	10445	31503	19798	21692	20861
43	170373	-	6451	6191	34598	25913	38626	58594
44	9703	-	1508	1265	4904	1171	.	.
45	195198	-	15498	17875	79368	26955	36936	18566

Portugal								
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	.	-	77486	62353	213377	93374	.	119343
46	96368	-	26321	16105	34661	7359	7661	4247
47	53631	-	6448	6101	14664	6199	8162	12057
48	25392	-	1917	2453	9503	4507	3120	3892
49	.	-	3426	1918	4176	1472	1275	.
5	222536	-	64799	28156	57343	17650	20414	34174
6	642407	-	317949	92387	132120	36654	29646	33651
61*	186297	-	53324	31962	58698	18222	13383	10708
63	.	-	4615	2190	3314	770	.	0
64/65	271774	-	164433	32797	43524	10224	7366	13430
66	133808	-	70755	18406	20228	6862	8044	9513
67	.	-	24822	7032	6356	576	.	0
7	162313	-	17963	7205	19483	5717	8947	.
71/76/77*	42996	-	3571	3345	8288	1070	3333	23389
72	60565	-	14172	3683	9949	4647	4172	23942
73/79	.	-	84	99	203	0	.	42370
74	2644	-	68	40	599	0	.	.
75	.	-	68	38	444	0	.	11934
8	.	-	26511	9973	17684	6497	.	77319
81	64562	-	1293	800	1501	769	2695	57504
82	14632	-	73	58	876	1047	2472	10106
83*	65036	-	22902	8522	14231	4273	5399	9709
84*	.	-	2243	593	1076	408	.	0
9	.	-	34674	.	15939	.	.	19204
92	15342	-	530	412	1591	1032	2323	9454
93*	47218	-	24014	7355	9797	3284	2768	0
94/99	530	-	227	.	161	.	0	0
97*	26779	-	8006	2670	3849	838	1666	9750
98*	.	-	1897	518	541	0	.	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: INE.

(ECU 1 000)

Portugal Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-19	200-499	500+
Total	87382939	.	.	7775372	18942740	8139733	8897545	.
1	.	.	.	.	7794	0	.	3429716
2	.	23094	198129	225984	942816	.	.	2173190
3	.	77298	350422	269062	1141039	506875	.	2479539
4	.	174228	1027879	1002319	4816916	2949437	.	4187081
5	3959676	369421	916057	392123	841709	285782	326526	828058
6	35666788	2851714	10950806	4861951	8826930	3143039	2462901	2569447
7	4761620	79787	418228	335594	936929	175147	425073	.
8	.	115708	803545	581623	1243263	385288	.	6576170
9	.	64102	318947	.	185344	.	.	248473
1	.	.	.	.	7794	0	.	3429716
11	12382	111	1165	399	.	0	0	.
13	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	0
14/15/17	2110481	14	833	0	5544	0	.	.
16	.	43	3482	1874	.	0	0	1322765
2	.	23094	198129	225984	942816	.	.	2173190
21	26752	19	283	179	967	.	.	.
22	662445	303	5607	4739	52432	78318	50747	470298
23	.	5611	32103	39006	106600	46934	24245	.
24	1627634	14053	106157	109353	409526	178389	243638	566518
25/26	2528377	3108	53979	72707	373291	303067	610726	1111499
3	.	77298	350422	269062	1141039	506875	.	2479539
31	1630649	55630	213610	143435	532636	261905	314017	109416
32	897527	11226	78509	72576	296661	97457	232803	108295
33	24892	182	3546	1677	0	0	.	.
34	1332727	5690	30709	29412	168790	56657	257833	783637
35	1559006	2966	8447	9174	78242	64041	89123	1307013
36	278596	1354	8999	7567	49362	26815	41985	142514
37	.	250	6602	5221	15348	0	36865	.
4	.	174228	1027879	1002319	4816916	2949437	.	4187081
41/42	6219352	47874	351077	302068	1629266	1413421	987581	1488064
43	3257323	12778	96824	125553	676967	512454	760452	1072294
44	358455	3108	23494	28219	209011	50948	.	.
45	2554122	27922	99785	139415	951610	379914	605563	349913

Portugal								
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-19	200-499	500+
4	.	174228	1027879	1002319	4816916	2949437	.	4187081
46	1767717	59077	285087	224858	643543	192071	203346	159525
47	2019523	9447	82838	91105	357004	237378	288381	953370
48	715344	2441	38944	60238	283392	138984	67345	124000
49	.	11581	49830	30863	66123	24267	31748	.
5	3959676	369421	916057	392123	841709	285782	326526	828058
6	35666788	2851714	10950806	4861951	8826930	3143039	2462901	2569447
61*	17442049	470622	3601150	2627609	5409945	2272405	1776347	1283972
63	.	19373	248966	182267	280798	84035	.	0
64/65	14669006	1931056	6021784	1712601	2685014	677080	509990	1131480
66	1983947	320075	779551	207087	271548	105493	146198	153995
67	.	110588	299355	132387	179625	4026	.	0
7	4761620	79787	418228	335594	936929	175147	425073	.
71/76/77*	1566323	4661	184491	233026	567307	69743	191946	315148
72	1118090	74162	222656	97722	266976	105404	90437	260733
73/79	.	900	501	1159	10452	0	.	981793
74	311613	35	2625	2133	62317	0	.	.
75	.	29	7955	1554	29877	0	.	676492
8	.	115708	803545	581623	1243263	385288	.	6576170
81	7236953	524	204516	279234	551026	99768	267393	5834492
82	1153979	4598	4825	7313	48054	77627	352314	659248
83*	1947604	97249	554031	282178	622459	196911	112346	82430
84*	.	13337	40173	12898	21724	10982	.	0
9	.	64102	318947	.	185344	.	.	248473
92	44098	1098	3195	2235	7087	1804	5827	22852
93*	408550	33034	178836	65105	82204	26212	23159	0
94/99	4413	1625	633	.	735	.	0	0
97*	583681	27083	124795	32408	90856	55658	27262	225621
98*	.	1262	11488	4281	4462	0	.	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: INE.

The United Kingdom

Years: 1988 - 89

The United Kingdom							
Number of enterprises¹ by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2629913	2450879	86095	74769	9387	5656	3127
1	1465	1150	48	119	47	61	40
2	15059	11580	991	1833	280	176	199
3	97385	79451	6711	9164	945	655	459
4	171656	148590	8789	11629	1372	766	510
5	603401	588867	8816	4936	435	214	133
6	727305	661575	34508	24843	3971	1822	586
7	143988	134888	4999	3348	470	204	79
8	350397	323468	11579	11551	1412	1444	943
9	519257	501310	9654	7346	455	314	178
1	1465	1150	48	119	47	61	40
2	15059	11580	991	1833	280	176	199
21	14	11	1	2	0	0	0
22	2074	1574	135	249	51	34	31
23	700	549	47	87	9	5	3
24	6740	5246	449	830	93	53	69
25	5502	4184	358	662	122	80	96
26	29	16	1	3	5	4	0
3	97385	79451	6711	9164	945	655	459
31	24183	19804	1673	2284	221	130	71
32	41997	34461	2911	3975	322	189	139
33	2249	1813	153	209	33	22	19
34	17143	13905	1175	1604	186	166	107
35	3393	2669	225	308	74	58	59
36	3992	3221	272	371	46	43	39
37	4428	3578	302	413	63	47	25
4	171656	148590	8789	11629	1372	766	510
41/42	19934	17071	1010	1336	247	140	130
43	9877	8389	496	657	165	99	71
44	3019	2624	155	205	25	10	0
45	25388	21951	1298	1718	222	121	78

The United Kingdom							
Number of enterprises¹ by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	171656	148590	8789	11629	1372	766	510
46	31521	27421	1622	2146	208	86	38
47	49091	42696	2526	3342	263	156	108
48	10573	8974	531	702	182	113	71
49	22253	19464	1151	1523	60	41	14
5	603401	588867	8816	4936	435	214	133
6	727305	661575	34508	24843	3971	1822	586
7	143988	134888	4999	3348	470	204	79
71/79	3113	2757	123	142	52	27	12
rest of 7	140875	132131	4876	3206	418	177	67
8	350397	323468	11579	11551	1412	1444	943
83	340151	316259	11103	10574	997	770	448
rest of 8	10246	7209	476	977	415	674	495
9	519257	501310	9654	7346	455	314	178
91-96	332558	320718	6278	4896	312	224	130
97-99	186699	180592	3376	2450	143	90	48

¹ For the definition of enterprise in the UK, refer to Annex A.

Source: GB & P.

The United Kingdom							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	20425250	5354273	1197969	3063709	1508809	2111179	7189311
1	487309	2473	665	5841	7099	23754	447477
2	714129	30854	13826	84757	45832	66185	472675
3	2378433	218367	93430	392239	150540	241787	1282070
4	2594459	372163	121994	487607	217808	291190	1103697
5	1641834	955314	122191	211576	73507	83966	195280
6	5424254	1835482	487451	1050387	651053	659892	739989
7	1506186	295611	66845	129326	71338	72887	870179
8	3836558	681845	159815	449382	222588	554354	1768574
9	1842088	962164	131752	252594	69044	117164	309370
1	487309	2473	665	5841	7099	23754	447477
2	714129	30854	13826	84757	45832	66185	472675
21	135	29	14	92	0	0	0
22	112358	4194	1883	11514	8348	12786	73633
23	16621	1463	656	4023	1473	1880	7126
24	257666	13977	6264	38379	15223	19931	163892
25	324831	11148	4995	30610	19970	30084	228024
26	2518	43	14	139	818	1504	0
3	2378433	218367	93430	392239	150540	241787	1282070
31	456992	54430	23292	97760	35206	47988	198316
32	814694	94714	40527	170138	51295	69768	388252
33	82507	4983	2130	8946	5257	8121	53070
34	513007	38217	16358	68655	29630	61277	298870
35	221647	7336	3132	13183	11788	21410	164798
36	160655	8853	3787	15880	7328	15873	108934
37	128931	9834	4204	17677	10036	17350	69830
4	2594459	372163	121994	487607	217808	291190	1103697
41/42	486561	42757	14019	56019	39212	53220	281334
43	272924	21011	6885	27548	26194	37634	153652
44	25089	6572	2151	8596	3969	3801	0
45	395074	54979	18017	72036	35243	45998	168801

The United Kingdom							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	2594459	372163	121994	487607	217808	291190	1103697
46	329123	68679	22514	89982	33020	32692	82236
47	616910	106938	35062	140131	41752	59303	233724
48	284783	22477	7370	29435	28893	42956	153652
49	183995	48750	15976	63860	9525	15586	30298
5	1641834	955314	122191	211576	73507	83966	195280
6	5424254	1835482	487451	1050387	651053	659892	739989
7	1506186	295611	66845	129326	71338	72887	870179
71/79	636916	5878	1722	7431	8881	10722	602282
rest of 7	869270	289733	65123	121895	62457	62165	267897
8	3836558	681845	159815	449382	222588	554354	1768574
83	2452674	666413	153132	397819	152895	288647	793768
rest of 8	1383884	15432	6683	51563	69693	265707	974806
9	1842088	962164	131752	252594	69044	117164	309370
91-96	1225497	609224	85893	169583	47506	83997	229294
97-99	616591	352940	45859	83011	21538	33167	80076

Source: GB & P.

(ECU 1 000)

The United Kingdom Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2173945042	242838265	90504098	339443797	305879892	335559288	859719701
1	143188037	73747	40636	653188	1170921	10047650	131201895
2	98304723	1244668	912054	14344540	7446940	8735254	65621266
3	185693387	8768365	5851597	29355813	16572000	18645945	106499667
4	232831252	13062245	7355132	43084791	32737638	31964048	104627397
5	151738171	47741386	11542155	32554023	19764190	13846371	26290045
6	734381443	110323975	42241968	146906992	177472857	126316534	131119118
7	112638727	12908731	5902768	16752604	11382620	8929405	56762598
8	427080794	22858553	9880590	41012350	32958879	104297793	216072627
9	88088508	25856594	6777197	14779497	6373846	12776288	21525088
1	143188037	73747	40636	653188	1170921	10047650	131201895
2	98304723	1244668	912054	14344540	7446940	8735254	65621266
21	18060	1505	1505	15050	0	0	0
22	15506431	168565	123413	1949027	1356041	1687150	10222234
23	2259066	58697	43646	680278	239301	248332	988812
24	35330823	564390	412381	6495754	2474286	2630811	22753200
25	44832143	450007	329604	5180349	3244867	3970297	31657019
26	358200	1505	1505	24081	132444	198665	0
3	185693387	8768365	5851597	29355813	16572000	18645945	106499667
31	35010249	2185319	1458384	7316001	3875479	3700894	16474172
32	62352318	3803237	2537498	12732642	5646912	5380519	32251510
33	6617663	200170	133949	669743	579441	626097	4408263
34	40512677	1535141	1024932	5138208	3261423	4725827	24827146
35	18116171	294988	195655	987306	1297345	1651029	13689847
36	12860570	355190	237796	1188982	806702	1223598	9048303
37	10223739	394321	263382	1322930	1104700	1337981	5800426
4	232831252	13062245	7355132	43084791	32737638	31964048	104627397
41/42	45702056	1500525	845833	4950078	5893738	5842567	26669316
43	26220814	737470	415391	2433650	3937186	4131336	14565781
44	2132642	230271	129433	760045	595996	416896	0
45	35729659	1929462	1086639	6364816	5297742	5049410	16001589

The United Kingdom							
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	232831252	13062245	7355132	43084791	32737638	31964048	104627397
46	28067498	2411075	1357546	7951128	4963623	3588016	7796109
47	53191137	3753571	2113077	12381967	6276018	6509300	22157204
48	27456452	788641	443987	2600710	4342041	4715292	14565781
49	14330995	1711231	963226	5642396	1431293	1711231	2871617
5	151738171	47741386	11542155	32554023	19764190	13846371	26290045
6	734381443	110323975	42241968	146906992	177472857	126316534	131119118
7	112638727	12908731	5902768	18752604	11382620	8929405	56762598
71/79	31359021	257362	177595	1198012	1428283	1092659	27205110
rest of 7	81279706	12651369	5725174	15554592	9954337	7836745	29557488
8	427080794	22858553	9880590	41012350	32958879	104297793	216072627
83	220079045	22196336	9313190	30240776	17140905	46862442	94325396
rest of 8	207001749	662218	567400	10771574	15817974	57435351	121747231
9	88088508	25856594	6777197	14779497	6373846	12776288	21525088
91-96	61020357	16337213	4537697	10083771	4555757	9438108	16067811
97-99	27068151	9519380	2239500	4695726	1818089	3338180	5457276

Source: GB & P.

The United Kingdom							
Number of enterprises¹ by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2811823	2630687	88876	73634	9314	6102	3210
1	1599	1293	44	117	46	59	40
2	15622	12205	997	1719	274	223	204
3	102232	84469	6699	8843	1074	667	480
4	182497	159792	9373	10673	1348	781	530
5	678892	663945	9161	5022	414	216	134
6	729594	660572	36255	26072	4026	2085	584
7	157659	148540	5036	3341	464	201	77
8	394184	367663	11660	11039	1307	1558	957
9	549544	532208	9651	6808	361	312	204
1	1599	1293	44	117	46	59	40
2	15622	12205	997	1719	274	223	204
21	14	11	1	2	0	0	0
22	2120	1624	133	229	59	45	30
23	713	571	47	80	6	6	3
24	7136	5650	461	796	94	65	70
25	5609	4332	354	610	110	102	101
26	30	17	1	2	5	5	0
3	102232	84469	6699	8843	1074	667	480
31	25410	21068	1671	2206	255	141	69
32	44333	36848	2922	3858	371	194	140
33	2275	1865	148	195	27	20	20
34	17970	14767	1171	1546	214	157	115
35	3479	2761	219	289	81	65	64
36	4043	3298	262	345	49	44	45
37	4722	3862	306	404	77	46	27
4	182497	159792	9373	10673	1348	781	530
41/42	20548	17777	1043	1187	255	145	141
43	10479	9030	530	603	148	97	71
44	3101	2728	160	182	19	12	0
45	25961	22721	1333	1518	197	115	77

The United Kingdom							
Number of enterprises¹ by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	182497	159792	9373	10673	1348	781	530
46	35406	31166	1828	2082	202	89	39
47	52254	45960	2695	3070	258	153	118
48	11066	9478	556	633	200	129	70
49	23682	20932	1228	1398	69	41	14
5	678892	663945	9161	5022	414	216	134
6	729594	660572	36255	26072	4026	2085	584
7	157659	148540	5036	3341	464	201	77
71/79	3598	3231	131	145	52	27	12
rest of 7	154061	145309	4905	3196	412	174	65
8	394184	367663	11660	11039	1307	1558	957
83	383734	360109	11199	10177	896	863	490
rest of 8	10450	7554	461	862	411	695	467
9	549544	532208	9651	6808	361	312	204
91-96	353667	342196	6279	4574	247	222	149
97-99	195877	190012	3372	2234	114	90	55

¹ For the definition of enterprise in the UK, refer to annex A.

Source: GB & P.

The United Kingdom

Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	21011612	5706635	1239240	2865266	1535999	2283829	7380643
1	468975	2785	612	5724	7350	22878	429626
2	732610	33371	13954	75220	45377	82746	481942
3	2372151	235916	93482	355994	172839	242046	1271874
4	2573584	410448	130751	431067	218970	291352	1090996
5	1743376	1056115	128586	207808	71029	84845	194993
6	5538018	1836299	508329	1018792	667625	765798	741175
7	1538622	314579	70566	138002	78054	78662	858759
8	4093578	780017	160929	405402	216355	599429	1931446
9	1950698	1037105	132031	227257	58400	116073	379832
1	468975	2785	612	5724	7350	22878	429626
2	732610	33371	13954	75220	45377	82746	481942
21	132	30	14	88	0	0	0
22	113664	4440	1861	10020	9771	16698	70874
23	16027	1561	658	3501	994	2226	7087
24	261790	15449	6452	34831	15567	24119	165372
25	338166	11845	4955	26692	18217	37848	238609
26	2831	46	14	88	828	1855	0
3	2372151	235916	93482	355994	172839	242046	1271874
31	446003	58842	23318	88807	41037	51167	182832
32	800070	102914	40776	155312	59705	70400	370963
33	79722	5209	2065	7850	4345	7258	52995
34	515954	41243	16341	62238	34439	56973	304720
35	228607	7711	3056	11634	13035	23588	169583
36	169847	9211	3656	13889	7886	15967	119238
37	131948	10786	4270	16264	12392	16693	71543
4	2573584	410448	130751	431067	218970	291352	1090996
41/42	493915	45663	14550	47941	41423	54092	290246
43	261321	23195	7393	24354	24041	36186	146152
44	24153	7007	2232	7351	3086	4477	0
45	371672	58362	18595	61310	32001	42901	158503

The United Kingdom							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	2573584	410448	130751	431067	218970	291352	1090996
46	335938	80054	25500	84089	32813	33201	80281
47	621530	118054	37595	123993	41910	57077	242901
48	282373	24346	7756	25566	32488	48123	144094
49	182682	53767	17130	56463	11208	15295	28819
5	1743376	1056115	128586	207808	71029	84845	194993
6	5538018	1836299	508329	1018792	667625	765798	741175
7	1538622	314579	70566	138002	78054	78662	858759
71/79	637369	6684	1843	7276	9058	10802	601706
rest of 7	901253	307895	68723	130726	68996	67860	257053
8	4093578	780017	160929	405402	216355	599429	1931446
83	2682820	763375	154453	364642	145853	325352	929145
rest of 8	1410758	16642	6476	40760	70502	274077	1002301
9	1950698	1037105	132031	227257	58400	116073	379832
91-96	1305810	662450	86033	153165	40089	83037	281036
97-99	644888	374655	45998	74092	18311	33036	98796

Source: GB & P.

(ECU 1 000)

The United Kingdom Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	2299555029	263482063	92564704	328983131	299113919	394922338	920488874
1	146290966	80202	38616	1149558	1773350	10395038	132854202
2	104896465	1363430	905983	15149220	6686450	9906402	70884982
3	190131620	9174189	5542832	29425132	17105251	17590918	111293298
4	238414560	14617512	8327615	46031350	31898019	28583013	108957050
5	160811939	51731615	12094127	34639731	19967266	14678406	27700794
6	769206092	113712717	43267360	138955476	166538938	168710326	138021274
7	115664293	13387752	5767100	15651223	12033233	10435139	58389846
8	475834024	28819163	10002941	34967964	36329908	121085338	244628710
9	98305070	30595483	6618130	13013477	6781504	13537759	27758717
1	146290966	80202	38616	1149558	1773350	10395038	132854202
2	104896465	1363430	905983	15149220	6686450	9906402	70884982
21	20793	1485	1485	17823	0	0	0
22	16182931	181197	120303	2018411	1439176	1999103	10424743
23	2267927	63864	43071	705478	147037	265854	1042623
24	37570065	631217	418831	7014683	2294661	2887263	24323409
25	48489385	484181	320807	5375003	2683788	4531399	35094207
26	365364	1485	1485	17823	121788	222783	0
3	190131620	9174189	5542832	29425132	17105251	17590918	111293298
31	34789738	2288720	1382738	7339946	4060585	3718985	15998764
32	62744504	4002662	2417934	12838221	5908196	5116575	32460916
33	6567632	201990	121788	649040	430713	527252	4636849
34	41930664	1604035	968362	5144794	3408574	4140787	26664112
35	19285551	300014	181197	960936	1290654	1713941	14838809
36	14096201	357937	216842	1148073	779739	1159955	10433654
37	10717330	418831	253972	1344122	1226790	1213423	6260192
4	238414560	14617512	8327615	46031350	31898019	28583013	108957050
41/42	48000749	1626313	926776	5119545	6034439	5306683	28986992
43	25545743	825781	470814	2600616	3502143	3549670	14596719
44	2065938	249517	142581	784195	450021	439624	0
45	34509032	2077819	1183718	6546839	4662098	4209107	15829449

The United Kingdom							
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
4	238414560	14617512	8327615	46031350	31898019	28583013	108957050
46	29508304	2851618	1623343	8979626	4779430	3257082	8017205
47	55802597	4204651	2394171	13240715	6105730	5599270	24258060
48	27935458	867367	494577	2729830	4731903	4721507	14390274
49	15046740	1914446	1091635	6029984	1632254	1500070	2878352
5	160811939	51731615	12094127	34639731	19967266	14678406	27700794
6	769206092	113712717	43267360	138955476	166538938	168710326	138021274
7	115664293	13387752	5767100	15651223	12033233	10435139	58389846
71/79	32979257	300014	182682	1198571	1504525	1161440	28632025
rest of 7	82685036	13087738	5584418	14452653	10528708	9273699	29757820
8	475834024	28819163	10002941	34967964	36329908	121085338	244628710
83	256446587	27953281	9405883	26929966	19682104	58008145	114467208
rest of 8	219387437	865882	597057	8037998	16647804	63077193	130161503
9	98305070	30595483	6618130	13013477	6781504	13537759	27758717
91-96	68398727	19619725	4424463	8845956	4847750	9982148	20678685
97-99	29906342	10975758	2193666	4167521	1933753	3555611	7080032

Source: GB & P.

Iceland

Years: 1988 - 89

Iceland
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total ¹	0	0A ²	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
Total	18589	10076	3313	7396	586	335	114	82
1	23	0	0	15	3	2	2	1
16	23	0	0	15	3	2	2	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	174	40	19	96	11	16	6	5
22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	98	30	13	50	6	8	3	1
25	74	10	6	46	5	8	3	2
3	527	198	84	252	45	24	4	4
31/32	444	165	76	221	36	19	1	2
36	65	29	5	21	5	5	3	2
37	18	4	3	10	4	0	0	0
4	1398	430	221	662	147	87	40	32
41/42	567	99	105	268	85	53	36	26
43	56	14	9	31	6	3	0	2
44/45	117	49	14	49	12	5	2	0
46	283	122	38	131	17	12	1	0
47	289	97	39	147	26	14	1	4
49	86	49	16	36	1	0	0	0
5	3793	2211	843	1439	95	31	11	6

Iceland								
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total¹	0	0A²	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
6	4253	1368	967	2521	200	111	33	20
61/62	1403	532	145	745	75	31	11	9
64/65	1640	409	542	1103	66	39	13	10
66	507	134	111	301	38	25	8	1
67	703	293	169	372	21	16	1	0
7	2396	1865	307	486	20	18	4	3
72	2224	1820	281	389	7	8	0	0
74	45	5	10	27	5	6	1	1
75	31	10	7	17	1	1	1	1
76	16	6	1	8	2	0	0	0
77	76	22	8	44	5	3	2	0
79	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
8	3141	1995	364	1043	49	35	8	11
81	121	5	0	77	14	13	3	9
82	212	105	15	95	5	3	3	1
83	2254	1553	304	651	28	19	2	1
84/85	554	332	45	220	2	0	0	0
9	2884	1969	508	882	16	11	6	0
95	1001	699	253	300	1	0	1	0
97	1002	755	40	228	9	6	4	0
98	881	515	215	354	6	5	1	0

¹ The column 'Total' can be found by adding columns 0, 1-9, 10-19, etc. without taking into account column 0A (see Annex A).

² Individual enterprises with salaried personnel and, therefore, included in one of the non-zero size-classes (see also Table on employment).

Source: SBI.

Iceland Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, ¹ 1988								
NACE	Total ²	0	0A ³	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
Total	77901	7150	3668	16855	8169	10192	8022	23845
1	574	0	0	42	40	57	146	289
16	574	0	0	42	40	57	146	289
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2688	30	18	304	149	533	377	1277
22	845	0	0	0	0	0	0	845
24	913	24	14	184	89	275	166	161
25	930	6	4	120	60	258	211	271
3	3288	149	99	890	613	728	248	561
31/32	2353	122	89	781	491	578	51	240
36	837	23	6	69	72	150	197	321
37	99	4	4	40	50	0	0	0
4	16617	307	277	2194	2137	2750	2885	6067
41/42	11424	63	137	1016	1242	1750	2635	4580
43	960	11	11	137	93	73	0	636
44/45	631	39	19	116	179	155	124	0
46	1209	93	41	446	236	318	73	0
47	2254	65	53	403	376	454	53	851
49	139	36	16	76	11	0	0	0
5	9931	1710	913	3117	1309	849	743	1290

Iceland
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity,¹ 1988

NACE	Total ²	0	0A ³	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
6	23080	1070	1142	6207	2755	3370	2259	6277
61/62	7949	394	175	1908	995	997	775	2705
64/65	10074	332	649	2661	918	1180	874	3460
66	2834	88	119	689	558	717	549	112
67	2226	256	199	949	284	476	61	0
7	8028	1620	296	693	289	540	302	4288
72	2594	1596	272	407	101	219	0	0
74	1222	3	8	88	72	207	79	765
75	1618	8	8	43	19	26	94	1421
76	59	4	1	33	21	0	0	0
77	430	8	7	121	76	88	129	0
79	2104	1	0	1	0	0	0	2102
8	9629	1108	393	1983	652	1073	624	3796
81	4582	3	0	178	190	418	264	3530
82	762	51	16	178	68	104	218	126
83	3800	858	327	1409	371	551	142	140
84/85	486	196	50	218	23	0	0	0
9	4066	1156	530	1425	225	292	438	0
95	1241	448	277	431	11	0	74	0
97	1344	373	34	362	132	141	301	0
98	1480	335	219	632	82	151	63	0

¹ Columns may not add up to the totals because of rounding errors due to the use of the number of man-years as an employment variable.

² The column 'Total' can be found by adding all columns including column 0A (see Annex A).

³ Employment in individual enterprises with salaried personnel. Unlike the table on enterprises, this column is not represented in the other columns.

Source: SBI.

Iceland
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total ¹	0	0A ²	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
Total	19603	11455	3097	7075	570	322	102	79
1	25	0	0	16	3	3	2	1
2	175	46	16	89	16	12	8	4
3	531	192	90	263	46	24	2	4
4	1338	402	215	628	154	88	38	28
5	4195	2713	772	1352	81	33	10	6
6	4121	1388	902	2408	185	95	27	18
7	2485	1985	268	451	19	20	5	4
8	3389	2269	324	1016	49	36	6	13
9	3345	2460	510	852	17	11	4	1
1	25	0	0	16	3	3	2	1
16	23	0	0	14	3	3	2	1
17	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2	175	46	16	89	16	12	8	4
22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	97	30	11	49	7	6	4	1
25	76	16	5	40	9	6	4	1
3	531	192	90	263	46	24	2	4
31/32	443	159	81	226	38	18	0	2
36	69	29	8	25	7	4	2	2
37	19	4	1	12	1	2	0	0
4	1338	402	215	628	154	88	38	28
41/42	560	96	105	259	87	60	36	22
43	50	15	8	25	6	2	0	2
44/45	120	53	18	48	12	5	2	0
46	238	92	34	116	23	7	0	0
47	294	101	35	150	25	14	0	4
49	76	45	15	30	1	0	0	0
5	4195	2713	772	1352	81	33	10	6

Iceland Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989 (cont.)								
NACE	Total ¹	0	0A ²	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
6	4121	1388	902	2408	185	95	27	18
61/62	1395	573	134	710	60	32	12	8
64/65	1532	385	502	1031	67	29	10	10
66	492	131	99	295	40	21	5	0
67	702	299	167	372	18	13	0	0
7	2485	1985	268	451	19	20	5	4
72	2291	1921	245	356	7	6	0	0
74	44	3	9	24	7	7	1	2
75	33	12	6	16	1	2	1	1
76	27	13	2	12	1	0	1	0
77	81	29	6	42	3	5	2	0
79	9	7	0	1	0	0	0	1
8	3389	2269	324	1016	49	36	6	13
81	124	4	1	85	12	11	2	10
82	212	108	16	92	5	4	1	2
83	2491	1808	275	627	31	21	3	1
84/85	562	349	32	212	1	0	0	0
9	3345	2460	510	852	17	11	4	1
95	1117	818	251	297	2	0	0	0
97	1268	1022	54	227	8	7	3	1
98	960	620	205	328	7	4	1	0

¹ The column 'Total' can be found by adding columns 0, 1-9, 10-19, etc. without taking into account column 0A (see ANNEX A).

² Individual enterprises with salaried personnel and, therefore, included in one of the non-zero size-classes (see also Table on employment).

Source: SBI.

Iceland								
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, ¹ 1989								
NACE	Total ²	0	0A ³	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
Total	74823	7880	3415	16448	7880	9682	7029	22494
1	621	0	0	39	42	88	147	305
2	2675	33	20	290	236	396	527	1173
3	3109	150	105	840	598	723	112	584
4	15152	264	278	1994	2144	2724	2580	5167
5	10037	2061	824	3011	1145	904	711	1381
6	21118	1033	1066	6155	2572	2868	1864	5560
7	8159	1723	269	728	277	597	399	4169
8	9788	1261	335	1978	633	1105	421	4054
9	4164	1355	518	1413	233	277	268	101
1	621	0	0	39	42	88	147	305
16	619	0	0	37	42	88	147	305
17	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2	2675	33	20	290	236	396	527	1173
22	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	862
24	893	24	14	165	102	202	222	164
25	920	9	6	125	134	194	305	147
3	3109	150	105	840	598	723	112	584
31/32	2232	122	95	713	483	540	0	280
36	748	23	9	67	104	130	112	304
37	129	5	1	60	11	53	0	0
4	15152	264	278	1994	2144	2724	2580	5167
41/42	10495	60	147	950	1186	1850	2476	3825
43	810	11	10	101	85	43	0	562
44/45	562	34	22	91	178	134	104	0
46	1030	67	37	385	313	227	0	0
47	2133	62	45	406	369	470	0	780
49	122	30	17	61	13	0	0	0
5	10037	2061	824	3011	1145	904	711	1381
5	10037	2061	824	3011	1145	904	711	1381

Iceland								
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity,¹ 1989								
(cont.)								
NACE	Total²	0	0A³	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
6	21118	1033	1066	6155	2572	2868	1864	5560
61/62	7349	387	163	1897	788	959	842	2312
64/65	9249	312	612	2540	950	909	679	3248
66	2479	77	104	756	578	620	343	0
67	2041	257	187	962	256	380	0	0
7	8159	1723	269	728	277	597	399	4169
72	2629	1697	246	410	102	174	0	0
74	1325	2	7	71	96	222	80	847
75	1456	6	7	44	19	52	96	1232
76	144	6	2	44	13	0	80	0
77	511	8	7	158	47	149	143	0
79	2094	4	0	1	0	0	0	2090
8	9788	1261	335	1978	633	1105	421	4054
81	4390	2	1	187	158	351	164	3527
82	772	57	15	175	67	152	56	250
83	4110	988	285	1359	397	602	201	277
84/85	516	214	34	257	11	0	0	0
9	4164	1355	518	1413	233	277	268	101
95	1229	493	269	445	22	0	0	0
97	1437	469	48	351	113	164	191	101
98	1498	393	201	617	98	113	77	0

¹ Columns may not add up to the totals because of rounding errors due to the use of the number of man-years as an employment variable.

² The column 'Total' can be found by adding all columns including column 0A (see Annex A).

³ Employment in individual enterprises with salaried personnel. Unlike the table on enterprises, this column is not represented in the other columns.

Source: SBI.

Norway

Years: 1988 - 89

Norway						
Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200+
Total 1-4	13546	8849	1855	2257	353	232
1	19	4	0	1	5	9
2*	3228	2197	412	471	76	72
3	2676	1765	294	438	109	70
4	7623	4883	1149	1347	163	81
1	19	4	0	1	5	9
11	1	0	0	0	0	1
13	15	4	0	1	4	6
14	3	0	0	0	1	2
2*	3228	2197	412	471	76	72
21	9	0	0	2	2	5
22/31	1884	1249	258	301	34	42
23	449	371	46	30	2	0
24	607	413	88	80	19	7
25	266	162	20	51	18	15
26	13	2	0	7	1	3
3	2676	1765	294	438	109	70
32	1210	893	110	148	35	24
33	30	14	8	4	1	3
34	500	277	59	112	33	19
36	861	536	107	159	36	23
37	75	45	10	15	4	1
4	7623	4883	1149	1347	163	81
41/42	2218	1174	415	541	57	31
43	253	147	35	57	11	3
44	40	24	8	8	0	0
45	454	320	53	78	3	0
46*	1920	1318	262	307	25	8
47	2046	1425	284	247	57	33
48	398	241	63	82	7	5
49	294	234	29	27	3	1

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

¹ Excluding one-man establishments.

Source: CBS.

Norway
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200+
Total 1-4	332436	33887	26777	101019	49376	121377
1	15884	36	59	848	1461	13480
2*	80509	8099	6152	20686	11133	34439
3	82851	6219	4190	20589	14804	37049
4	153192	19533	16376	58896	21978	36409
1	15884	36	59	848	1461	13480
11	557	0	0	0	0	557
13	14138	36	59	818	1289	11936
14	1189	0	0	30	172	987
2*	80509	8099	6152	20686	11133	34439
21	2278	5	0	136	312	1825
22/31	48402	4602	3806	13204	5237	21553
23	3256	1313	644	1001	298	0
24	11113	1556	1280	3570	2736	1971
25	13688	614	422	2422	2450	7780
26	1772	9	0	353	100	1310
3	82851	6219	4190	20589	14804	37049
32	34464	3123	1579	7591	4780	17391
33	3261	62	130	447	102	2520
34	19596	969	837	5000	4502	8288
36	23810	1870	1509	6968	4912	8551
37	1720	195	135	583	508	299
4	153192	19533	16376	58896	21978	36409
41/42	54363	5247	6100	23447	7557	12012
43	5667	552	527	2485	1443	660
44	580	80	108	392	0	0
45	5570	1046	715	3419	390	0
46*	27971	5089	3663	12941	3175	3103
47	48042	5785	4005	11486	8140	18626
48	8116	1040	886	3609	855	1726
49	2883	694	372	1117	418	282

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

¹ Excluding one-man establishments.

Source: CBS.

Norway**Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988**

NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-49	50+
5	14280	11821	1356	781	322
8	11949	10384	901	440	224
9	1514	1135	185	122	72
83/85	11388	9866	881	424	217
84	561	518	20	16	7
92	1108	825	130	90	63
98	406	310	55	32	9

Norway**Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988**

NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-49	50+
5	122510	36951	18296	22682	44581
8	93594	27620	11947	12840	41187
9	20612	3633	2450	3575	10954
83/85	91214	27011	11694	12337	40172
84	2380	609	253	503	1015
92	17285	2679	1726	2638	10242
98	3327	954	724	937	712

(ECU 1 000)

Norway**Gross value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988**

NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-49	50+
5	3752458	956524	529672	717309	1548953
8	3832391	1287731	588828	544387	1411445
9	394741	95917	54817	66164	177844
83/85	3618938	1230453	578116	444689	1365682
84	213452	57278	10712	99699	45763
92	311118	.	.	.	.
98	83624	.	.	.	.

¹ Excluding one-man establishments.

Source: CBS.

Norway Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200+
Total 1-4	12355	7867	1794	2154	321	219
1	19	4	0	2	4	9
2*	2937	1978	383	442	68	66
3	2410	1523	285	432	101	69
4	6989	4362	1126	1278	148	75
1	19	4	0	2	4	9
11	1	0	0	0	0	1
13	15	4	0	2	3	6
14	3	0	0	0	1	2
2*	2937	1978	383	442	68	66
21	9	0	0	2	4	3
22/31	1709	1121	236	282	29	41
23	402	327	43	30	2	0
24	549	381	76	70	16	6
25/26	268	149	28	58	17	16
3	2410	1523	285	432	101	69
32/33	1119	789	110	158	36	26
34	430	218	59	103	32	18
35/36	780	472	99	154	31	24
37	81	44	17	17	2	1
4	6989	4362	1126	1278	148	75
41/42	2060	1051	407	518	54	30
43	209	111	35	53	9	1
44	34	20	7	7	0	0
45	395	270	52	70	3	0
46*	1647	1081	253	287	20	6
47	1998	1398	280	235	52	33
48	387	226	69	81	7	4
49	259	205	23	27	3	1

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

¹ Excluding one-man establishments.

Source: CBS.

Norway						
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200+
TOTAL 1-4	310796	30484	25610	96557	45963	112182
1	16367	54	48	861	1146	14258
2*	72509	7458	5581	19323	10157	29990
3	77618	5702	4105	20353	14215	33243
4	144302	17270	15876	56020	20445	34691
1	16367	54	48	861	1146	14258
11	402	0	0	29	0	373
13	14754	54	48	832	977	12843
14	1211	0	0	0	169	1042
2*	72509	7458	5581	19323	10157	29990
21	2147	2	0	137	653	1355
22/31	42408	4254	3458	12044	4476	18176
23	3120	1170	603	1048	299	0
24	9470	1438	1082	3083	2289	1578
25/26	15364	594	438	3011	2440	8881
3	77618	5702	4105	20353	14215	33243
32/33	35411	2934	1588	8058	5253	17578
34	16844	840	896	4597	4495	6016
35/36	23662	1740	1396	6954	4243	9329
37	1701	188	225	744	224	320
4	144302	17270	15876	56020	20445	34691
41/42	52061	4703	5834	22944	7152	11428
43	4881	394	499	2299	1467	222
44	496	80	93	323	0	0
45	4586	871	701	2683	331	0
46*	25026	4210	3508	12121	2852	2335
47	47197	5551	3971	11304	7360	19011
48	7386	883	970	3252	860	1421
49	2669	578	300	1094	423	274

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

¹ Excluding one-man establishments.

Source: CBS.

Norway					
Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989					
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-49	50+
5	14629	12305	1370	689	265
8	11564	10103	830	413	218
9	1467	1093	181	125	68
83/85	10931	9516	805	400	210
84	633	587	25	13	8
92	1084	801	124	99	60
98	383	292	57	26	8
Norway					
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989					
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-49	50+
5	111923	37694	18496	20405	35328
8	85131	26622	10917	12190	35402
9	21757	3584	2400	3673	12100
83/85	82794	25995	10600	11785	34414
84	2337	627	317	405	988
92	18652	2677	1624	2924	11427
98	3105	907	776	749	673
(ECU 1 000)					
Norway					
Gross value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989					
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-49	50+
5	3407805	981719	532523	616428	1277136
8	3480045	1189982	507890	570648	1211524
9	404679	104908	56906	67492	175386
83/85	3356449	1132525	496698	548712	1178514
84	123596	57458	11192	21936	33010
92	328007	84865	37205	45977	159972
98	76672	20042	19701	21516	15413

¹ Excluding one-man establishments.

Source: CBS.

Norway						
Number of establishments by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-29	30+	Other ²
6	57152	52342	3093	853	864	391
61/62	16907	14390	1407	485	625	283
63	1985	1940	26	13	6	.
64/65	38260	36012	1660	355	233	108
Norway						
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-29	30+	Other ²
6	235588	121825	40171	19983	53609	4139
61/62	104666	33615	18591	11443	41017	2691
63	4194	3213	311	294	376	.
64/65	126728	84997	21269	8246	12216	1448
						(ECU 1 000)
Norway						
Gross production value by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	1-9 ¹	10-19	20-29	30+	Other ²
6	69670336	30357544	11404020	6627467	21281174	.
61/62	43161783	13179051	6610107	4718556	18654201	.
63	4750645	3772845	535521	195034	247113	.
64/65	21757908	13405648	4258392	1713878	2379860	.

¹ Excluding one-man establishments.

² Auxiliary units: general service providing units to establishments within the same enterprise, e.g. local administrative offices, sales offices, stock departments, etc.

Source: CBS.

Austria

Year: 1988

Austria							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
Total	181864	51414	103448	14117	10545	2063	380
1-4	37689	6714	21132	4668	3898	1054	223
1	430	58	217	37	70	23	25
4	23151	4442	13371	2692	2078	500	68
5	12977	1404	7060	2294	1932	262	25
6	96130	31191	56504	4929	3086	438	66
7	10587	3899	5314	750	528	84	12
8	10703	4380	4693	740	730	141	40
9	13776	3826	8745	736	371	84	14
1	430	58	217	37	70	23	25
11	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
13	5	0	2	0	2	1	0
14	10	0	3	0	5	1	1
16	276	50	124	16	45	20	21
17	135	7	88	21	18	1	0
2 and 3							
21	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
22/31	4023	680	2133	525	505	151	29
23	352	77	174	55	39	6	1
24	1322	234	670	146	198	64	10
25/26	574	77	203	80	133	63	18
32/33	1876	277	887	245	328	111	28
34	961	168	456	113	115	83	26
35/36	3429	306	2074	626	364	44	15
37	1569	394	947	149	68	9	2
4	23151	4442	13371	2692	2078	500	68
41/42	6492	527	4319	905	595	134	12
43	1278	309	590	117	174	70	18
44/45	3603	1417	1631	188	275	85	7
46	9036	1621	5636	1116	582	76	5
47	1758	268	857	243	283	90	17
48	691	161	247	106	140	33	4
49	293	139	91	17	29	12	5
5	12977	1404	7060	2294	1932	262	25

Austria							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
6	96130	31191	56504	4929	3086	438	66
61	18012	5924	9006	1407	1387	262	26
64/65	39853	11294	25590	1850	956	128	35
66	38265	13973	21845	1651	743	48	5
7	10587	3899	5314	750	528	84	12
71*	9319	3550	4697	633	392	44	3
73*	94	53	34	2	3	1	1
75*	87	16	40	11	14	4	2
77	1072	278	538	103	114	34	5
79	15	2	5	1	5	1	1
8	10703	4380	4693	740	730	141	40
81*	1301	21	471	331	393	62	23
82*	882	490	303	25	30	18	16
83*	7854	3486	3670	344	292	61	1
84*	666	383	249	19	15	0	0
9	13776	3826	8745	736	371	84	14
92	1553	292	1026	89	96	41	9
93	311	33	172	81	24	1	0
94	102	35	48	5	11	2	1
95	370	177	97	30	51	14	1
96	103	18	72	7	5	1	0
97	3249	1518	1545	113	56	14	3
98	8088	1753	5785	411	128	11	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: OSZ.

Austria							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
Total	2183719	.	.	.	.	.	.
1-4	865608	.	101903	.	164585	.	.
1	61578	.	.	500	.	.	.
4	361651	.	64579	.	87986	.	.
5	224647	1457	37015	32847	77659	47487	28182
6	614692	42262	212722	69915	118435	.	.
7	212319.	.	20866	.	.	.	.
8	155350	4861	16734	9867	29272	.	.
9	111103	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	61578	.	.	500	.	.	.
11	3352	.	0	0	0	0	.
13	399	0	.	0	.	.	0
14	6551	.	.	0	178	.	.
16	50010	40	406	228	1951	3547	43838
17	1266	.	282	272	583	.	0
2 and 3							
21	.	.	0	0	0	0	.
22/31	125623	.	10365	7562	21248	31228	.
23	4785	102	891	820	1553	.	.
24	41048	285	3124	2146	8711	.	.
25/26	41944	.	997	1197	6417	.	19428
32/33	70246	317	4135	3555	14882	23161	24196
34	80154	188	1976	1591	5120	18239	53040
35/36	64042	357	11045	8923	13272	7984	22461
37	14537	430	4103	2039	2684	.	.
4	361651	.	64579	.	87986	.	.
41/42	101596	802	22600	.	25320	20443	10067
43	41174	378	2467	1740	8141	13917	14531
44/45	46868	1518	6115	2691	12653	.	.
46	86057	1951	27780	15994	22211	.	.
47	54208	311	4066	3486	11886	18716	15743
48	22526	.	1167	1563	6445	.	.
49	9222	166	384	276	1330	2826	4240
5	224647	1457	37015	32847	77659	47487	28182

Austria							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
6	614692	42262	212722	69915	118435	.	.
61	190397	6879	33256	19735	55970	47513	27044
64/65	253587	13967	94388	26029	35592	25180	58431
66	170708	21416	85078	24151	26873	.	.
7	212319	.	20866	.	.	.	.
71*	123202	3918	18616	8956	14952	.	.
73*	1343	48	128	.	.	.	.
75*	6173	11	150	154	518	.	.
77	20194	310	1935	1409	4864	7053	4623
79	61407	.	37	.	209	.	.
8	155350	4861	16734	9867	29272	.	.
81*	72593	24	2496	4512	15499	13646	36416
82*	34784	555	870	346	1367	4698	26948
83*	45908	3922	12560	4760	11758	.	.
84*	2065	360	808	249	648	0	0
9	111103	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	30253	332	4665	1227	4472	7948	11609
93	3357	43	1059	1158	.	.	0
94	1632	43	173	.	461	.	.
95	16301	184	429	410	2326	.	.
96	893	22	268	99	.	.	0
97	19455	.	.	1590	.	.	.
98	39212	1936	24902	5604	.	.	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: OSZ.

(ECU 1 000)

Austria
Gross production value by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
Total	203325805	.	.	.	.	.	.
1-4	76750683	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	9580718	.	.	41080	.	.	.
4	28473472	.	2901330	.	6778440	.	.
5	11835782	148728	1775818	1548768	3821875	2730978	1809615
6	82314439	1784346	19720739	8373616	18966750	.	.
7	14134661	.	1443219	.	.	.	.
8	14467389	400175	1510178	953194	2917561	.	.
9	3822851	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	9580718	.	.	41080	.	.	.
11	128141	.	0	0	0	0	.
13	115486	0	.	0	.	.	0
14	2453335	0	.	0	39221	.	.
16	6803761	21261	50532	28063	232288	603397	5868207
17	79995	.	21878	13017	35507	.	0
2 and 3							
21	.	.	0	0	0	0	.
22/31	9623516	.	428937	410967	1393384	2517090	.
23	390798	9586	66087	87715	137265	.	.
24	3682828	14734	210799	161035	763466	.	.
25/26	6082513	.	95388	125337	874725	.	3209278
32/33	5873211	20234	214964	229799	1059773	2096718	2251719
34	6460443	32575	97881	85596	347232	1273456	4623681
35/36	5909493	13720	597817	620803	1192562	810032	2674559
37	673692	11213	166181	88428	154369	.	.
4	28473472	.	2901330	.	6778440	.	.
41/42	11460141	44879	1323157	.	2891182	3305117	1911760
43	2623441	13110	91430	91608	527940	1023920	875432
44/45	1947566	54298	152260	84970	501909	.	.
46	4826943	68764	1007453	706015	1499766	.	.
47	5224635	22364	249670	204241	838790	1821269	2088300
48	1858768	.	63547	97534	449766	.	.
49	531978	3566	13812	12655	69089	144121	288735

Austria							
Gross production value by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
5	11835782	148728	1775818	1548768	3821875	2730978	1809615
6	82314439	1784346	19720739	8373616	18966750	.	.
61	51486884	484833	8649435	5194391	14460742	15074299	7623184
64/65	25244943	897164	8307351	2309784	3479929	3010746	7239969
66	.	402349	2763953	869441	1026079	.	.
7	14134661	.	1443219	.	.	.	.
71*	.	82888	917319	557637	1212923	.	.
73*	.	51527	14374	.	.	.	.
75*	.	1445	18845	80050	63748	.	.
77	5379893	11293	491723	404289	1282573	1907304	1282710
79	3057706	.	958	.	21300	.	.
8	14467389	400175	1510178	953194	2917561	.	.
81*	7266784	566	219050	315114	1160890	1655849	3915314
82*	2416547	8795	57557	35510	182675	370862	1761148
83*	4274468	194153	1076994	564266	1455946	491366	.
84*	509590	196660	156577	38303	118050	.	.
9	3822851	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	840264	7626	145039	46381	105710	162603	372878
93	103427	949	37255	38885	.	.	0
94	65726	2284	9783	.	24816	.	.
95	440081	2169	18347	16506	76198	.	.
96	19074	459	5402	2372	.	.	0
97	1641887	.	.	109431	.	.	.
98	712391	36216	396390	112401	.	.	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: OSZ.

(ECU 1 000)

Austria
Net production value by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
Total	49715571	.	.	.	.	.	.
1-4	27074884	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	4004539	.	.	19830	.	.	.
4	8981718	.	1041379	.	2069843	.	.
5	5327224	57454	785515	713473	1810015	1190722	770045
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	6545322	.	566827	.	.	.	.
8	8618049	.	.	.	.	1374004	.
9	2150092	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	4004539	.	.	19830	.	.	.
11	88556	.	0	0	0	0	.
13	56246	0	.	0	.	.	0
14	680639	0	.	0	15797	.	.
16	3132775	7877	19921	12374	95421	246656	2750525
17	46325	.	11983	7455	20355	.	0
2 and 3							
21	.	.	0	0	0	0	.
22/31	4002466	.	203903	172609	558062	916328	.
23	171347	5410	35831	20916	66832	.	.
24	1545984	5477	85450	63910	287049	.	.
25/26	1864553	.	31099	37270	282998	.	1005056
32/33	2112642	8406	78772	87886	415452	706763	815364
34	2377638	6683	37612	36909	128873	517502	1650059
35/36	1695722	4599	170044	154050	277322	246569	843137
37	318275	4737	77111	42792	63176	.	.
4	8981718	.	1041379	.	2069843	.	.
41/42	2741247	9901	381315	.	633722	621897	418086
43	974890	5616	40487	31588	173620	363578	360002
44/45	717425	16871	66797	36767	196504	.	.
46	1763102	26827	423472	284763	510560	.	.
47	1937573	4269	98357	93619	356245	678559	706524
48	629587	.	24692	35478	170399	.	.
49	217893	1357	6259	5084	28793	57124	119276

Austria							
Net production value by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	500+
5	5327224	57454	785515	713473	1810015	1190722	770045
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64/65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	6545322	.	566827	.	.	.	.
71*	2801445	42240	493193	308445	665595	.	.
73*	59087	22269	3722	.	.	.	.
75*	385157	282	7444	9474	36959	.	.
77	579457	3246	61903	42904	142137	200962	128306
79	2720176	.	565	.	6295	.	.
8	8618049	.	.	.	.	1374004	.
81*	5218528	162	148585	233243	881991	903668	3050878
82*	1658322	3606	31410	21681	81883	258678	1261065
83*	1741198	81291	443710	199477	493309	.	.
84*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	2150092	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	562821	4476	99787	29117	71634	116381	241426
93	70536	426	25809	27100	.	.	0
94	27243	887	4158	.	13289	.	.
95	249605	1137	8373	8800	47169	.	.
96	11010	198	2728	1573	.	.	0
97	787292	.	.	42880	.	.	.
98	441584	17771	243205	74969	.	.	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: OSZ.

Finland

Years: 1988 - 89

Finland							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	114241	98865	7903	6117	676	426	254
1	536	425	29	56	12	11	3
2	1794	1429	137	166	26	16	20
3	8129	6607	636	705	88	63	30
4	13172	10573	1068	1173	176	106	76
5	11865	9476	1326	944	72	30	17
6	50549	45900	2756	1614	130	94	55
7	6550	5557	480	396	60	40	17
8	13050	11074	1019	785	91	55	26
9	8545	7799	442	263	20	11	10
Holdings	42	25	10	6	1	0	0
1	536	425	29	56	12	11	3
12/14	10	5	1	3	1	0	0
16/17	526	420	28	53	11	11	3
2	1794	1429	137	166	26	16	20
21/23	676	628	19	26	1	1	1
22	117	70	11	24	5	3	4
24	781	583	86	83	14	6	9
25/26	220	148	21	33	6	6	6
3	8129	6607	636	705	88	63	30
31	3730	3103	299	288	27	9	4
32	2360	1884	166	242	36	21	11
33/34	1285	1044	99	96	11	25	10
35/36	754	576	72	79	14	8	5
4	13172	10573	1068	1173	176	106	76
41/42	1577	1014	217	259	38	25	24
43	1306	1117	80	86	10	8	5
44/45	1995	1609	128	197	37	16	8
46*	4331	3688	305	277	37	14	10
47	2322	1779	227	232	32	28	24
48	607	443	71	69	11	9	4
49	1034	923	40	53	11	6	1
5	11865	9476	1326	944	72	30	17

Finland							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	50549	45900	2756	1614	130	94	55
61/62	7950	6781	590	472	51	37	19
63	1617	1537	59	17	2	2	0
64/65/part of 67	25507	23628	1220	578	37	34	19
66	6492	5706	451	293	18	13	11
rest of 67	8983	8248	436	263	22	8	6
7	6550	5557	480	396	60	40	17
71	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
72	5720	5042	374	251	33	19	1
73/74	163	107	20	21	6	4	5
75	43	28	8	4	1	1	1
76/77	553	369	63	90	14	12	5
79	68	10	14	30	6	4	4
79 ²	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
rest of 79	67	10	14	30	6	4	3
8	13050	11074	1019	785	91	55	26
81/831	899	398	211	227	32	22	9
82	228	175	15	16	7	9	6
rest of 83	11032	9671	756	522	50	23	10
84	891	830	37	20	2	1	1
9	8545	7799	442	263	20	11	10
92	1322	1037	142	122	11	5	5
93	524	474	40	10	0	0	0
94	62	53	3	5	0	1	0
95	1926	1780	100	40	3	2	1
96	409	339	40	27	2	1	0
97	1369	1251	66	43	4	1	4
98	2933	2865	51	16	0	1	0
Holdings	42	25	10	6	1	0	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

¹ See Annex A for details on coverage of size-class 0-9.

² Postal services.

Source: CSO.

Finland							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1330862	221064	104983	.	.	132751	546324
1	15068	.	.	2474	.	4088	5540
2	72660	.	.	6971	.	.	.
3	150376	14169	8492	27151	12667	.	.
4	292011	21438	14456	46674	.	.	.
5	133680	27237	17728	34400	9781	9135	35399
6	318801	94057	36153	59811	17399	29317	82064
7	141480	16125	6579	15646	8010	12311	82809
8	148688	25373	13414	.	.	.	.
9	57495	18905	.	.	.	.	.
Holdings	607	66	134	.	.	0	0
1	15068	.	.	2474	.	4088	5540
12/14	416	.	.	270	.	0	0
16/17	14652	750	381	2204	1689	4088	5540
2	72660	.	.	6971	.	.	.
21/23	4586	999	247	1044	.	.	.
22	21246	188	168	1009	702	1201	17977
24	23119	1408	1138	3518	1929	.	.
25/26	23709	.	.	1400	.	1778	.
3	150376	14169	8492	27151	12667	.	.
31	31511	6684	3955	10794	3732	.	.
32	54853	3949	2250	9468	5253	6942	26990
33/34	41296	2324	1326	3882	1633	9041	.
35/36	22716	1212	961	3007	2049	.	.
4	292011	21438	14456	46674	.	.	.
41/42	67365	2602	2987	9961	5579	7492	38744
43	15549	1826	1095	3302	1522	2290	.
44/45	30328	2667	1728	8063	5273	4671	.
46*	46324	7481	4085	10875	.	4300	.
47	111323	4250	3067	9458	.	8576	.
48	13044	1110	974	2797	1515	3179	3469
49	8078	1502	520	2218	1460	.	.
5	133680	27237	17728	34400	9781	9135	35399

Finland							
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	318801	94057	36153	59811	17399	29317	82064
61/62	78799	14799	7845	18164	6796	10830	20365
63	5376	2824	774	684	.	.	0
64/65/part of 67	140486	45805	16055	20284	5006	11264	42071
66	50541	13737	6003	10495	2448	4155	13704
rest of 67	43599	16892	5476	10184	.	.	5924
7	141480	16125	6579	15646	8010	12311	82809
71	.	.	.	0	0	0	.
72	.	.	5137	.	4277	5901	.
73/74	8083	237	277	909	.	.	.
75	6958	.	.	.	.	.	6201
76/77	15670	1131	841	3720	1838	3743	.
79	.	32	186	1571	992	1187	.
79 ²	.	0	0	0	0	0	.
rest of 79	.	32	186	1571	992	1187	.
8	148688	25373	13414	.	.	.	.
81/831	56139	1677	2877	.	4231	6757	.
82	13981	465	205	.	1049	2959	.
rest of 83	75266	22053	9857	18439	5340	2461	1907
84	3302	1178	475	649	.	.	.
9	57495	18905	.	.	.	.	.
92	20515	2990	1908	4472	.	.	.
93	2618	1604	.	.	0	0	0
94	602	78	.	.	0	.	0
95	9629	4865	1289	.	380	.	.
96	3258	963	516	.	.	.	0
97	13349	2334	876	1538	449	.	.
98	7524	6071	638	.	0	.	0
Holdings	607	66	134	.	.	0	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

¹ See Annex A for details on coverage of size-class 0-9.

² Postal services.

Source: CSO.

(ECU 1 000)

Finland
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	152495439	22297854	10609624	.	.	17889592	68446794
1	27986580	.	.	409916	.	860833	.
2	11728801	.	.	695401	.	.	.
3	13074185	884408	541744	1986408	1105743	.	.
4	30654932	1400382	1081296	3711502	.	.	.
5	13778101	2267440	1478917	2989986	939962	1339126	4762669
6	64154709	13688803	5918877	11347441	3790633	8556272	20852682
7	7514751	1069743	406572	946816	410971	715820	3964828
8	5693640	1718423	686621	.	.	.	.
9	3017544	836687	.	.	.	.	.
Holdings	81194	34793	8279	.	.	0	0
1	27986580	.	.	409916	.	860833	.
12/14	97495	.	.	74408	.	0	0
16/17	2699085	155122	62670	335508	266704	860833	1018248
2	11728801	.	.	695401	.	.	.
21/23	575079	76300	21820	111209	.	.	.
22	2804530	11054	17961	106778	63391	177662	2427684
24	2024563	99892	89761	296618	167139	.	.
25/26	6325630	.	.	180796	.	246221	.
3	13074185	884408	541744	1986408	1105743	.	.
31	2304724	395156	241882	767367	337424	.	.
32	4851682	268410	151337	694972	432013	638088	2666862
33/34	3840615	143240	80001	298883	142651	682517	.
35/36	2077164	77601	68523	225188	193655	.	.
4	30654932	1400382	1081296	3711502	.	.	.
41/42	10844259	219895	344925	1234704	1114984	1470791	6458959
43	856708	99266	60432	188787	93987	124966	.
44/45	1424616	112244	71120	352911	267423	203582	.
46*	3443543	463597	265334	831435	.	367990	.
47	12061817	339977	221181	732915	.	948694	.
49	508781	82802	32922	127148	118692	.	.
5	13778101	2267440	1478917	2989986	939962	1339126	4762669

Finland							
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988							
NACE	Total	0-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	64154709	13688803	5918877	11347441	3790633	8556272	20852682
61/62	26723279	3599414	1916948	4411897	1866709	5152143	9776168
63	632355	320971	79707	95023	.	.	0
64/65/part of 67	21362732	5765172	2300918	3135188	774026	1892494	7494933
66	3209468	896430	368427	603024	136441	324509	880637
rest of 67	12226875	3106816	1252876	3102309	.	.	2700944
7	7514751	1069743	406572	946816	410971	715820	3964828
71	.	.	.	0	0	0	.
72	.	.	297842	.	195573	273918	.
73/74	850338	26856	35611	119658	.	.	.
75	860725	.	.	.	.	.	806058
76/77	810141	79919	53003	255118	90060	143440	.
79	.	2003	14379	93821	56752	62746	.
79 ²	.	0	0	0	0	0	.
rest of 79	.	2003	14379	93821	56752	62746	.
8	5693640	1718423	686621	.	.	.	.
81/831	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
rest of 83	5296852	1590090	638115	1192460	409505	295723	1170959
84	396788	128333	48506	52812	.	.	.
9	3017544	836687	.	.	.	.	.
92	606919	115401	63087	169234	.	.	.
93	127975	73819	.	.	0	0	0
94	24153	3413	.	.	0	.	0
95	414592	217416	52613	.	14032	.	.
96	39293	11399	6050	.	.	.	0
97	1500988	172431	82496	102129	26033	.	.
98	303624	242809	23503	.	0	.	0
Holdings	81194	34793	8279	.	.	0	0

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

¹ See Annex A for details on coverage of size-class 0-9.

² Postal services.

Source: CSO.

Finland Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
NACE	Total	0-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	119212	103244	8146	6418	703	442	259
1	530	418	32	53	12	12	3
2	1848	1450	156	177	23	20	22
3	8584	6926	724	740	89	70	35
4	13638	11022	1078	1179	177	109	73
5	13265	10703	1381	1049	83	29	20
6	51459	46701	2796	1676	142	89	55
7	6633	5628	476	413	57	43	16
8	14232	12209	996	852	92	57	26
9	8938	8146	483	262	26	12	9
Holdings	85	41	24	17	2	1	0
1	530	418	32	53	12	12	3
12	10	5	1	4	0	0	0
14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	424	325	24	48	12	12	3
17	95	88	6	1	0	0	0
2	1848	1450	156	177	23	20	22
21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	111	67	11	19	6	3	5
23	706	654	24	25	1	1	1
24	828	601	100	95	12	11	9
25/26	202	127	21	38	4	5	7
3	8584	6926	724	740	89	70	35
31	3965	3295	329	294	33	11	3
32	2492	1959	207	254	32	30	10
33	36	25	5	4	1	1	0
34	1299	1026	117	106	13	21	16
35	275	179	35	47	4	7	3
36	517	442	31	35	6	0	3
4	13638	11022	1078	1179	177	109	73
41/42	1613	1067	209	248	37	29	23
43	1366	1176	87	78	13	7	5
44/45	2056	1696	123	183	32	19	3
46	4466	3802	311	287	41	13	12
47	2430	1855	242	250	33	26	24
48	643	470	67	80	11	10	5
49	1064	956	39	53	10	5	1
5	13265	10703	1381	1049	83	29	20

Finland							
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	51459	46701	2796	1676	142	89	55
61/62	8397	7182	598	503	59	35	20
63	1665	1584	61	15	3	2	0
64/65	24529	22661	1200	587	32	32	17
66	6646	5824	476	296	25	13	12
67	10222	9450	461	275	23	7	6
7	6633	5628	476	413	57	43	16
71	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
72	5751	5058	379	264	30	19	1
73	98	82	6	7	3	0	0
74	66	24	13	16	4	6	3
75	45	31	6	5	1	1	1
76	54	48	1	3	0	0	2
77	545	367	60	87	14	13	4
76/77	599	415	61	90	14	13	6
79	72	18	10	31	5	4	4
79 ²	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
rest of 79	71	18	10	31	5	4	3
8	14232	12209	996	852	92	57	26
81	859	392	191	211	31	24	10
82	222	171	13	16	8	8	6
83	12278	10814	773	606	53	22	10
831	70	44	12	13	1	0	0
rest of 83	12208	10770	761	593	52	22	10
84	873	832	19	19	0	3	0
9	8938	8146	483	262	26	12	9
92	1416	1106	169	119	12	5	5
93	559	507	43	9	0	0	0
94	64	55	2	6	0	1	0
95	2048	1900	99	39	7	2	1
96	411	346	35	27	2	1	0
97	1538	1389	91	48	5	2	3
98	2893	2834	44	14	0	1	0
rest of 9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
Holdings	85	41	24	17	2	1	0

¹ See Annex A for details on coverage of size-class 0-9.

² Postal services.

Source: CSO.

Finland

Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1346421	250945	109066	246144	95914	136792	527560
1	14926	791	427	2366	1727	4331	5285
12/14	315	18	.	.	0	0	0
16	14286	553	344	2047	1727	4331	5285
17	325	220	.	.	0	0	0
2	74569	2863	2078	7599	.	.	.
22	20412	164	164	848	900	1020	17316
21/23	4238	1067	307	1060	.	.	.
24	25846	1358	1325	4051	1602	3257	14253
25/26	24073	274	282	1640	583	1381	19913
3	152802	14781	9862	29337	12644	22277	63904
31	33467	7136	4407	11523	4502	3181	2719
32	56704	3983	2894	10096	4661	9227	25843
33	698	50	66	120	.	.	0
34	41593	2258	1604	4279	.	.	23895
35	9685	509	480	1956	583	1871	4287
36	10655	845	411	1363	875	0	7160
4	281531	22551	14753	46982	24305	32760	140180
41/42	67321	2699	2960	9709	5107	8541	38304
43	14918	1909	1175	3001	1971	1848	5014
44/45	26418	2793	1744	7722	4486	5463	4210
46	45505	7957	4218	11051	5420	4646	12213
46 (excluding 487)	27235	4938	2309	6764	3828	4268	5128
467, part of 318	18270	3019	1909	4287	1592	378	7085
47	106929	4480	3260	10146	4491	8076	76477
48	13002	1193	907	3190	1472	.	.
49	7438	1520	489	2163	1358	.	.
5	141291	30613	18592	37694	11205	8728	34459

Finland
Number of persons employed by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

(cont.)

NACE	Total	0-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	320247	96912	36949	62666	19002	27764	76955
61/62	81533	15698	7999	19648	7717	10431	20040
63	5524	2929	786	570	.	.	0
64/65	134711	45321	15860	21097	4395	10598	37440
66	51683	14000	6349	10599	.	.	13505
67	46796	18964	5954	10751	3130	2026	5970
7	143544	15961	6474	16246	7862	13607	83394
71	.	0	.	0	0	0	.
72, excluding 724	39899	14221	5159	9677	3973	6066	803
724	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
73	1085	168	80	401	436	0	0
74	7308	90	164	659	603	2007	3785
75	7812	.	.	175	.	.	.
76	2936	127	.	132	0	0	.
77	15229	1190	.	3614	.	.	.
76/77	18165	1317	825	3746	.	.	6351
79	.	60	147	1588	793	1155	.
79 ²	.	0	0	0	0	0	.
rest of 79	8670	60	147	1588	793	1155	4927
8	156028	27064	13234	32557	12390	17431	53351
81	57215	1653	2599	7913	4036	7228	33786
81/831	58250	1754	2756	8578	4148	7228	33786
82	14075	461	184	636	1210	2708	8875
83	81753	23800	10197	23345	7144	6577	10690
831	1035	101	157	.	.	0	0
rest of 83	80718	23699	10040	.	.	6577	10690
84	2985	1150	254	663	0	918	0
9	59904	19249	6366	10073	.	.	.
92	22215	3225	2248	4415	1548	1714	9065
93	2568	1596	532	439	0	0	0
94	634	99	.	198	0	.	0
95	9784	4846	1297	1603	.	.	.
96	3229	980	.	1280	.	.	0
97	14230	2622	1226	1664	628	714	7376
98	7228	5865	579	474	0	310	0
rest of 9	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
Holdings	1579	163	337	623	.	.	0

¹ See Annex A for details on coverage of size-class 0-9.² Postal services.

Source: CSO.

(ECU 1 000)

Finland
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0-9 ¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	180065479	27310390	12762590	29807161	12463795	21158539	76563003
1	3086265	165530	70933	406449	319879	982906	1140568
2	14888339	280194	216407	908583	.	.	.
3	15597125	1100638	753589	2608197	1279588	2181021	7674092
4	34633114	1685155	1299822	4265050	2669045	4683536	20030507
5	16961485	3185962	1839321	3990143	1232027	1384301	5329731
6	75270614	16193180	6982937	13997558	5386575	9504679	23205686
7	8690415	1356361	462576	1301213	464811	865782	4239672
8	7087713	2314563	761927	1814473	.	.	1072243
9	3675095	993960	320654	461530	.	.	.
Holdings	175315	34847	54423	53966	.	.	0
1	3086265	165530	70933	406449	319879	982906	1140568
12/14	76177	4356	.	.	0	0	0
16	2980779	139838	65121	332467	319879	982906	1140568
17	325	21336	.	.	0	0	0
2	14888339	280194	216407	908583	.	.	.
21/23	499092	101143	33253	137713	.	.	.
22	3441932	12016	15095	94335	85760	186494	3048232
24	2706876	110595	127518	408738	162122	300873	1597030
25/26	8240438	56440	40541	267797	108527	199706	7567427
3	15597125	1100638	753589	2608197	1279588	2181021	7674092
31	2811860	502654	319788	1005833	424693	278806	280084
32	5999219	319141	230022	911638	486939	1026496	3024984
33	78804	4677	6013	7161	.	.	0
34	4484470	169368	122418	382140	.	.	2966453
35	1239832	46508	43410	182685	71751	164646	730831
36	982940	58289	31939	118739	102233	0	671740
4	34633114	1685155	1299822	4265050	2669045	4683536	20030507
41/42	12397231	241866	422395	1329639	1068794	2313701	7020836
43	881564	110626	69922	174225	128707	111826	286259
44/45	1353767	127924	88226	364327	252620	263013	257657
46	4198868	595068	337616	1042139	532346	526962	1164736
46 (excluding 467)	2798752	389129	204759	744228	433388	495281	531967
467, part of 316	1400116	205939	132857	297911	98958	31681	632769
47	13789772	395691	267038	884615	391773	1049936	10800718
48	1450751	113614	78557	319468	158230	.	.
49	561161	100367	36067	150636	136574	.	.
5	16961485	3185962	1839321	3990143	1232027	1384301	5329731

Finland							
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989							
(cont.)							
NACE	Total	0-9¹	10-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
6	75270614	16193180	6982937	13997558	5386575	9504679	23205686
61/62	33449547	4569690	2331871	5670744	3105215	5740467	12031560
63	703934	360162	89365	68251	.	.	0
64/65	22875787	6510349	2560805	3835525	651477	2100642	7216989
66	3771862	1021435	436333	685113	.	.	1036204
67	14469485	3731544	1564562	3737925	1345800	1168721	2920933
7	8690415	1356361	462576	1301213	464811	865782	4239672
71	.	0	.	0	0	0	.
72 (excluding 724)	2606909	1114265	343735	580970	207471	319719	40750
724	.	.	0	0	0	0	.
73	61082	12816	5382	20731	22152	0	0
74	848254	46729	22982	293479	51323	258081	175659
75	981316	.	.	6119	.	.	.
76	166560	11091	.	13681	0	0	.
77	974306	157292	.	276687	.	.	.
76/77	1140866	168382	70551	290368	109405	171024	331135
79	.	4938	16116	109546	52960	91574	.
79 ²	.	0	0	0	0	0	.
rest of 79	639551	4938	16116	109546	52960	91574	364418
8	7087713	2314563	761927	1814473	.	.	1072243
81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
81/831	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83	6899036	2212445	780757	1799048	570680	463814	1072243
831	175315	38847	54423	53966	32079	0	0
rest of 83	6723721	2177598	726334	1745132	538600	463814	1072243
84	363993	136965	35593	69341	0	122093	0
9	3675095	993960	320654	461530	.	.	.
92	743250	141118	83241	160439	98135	42201	218116
93	148344	91294	27599	29451	0	0	0
94	29755	5442	.	5234	0	.	0
95/96	564186	285296	.	97765	.	.	.
97	1852251	198554	110236	145491	33006	133025	1231940
98	336353	271301	23689	23149	0	18214	0
rest of 9	956	956	0	0	0	0	0
Holdings	175315	34847	54423	53966	.	.	0

¹ See Annex A for details on coverage of size-class 0-9.

² Postal services.

Source: CSO.

Sweden

Years: 1988 - 89

Sweden						
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	146111	134430	.	.	.	.
1-4	27630	22906	3589	.	.	.
5	11446	10060	1237	85	35	29
6	61914	58746	2792	.	.	.
7	9954	9213	603	71	.	.
8	21618	20535	.	.	.	.
9	13549	12970	462	70	.	.
1 and 2						
11/21/23	414	379	24	7	.	.
14/25/26/48*	1691	1359	224	47	38	23
16/17	391	268	94	13	10	6
22	313	204	59	16	15	19
24	808	660	109	16	13	10
3	12101	9951	1677	227	138	109
31*	5629	4875	638	73	31	13
32	3392	2538	680	83	46	46
34	1516	1295	152	15	26	28
35/36	1067	840	144	45	20	17
37	497	403	63	11	15	5
4	11912	10085	1402	.	.	.
41/42	1821	1483	250	28	27	33
43/44/45	1646	1356	221	42	15	12
46	3990	3372	527	58	.	.
47	3931	3393	371	80	44	43
49	524	481	33	.	.	.
5	11446	10060	1237	85	35	29
6	61914	58746	2792	.	.	.
61/62/63	22027	20578	1234	.	.	.
64/65	33030	31969	947	68	.	.
66	6857	6199	611	28	11	9

Sweden						
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
(cont.)						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	9954	9213	603	71	.	.
71/72/76*	8463	7980	420	41	13	9
73/74/76*	432	341	49	17	14	10
75/76*	122	100	18	0	.	.
77	937	792	116	13	9	7
8	21618	20535	.	.	.	.
81	793	749	.	.	.	.
83	19111	18109	856	76	45	25
84	1714	1677	30	3	.	.
9	13549	12970	462	70	.	.
92	1323	1152	133	22	7	8
93	3138	3013	104	14	.	.
97	2161	2060	79	11	8	4
98	6927	6745	146	23	8	5

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Sweden Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
NACE	Total	1-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1908185	465954	.	.	.	.
1-4	880982	99725	147088	.	.	.
5	199866	57502	43704	11870	11255	75535
6	451188	178345	101637	.	.	.
7	131376	35487	23059	9901	.	.
8	138172	53950	.	.	.	.
9	106601	40945	17759	9947	.	.
1 and 2						
11/21/23	11972	1314	1125	1000	.	.
14/25/26/48*	64679	5968	9954	6444	11553	30760
16/17	15354	699	3720	1855	2882	6198
22	47072	945	2721	2309	4543	36554
24	22058	2757	4756	2022	4106	8417
3	425970	44629	67382	31499	41200	241260
31*	110733	24333	27054	10059	8986	40301
32	124798	10104	24738	11392	14246	64318
34	71126	5305	5824	2226	8002	49769
35/36	104939	3598	6763	6260	5669	82649
37	14374	1289	3003	1562	4297	4223
4	293877	43413	57430	30487	.	.
41/42	74163	8579	10939	4017	7908	42720
43/44/45	31739	5158	9088	5558	.	.
46	60454	12862	21829	7648	7977	10138
47	122298	14926	14061	11442	14161	67708
49	5223	1888	1513	.	.	.
5	199866	57502	43704	11870	11255	75535
6	451188	178345	101637	.	.	.
61/62/63	177857	64456	48137	.	.	.
64/65	205449	88312	33810	9525	.	.
66	67882	25577	19690	3741	3779	15095

Sweden						
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
(cont.)						
NACE	Total	1-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	131376	35487	23059	9901	.	.
71/72/76*	75332	29147	15565	5640	4360	20620
73/74/76*	20157	1274	2528	2505	3942	9908
75/76*	13763	729	824	0	.	.
77	22124	4337	4142	1756	3240	8649
8	138172	53950	.	.	.	.
81	4308	2385	.	.	.	.
83	127960	49220	31365	10173	12538	24664
84	5904	2345	930	431	.	.
9	106601	40945	17759	9947	.	.
92	27290	6435	5383	3025	2437	10010
93	25618	11300	3840	1927	.	.
97	21594	6121	3310	1603	2651	7909
98	32099	17089	5226	3392	2441	3951

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

(ECU 1 000)

Sweden Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	281964429	71131854	.	.	.	.
1-4	111697701	12510336	17038689	.	.	.
5	20461467	4904999	3938437	1344039	1289622	8984370
6	109205801	39426528	23593976	.	.	.
7	17448951	5718229	3110467	1315935	.	.
8	13476624	5248311	.	.	.	.
9	9673885	3323451	1426974	2107122	.	.
1 and 2						
11/21/23	1368286	151817	143552	101395	.	.
14/25/26/48*	9276295	750132	1388675	947826	1787506	4402155
16/17	6270667	1624392	1254492	490445	846982	2054358
22	6860854	203755	285588	323886	1013678	5033947
24	1814921	266301	138041	198520	399244	812816
3	45200138	4519806	6712069	3087047	3932651	26948564
31*	7553539	2132746	2211135	933636	856625	1419397
32	14680556	968353	2970911	1149790	1349963	8241539
34	7788980	916415	641436	283246	720513	5227370
35/36	13687681	356950	592116	581370	501466	11655779
37	1489382	145342	296471	139005	504084	404479
4	40906540	4994133	7116272	.	.	.
41/42	13851070	1159571	2423982	834583	1877191	7555743
43/44/45	2469169	439058	641298	430517	.	.
46	7270018	1489933	2546456	983507	1068922	1181200
47	16855320	1753064	1379169	1261242	1720690	10741154
49	460963	152507	125367	.	.	.
5	20461467	4904999	3938437	1344039	1289622	8984370
6	109205801	39426528	23593976	.	.	.
61/62/63	68044119	20328937	16135496	.	.	.
64/65	37045665	17424016	6396447	1912046	8155849	3157307
66	4116017	1673575	1062033	214225	216843	949341

Sweden						
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988						
(cont.)						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	17448951	5718229	3110467	1315935	.	.
71/72/76*	5727872	3399912	1109838	280077	260790	677255
73/74/76*	3338744	642951	458621	606994	373620	1256558
75/76*	1902540	82659	95196	0	.	.
77	6479795	1592707	1446812	428864	657279	2354135
8	13476624	5248311	.	.	.	.
81	828246	412470	.	.	.	.
83	11539367	4264115	3540020	848773	1197043	1689417
84	1109011	571726	181161	58137	.	.
9	9673885	3323451	1426974	2107122	.	.
92	1139044	395938	257346	158430	54968	272362
93	1567081	733462	223042	95334	.	.
97	3879611	871366	412607	1379996	744071	471571
98	3088149	1322685	533979	473362	354195	403928

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

(ECU 1 000)

Sweden
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	70092829	16748552	.	.	.	.
1-4	35248654	4589104	4881441	.	.	.
5	6115406	1675227	1302434	386570	340281	2410894
6	15178027	5759420	3679990	.	.	.
7	4748498	1410029	746964	300328	.	.
8	5303554	2045265	.	.	.	.
9	3498690	1269507	497608	442365	.	.
1 and 2						
11/21/23	1467890	1057763	50284	42018	.	.
14/25/26/48*	3011827	181438	343862	255555	605066	1625907
16/17	1970734	510696	362599	138868	204306	754266
22	2120898	22180	100018	79077	176891	1742732
24	892858	86654	184881	77562	190667	353093
3	14389871	1333294	2012064	1054181	1453563	8536770
31*	3158547	738423	868060	334219	318927	898919
32	4534410	290547	822873	388498	490583	2541909
34	2452362	154434	201551	83348	278148	1734880
35/36	3689357	92028	10057	195627	169038	3222608
37	555195	57862	109523	52489	196867	138454
4	11394576	1397079	1827733	1016708	1683355	5469699
41/42	2601011	270710	358741	137490	305013	1529058
43/44/45	933636	149338	228002	147271	118340	290685
46	1993603	399519	709905	255830	.	.
47	5701145	522406	483005	414123	631654	3649956
49	165181	55106	48080	.	.	.
5	6115406	1675227	1302434	386570	340281	2410894
6	15178027	5759420	3679990	.	.	.
61/62/63	7421835	2430182	2216783	.	.	.
64/65	6080689	2689456	994942	325126	.	.
66	1675503	639782	468265	91476	99191	376788

Sweden
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1988

(cont.)

NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	4748498	1410029	746964	300328	.	.
71/72/76*	2451811	1075121	488516	156777	139694	591702
73/74/76*	872193	144791	99329	94369	136250	397453
75/76*	735805	31824	36508	0	.	.
77	688689	158293	122611	49182	90236	268367
8	5303554	2045265	.	.	.	.
81	115998	2618	.	.	.	.
83	4728108	1808308	1144830	398418	524473	852079
84	459448	234339	71362	26038	.	.
9	3498690	1269507	497608	442385	.	.
92	665407	189979	136939	85277	44223	208990
93	838578	355434	123162	61030	.	.
97	1031036	224833	95058	187912	243707	279526
98	963669	499261	142449	108146	90512	123300

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Sweden Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	157800	.	.	.	.	.
1-4	28742	23772	3823	.	.	255
5	12487	10993	1333	89	40	32
6	66415	62922	3090	224	131	48
7	10746	.	.	66	.	.
8	24791	23786	.	.	.	.
9	14619	14010	491	67	.	.
1 and 2						
11/21/23	425	388	26	7	.	.
14/25/26/48*	1748	1399	234	50	42	23
16/17	410	283	96	14	10	7
22	338	227	57	19	15	20
24	793	650	99	22	11	11
3	12805	10454	1870	234	136	111
31*	6012	5077	802	85	33	15
32	3579	2699	704	80	49	47
34	1584	1382	131	14	31	26
35/36	1113	862	169	46	18	18
37	517	434	64	9	5	5
4	12223	10371	1441	.	.	.
41/42	1899	1574	231	31	29	34
43/44/45	1657	1402	210	31	.	.
46	3804	3159	556	58	20	11
47	4205	3619	410	82	56	38
49	658	617	34	.	.	.
5	12487	10993	1333	89	40	32
6	66415	62922	3090	224	131	48
61/62/63	23991	22303	1456	123	87	22
64/65	34961	33772	1065	76	31	17
66	7463	6847	569	25	13	9

Sweden						
Number of enterprises by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
(cont.)						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	10746	.	.	66	.	.
71/72/76*	9146	8602	481	40	12	11
73/74/76*	422	329	53	14	18	8
75/76*	151	130	17	0	.	.
77	993	833	130	12	12	6
79	34	.	.	0	0	0
8	24791	23786	.	.	.	.
81	674	626	.	.	0	0
83	21931	21017	753	86	49	26
84	2186	2143	35	3	.	.
9	14619	14010	491	67	.	.
92	1536	1313	190	18	8	7
93	3233	3111	102	12	.	.
97	2460	2344	91	13	8	4
98	7390	7242	108	24	12	4

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Sweden						
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	1-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	1954648	.	.	.	.	.
1-4	879349	100962	154208	.	.	.
5	217790	64573	48903	12196	12241	79877
6	464717	183476	112936	30592	38513	99200
7	134727	.	.	9539	.	.
8	147385	60816	.	.	.	.
9	110680	43241	19523	9510	.	.
1 and 2						
11/21/23	11104	989	1185	1015	.	.
14/25/26/48*	68040	6140	10234	6966	12839	31861
16/17	16883	806	3893	1961	2863	7360
22	48244	1073	2606	2777	5403	36385
24	23126	2908	4318	2906	3234	9760
3	430742	46380	72661	32931	42273	236497
31*	120100	25345	30472	11744	10057	42482
32	123869	9978	25690	11315	15411	61475
34	70889	5169	5421	2025	10182	48092
35/36	103999	4624	7900	6404	4985	80086
37	11885	1264	3178	1443	1638	4362
4	281210	42666	59311	.	.	.
41/42	72775	7316	9814	4320	8773	42552
43/44/45	23134	4656	8933	4172	.	.
46	58821	12263	22810	7796	6024	9928
47	121793	16795	16248	11693	17479	59578
49	4687	1636	1506	.	.	.
5	217790	64573	48903	12196	12241	79877
6	464717	183476	112936	30592	38513	99200
61/62/63	187604	67630	53500	16843	25703	23928
64/65	210950	91611	38967	10350	9200	60822
66	66163	24235	20469	3399	3610	14450

Sweden						
Number of employees by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
(cont.)						
NACE	Total	1-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	134727			9539		
71/72/76*	77772	29793	16904	5683	3733	21659
73/74/76*	20263	1172	2742	2083	5293	8973
75/76*	13920	470	897	0	.	.
77	22520	4411	4819	1773	3505	8012
79	252	.	.	0	0	0
8	147385	60816				
81	3767	1886	.	.	0	0
83	136888	56107	29308	11427	14095	25951
84	6730	2823	1084	462	.	.
9	110680	43241	19523	9510		
92	29166	6393	7683	2545	2853	9692
93	27129	12948	3830	1787	.	.
97	21977	5905	3536	1774	2631	8131
98	32408	17995	4474	3404	3070	3465

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

(ECU 1 000)

Sweden Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	329890496					
1-4	126142142	14783826	19584104			
5	27577760	6941733	5690919	1627043	1681978	11636087
6	127558040	47202148	29156490	9533931	16790903	24874567
7	20499818			1387305		
8	16870487	7373882				
9	11242249	3926682	1766352	2438804		
1 and 2						
11/21/23	1601548	173113	191707	145083		
14/25/26/48*	11015328	1157848	1580983	1031499	2096099	5148900
16/17	7408675	2162443	1320820	556105	917686	2451623
22	8079720	126068	392288	919799	837679	5803887
24	2865039	301716	586108	308478	509340	1159397
3	50944308	5434136	7411773	3716663	4636884	29744850
31*	9623235	2475992	2721505	1223769	1088968	2113001
32	16173384	1186441	2908986	1334764	1864811	8878381
34	8731185	1022905	692032	310450	1048261	5657536
35/36	15045680	490043	762179	691328	454547	12647583
37	1370824	258755	327071	156352	180297	448349
4	44227524	5428502	8100425			
41/42	15145830	1146438	2431762	957548	2286538	8323544
43/44/45	2093704	531173	706822	377639		
46	7986190	1419702	3094777	1215881	1010511	1245320
47	18525561	2166668	1728179	1458719	2483738	10688257
49	476239	164521	138885			
5	27577760	6941733	5690919	1627043	1681978	11636087
6	127558040	47202148	29156490	9533931	16790903	24874567
61/62/63	81906307	26413997	19602416	7098648	14264626	14526621
64/65	40924982	18879253	8162403	2224420	2293017	9365888
66	4726751	1908898	1391671	210863	233260	982058

Sweden						
Turnover by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989						
(cont.)						
NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	20499818	.	.	1387305	.	.
71/72/76*	7442763	4106978	1955382	351721	270869	757813
73/74/76*	3590454	694287	566810	414262	692877	1222219
75/76*	2114128	70429	102826	0	.	.
77	7315005	2027500	1743955	621322	612307	2309920
79	37468	.	.	0	0	0
8	16870487	7373882	.	.	.	.
81	1081925	623575	.	.	0	0
83	14199409	5820931	3705112	1155171	1486468	2031727
84	1589153	929376	214526	66485	.	.
9	11242249	3926682	1766352	2438804	.	.
92	1454211	461308	415952	171423	94234	311295
93	1782550	794436	296364	90712	.	.
97	4248822	882613	476802	1572954	768800	547653
98	3756666	1788325	577234	603715	464829	322563

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

(ECU 1 000)

Sweden
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989

NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
Total	79244808					
1-4	38117977	4850831	5841777			
5	7776454	2242731	1734659	437221	433841	2928002
6	17277565	6598322	4256709	1233629	1783395	3405508
7	5535131			337917		
8	6612408	2809822				
9	3925273	1385894	616533	475534		
11/21/23	544555	60428	61273	56343		
14/25/26/48*	3497207	319182	443278	305379	632027	1797340
16/17	2468103	744150	379329	148745	240162	955717
22	2170471	38876	98459	105925	210582	1716629
24	1063755	103671	195228	115785	186636	462435
3	15962379	1699306	2540928	1237292	1583236	8901622
31*	3823573	886698	1039527	451025	393837	1052486
32	5026636	355243	889233	427925	609208	2745028
34	2827571	233119	209737	81416	360172	1943127
35/36	3805684	152690	274249	217343	146914	3014489
37	478915	71556	128180	59583	73105	146492
4	12411507	1685218	2123284			
41/42	2865039	269882	368342	175367	387780	1663666
43/44/45	697385	151562	246078	125081		
46	2304004	423981	857962	314253	256220	451589
47	6379712	785140	598644	477366	885570	3632993
49	165367	54653	52258			
5	7776454	2242731	1734659	437221	433841	2928002
6	17277565	6598322	4256709	1233629	1783395	3405508
61/62/63	8796684	3039138	2499232	784576	1308565	1165172
64/65	6596914	2874336	1181793	362285	365525	1812975
66	1883967	684848	575684	86768	109305	427361

Sweden
Value added by employment size-class and sector of activity, 1989
 (cont.)

NACE	Total	0-19	20-99	100-199	200-499	500+
7	5535131	.	.	337917	.	.
71/72/76*	3007164	1387868	604842	174945	140294	699216
73/74/76*	1021075	162972	143815	102826	227344	384118
75/76*	737529	15917	37186	0	.	.
77	776969	165789	179452	60146	93952	277630
79	-7606	.	.	0	0	0
8	6612408	2809822	.	.	.	.
81	222836	79302	.	.	0	0
83	5790506	2357108	1300677	511171	616110	1005440
84	599066	373412	70992	31552	.	.
9	3925273	1385894	616533	478534	.	.
92	827960	205229	230584	86486	66062	239698
93	956985	427361	128180	62682	.	.
97	1066995	174663	121278	209314	260304	301435
98	1073333	578641	136491	117052	116066	125081

* See page B 198 of Annex B for details on the exact contents of this activity code.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Specifications on the exact contents of each activity code for the following countries:		
Country	NACE	Contents
Portugal	61*	61 and 62
	77*	77 and 845
	83*	83 and 850
	84*	84, excluding 845
	93*	93, 912, 915, 95 and 982
	97*	97, 983 and 984
	98*	981
Norway	2*	2 and 31
	46*	46 and part of 316
Austria	71*	71, 72, 761, 844 and 845
	73*	73, 74, 762 and 763
	75*	75 and 764
	81*	81 and 831
	82*	82 and 832
	83*	83 and 850, excluding 831 and 832
	84*	84, excluding 844 and 845
Finland	46*	46 and part of 316
Sweden	14/25/26/48*	14, 25, 26 and part of 48
	31*	31, excluding 311, 312 and 313
	71/72/76*	71, 72 and 761
	73/74/76*	73, 74, 762 and 763
	75/76*	75 and 764

ANNEX C

Summary table of divisions of the NACE (one-digit level)

Summary table of classes of the NACE (two-digit level)

Symbols and abbreviations used

Summary table of divisions of the NACE

1	Energy and water
2	Extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals and derived products; chemical industry
3	Metal manufacture; mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering
4	Other manufacturing industries
5	Building and civil engineering
6	Distributive trades, hotels, catering, repairs
7	Transport and communication
8	Banking and finance, insurance, business services, renting
9	Other services

Summary table of classes of the NACE

11	Extraction and briquetting of solid fuels	61	Wholesale distribution (except dealing in scrap and waste materials)
12	Coke ovens	62	Dealing in scrap and waste materials
13	Extraction of petroleum and natural gas	63	Agents
14	Mineral oil refining	64/65	Retail distribution
15	Nuclear fuels industry	66	Hotels and catering
16	Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water	67	Repair of consumer goods and vehicles
17	Water supply : collection, purification and distribution of water	71	Railways
21	Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	72	Other land transport (urban transport, road transport, etc.)
22	Production and preliminary processing of metals	73	Inland water transport
23	Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy-producing minerals; peat extraction	74	Sea transport and coastal shipping
24	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	75	Air transport
25	Chemical industry	76	Supporting services to transport
26	Man-made fibres industry	77	Travel agents, freight brokers and other agents facilitating the transport of passengers or goods; storage and warehousing
31	Manufacture of metal articles (except for mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering and vehicles)	79	Communication
32	Mechanical engineering	81	Banking and finance
33	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery	82	Insurance, except for compulsory social insurance
34	Electrical engineering	83	Activities auxiliary to banking and finance and insurance; real estate transactions (except letting of real estate by the owner), business services
35	Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories	84	Renting, leasing and hiring of movables
36	Manufacture of other means of transport	85	Letting of real estate by the owner
37	Instrument engineering	91	Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security
41/42	Food, drink and tobacco industry	92	Sanitary services and administration of cemeteries
43	Textile industry	93	Education
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48	Processing of rubber and plastics	98	Personal services
49	Other manufacturing industries	99	Domestic services
50	Building and civil engineering		

Symbols and abbreviations used

Countries

EUR 12	12 member States of the EC
EC	European Community
B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
D or FRG	Germany
GR	Greece
E	Spain
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	The Netherlands
P	Portugal
UK	The United Kingdom
IS	Iceland
N	Norway
A	Austria
SF	Finland
S	Sweden
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
USA	United States of America

Monetary units

ECU	European currency unit
BFR	Belgian franc
DM	German mark
DR	Drachma (GR)
ESC	Escudo (P)
FF	French franc
HFL	Dutch florin (guilder)
IKR	Icelandic crown
IRL	Irish pound
LIT	Italian lira
LFR	Luxembourg franc
MKF	Finnish mark
NKR	Norwegian crown
SKR	Swedish crown
ÖS	Schilling (Austria)
UKL	Pound sterling (UK)
USD	US dollar

Institutions and organizations

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
BSO	Business Statistics Office (UK)
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics (NL)
CSO	Central Statistics Office (IRL)
GB&P	Graham Bannock & Partners (UK)
IFM	Institut Für Mittelstandsforschung (D)
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (E)
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (P)
INS	Institute National des Statistiques (B)
Insee	Institute National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (F)
Istat	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (I)
MCA	Management and Coordination Agency of the Statistics Bureau (Japan)
NSSG	National Statistical Service of Greece (GR)
NSSO	National Social Security Office (B)
OSZ	Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt (A)
SBDB	Small Business Database, Small Business Administration (USA)
SBI	Statistical Bureau of Iceland (IS)
Statec	Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (L)

Others

GDP	Gross domestic product
HORECA	Hotels and catering
ISIC (SIC)	International standard industrial classification
KAU	Kind of activity unit
LKAU	Local kind of activity unit
NACE	General industrial classification of economic activities within the EC
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
VAT	Value-added tax
CV	coefficient of variation
N/A	not available

Symbols

.	missing or confidential value
-	nil
+	and over (500+ : 500 employees and over)
/	and (64/65 : NACE 64 and 65))

Eastern Europe and the USSR

THE CHALLENGE OF FREEDOM

GILES MERRITT



The sparks of unrest that leapt from Berlin in November 1989 to Moscow's Red Square in August 1991 are firing an explosion of political and economic change. Out of the ashes of Communism is emerging the shape of a vast new European market-place stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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For anyone concerned about the future of Eastern Europe and the USSR, whether from a political, social or economic standpoint, this book is essential reading.

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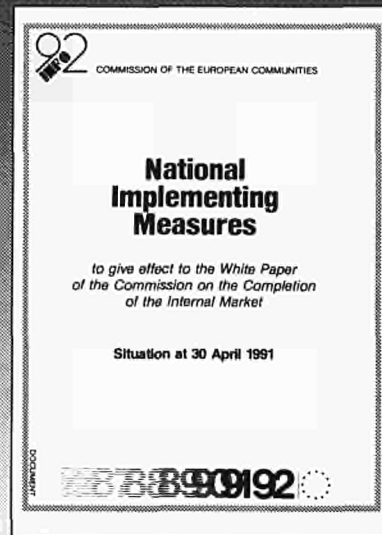
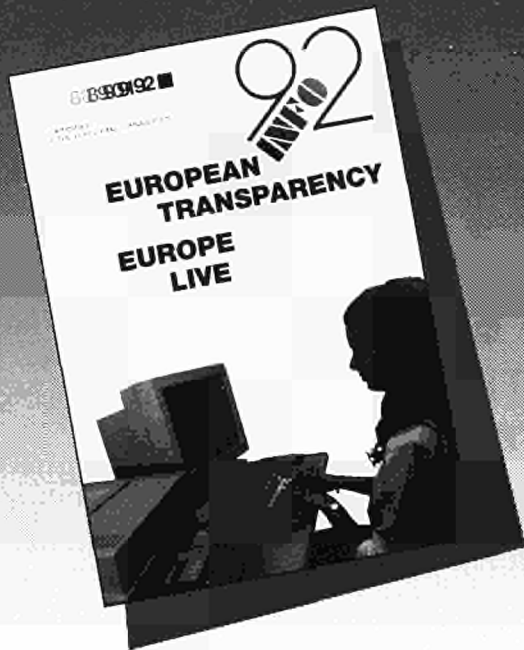
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EUROPEAN ECONOMY

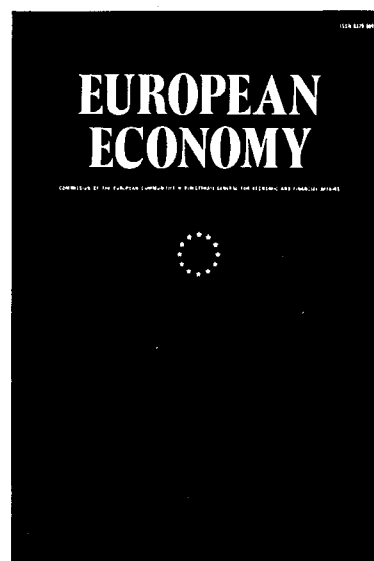
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A CHALLENGE FOR EUROPE AND THE WORLD

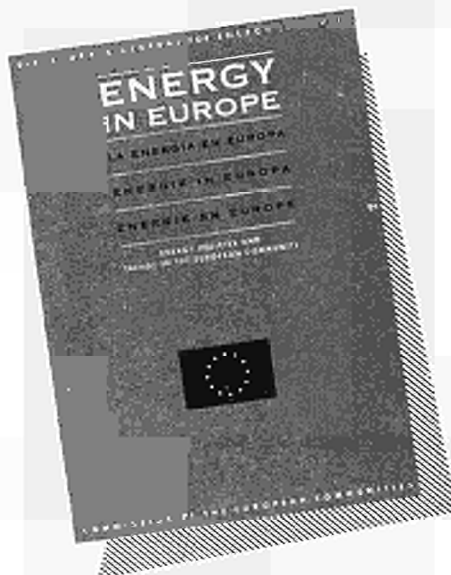
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