



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK
EUROSYSTEM

DIRECTORATE GENERAL STATISTICS
STATISTICS DEVELOPMENT/COORDINATION

ECB-PUBLIC

DG-S/SDC

**INITIAL QUALITY REPORT
OF THE COMPNET WS2 DATA**

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01 December 2014

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Executive summary

The Competitiveness Network (CompNet) collected a novel set of detailed statistics based on existing firm level data. This dataset is potentially very useful for research and policy analysis. One advantage of the approach followed by the Network is that no new data collections were initiated at the country level and confidentiality of the micro information is protected. A drawback is that individual country data derive from a variety of sources and sampling techniques, which may affect cross country comparability.

To limit the impact of such potential comparability issues, a variety of techniques has been used by CompNet and applied on the individual data sets, including improvements on harmonised variable definitions and trimming of outliers. As a result, the quality of the current version of the data set seems much improved compared to the earlier versions, particularly for what concerns the sample excluding the smaller companies (i.e. including only companies with more than 20 employees).

The data quality assessment of DG-Statistics /Statistics Development and Coordination, contained in this report, suggests that there is still potential for improvement. Such improvements can be distinguished in two categories; the ones that are possible already by modifying the relevant programmes of data gathering at the centre of the project, the methodology and outlier treatment and others - more longer term in nature - which require interventions at the stage of data collection and sampling at the national level. In particular, the specific recommendations are as follows, grouped by the issue that they intend to address.

- **Comparability of the samples and concepts**

In order to ensure a full comparability of the samples that are used to compute the CompNet indicators, it is recommended to apply additional consistency rules in the construction of the country samples. In particular, it would be important to document and harmonise the target populations in terms of legal definition of the firms (non-financial corporations vs. unincorporated firms, inclusion/exclusion of sole proprietors), activities (which sectors are included), etc.

It is also essential to harmonise the definitions behind each specific concept (e.g. national GAAPs). In particular the definition of the source variable (namely the number of employees) that allows the calculation of the size classes has to be addressed. Finally, it is recommended to document the effect of the potential exclusions that have been made in terms of coverage for the main variables of interest (number of employees, turnover, added-value).

- **Representativeness of the sample**

The representativeness of the sample across all sectors, types of firms, and sizes in the target population has to be ensured. However, if this turned out not to be possible, it would be important to use a consistent and harmonised set of analytical weights to correct for any bias of the samples, using e.g. calibration on both number of firms and number of employees. Indeed the weighting of the 20+ employee firms has much improved the results; this effort should be further improved and extended.

- **Missing data**

The question of non-response cannot be fully treated by solely relying on the weights. Indeed, missing values have also an impact on the final result. It is thus recommended to document and analyse the “missing data generation mechanism”.

In line of principle, it would be important to ensure that all firms have all variables available (allowing complete data analysis). If this turned out not to be possible, it is then recommended to implement corrective measures for the non-availability of variables at the firm-level, e.g. estimation or imputation of missing data, in order to avoid that the number of firms for specific analyses gets significantly reduced in the absence of complete datasets

- **Outlier treatment**

Even if the issue of outliers is addressed within the do-files, some evolutions over time for given small groups of firms are erratic. It would then be useful to improve the existing outlier impact assessment indicators and implement an assessment of the effect of outliers in the data as described in section 3.5.

- **Consistency checks**

The very few consistency checks that have been run over the data show specific issues for given countries. Even if part of the problem is explained by item non-response, it would be preferable to add more automated consistency checks on accounting identities in order to ensure integrity of the resulting data.

- **Complement the set of “economic” indicators with quality indicators**

It is recommended to include in future versions of the “do-file” a set of indicators and measures to be run throughout the different steps of the program such as to automatically produce information (especially on the sample composition and other quality issues), which can subsequently feed into similar quality assessments in the future.

While the above issues need no doubt to be addressed, it should be said that the existing data set forms already a good basis and a potentially useful tool. Further use of the data set, including benchmarking with other data sets and aggregate information, is essential to help identify and addressing remaining issues of comparability and should be pursued.

INITIAL QUALITY REPORT OF THE COMPNET V2 DATA

1. Introduction

The Competitiveness Research Network (CompNet) was created in March 2012 in order to study persistent losses in competitiveness that were identified as one of the fundamental problems during the recent EU crisis. This network was commissioned with the following mandate:

- In a first stage, improving the existing frameworks and indicators of competitiveness in all dimensions (macro, micro and cross-border);
- In a second stage, establishing a more solid connection between identified competitiveness drivers and resulting outcomes.

The CompNet, through its Workstream 2, collected a novel set of detailed statistics based on firm-level indicators (hereafter, the “CompNet data”). This is however only one of the outputs of the CompNet; this quality report does only deal with a particular subset of these data, as further explained below.

In particular, the CompNet data reviewed in this quality assessment consists of a set of aggregated measures based on firm-level data nationally available in each of the institutions participating in the CompNet. These measures encompass means, totals, variance and distributional information¹ available for firms at different levels of aggregation (sector or macro-sector, size class and country level). These statistics are computed for different years and describe the situation of firms according to different dimensions of analysis.

The CompNet requested the support of DG-S in assessing the quality of this particular subset of the CompNet data. This document is the summary of this quality analysis. The reference in the title to the “Initial” character of this quality review refers to the fact that a more exhaustive quality assessment of the data would require much more time, given the diversity and complexity of the sources and the methods used to obtain the CompNet data.

It should also be mentioned that almost all – if not all – sources have already been used by the contributing institutions in publications and for statistical purposes, other than the CompNet.² Presumably, therefore, there have been other quality checks carried out on the data in the past, though not necessarily in a cross-country context. Consequently, cross-country comparability is one of the main dimensions which are further explored in this quality report, as further explained below.

*

* *

The ECB Statistics Quality Framework³ lists the following criteria to be used when considering the quality of data and deciding whether such data can be published: relevance, accuracy, reliability, timeliness, consistency, cost-effectiveness, non-excessive burden on reporting agents, and statistical confidentiality.

¹ Distributional measures are based on the 1st, 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th, 60th, 70th, 80th, 90th, and 99th percentiles.

² Only the annual report on activities in LV, under the responsibility of the National Statistical Institute, has no other reported statistical purpose.

³ ECB Statistics Quality Framework, 2008, <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/html/sqf.en.html>

This document presents an initial set of quality checks on the CompNet data. From the list of concepts detailed by the ECB Statistics Quality Framework, the following are applicable to the CompNet in the context of this analysis: *accuracy*, *reliability* and *consistency*. Linking these in turn to statistical concepts, this document will try to identify the elements of *bias*, *variance* (precision), and *comparability* over time and over countries.

This document is structured around two complementary axes. The first one, presented in chapter 2, relies on the information provided by the national contributors to the CompNet data, and provides the description of the sources of data, the definitions of the concepts used, and a general assessment of the comparability of the data. The second one, presented in chapter 3, investigates the overall representativeness of the CompNet data when compared to external sources of reference information on non-financial corporations, as well as the availability and representativeness of individual indicators in the data.

2. Sample comparability

In this chapter we summarise the main results coming out from a questionnaire on the quality of the data sources used to compute the CompNet indicators, which was sent to all of the institutions participating in CompNet Work Stream 2 to investigate their sample comparability and the harmonization of the definitions of the variables contained in the data.

The questionnaire was conducted by the Directorate General Statistics, Statistical Development and Coordination division (DG-S/SDC) of the European Central Bank to investigate in some detail the nature of the firms' balance sheet information (including the sample composition) used to compute the CompNet indicators in each of the participating countries. This questionnaire had to be filled in by the data experts of each country. Depending on which department/institution is in charge in each country, this might refer to the experts in the statistical or the research departments of the National Central Banks, NCBs, or in the National Statistical Institutes, NSIs, which are the most knowledgeable persons regarding the data sources. The questionnaire was sent to twenty National Central Banks and one National Statistical Institute on 18 July 2014 and by 29 September 2014 fourteen replies were received. The complete set of answers to the questionnaire is reported in a tabular format in a separate document to be attached to this initial report.

The members of the BACH working group of the ECCBSO (European Committee of Central Balance Sheet Offices) were asked for their support in proofing the consistency of the definitions and samples used in the CompNet data with the ones used in the BACH dataset, though the full answers have not been received yet and are thus not incorporated in this version of the report.



Figure 1: Countries having replied to the questionnaire

On the map above, countries in heavy grey stand for those countries that have already sent back the questionnaire. Those in light grey have not replied yet.

This chapter is divided in four parts, the first containing general information about the datasets, such as forms of data collections, legal basis to report, incentive of firms to report, time span of data availability, past changes in the data collections, expected changes in the data collection; the second one on the sample

coverage of the population, including target populations, activities covered, geographical areas covered, size classes covered, legal forms covered, other exclusions; the third section covers the characteristics of surveys and characteristics of registers; while the fourth part regards the production of results.

2.1 General information

The origins of the datasets used in each country are quite heterogeneous. In terms of responsibility, out of the seventeen⁴ samples for which information was provided, four datasets are exclusively under the responsibility of National Central Banks (NCBs), eight of the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), possibly in cooperation with NCBs, while the remaining ones are under either the responsibility of a third National Agency or under the joint responsibility of several institutions.

The reporting unit is the enterprise (and in certain cases even smaller units, e.g. plants). 4 datasets are the results of surveys while 12 are coming directly from firm registers and 1 is pooled together from different sources.

Some of the datasets have been affected by the entrance of the country in the European Union (Estonia), in the euro area (Slovenia), by changes in the national accounting laws (Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Portugal and Spain) or by changes in the availability of variables and in the data source supplier (Italy).

Country	Name of the source of the microdata used to produce the CompNet indicators (both in English and in original language):
Belgium	Annual account : Centrale des bilans / Balanscentral / Central Balance Sheet Office database (Version commercial : Belfirst, Bureau Van Dijck International trade date : Intra-Stat and Extra-Stat database
Croatia	Annual Financial Statements Registry (in Croatian: Registar godišnjih financijskih izvještaja, RGFI). All modules are based on this source.
Estonia	Source 1: Foreign trade statistics data (Väliskaubanduse andmed)
Finland	Structural Business Statistics (Yritysten rakenne- ja tilinpäätöstilastoaineistot), Foreign trade statistics data by Finnish Customs
France	Fiscal Form – liasse fiscale
Germany	Financial Statements Data Pool (Jahresabschlussdatenpool) based on different sources which partly cannot be revealed in detail. The sources are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial statements collected within the framework of the Bundesbank's refinancing operations - Customers' formally anonymized financial statements from seven voluntarily participating financial institutions (so-called partners of the Data Pool) - Financial statements from commercial data providers Bisnode and Bureau van Dijk (DAFNE database)
Italy	Financial statements from Chamber of Commerce (Bilanci delle società presentati alle CCIA)
Latvia	Source 1: Complex report on activities "1-annual" (Kompleksais parskats par darbibu "1-gada") Source 2: Foreign trade /Areja tirdznieciba/ Source 3: Annual reports of companies (balance sheet and profit or loss account). Gada parskats (bilance, pelnas vai zaudejumu aprekins)
Poland	F-01 and F-02 forms (dane z formularzy F-01 i F-02)

⁴ Individual sources of information are described through the questionnaire. Thus one country may have at its disposal several sources of information to provide the CompNet indicators. For example, trade information and balance sheet information are usually available in different databases.

Portugal	The source is called Informação Empresarial Simplificada (Simplified Corporate Information, Portuguese acronym: IES). The IES is an integrated system that meets different reporting needs, namely trade registers and provision of notarial services, accounting statements and tax returns, production of statistics and economic analysis of corporations and activity sectors. Under the IES, data submitted by non-financial corporations are integrated in the Balance Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal, which discloses aggregate statistics based on such data. Simplified Corporate Information / Informação Empresarial Simplificada (IES).
Slovakia	Report on production industries (Výkaz produkčných odvetví)
Slovenia	Letna poročila slovenskih podjetij (Slovenian companies' annual reports). [For detailed information please refer to: http://www.ajpes.si/Registers/Annual_Reports/Information
Spain	Source 1: Annual Central Balance Sheet Data Office (CBA), Central de Balances Anual (CBA) Source 2: Annual Accounts Deposited in Mercantile Registries Data Base (CBB-RM), Base de Datos de Cuentas Anuales Depositadas en los Registros Mercantiles (CBB-RM)
Sweden	SBS (Företagens ekonomi), VAT register (Momsregister), Trade statistics (Utrikeshandelsstatistik)

Table 1: Sources of firm-level data by country

2.2 Target population of the data

Target populations are defined mostly in the same way across countries, targeting non-financial corporations consistently with the definition of category S11 in the European System of Accounts. However, some slight discrepancies are to be noted across countries (for instance DE includes also some sole proprietorships, but possibly in an extremely limited number since participation in the register is voluntary and of little interest for such firms).

More significantly, countries apply very different rules of exclusion to select the sample used for the CompNet indicators. Some of them use a size criterion to exclude some of the firms belonging to the small-size class and this criterion may vary across countries in terms of definition (turnover or number of employees) or in terms of export threshold. One example where such criteria may have had a significant impact on the coverage rate of the sample is FR, where all firms with a turnover less than EUR 750,000 have been excluded. Similarly, ES indicates a bias towards medium and large firms in one of the two datasets it uses (the Annual Central Balance Sheet Data Office), SK has only firms with more than 20 employees or with total assets higher than 5 M€ and PL has only firms with more than 10 employees. According to Amadeus data from the Bureau van Dijk, firms with turnover higher than EUR 750,000 are in most cases with more than 20 employees: between 2005 and 2013, the proportion of firms in such a case ranged from 83% to 89%. Thanks to the high correlation between turnover and size, such exclusion is probably with limited impact on the results for the 20+ subsample of the CompNet.⁵

In terms of size, there are important differences both in the way the number of employees is defined across countries and in the thresholds applied. Indeed, some countries use the average number of employees over the year, while others use the number at a particular date; employees may be measured by headcount or in Full Time Equivalent numbers; unpaid workers might be included or not.⁶

⁵ The 20+ subset of the CompNet data contains only firms with 20 employees or more.

⁶ Information on the measure used in each country is available in section 4.2.

The impact in terms of coverage of different cut off criteria based on turnover, number of employees, volume of assets or cash flow has to be more accurately assessed.

The observation unit is defined in a quite consistent way across countries as the firm, even if the term to designate it changes. Moreover, some countries (HR, BE) use a fiscal definition while other ones (DE for instance) applies a legal definition.

In terms of activities and geographical areas, there are no significant differences between countries and exclusions are mainly related to the need for consistency with the definition of the target population (non-financial corporations). In particular, the methods for classifying the firms appear to be used consistently across countries. Financial activities, agriculture or non-marked activities are excluded from the analysis. However, some sectors turn out to be missing in the CompNet data (see Table 2: Comparability of the data).

In terms of legal forms, the legal forms covered by the definition of the target population are pretty much consistent across the different countries. The unique exception that is worth to be noted is the inclusion of sole proprietorship in the case of DE, as pointed out above.

Concepts in the data	Comparability
Observation unit	Consistent
Target population	Not fully consistent
Activities	Consistent
Geographical area	Consistent
Size	Not consistent
Legal form	Consistent – with exception of DE

Table 2: Comparability of the data

2.3 Primary data collection methods

The main issue in terms of data collection is the important discrepancy between DE and the other countries in terms of legal basis with which data are collected. Indeed, DE and ES appear to be two of the very few countries where data are partially collected on a voluntary basis. Moreover, in DE, the main incentive for firms to fill in the questionnaire is the need for a rating; presumably, therefore, the incentive is stronger for companies hoping to obtain a good credit rating, as this will give them easier access to credit. This could then bias the results towards the most efficient firms, which is not the case for those countries where reporting is mandatory.

Data collection is in most of the cases based on registers. A few countries may use surveys (in most cases on an exhaustive basis) to collect information among the smallest firms (which are the most numerous ones). Response rates for surveys are rather high: they range from 73% in FI to 100% for some of the surveys in LV. From that point of view, unit non-response does not turn to be problematic. However, there are other sources of discrepancies between the expected result and the actual one, such as coverage default. This kind of issue is further investigated in section 3.2.

When surveys are used, telephone, emails and Internet websites are commonly used to allow firms to provide the requested information. LV is the only country using probabilistic samples: the sample is stratified using sectors and size (number of employees). In this case, LV also addresses non-response with classical tools in surveys (re-weighting, imputation).

Registers are in most of the cases held by NCBs or NSIs and always filled on a mandatory basis. For 5 countries (FR, ES, PT, SE and FI), registers are built for fiscal purposes. For 2 other countries (SK, SI), registers are used to compute national accounts.

Last but not least, different confidentiality rules are applied in different countries. In certain cases these would have no impact given the more strict confidentiality rules automatically applied by the CompNet do-file on the minimum number of underlying firms used to compute a specific indicator, while in other cases there might be differences across countries due to limits to the maximum shares of production level that one single firm might own within one sector or simply because those use more strict rules on the minimum number of observations to be used to compute a specific indicator.

2.4 Production of results and description of the data

The bulk of information in the CompNet dataset contains general information (e.g. balance sheet data, number of employees, and so on) about firms broken down either by sectors (at 2-digit NACE rev. 2 level, with 55 such sectors in total) or by class size and macro sectors (macro sectors are defined as Manufacturing, Construction, Wholesale and retail trade, Transportation and storage, Accommodation and food, Information and Communication, Real estate activities, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Administrative and support service activities⁷ with 9 such macro sectors in total).

From the quality questionnaire we finally conclude three things:

- As is often the case with micro-data sets, there are several sources of discrepancies across countries. Data should therefore be used with extreme care, in particular when it comes to cross-country comparisons. In some cases, the differences in the data collection that have been observed (register vs. survey, definition of the target population) may be controllable with different statistical methods and a careful use of the data could allow for robust results. In other cases, such as differences that are thought to affect the incentives of companies to report, differences across countries may run deeper, what will make it difficult for the end user to find ways around the possible bias these differences create.
- The definition of the source variable that allows the calculation of the size classes has to be better addressed and harmonised across countries. The do-files provide one such measure based on the number of employees but the definition of this variable has to be harmonised across countries for the consistency checks.
- Finally, the concrete impact of the discrepancies on the results coming has to be assessed. This is partially done in the next sections. However, countries are encouraged to document the effect of the potential exclusions that have been made in terms of coverage for the main variables of interest (number of employees, turnover, added-value), as expected in the Quality Questionnaire. In particular, the lack of coverage for number of employees, turnover or added value needs to be evaluated to determine which issue has to be addressed in priority.

⁷ These aggregated sectors or macro sectors correspond to the 1-letter level for NACE rev2, while sectors are built on 2-digit level.

3. Initial quality checks on sample composition, representativity, variables and indicators

This chapter investigates the content of the CompNet v2 database, both externally (comparing to Eurostat's Structural Business Statistics) and internally (changes in the sample when indicators are constructed).

The Eurostat Structural Business Statistic Database (SBS)⁸ covers industry, construction, trade and services. Presented according to the NACE activity classification, the statistics describe the structure, conduct and performance of businesses across the European Union (EU) – data are available for the EU-27 and for the Member States. Although the SBS database is not exhaustive and does not cover the whole population of firms in each country, we consider it to be the best available benchmark for the type of analysis carried out below.⁹

3.1 Unit non-response

According to the results of the Quality questionnaire, most of the countries did not use probabilistic samples. However the samples that are used for the CompNet do not include a sizeable share of the population, with important differences by country. This partial coverage of the universe of non-financial corporations is analysed here through the concepts developed for sample surveys – and is considered as **unit non response** since participation in registers may be considered to some extent as such. All NFCs would in principle need to be included in the sample, but due to the data construction, only some of them provide information. The uncertainty in the CompNet will thus depend firstly on the response mechanism. We first focus on the response rate which gives a first idea of this response mechanism.

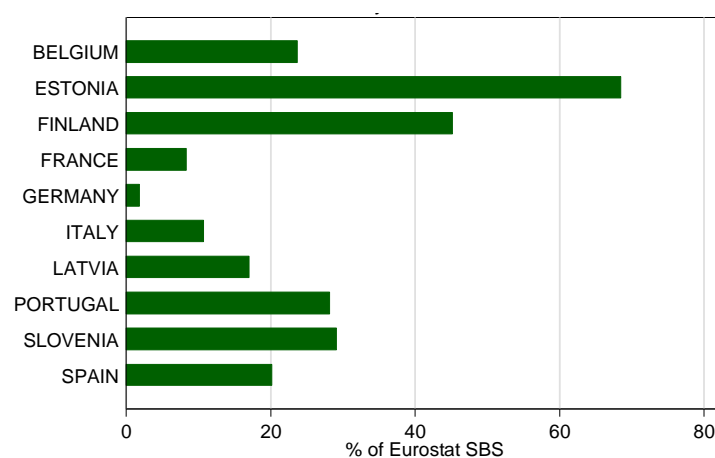


Figure 2: Response rate per country in 2010

Response rates appear to be very different from one country to another. This heterogeneity is *per se* not enough to lead to the conclusion of an inconsistency across countries, as differences in sampling rates are not

⁸ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european_business/introduction

⁹ One important caveat in using the SBS for the comparisons with the CompNet data is the inclusion of 0 employee firms in SBS while these firms were excluded in the CompNet v2 data. This causes the coverage rate of the CompNet in terms of number of firms and other economic variables (e.g. turnover) to be mechanically lower than should be. The coverage in terms of employees is however unaffected. It was not possible in this report to provide a proper estimate of the effect of the 0 employees on the comparison, though it is not expected to significantly alter the results nor the conclusions. The SBS data allow estimating the number of 0 employee firms in trade and services, since they include a category of 0 to 1 employee, and would allow proxying the number of 1-employee firms by employment in this group.

connected to bias. It nevertheless suggests very different patterns of responses depending on countries. From that point of view, unit non-response may be of concern and has to be carefully addressed. According to the Quality questionnaire, this may be due partly to the fact, for DE and ES, source of information are filled on the voluntary basis by the firms, which of course may affect the response rate. However, other countries with mandatory sources of information have similar or lower coverage rates than ES.

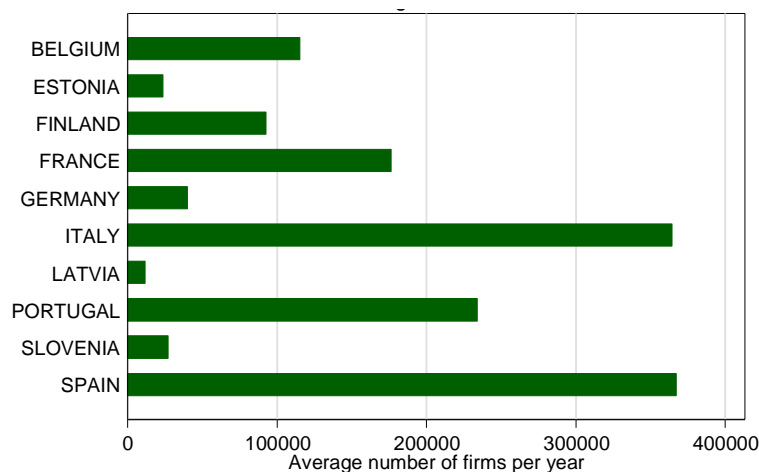


Figure 3: Total number of firms in the CompNet sample, average 2005-2012

The CompNet dataset composition is also quite heterogeneous across countries in terms of available years (Table 3) and in terms of covered sectors¹⁰ (Table 4). The common time series cover the period 2006-2011 but most of the countries have data starting from the late nineties.

Country	Start	End
BE	1996	2011
EE	1995	2012
FI	1999	2012
FR	1995	2012
DE	1997	2012
IT	2001	2012
LV	2005	2012
PT	2006	2012
SI	1995	2012
ES	1995	2012

Table 3: Available years per country

Also the average number of firms available for the analysis each year is quite heterogeneous with IT and ES providing more than 200,000 firms while DE, EE and SI present a much smaller sample of less than 50,000 firms (Figure 3). Nevertheless, a small sample is definitively not a good indicator *per se* for the quality of the data. It is then also important to focus not only on the size of the sample but also to its representativeness.

3.2 Representativeness of the sample

Measuring representativeness of a sample where the selection of the units is not necessarily random is a complex exercise, and has to be approached from different dimensions. This is the task of this section.

Looking at how many NACE rev.2 2-digit sectors each country¹¹ has available within each macro-sector, one notices in Table 4 that some differences persist, in particular in the German sample that does not cover the accommodation and food (I) and real estate (L) sectors. Finland does not cover the real estate sector either.

Country	C	F	G	H	I	J	L	M	N
BE	23	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
DE	22	3	3	4	0	5	0	6	0
EE	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
ES	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
FI	22	3	3	5	2	6	0	7	6
FR	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
IT	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
LV	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	6	6
PL	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
PT	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
SK	23	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
SI	23	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
Total number expected	24	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6

Table 4: Sectors covered, according to NACE 1-digit level

Below we explore the differences between the CompNet dataset and the SBS in terms of both distributions of number of firms and number of employees across size classes and macro sectors and levels of average turnover, number of employees and value added.

A first step consists in comparing the structure of the firms available by macro sector x size class cell in each country, with the structure in SBS by the same cells.

Comparing the share of firms in the CompNet database for each size class over the total number of firms for a specific year with those in the SBS database (Table 5), we can already have an idea of which samples do not proportionally represent the underlying population. In particular the samples from DE and, less so, from FR, IT and LV do not represent proportionally the firms with less than ten employees. The German sample has a share of micro firms of 13% of the total sample, versus the 87% according to SBS.

¹⁰ For a more detailed description of the size of the sample year by year, please report to the annex, tables A1 and A2.

¹¹ Some sectors have been excluded since they were not considered as relevant for the analysis purpose. Namely, agriculture (A), mining (B), energy (D), water supply (E), financial activities (K) and sectors such as public administration or education (O to U) have been excluded.

Country	0-9 employees		10-19		20-49		50-249		250 +	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BE	93.63%	80.84%	3.33%	9.07%	2.04%	6.56%	0.83%	2.91%	0.17%	0.62%
DE	86.84%	12.82%	7.55%	10.97%	3.25%	21.51%	1.95%	40.78%	0.40%	13.92%
EE	89.07%	85.67%	5.43%	7.11%	3.44%	4.40%	1.81%	2.50%	0.25%	0.30%
ES	93.79%	82.66%	3.57%	9.77%	1.85%	5.46%	0.67%	1.80%	0.11%	0.30%
FI	91.60%	86.37%	4.42%	6.86%	2.55%	4.24%	1.14%	1.99%	0.29%	0.54%
FR	94.22%	41.03%	2.92%	26.94%	1.90%	20.69%	0.79%	9.26%	0.17%	2.08%
IT	94.68%	69.08%	3.44%	17.05%	1.31%	9.21%	0.49%	3.99%	0.08%	0.67%
LV	89.36%	70.23%	5.66%	10.99%	3.17%	10.27%	1.61%	7.44%	0.20%	1.08%
PT	94.96%	83.20%	2.86%	9.37%	1.48%	5.01%	0.61%	2.10%	0.09%	0.31%
SI	93.64%	82.60%	3.35%	8.38%	1.80%	5.23%	1.02%	3.19%	0.19%	0.60%

Table 5: Distribution of firms over size classes

In order to have a better sense of what the sample is representative compared to the SBS one, we present the same table indicating the share of total number of employees in each size class (Table 17 in Annex I; to keep this section light most tables are available in Annex I, from page 30 onwards). This confirms the first diagnostic: the countries listed above are also those which underrepresent the share of employees working in firms with less than ten employees.

After having analysed how size classes are represented in the CompNet sample, we look next at the second dimension of analysis, the NACE rev.2 1-letter industries (macro sectors). Comparing the share in terms of number of firms for each sector over the total number of firms (Table A4 in the Annex), we observe a certain overrepresentation of the manufacturing sector in the CompNet sample in different countries, probably linked to the larger share of large firms in this sector.

In order to present a more exhaustive representation we also look at how well the share of total turnover, number of employees and value added are represented (see Annex I – Table 17 to Table 19).

The dimensions investigated so far already give a clear idea of what are the main differences and biases across the samples used to compute the CompNet indicators. However we can still go more in depth and study how the joint distribution of size class and macro sector is well represented in terms of share of number of firms. We have however to make clear that the SBS database suffers from several discrepancies the more detail the aggregations of results get and might be far from representing the population of firms.

Table A28 allow us to explore in which country appear to be significant differences in terms of shares of number of firms in each macro sector x size class cell. What appears to be the main cause of possible biases in each of the countries listed above is the low representation of micro firms, in particular in specific macro sectors which leads to changes in the overall distribution.

Unit non-response that systematically varies in some dimensions of the sample is important, but could potentially be dealt with population weights in case the unit-response mechanism was picking random firms within each country, year, macro-sector and size class cell. In order to investigate if this is the case, we compare averages of number of employees, turnover and value added within each of these cells. The ratios between average from CompNet and average from Eurostat given from Table 24 to Table 27 enable such a comparison. If the selection of firms is random then the average size of the firms in one cell should be close to the one of SBS; if the average sizes differ then it is a reasonable suspicion that the results may be biased in terms of the variables listed above. A ratio close to 100% indicates a figure in CompNet close to the one given by SBS.

Table A29 highlights the possible biases in terms of average number of employees in the smallest size class for most of the countries. This might be due to different definitions selection of firms¹². On the other hand it shows that EE and SI are missing the biggest firms in their samples. The possible biases in the samples appear now to be relevant within each size class and macro sector.

To finish the plausibility checks of the database we present the correlations of the growth levels of some variables (Table 32) to check how those match the dynamics of the SBS data. Employment appears to evolve in a very significant way in IT, FI and SI. Turnover and value-added seem to have more consistent evolutions between SBS and CompNet data.

3.2.1 The R-indicator approach

To that aim, and given the parsimonious information available about representativeness, we adopt a simplified approach inspired from the literature. Indeed, the assessment of the mechanism of non-response requires a comprehensive set of variables, which is in our case not available. We rather focus on very basic indicators that give a first indication about the quality of the data in terms of non-response. To that aim, we use the R-indicator whose main advantage is to give synthetic information about the potential bias due to non-response. Such an indicator is in particular used in the RISQ project¹³. This indicator aims at providing a very synthetic indication about the representativeness of the sample, using the standard deviation of the probabilities of response. The R-indicator is computed as follows:

$$M(\rho) = 1 - 2 S(\rho)$$

where $S(\rho)$ denotes the standard deviation of the probabilities of response and ρ the response rate. The idea behind indicator is the following one: the dispersion of the probabilities of response is computed according to a certain number of classification variables. Indeed, the higher the dispersion is according to this classification, the higher is the potential bias due to non-response (and accordingly, correction for non-response has to be done). The R-indicator is always a number between 0 and 1, and is equal to 1 when there is absolutely no variation in the response rates across the classification variables (and hence the samples are representative – conditional to the classification).

From the R-indicator, it is possible to derive the maximal absolute relative bias B_m which corresponds to the scale of the error that possibly can be made regarding the estimation of a given variable of interest. From that point of view, a low maximal relative bias is a good indication for the quality of the data. This maximal absolute relative bias is computed as follows:

$$B_m(\rho) = (1-M(\rho))/(2\rho)$$

It is possible to show that this measure provides an upper bound of the bias introduced by the non-response mechanism considering categorical variables or normalised variables. For variables whose range is far larger than 1 (as it is the case for almost all variables included in the CompNet), the interpretation is not straightforward. It is then important to consider the figures as giving a *potential* bias that will affect a mean

¹² For instance firms with no employee could be a source of discrepancy between SBS and CompNet.

¹³ See <http://www.risq-project.eu/indicators.html>, and in particular the papers of Schouten, B., Shlomo, N. & Skinner, C. (2011), Indicators for Monitoring and Improving Representativeness of Response. *Journal of Official Statistics* 27, pp. 1-24, as well as Schouten, B., Bethlehem, J.G., Beullens, K., Kleven, O, Loosveldt, G., Luiten, A., Rutar, K., Shlomo, N. & Skinner, C. (2012), Evaluating, Comparing, Monitoring, and Improving Representativeness of Survey Response Through R-Indicators and Partial R-Indicators. *International Statistical Review* 80, pp. 382-399.

divided by the maximal value taken by the variable¹⁴. The potential bias is expressed as a percentage of the mean with regards to the complete range of values that can be taken by the variable.

When focusing on the R-indicator according to the macro sectors and size class (Table 6), we find that the maximum absolute relative bias due to non-response varies in huge proportion between countries, which confirms the need for specific treatment of non-response. In particular, results for DE and FR prove to be highly sensitive to non-response bias. This is the result of the combination of a low response rate and a low R-indicator. The R-indicators are especially low for PT, SI and FR. This result slightly differs when using a classification based on sectors. PT but also LV and EE are the countries with the lowest R-indicators, even if, in average, the stratification with sectors appears to be less discriminant than the stratification with size classes and macro-sectors.

	BE	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	IT	LV	PT	SI
R-indicator	0.71	0.86	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.61	0.74	0.69	0.62	0.71
Response rate	37%	2%	74%	22%	53%	10%	12%	19%	30%	34%
Maximal relative bias	39%	326%	16%	49%	20%	194%	107%	81%	63%	43%

Table 6: R-indicators, response rate and maximum relative bias by country, taking into account macrosectors and size classes

However, when focusing on potential maximal bias, results for sectors and macro-sectors and size classes are consistent for DE. FR does not appear as problematic as previously and is similar in terms of bias to IT and LV. However, this is due to the fact that in the case of sector stratification, FR gets a higher R-indicator. From that respect, getting an R-indicator close to 1 for a given stratification does not prove good representativeness of the data. Conversely getting an R-indicator close to 0 proves lack of representativeness of the data.

Since the CompNet exercise aims not at measuring properly the number of firms but rather firms' characteristics such as turnover, value added or even labour productivity, we also realise the same exercise than previously but weighting by one of this variable of interest rather than by the number of firms. Results of such an exercise are presented in Table 7, for stratification by size classes and macro sectors. Indeed, only results for EE and to a lesser extent ES are robust to the choice of weighting.

These results prove the need for addressing unit non response which may affect not only estimates of overall distribution but also estimates of distribution within one particular cell. However, the reweighting process may involve a more accurate estimation of the probabilities of response which should be done at the micro level. The lack of covariates that enable the estimation of a model could be an obstacle. Another way could be calibration, using margins given by Eurostat.

¹⁴ This maximal value could be difficult to be defined. One simple way would be to estimate it by taking the actual maximum observed for a given group of firms. This would mean collecting the information through the do-files, which could be difficult, due to confidentiality issue.

Country	R-indicators weighted by...			
	Number of firms	Turnover	Added value	Number of employees
BE	0.71	0.43	0.43	0.38
DE	0.86	0.44	0.44	0.44
EE	0.77	0.74	0.70	0.72
ES	0.78	0.66	0.65	0.62
FI	0.79	0.66	0.63	0.61
FR	0.61	0.22	0.18	0.16
IT	0.74	0.30	0.28	0.27
LV	0.69	0.38	0.35	0.33
PT	0.62	0.41	0.40	0.30
SI	0.71	0.46	0.44	0.38

Table 7: R-indicators weighted by turnover, value-added or number of employees according to macro-sectors and size classes for 2010

3.2.2 Representativeness of the CompNet sample with more than 20 employees

In order to minimise the biases affecting the results of the CompNet exercise, the WS2 decided to run a separate do-file which takes into account only the firms with 20 employees or more in the period after the year 2000 and applies population weights based on the total number of firms in each country, year, macro-sector and size class of the Eurostat SBS dataset. The resulting dataset then includes all the countries (PL and SK have in fact a dataset including only firms with more than 10 and 20 employees, respectively) and reproduces the same distribution of firms across macro sector and size classes in the database as the one of Eurostat.

The consequent results show a much better quality in terms of representativeness of the distribution of employees, value added and turnover across macro sectors (Tables B4-B6) though there is still some discrepancy compared to the SBS data in some countries. Also the distributions of employment, value added and turnover look much better when analysing it by size classes (Tables B7-B9).

Looking at the unweighted sample, and using the same R-indicator previously described, we obtain interesting results (see table B.1), showing a high response rate for the companies with 20+ for most of the countries (with the exception of DE). The representativeness is in general better for countries with high response rates. ES shows pretty good R-indicators despite a lower response rate.

		BE	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	IT	LV	PT	SI
R-indicator	2008	0.66	0.65	0.85	0.87	0.88	-	0.85	0.48	0.95	0.84
	2009	0.76	0.65	0.84	0.88	0.91	0.79	0.85	0.51	0.93	0.85
	2010	0.76	0.65	0.86	0.91	0.87	0.77	0.84	0.55	0.96	0.86
	2011	0.76	0.67	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.77	0.86	0.50	0.97	0.84
Response rate	2010	81%	24%	86%	57%	80%	93%	78%	61%	94%	84%

Table B.1: Weighted R-indicators according to macro sectors and size classes, over the firms with 20+ employees

Note: R-indicators are computed by weighting each cell by the number of firms

In terms of coverage of the totals of the Eurostat SBS (Tables B10-B12), the employment table also shows good results. However, in terms of turnover and value added, the weighting system does not seem to be effective.

Potential biases of the sample towards the right-hand side (larger companies) of the distribution are still present and lead to aggregated totals that are often higher than those of the Eurostat SBS population.

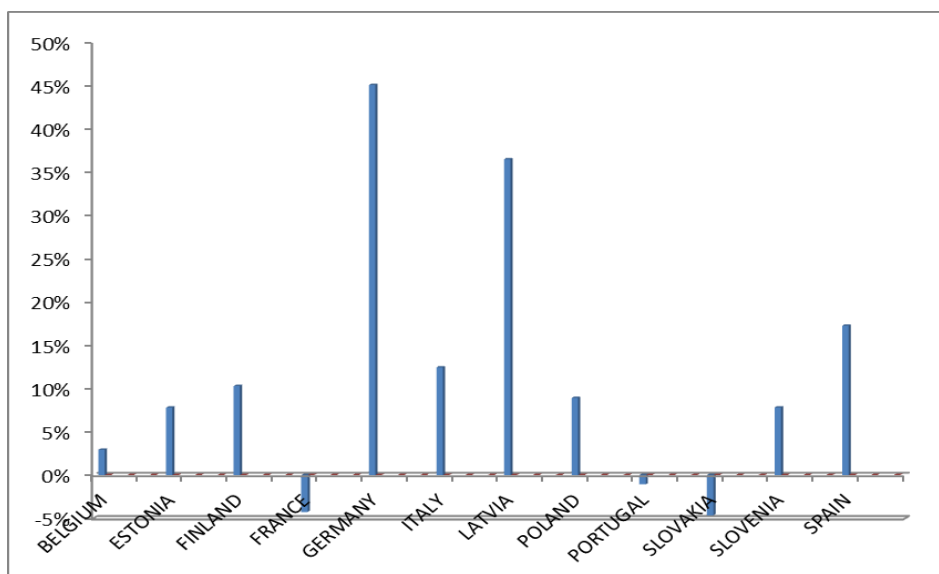


Figure B.2: Average excess in total turnover using the CompNet weighted 20+ sample over the Eurostat SBS value

When looking at the average levels of employment, value added and turnover, those still present significant differences from the underlying population (Tables B13-B15). Also, the correlation levels to the growth of the totals of number of employees, turnover and value added are significantly low (Table B19).

From that point of view, the sub-sample of firms with 20 employees or more is a good alternative, in the sense that issues about unit non-response and coverage of the totals are less important in that part of the population. Furthermore, due to the re-weighting procedure that aims at correcting the different sources of bias that have been pointed out previously, the results are more comparable with Eurostat's figures.

3.2.3 Weighting and calibration as a palliative measure for poor representativeness

Since weighting can correct for some form of lack of representativeness and has proven effective in the 20+ sample, this section carries out a simple exercise of calibration to test for robustness of the results to reweighting, both on all firm sizes but also on a 20+ sample. Such an exercise has been conducted over the Amadeus data, but could also be done on the micro data that have been used to compute the CompNet data.

As an example, we implemented calibration on the Amadeus data.¹⁵ We used as base weights the ratio between the expected number of firms (in the SBS data) for a given sector over the actual number of firms in the sector in Amadeus data. We then calibrate these weights according to two dimensions, sectors and the combination of macro-sectors and size classes. We have experimented different types of calibration, with margins involving number of firms, turnover, number of employees and even added value. We finally retain as final results a calibration involving only the number of firms and turnover. The margins are given by Eurostat

¹⁵ "Calibration weighting is a general technique for adjusting probability-sampling weights to increase the precision of estimates, account for unit nonresponse or frame errors, or force internal estimates to be consistent with external measures. Special cases of calibration weighting include poststratification, weighting-class adjustments for nonresponse, raking (iterative proportional fitting), and separate ratio estimation." (P. Kott, An Introduction to Calibration Weighting for Establishment Surveys, 2012). The generic reference is Deville and Särndal, Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Volume 87, Issue 418, 1992.

SBS data. Including both number of firms and turnover ensures to increase the comparability with SBS data: data are consistent with regards to two different criteria.

The main advantage of this method is the correction of the weights by taking into account several dimensions. This leads to dispersion of weights within each cell. It is then possible to compare classical indicators obtained thanks to the CompNet do-files with the results obtained by taking into account the calibrated weights. The results of such an exercise are presented in Table 9 shows the difference between these weights using both the number of firms and turnover (NT-weights) and only the number of firms (N-weights), as is done for the 20+ sample in the CompNet database. The impact is sizeable (NT weights overestimate the mean of turnover and value added by almost 10% in the case of France, using the Amadeus data).

As a result, it would be interesting to include in the do-files a part dedicated to the weighting exercise, which could be based on a similar methodology. Such results may be useful to assess the robustness of the indicators obtained through the CompNet do-files.

Gap between unweighted and NT-weighted indicators			
	Number of employees	Turnover	Added value
Mean	-77%	-82%	-78%
p1	0%	-31%	76%
p10	0%	-19%	-26%
p20	0%	-19%	-29%
p30	0%	-22%	-31%
p40	33%	-25%	-34%
p50	0%	-30%	-38%
p60	0%	-35%	-43%
p70	0%	-44%	-51%
p80	0%	-57%	-60%
p90	0%	-71%	-68%
p99	0%	-80%	-74%

Table 8: Comparison between NT-weighted and unweighted results for FR, 2010 in Amadeus data, full sample. NT-weights are computed to match both the number of firms and turnover of SBS.

Gap between N-weighted and NT-weighted indicators (calibrated on firms and turnover)			
	Number of Employees	Turnover	Real Value Added
Mean	-15.09%	-34.61%	-25.36%
p1	0.19%	35.41%	-7.02%
p10	-1.24%	-11.07%	-6.95%
p20	-2.92%	-11.10%	-7.16%
p30	-3.96%	-10.34%	-8.04%
p40	-5.64%	-12.09%	-10.79%
p50	-6.79%	-13.43%	-10.52%
p60	-8.36%	-15.55%	-11.44%
p70	-9.48%	-19.10%	-14.42%
p80	-13.40%	-24.15%	-18.41%
p90	-16.13%	-31.85%	-23.59%
p99	-15.19%	-52.03%	-44.38%

Table 9: Comparison between N-weighted and NT-weighted results for FR, 2010 in Amadeus data. N-weights use only the information on the number of firms while NT-weights use both the number of firms and turnover – 20+ firms

3.2.4 Conclusion on representativeness of the sample

From this exercise we can conclude two things:

- Unit non-response tends to affect representativeness of the data and needs therefore to be corrected or remediated as best as possible.
- The sub-sample of companies with 20+ employees shows fewer signs of potential bias, but is still not free of caveats due to non-response.
- Addressing unit non-response will be challenging, due to the lack of covariates. However, it is a clear requirement to ensure representativity of the sample, across all sectors, types of firms, and sizes in the target population.
- Weighting (or expansion) is required on all statistics produced by the CompNet. The best way to compute such weights or expansion factors needs to be agreed and harmonised in the CompNet.

3.3 Item non-response

After having analysed the sample in terms of representativeness of the number of firms compared to those contained in the Eurostat SBS Database, we look at how far we move from this representativeness when computing more sophisticated indicators. This means checking the representativeness of indicators computed only for those firms which actually report non missing values for the variables necessary for the calculation of these indicators (Table 37). Continuing the use of concepts from sample surveys, this sort of missing

information is assimilated with item non-response (see Table 10 for the item response rate): the statistical unit is included in the sample, and has some information available, but is lacking the rest.

In order to analyse the effect of item non-response on representativeness, we adopt the same framework as before for the analysis of unit non-response. We compute R-indicators for each variable so to evaluate the effect of item non-response. Results of such an exercise are presented in Table 37 with a stratification using only sectors, and in table 10 for a stratification using both macro sectors and size classes.

Country	BE	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	IT	LV	PT	SI
Labour	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99
Turnover	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.95
Capital	0.95	0.95	0.82	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.87
Value added	0.95	0.94	0.73	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.79	0.87	0.94
Labour cost	0.97	0.97	0.81	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.91	0.95
Leverage	0.91	0.97	0.38	0.27	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.66	0.60	0.47
Labour prod.	0.92	0.91	0.71	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.85	0.92
Return on assets	0.75	0.72	0.66	0.73	0.81	0.78	0.75	0.00	0.74	0.81
Total factor prod.	0.73	0.65	0.41	0.61	0.70	0.73	0.66	0.44	0.59	0.67
Unit labour cost	0.90	0.91	0.69	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.75	0.80	0.89
Wage share	0.95	0.94	0.73	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.79	0.84	0.93

Table 10: Average item response rate per country and variable

Country	BE	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	IT	LV	PT	SI
Labour	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98
Turnover	0.91	0.98	0.92	0.90	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.98	0.97
Capital	0.97	0.96	0.83	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.88	0.91	0.90
Value added	0.96	0.88	0.82	0.92	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.80	0.90	0.96
Labour cost	0.98	0.95	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.97
Leverage	0.99	0.96	0.67	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.73	0.77	0.69
Labour prod.	0.94	0.87	0.81	0.90	0.94	0.90	0.92	0.79	0.88	0.94
Return on assets	0.92	0.73	0.83	0.91	0.92	0.85	0.86	1.00	0.91	0.90
Total factor prod.	0.84	0.71	0.80	0.85	0.88	0.80	0.82	0.65	0.84	0.84
Unit labour cost	0.93	0.85	0.81	0.88	0.93	0.88	0.90	0.78	0.85	0.92
Wage share	0.96	0.87	0.82	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.80	0.86	0.95

Table 11: R-indicators computed for item non-response according to macrosectors and size classes – average over years

Some of the variables that are less affected by item non-response (such as labour or turnover) have particularly high R-indicators, as expected. On the other hand, R-indicators for most of the variables vary across country, which could indicate heterogeneity with respect to the mechanism of response.

According to the results, item non-response turns out to be not completely random. For some given countries, there are important differences in terms of non-response across sectors or macro-sectors and size classes. From that point of view, it may introduce another source of potential bias.

3.4 Internal consistency checks

This section checks for inconsistencies across different series by using an approach checking for accounting consistency (i.e. value added is less than turnover). The implemented test is the following one:

- Value added < turnover

These checks are only indicative, since it is possible for them to be wrong depending on the national accounting principles, or even in general (for example in the presence of financial or extraordinary revenue or losses). In the first version of CompNet, the variables giving total assets and operating profits were available, which allowed the following checks to be carried out:

- Capital < Total assets
- Operating profits and losses < turnover
- Cash holdings < Total assets
- Cash flow < operating profits and losses

These checks could not be carried again in CompNet v2. According to the results of the checks conducted on the means per different level of aggregation, these checks may be useful and it is thus recommended to include them in the next version of the CompNet data.

Country	Value-added < Turnover
BE	100%
DE	99%
EE	68%
ES	92%
FI	82%
FR	94%
IT	95%
LV	58%
PT	96%
SI	72%

Table 12: Results of the consistency checks over sectors - by sector

Table 12 shows the proportion of sectors that respect the implemented test. The result highlights consistency issues for the data given by EE, LT and SI. This issue is due for LV to the fact that firms used to compute value-added and turnover are not the same, because of item non-response. From that point view, addressing the issue of item non-response should also solve this consistency problem as far as consistency is taken into account in the process. SI points out discrepancies in terms of deflators applied to value-added and turnover¹⁶.

16 To investigate more in detail the reasons of these inconsistencies, we asked EE, LV and SI to provide us with more detailed explanations on the reasons why the average value added is higher than the average turnover. This type of check can only be done by looking at the firm-level data and we summarise the countries' answers as follow: EE: Roughly 5% of firms have negative value added according to Business Register and the definition of value added as operational revenue minus material inputs. Business Register is subject to outliers, there are cases where firms have more than 200 times larger value added than operational revenue. Moreover, when changing the definition of material inputs, the count of observations where value added is higher than turnover in the years 2009-2012 drops from 29 thousand to 17 thousand. LV: this might be due to the exclusion of observations with negative value added. SI: Anomalies in the form of real value added exceeding real turnover are entirely caused by two effects, namely deflating and outlier cleaning, where the former effect largely prevails. This holds for calculations on both levels, sector and macrosector. There are only two exceptions in sector division where the mean value added exceeds mean turnover also on the nominal level, namely, in sector 50 in the year 2004 and in sector 78 in 1996. In both cases, the anomaly appears to be the result of distribution characteristics.

Country	Value-added < Turnover
BE	100%
DE	100%
EE	72%
ES	98%
FI	84%
FR	97%
IT	99%
LV	75%
PT	100%
SI	76%

Table 13: Results of the consistency checks over macro sectors and size

The same analysis performed on macro sectors and size classes turns to be more positive for every country. However, EE and SI show the worse results for the second test.

Such a test could be implemented in the do-files so to enumerate the firms that mostly contribute to the break of these accounting rules at the aggregated level. One solution could be to treat these firms as outliers. One could think also to implement tests over the overall distribution instead of focusing only on the mean.

Consistency of aggregation procedures

When comparing the results obtained by different aggregation methods, we noticed that all of the countries figures are often not consistent. In particular when the results coming from a sector level analysis or macro-sector size class analysis are aggregated at a country level, those are not consistent with the results of the country level analysis. According to countries, this is explained by the confidentiality measures applied by them that might have a particularly low number of firms in each cell when the aggregation level is too narrow.

3.5 Outliers

The CompNet do-file includes a set of procedures to correct or suppress outliers at the micro-level; these procedures are not discussed in this quality report. Nevertheless, it is possible that outliers were not detected at the micro-level contaminate the macro results. Therefore, we implement some outlier detection procedures on the aggregated level to flag cases where the procedure run at the micro-level did not work in a satisfactory way.

We investigate the sensitivity of the outcomes. Even if the outlier issue has been addressed at the micro level, we also look at the obtained indicators and check for outliers at the aggregated level. Applying a basic rule for the treatment of outliers, we assess the sensitivity of the mean according to these outliers. The rule used to compute the chart is the following one: if for a given country and sector, the increase (or decrease) of the mean for given country and sector is more than 100%, we do not take into account this specific sector in the computation of the aggregate mean for the country. The charts below present the result of such an exercise.

Table 13 shows the results obtained for the treatment of outliers within sectors. Some of the variables appear to be quite unstable, such as return on assets and wage shares. This instability does not often hold for the entire period of observation: in most of the cases, only one or two years cause the gap between untreated and treated data. Since the outlier issue has been addressed in the micro-data through the do-files, the cause of such instability is not linked to particular firms that would unbalance the observation for a given sector, but rather some kind of instability of the sector *per se*. From that point of view, results for given country, sector and year may be subject to a high uncertainty and be handled with care.

When taking into account not only the (aggregated) sector but also the size (Table 15), results appear a bit less stable. In particular, EE, PT and SI show important variations with respect to the treatment of outliers for almost all tested variables. Conversely, results from FI and to some extent FR and DE are pretty stable to the treatment of outliers. If the first chart suggested a variable fixed-effect, this chart rather indicates country fixed-effect.

Country	BE	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	IT	LV	PT	SI
Labour	-2%	-1%	1%	9%	-2%	0%	-2%	-3%	1%	-1%
Turnover	0%	-2%	-8%	11%	-2%	-2%	1%	0%	-2%	0%
Capital	-1%	-5%	-2%	66%	-6%	-5%	-4%	-7%	9%	-4%
Value added	-3%	-2%	-1%	38%	-5%	-2%	-2%	-4%	2%	0%
Labour cost	-2%	-1%	2%	19%	-2%	-1%	0%	-4%	3%	0%
Leverage	-1%	0%	1%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-2%
Labour prod.	0%	0%	-2%	-4%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	2%	-1%
Return on assets	4%	0%	-5%	18%	0%	0%	7%	na	12%	-41%
Total factor prod.	-2%	-1%	-8%	0%	-1%	-6%	-5%	0%	9%	-1%
Unit labour cost	1%	0%	3%	7%	2%	0%	2%	-1%	2%	2%
Wage share	-5%	-4%	-59%	-2%	-6%	-17%	-14%	-7%	1%	-1%

Table 14: Gap between original data and data treated for outliers according to sectors – average over years

Country	BE	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	IT	LV	PT	SI
Labour	-2%	-10%	27%	4%	0%	-5%	-5%	-7%	-10%	-2%
Turnover	0%	-9%	26%	5%	2%	-4%	-5%	-5%	-6%	0%
Capital	-4%	-11%	22%	-2%	-1%	-7%	-9%	-8%	6%	-2%
Value added	-2%	-10%	30%	3%	-1%	-5%	-6%	-6%	-2%	-3%
Labour cost	-2%	-10%	29%	3%	0%	-5%	-5%	-7%	-7%	-2%
Leverage	-2%	0%	-3%	-1%	-1%	0%	-1%	2%	-1%	0%
Labour prod.	-1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	-1%	1%	-6%	-3%
Return on assets	5%	0%	7%	27%	-1%	0%	2%	na	-153%	-276%
Total factor prod.	-1%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	-1%	0%	1%	-1%
Unit labour cost	2%	-1%	6%	1%	-1%	0%	1%	3%	5%	3%
Wage share	-3%	-7%	-68%	-1%	-4%	-22%	-13%	1%	-5%	-1%

Table 15: Gap between original data and data treated for outliers according to macro-sectors and size classes – average over years

4. Conclusions

Coming out of this quality assessment, specific recommendations on how to improve the quality of the CompNet data have been presented throughout the document. Of course, given the nature of the sources, these are to some extent long term objectives:

- Comparability of the samples and concepts

In order to ensure a full comparability of the samples that are used to compute the CompNet indicators, it is recommended to apply additional **consistency rules in the construction of the country samples**. In particular, it would be important to document and harmonise the target populations in terms of legal definition of the firms (non-financial corporations vs. unincorporated firms, inclusion/exclusion of sole proprietors), activities (which sectors are included), etc.

It is also essential to harmonise the **definitions** behind each specific concept (e.g. national GAAPs). In particular the definition of the source variable (namely the number of employees) that allows the calculation of the size classes has to be addressed.

Finally, it is recommended to document the **effect of the potential exclusions** that have been made in terms of coverage for the main variables of interest (number of employees, turnover, added-value).

- Representativeness of the sample

The representativeness of the sample across all sectors, types of firms, and sizes in the target population has to be ensured. However, if this turned out to be not possible, it would be important to use a **consistent and harmonised set of analytical weights** to correct for any bias of the samples, using e.g. calibration on both number of firms and number of employees. Indeed the weighting of the 20+ employee firms has much improved the results; this effort should be further improved and extended.

- Missing data

The question of non-response cannot be fully treated by solely relying on the weights. Indeed, missing values have also an impact on the final result. It is thus recommended to document and analyse the **“missing data generation mechanism”**, i.e. the mechanism that underlies the existence of missing values and may affect in a systematic way final results.

In line of principle, it would be important to ensure that all firms have all variables available (allowing complete data analysis). If this turned out to be not possible, it is then recommended to implement corrective measures for the non-availability of variables at the firm-level, e.g. **estimation or imputation of missing data**, in order to avoid that the number of firms for specific analyses gets significantly reduced in the absence of complete datasets

- Outlier treatment

Even if the issue of outliers is addressed within the do-files, some evolutions over time for given small groups of firms are erratic. It would then be useful to improve the existing outlier impact assessment indicators and implement an assessment of the effect of outliers in the data as described in section 3.5, including information on the ex-post treatment of outliers in the aggregated data implemented in some countries.

- Consistency checks

The very few consistency checks that have been run over the data show specific issues for given countries. Even if part of the problem is explained by item non-response, it would be preferable to add more automated consistency checks on accounting identities in order to ensure integrity of the resulting data.

- Complement the set of “economic” indicators with quality indicators

Finally, it is recommended to include in future versions of the “do-file” a set of indicators and measures to be run throughout the different steps of the program such as to automatically produce information (especially on the sample composition and other quality issues), which can subsequently feed into similar quality assessments in the future.

ANNEX I – All firms

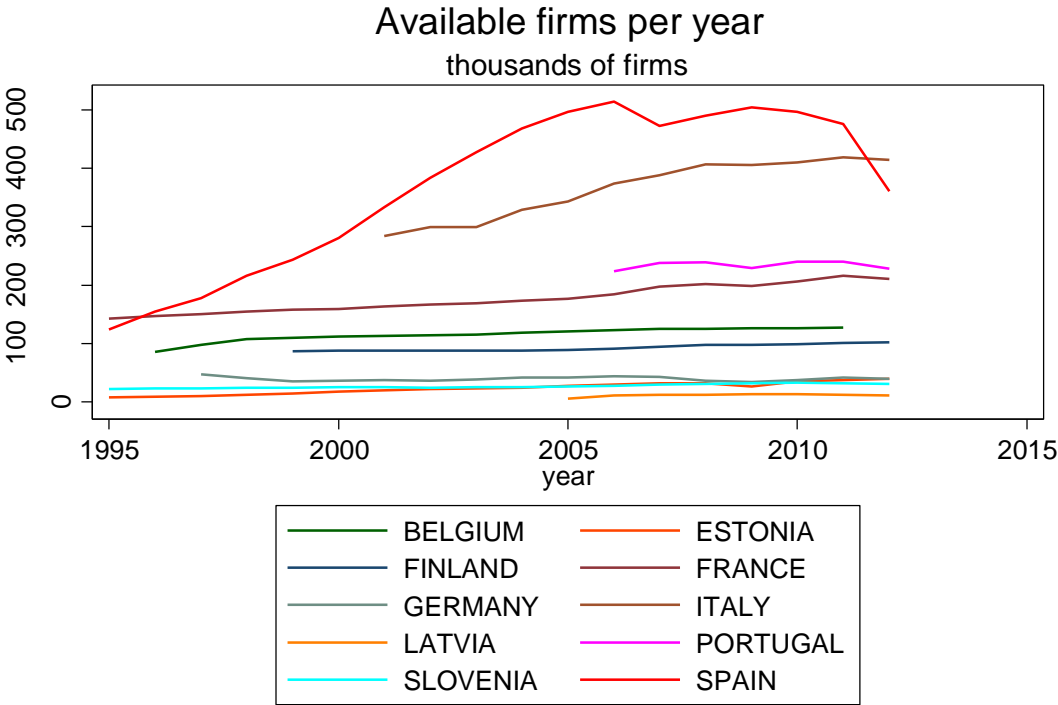


Figure 4: Number of firms available per country and year

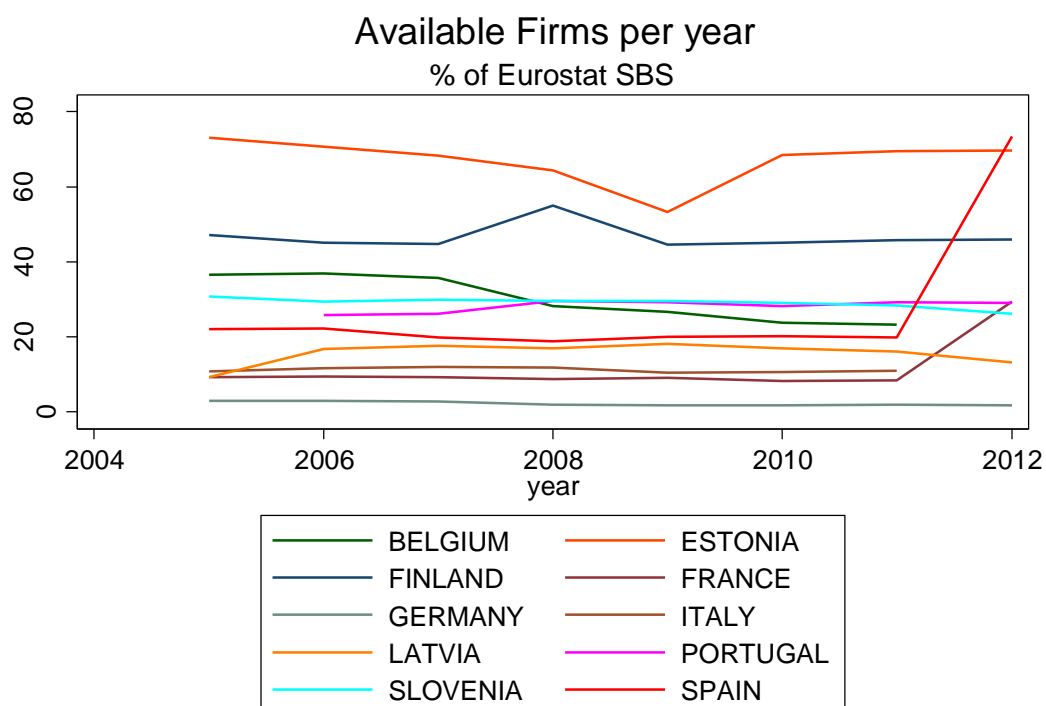


Figure 5: Response rate per country and year

Country	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-249		250 +	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	31.93%	15.46%	8.64%	8.86%	12.10%	14.20%	16.00%	20.47%	31.34%	41.02%
ESTONIA	30.22%	25.59%	10.95%	11.25%	13.60%	14.58%	24.94%	28.82%	20.29%	19.76%
FINLAND	25.63%	18.97%	8.72%	8.46%	11.26%	11.67%	16.50%	18.15%	37.88%	42.76%
FRANCE	29.31%	4.84%	7.86%	8.26%	11.29%	14.44%	15.46%	21.17%	36.08%	51.29%
GERMANY	24.29%	0.28%	9.98%	0.77%	9.80%	3.59%	19.14%	23.66%	36.78%	71.70%
ITALY	47.41%	15.62%	11.52%	12.86%	9.91%	15.47%	12.06%	21.22%	19.10%	34.84%
LATVIA	30.08%	11.64%	11.76%	7.03%	14.57%	14.60%	23.23%	32.90%	20.35%	33.82%
PORTUGAL	42.10%	25.75%	10.07%	12.45%	11.81%	15.10%	15.60%	20.15%	20.42%	26.55%
SLOVENIA	33.55%	17.89%	8.85%	9.17%	9.39%	11.19%	20.49%	26.09%	27.71%	35.67%

Table 16: Total number of employees distribution across size classes, within country (Year 2010)

Country	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-249		250 +	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	20.34%	13.61%	7.54%	7.63%	12.41%	12.60%	20.36%	21.57%	39.35%	44.59%
ESTONIA	23.31%	26.60%	9.96%	12.88%	14.74%	14.67%	29.37%	26.36%	22.62%	19.49%
FINLAND	19.78%	16.93%	7.65%	7.53%	10.52%	10.69%	17.35%	18.17%	44.70%	46.67%
FRANCE	26.91%	6.23%	6.90%	7.12%	10.35%	13.17%	15.24%	19.35%	40.59%	54.12%
GERMANY	15.11%	0.17%	7.45%	0.57%	8.31%	2.91%	19.01%	20.46%	50.12%	75.89%

ITALY	30.81%	11.26%	10.57%	10.14%	11.22%	13.68%	16.43%	22.26%	30.98%	42.66%
LATVIA	20.97%	10.03%	8.80%	6.66%	15.08%	14.70%	27.95%	33.03%	27.20%	35.59%
PORTUGAL	24.50%	18.60%	9.59%	10.77%	13.28%	15.12%	22.62%	25.10%	30.01%	30.41%
SLOVENIA	22.60%	18.84%	8.55%	9.03%	10.54%	11.17%	21.96%	24.46%	36.35%	36.50%

Table 17: Total value added distribution across size classes, within country. (Year 2010)

Country	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-249		250 +	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	23.60%	17.99%	8.45%	9.05%	12.68%	13.81%	19.18%	22.09%	36.09%	37.05%
ESTONIA	30.16%	26.28%	11.30%	12.90%	14.52%	14.87%	24.19%	26.99%	19.83%	18.97%
FINLAND	15.46%	13.93%	6.12%	6.09%	10.10%	10.23%	15.22%	16.70%	53.09%	53.04%
FRANCE	23.00%	7.89%	6.52%	6.84%	12.26%	14.05%	17.00%	20.14%	41.22%	51.07%
GERMANY	16.06%	0.16%	5.00%	0.47%	6.11%	2.76%	17.08%	19.46%	55.75%	77.16%
ITALY	27.70%	14.13%	11.62%	11.59%	12.19%	15.00%	19.86%	24.47%	28.63%	34.82%
LATVIA	26.07%	15.36%	10.03%	8.85%	16.43%	17.59%	26.70%	31.93%	20.77%	26.27%
PORTUGAL	24.78%	19.96%	10.23%	11.09%	13.15%	14.71%	23.37%	25.60%	28.47%	28.65%
SLOVENIA	22.53%	16.38%	8.74%	8.70%	11.41%	10.60%	23.45%	25.02%	33.87%	39.30%

Table 18: Total turnover distribution across size classes, within country. (Year 2010)

Country	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade		Transportation and storage		Accommodation and food		Information and communication		Real Estate		Professionals		Administratives	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	7%	11%	17%	17%	27%	33%	3%	5%	9%	10%	5%	3%	6%	3%	19%	11%	6%	5%
ESTONIA	11%	12%	15%	16%	25%	25%	8%	9%	4%	5%	5%	5%	9%	7%	17%	15%	7%	6%
FINLAND	11%	13%	21%	19%	23%	24%	11%	9%	6%	6%	4%	6%	0%	0%	17%	17%	7%	6%
FRANCE	9%	18%	18%	16%	26%	38%	4%	5%	10%	5%	4%	3%	6%	3%	16%	8%	7%	5%
GERMANY	14%	38%	16%	10%	37%	34%	6%	9%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	23%	5%	0%	0%
ITALY	11%	24%	16%	16%	31%	27%	4%	5%	8%	7%	3%	5%	6%	3%	19%	6%	4%	6%
LATVIA	10%	17%	9%	7%	31%	50%	7%	9%	4%	1%	4%	4%	15%	3%	15%	6%	5%	3%
PORTUGAL	9%	14%	13%	14%	30%	34%	3%	7%	10%	11%	2%	2%	3%	4%	14%	11%	17%	4%
SLOVENIA	15%	16%	17%	14%	22%	27%	8%	5%	7%	5%	5%	6%	2%	2%	20%	20%	4%	3%
SPAIN	8%	14%	15%	18%	31%	28%	9%	5%	12%	8%	2%	3%	5%	6%	15%	12%	5%	5%

Table 19: Total number of firms distribution across industries, within country. (Year 2010)

Country	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade		Transportation and storage		Accommodation and food		Information and communication		Real Estate		Professionals		Administratives	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	21%	26%	12%	11%	24%	23%	8%	11%	7%	4%	5%	5%	2%	1%	9%	6%	13%	13%
ESTONIA	27%	27%	11%	12%	23%	22%	11%	9%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	6%	6%	6%	8%	9%
FINLAND	27%	30%	13%	12%	22%	21%	11%	10%	5%	4%	6%	7%	0%	0%	8%	7%	9%	9%
FRANCE	21%	27%	12%	10%	23%	24%	9%	12%	7%	4%	5%	5%	2%	1%	9%	6%	12%	12%
GERMANY	36%	53%	8%	5%	31%	23%	10%	12%	0%	0%	5%	4%	0%	0%	10%	4%	0%	0%
ITALY	27%	37%	12%	9%	23%	19%	7%	10%	8%	5%	4%	6%	2%	1%	8%	4%	7%	10%
LATVIA	21%	29%	10%	9%	29%	31%	13%	17%	5%	3%	4%	4%	6%	1%	6%	3%	5%	3%
PORTUGAL	22%	26%	14%	14%	26%	25%	5%	7%	9%	8%	2%	3%	2%	1%	7%	5%	13%	12%
SLOVENIA	34%	40%	13%	11%	20%	20%	9%	7%	6%	4%	4%	4%	1%	1%	8%	9%	5%	4%

Table 20: Total number of employees distribution across industries, within country. (Year 2010)

Country	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade		Transportation and storage		Accommodation and food		Information and communication		Real Estate		Professionals		Administratives	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	29%	25%	9%	4%	23%	20%	9%	13%	3%	2%	8%	9%	3%	1%	9%	5%	8%	7%
ESTONIA	29%	18%	8%	5%	20%	11%	14%	9%	2%	3%	9%	8%	5%	1%	6%	1%	7%	2%
FINLAND	35%	39%	11%	4%	19%	12%	10%	10%	3%	5%	10%	27%	0%	0%	7%	7%	6%	8%
FRANCE	23%	31%	10%	9%	20%	17%	9%	13%	4%	3%	9%	12%	4%	3%	11%	8%	8%	12%
GERMANY	43%	58%	6%	2%	23%	19%	8%	7%	0%	0%	9%	7%	0%	0%	11%	3%	0%	0%
ITALY	33%	25%	10%	4%	19%	19%	9%	12%	4%	5%	8%	22%	3%	0%	9%	2%	5%	4%
LATVIA	22%	21%	7%	1%	25%	11%	17%	8%	2%	1%	8%	9%	7%	0%	6%	0%	5%	1%
PORTUGAL	25%	20%	12%	3%	24%	12%	8%	3%	5%	4%	8%	7%	2%	0%	8%	2%	8%	4%
SLOVENIA	38%	16%	8%	5%	21%	10%	11%	9%	3%	1%	7%	6%	2%	0%	8%	2%	3%	2%

Table 21: Total value added distribution across industries, within country. (Year 2010)

Country	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade		Transportation and storage		Accommodation and food		Information and communication		Real Estate		Professionals		Administratives	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	28%	27%	7%	6%	45%	47%	6%	6%	1%	1%	4%	4%	1%	1%	6%	4%	3%	4%
ESTONIA	23%	24%	7%	8%	45%	45%	12%	10%	1%	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
FINLAND	38%	37%	7%	7%	36%	36%	6%	6%	2%	2%	5%	5%	0%	0%	4%	3%	3%	3%
FRANCE	26%	31%	8%	6%	40%	41%	6%	7%	2%	1%	5%	5%	2%	1%	6%	4%	4%	3%
GERMANY	41%	53%	4%	3%	39%	33%	6%	6%	0%	0%	5%	4%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%
ITALY	34%	37%	8%	7%	37%	36%	6%	6%	3%	2%	4%	6%	1%	1%	4%	3%	3%	3%
LATVIA	17%	20%	8%	6%	51%	54%	11%	12%	1%	1%	4%	4%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%
PORTUGAL	24%	24%	11%	11%	42%	43%	5%	6%	3%	3%	4%	5%	2%	1%	4%	4%	4%	3%
SLOVENIA	32%	35%	8%	8%	38%	39%	6%	5%	2%	2%	4%	5%	1%	1%	6%	5%	2%	2%
SPAIN	26%	28%	12%	10%	39%	38%	6%	6%	3%	3%	5%	7%	1%	1%	5%	4%	3%	3%

Table 22: Total turnover distribution across industries, within country. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	29%	21%	26%	27%	25%	14%	n.a.	12%	16%
	2	73%	72%	69%	78%	38%	77%	n.a.	63%	63%
	3	87%	84%	78%	85%	41%	79%	111%	85%	68%
	4	90%	95%	89%	86%	69%	93%	74%	86%	62%
	5	98%	98%	87%	112%	77%	91%	n.a.	79%	72%
ESTONIA	1	75%	74%	66%	79%	80%	62%	48%	63%	52%
	2	97%	97%	85%	88%	89%	96%	82%	73%	100%
	3	90%	83%	82%	92%	81%	82%	113%	88%	103%
	4	94%	90%	86%	94%	92%	90%	350%	108%	93%
	5	66%	125%	85%	50%	100%	86%	n.a.	n.a.	100%
FINLAND	1	52%	43%	49%	36%	49%	59%	n.a.	48%	40%
	2	82%	79%	67%	76%	70%	85%	n.a.	79%	77%
	3	85%	79%	75%	83%	72%	85%	n.a.	81%	94%
	4	89%	81%	83%	87%	74%	90%	n.a.	93%	74%
	5	93%	97%	96%	88%	88%	96%	n.a.	87%	88%
FRANCE	1	5%	3%	7%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	2	84%	88%	98%	64%	61%	62%	77%	48%	39%
	3	95%	99%	100%	94%	88%	79%	91%	66%	64%
	4	95%	107%	96%	100%	95%	83%	71%	71%	126%
	5	103%	100%	100%	111%	101%	87%	86%	98%	109%
GERMANY	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	n.a.	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
	2	2%	3%	n.a.	6%	n.a.	3%	n.a.	1%	n.a.
	3	19%	11%	n.a.	12%	n.a.	8%	n.a.	4%	n.a.
	4	43%	40%	n.a.	30%	n.a.	32%	n.a.	22%	n.a.
	5	70%	99%	n.a.	46%	n.a.	48%	n.a.	33%	n.a.
ITALY	1	14%	9%	8%	10%	8%	18%	5%	3%	12%
	2	55%	50%	58%	54%	38%	73%	59%	45%	56%
	3	79%	71%	78%	70%	62%	89%	67%	73%	70%
	4	93%	79%	88%	76%	79%	88%	64%	85%	82%
	5	92%	91%	94%	82%	88%	90%	86%	82%	84%
LATVIA	1	19%	10%	24%	15%	4%	12%	3%	5%	8%
	2	42%	16%	44%	35%	4%	42%	15%	28%	19%
	3	70%	33%	70%	60%	17%	54%	19%	54%	27%
	4	94%	80%	83%	85%	47%	81%	24%	61%	35%
	5	102%	100%	82%	93%	100%	92%	n.a.	n.a.	50%
PORTUGAL	1	35%	27%	29%	66%	27%	37%	31%	20%	5%
	2	93%	89%	94%	96%	90%	97%	82%	95%	92%
	3	97%	92%	97%	96%	96%	96%	90%	95%	92%
	4	98%	95%	96%	99%	96%	94%	93%	95%	92%
	5	97%	96%	94%	105%	91%	102%	n.a.	100%	97%
SLOVENIA	1	24%	21%	33%	17%	19%	29%	34%	28%	18%
	2	76%	59%	80%	60%	53%	98%	100%	86%	79%
	3	88%	78%	86%	82%	67%	99%	92%	89%	85%
	4	92%	94%	85%	76%	87%	102%	100%	111%	81%
	5	95%	100%	96%	93%	100%	100%	n.a.	n.a.	75%
SPAIN	1	32%	22%	16%	9%	11%	31%	26%	16%	17%
	2	68%	51%	57%	54%	45%	67%	56%	47%	43%
	3	63%	61%	59%	57%	58%	67%	50%	59%	51%
	4	55%	53%	56%	53%	49%	63%	53%	60%	48%
	5	55%	70%	51%	61%	47%	55%	38%	58%	47%

Table 23: Ratio of total number of firms in CompNet over Eurostat SBS. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	46%	36%	38%	47%	27%	26%	n.a.	21%	28%
	2	76%	76%	73%	82%	39%	84%	n.a.	67%	66%
	3	88%	86%	79%	87%	42%	80%	112%	88%	69%
	4	92%	96%	92%	88%	77%	93%	84%	85%	64%
	5	94%	92%	81%	112%	71%	85%	n.a.	92%	82%
ESTONIA	1	75%	82%	72%	84%	79%	65%	59%	67%	61%
	2	92%	100%	83%	89%	89%	83%	83%	73%	100%
	3	91%	85%	89%	93%	n.a.	88%	144%	90%	112%
	4	96%	95%	93%	94%	86%	89%	532%	140%	114%
	5	71%	127%	74%	43%	n.a.	92%	n.a.	n.a.	91%
FINLAND	1	69%	57%	60%	48%	57%	70%	n.a.	58%	57%
	2	82%	79%	68%	76%	n.a.	84%	n.a.	79%	77%
	3	84%	79%	76%	84%	n.a.	83%	n.a.	79%	94%
	4	89%	83%	85%	89%	n.a.	91%	n.a.	93%	74%
	5	90%	94%	87%	86%	n.a.	95%	n.a.	92%	84%
FRANCE	1	10%	8%	20%	8%	4%	9%	9%	6%	4%
	2	76%	81%	84%	52%	53%	55%	68%	45%	26%
	3	88%	92%	88%	80%	72%	74%	85%	61%	50%
	4	88%	100%	86%	87%	77%	77%	65%	66%	95%
	5	99%	93%	90%	97%	90%	60%	62%	93%	79%
GERMANY	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	n.a.	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
	2	2%	3%	n.a.	6%	n.a.	3%	n.a.	1%	n.a.
	3	18%	11%	n.a.	13%	n.a.	9%	n.a.	4%	n.a.
	4	48%	46%	n.a.	33%	n.a.	36%	n.a.	26%	n.a.
	5	72%	103%	n.a.	70%	n.a.	47%	n.a.	37%	n.a.
ITALY	1	24%	17%	16%	22%	13%	35%	8%	7%	24%
	2	57%	53%	61%	57%	41%	75%	62%	48%	58%
	3	82%	73%	80%	73%	65%	90%	65%	75%	72%
	4	93%	81%	90%	76%	79%	90%	70%	85%	83%
	5	93%	84%	93%	89%	92%	97%	84%	84%	88%
LATVIA	1	30%	14%	33%	25%	4%	22%	7%	10%	14%
	2	42%	16%	45%	36%	5%	43%	16%	28%	19%
	3	72%	35%	72%	60%	18%	56%	20%	55%	28%
	4	95%	85%	83%	83%	51%	80%	19%	66%	34%
	5	101%	98%	92%	98%	100%	89%	n.a.	n.a.	60%
PORTUGAL	1	61%	50%	49%	79%	48%	57%	45%	38%	13%
	2	93%	89%	94%	96%	90%	97%	82%	94%	91%
	3	97%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	87%	95%	92%
	4	98%	96%	96%	99%	93%	94%	n.a.	95%	93%
	5	94%	99%	96%	105%	79%	109%	n.a.	106%	97%
SLOVENIA	1	37%	30%	47%	26%	24%	49%	52%	43%	32%
	2	76%	60%	81%	61%	52%	99%	n.a.	86%	81%
	3	88%	78%	86%	85%	66%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	86%
	4	92%	96%	84%	79%	88%	n.a.	91%	101%	78%
	5	97%	99%	94%	62%	95%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76%
SPAIN	1	46%	28%	25%	17%	17%	44%	32%	25%	25%
	2	70%	49%	60%	55%	48%	70%	58%	48%	45%
	3	62%	57%	59%	59%	60%	68%	51%	59%	51%
	4	57%	52%	56%	54%	46%	64%	54%	58%	47%
	5	72%	88%	81%	85%	65%	80%	51%	83%	74%

Table 24: Ratio of total number of employees in CompNet over Eurostat SBS. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	75%	59%	74%	81%	62%	35%	n.a.	40%	48%
	2	80%	88%	94%	103%	70%	103%	n.a.	88%	96%
	3	102%	92%	89%	73%	67%	82%	112%	98%	95%
	4	98%	100%	100%	73%	105%	106%	44%	89%	97%
	5	96%	97%	112%	117%	93%	94%	n.a.	119%	93%
ESTONIA	1	104%	153%	123%	160%	136%	101%	49%	89%	53%
	2	108%	130%	118%	104%	157%	106%	128%	92%	130%
	3	86%	91%	104%	107%	n.a.	66%	75%	58%	63%
	4	69%	68%	139%	55%	149%	104%	195%	37%	104%
	5	65%	73%	129%	49%	n.a.	82%	n.a.	n.a.	67%
FINLAND	1	86%	77%	91%	59%	84%	89%	n.a.	86%	70%
	2	100%	95%	82%	89%	n.a.	100%	n.a.	98%	90%
	3	100%	91%	91%	92%	n.a.	95%	n.a.	91%	111%
	4	99%	93%	98%	99%	n.a.	101%	n.a.	101%	92%
	5	96%	101%	98%	99%	n.a.	100%	n.a.	97%	98%
FRANCE	1	23%	12%	32%	13%	7%	27%	14%	10%	11%
	2	87%	98%	94%	67%	68%	77%	91%	51%	46%
	3	97%	105%	119%	91%	105%	90%	97%	64%	74%
	4	95%	107%	107%	94%	110%	96%	86%	79%	103%
	5	107%	98%	118%	97%	95%	78%	106%	112%	95%
GERMANY	1	1%	1%	1%	1%	n.a.	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
	2	5%	5%	n.a.	10%	n.a.	6%	n.a.	2%	n.a.
	3	37%	17%	n.a.	21%	n.a.	16%	n.a.	6%	n.a.
	4	82%	61%	n.a.	45%	n.a.	56%	n.a.	32%	n.a.
	5	105%	99%	n.a.	87%	n.a.	65%	n.a.	40%	n.a.
ITALY	1	35%	28%	27%	35%	17%	47%	19%	10%	41%
	2	65%	64%	72%	62%	47%	90%	55%	54%	69%
	3	85%	90%	85%	74%	69%	97%	73%	61%	74%
	4	92%	96%	100%	82%	77%	98%	78%	96%	76%
	5	92%	95%	98%	85%	87%	104%	90%	85%	94%
LATVIA	1	44%	32%	54%	34%	n.a.	30%	14%	16%	33%
	2	53%	27%	68%	49%	n.a.	46%	24%	n.a.	53%
	3	74%	47%	83%	72%	24%	62%	33%	67%	56%
	4	93%	87%	81%	89%	n.a.	83%	23%	74%	54%
	5	104%	99%	82%	92%	n.a.	98%	n.a.	n.a.	60%
PORTUGAL	1	75%	67%	75%	87%	41%	75%	51%	53%	34%
	2	94%	95%	91%	99%	90%	102%	80%	96%	92%
	3	96%	97%	94%	89%	95%	94%	93%	95%	96%
	4	96%	96%	90%	118%	91%	91%	n.a.	60%	90%
	5	86%	82%	73%	87%	77%	89%	n.a.	88%	93%
SLOVENIA	1	91%	118%	144%	173%	72%	172%	121%	150%	216%
	2	140%	164%	160%	213%	92%	304%	n.a.	181%	252%
	3	143%	210%	151%	260%	129%	199%	154%	n.a.	n.a.
	4	144%	398%	168%	135%	157%	266%	n.a.	183%	n.a.
	5	148%	400%	175%	117%	147%	208%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	1	51%	33%	36%	21%	25%	56%	51%	34%	35%
	2	64%	43%	62%	54%	56%	74%	66%	41%	57%
	3	54%	56%	62%	57%	68%	62%	53%	53%	59%
	4	57%	50%	63%	59%	50%	64%	96%	55%	54%
	5	71%	91%	83%	90%	66%	91%	24%	83%	80%

Table 25: Ratio of total value added in CompNet over Eurostat SBS. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	68%	44%	65%	51%	56%	39%	n.a.	38%	59%
	2	87%	82%	82%	95%	65%	84%	n.a.	58%	79%
	3	89%	88%	83%	70%	61%	75%	95%	92%	81%
	4	100%	96%	83%	75%	89%	94%	51%	74%	92%
	5	63%	96%	94%	112%	82%	94%	n.a.	58%	91%
ESTONIA	1	79%	99%	69%	54%	86%	79%	55%	71%	53%
	2	94%	87%	90%	73%	116%	107%	116%	75%	126%
	3	83%	77%	77%	114%	n.a.	51%	65%	71%	70%
	4	85%	84%	87%	78%	91%	138%	440%	74%	121%
	5	77%	69%	84%	28%	n.a.	85%	n.a.	n.a.	95%
FINLAND	1	83%	81%	91%	68%	79%	73%	n.a.	84%	73%
	2	100%	96%	88%	90%	n.a.	94%	n.a.	103%	93%
	3	101%	91%	92%	88%	n.a.	92%	n.a.	84%	109%
	4	98%	93%	109%	101%	n.a.	101%	n.a.	105%	89%
	5	90%	101%	95%	100%	n.a.	100%	n.a.	93%	99%
FRANCE	1	42%	15%	35%	22%	6%	23%	14%	14%	15%
	2	86%	91%	88%	66%	62%	67%	73%	49%	54%
	3	81%	93%	93%	84%	89%	75%	87%	66%	83%
	4	86%	101%	96%	87%	90%	83%	73%	73%	86%
	5	100%	99%	93%	98%	88%	72%	74%	98%	88%
GERMANY	1	1%	0%	1%	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
	2	5%	4%	n.a.	7%	n.a.	6%	n.a.	2%	n.a.
	3	33%	18%	n.a.	19%	n.a.	16%	n.a.	7%	n.a.
	4	62%	60%	n.a.	44%	n.a.	49%	n.a.	31%	n.a.
	5	70%	113%	n.a.	79%	n.a.	48%	n.a.	29%	n.a.
ITALY	1	42%	34%	40%	46%	19%	57%	22%	20%	64%
	2	69%	71%	79%	68%	48%	102%	53%	66%	77%
	3	89%	102%	94%	70%	70%	93%	67%	77%	86%
	4	92%	104%	87%	73%	89%	123%	72%	83%	81%
	5	83%	97%	93%	87%	88%	99%	160%	98%	88%
LATVIA	1	48%	19%	60%	40%	n.a.	40%	15%	19%	35%
	2	61%	26%	81%	64%	n.a.	61%	31%	n.a.	42%
	3	87%	61%	93%	80%	24%	74%	38%	76%	73%
	4	101%	93%	96%	94%	n.a.	99%	25%	83%	58%
	5	102%	101%	97%	109%	n.a.	101%	n.a.	n.a.	66%
PORTUGAL	1	75%	66%	74%	88%	55%	79%	54%	65%	57%
	2	95%	93%	94%	98%	91%	97%	80%	94%	95%
	3	98%	95%	98%	98%	96%	96%	93%	94%	96%
	4	97%	99%	92%	118%	92%	94%	n.a.	76%	92%
	5	71%	99%	93%	101%	82%	102%	n.a.	100%	95%
SLOVENIA	1	58%	54%	72%	53%	39%	82%	52%	62%	67%
	2	88%	75%	92%	68%	60%	92%	n.a.	92%	97%
	3	73%	91%	80%	88%	77%	107%	109%	n.a.	n.a.
	4	97%	94%	91%	67%	92%	103%	n.a.	109%	n.a.
	5	104%	95%	104%	79%	100%	100%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	1	56%	31%	38%	34%	25%	61%	41%	40%	36%
	2	69%	40%	61%	57%	56%	80%	66%	42%	60%
	3	57%	63%	58%	58%	68%	72%	46%	55%	51%
	4	60%	59%	62%	63%	49%	80%	100%	51%	49%
	5	67%	98%	82%	84%	68%	92%	15%	67%	82%

Table 26: Ratio of total turnover in CompNet over Eurostat SBS. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	1%	-3%	2%	0%	0%	-2%	n.a.	-10%	-2%
	2	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	0%
	3	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	0%
ESTONIA	1	1%	1%	-1%	1%	1%	0%	-3%	-1%	-2%
	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%
FINLAND	1	1%	-2%	0%	-3%	0%	1%	n.a.	0%	-1%
	2	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	0%
	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	0%
	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	0%
FRANCE	1	-3%	-12%	-3%	-2%	-8%	-3%	-4%	-12%	-5%
	2	5%	5%	7%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%
	3	4%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	4	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	5	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GERMANY	1	-7%	-12%	-27%	-3%	n.a.	-4%	n.a.	-20%	n.a.
	2	1%	1%	n.a.	2%	n.a.	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
	3	10%	3%	n.a.	3%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	1%	n.a.
	4	26%	4%	n.a.	4%	n.a.	2%	n.a.	2%	n.a.
	5	10%	1%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	1%	n.a.
ITALY	1	3%	-3%	-9%	0%	-2%	2%	-3%	-13%	1%
	2	5%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	3	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LATVIA	1	1%	-3%	11%	-1%	-3%	-1%	-12%	-10%	-2%
	2	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	3	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.	0%
PORTUGAL	1	2%	-1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	-4%	-14%
	2	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	3	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	0%
SLOVENIA	1	-3%	-4%	3%	-3%	-3%	0%	0%	-1%	-1%
	2	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	3	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.	0%
SPAIN	1	4%	1%	-6%	-5%	-5%	1%	1%	-3%	-1%
	2	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	3	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 27: Differences (CompNet-Eurostat) in the share of firms distribution within country. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	61%	72%	45%	75%	10%	84%	n.a.	68%	74%
	2	5%	6%	6%	5%	5%	8%	n.a.	6%	5%
	3	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%
	4	2%	1%	4%	2%	12%	0%	15%	0%	4%
	5	-4%	-4%	-8%	0%	-8%	-7%	n.a.	17%	15%
ESTONIA	1	1%	10%	12%	7%	0%	8%	23%	9%	20%
	2	-5%	3%	-2%	2%	1%	-12%	2%	1%	1%
	3	1%	3%	8%	2%	n.a.	9%	30%	4%	9%
	4	2%	5%	9%	-1%	-5%	-1%	52%	29%	23%
	5	7%	2%	-13%	-13%	n.a.	7%	n.a.	n.a.	-9%
FINLAND	1	35%	33%	24%	32%	17%	19%	n.a.	20%	44%
	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	1%	-1%
	3	-1%	0%	1%	1%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	-2%	0%
	4	0%	3%	3%	2%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	0%	0%
	5	-3%	-3%	-10%	-1%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	5%	-5%
FRANCE	1	132%	209%	185%	182%	178%	349%	268%	267%	116%
	2	-9%	-8%	-14%	-18%	-13%	-10%	-10%	-7%	-34%
	3	-7%	-6%	-11%	-15%	-17%	-6%	-6%	-6%	-22%
	4	-7%	-6%	-10%	-12%	-18%	-7%	-8%	-7%	-25%
	5	-3%	-6%	-9%	-12%	-11%	-31%	-28%	-4%	-27%
GERMANY	1	24%	60%	49%	19%	n.a.	90%	n.a.	61%	n.a.
	2	3%	3%	n.a.	2%	n.a.	6%	n.a.	2%	n.a.
	3	0%	8%	n.a.	6%	n.a.	7%	n.a.	9%	n.a.
	4	12%	17%	n.a.	9%	n.a.	14%	n.a.	20%	n.a.
	5	5%	6%	n.a.	52%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	12%	n.a.
ITALY	1	81%	106%	114%	112%	59%	98%	59%	149%	94%
	2	5%	6%	5%	5%	7%	3%	4%	6%	5%
	3	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	-3%	3%	3%
	4	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	9%	0%	2%
	5	1%	-7%	0%	9%	5%	7%	-2%	2%	4%
LATVIA	1	62%	43%	39%	62%	8%	77%	111%	81%	66%
	2	2%	2%	2%	4%	12%	1%	5%	0%	-1%
	3	2%	7%	3%	1%	9%	3%	3%	2%	4%
	4	1%	6%	-1%	-1%	10%	-1%	-23%	8%	-2%
	5	-1%	-2%	12%	5%	0%	-3%	n.a.	n.a.	19%
PORTUGAL	1	76%	87%	75%	21%	77%	61%	51%	92%	156%
	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	3	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	-4%	0%	0%
	4	0%	1%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	n.a.	-1%	1%
	5	-2%	3%	2%	2%	-14%	6%	n.a.	6%	1%
SLOVENIA	1	59%	42%	44%	51%	31%	73%	58%	56%	78%
	2	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	n.a.	1%	2%
	3	1%	1%	0%	4%	-1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2%
	4	0%	2%	-1%	4%	2%	n.a.	-9%	-6%	-4%
	5	4%	-1%	-3%	-33%	-5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1%
SPAIN	1	47%	29%	56%	98%	50%	44%	24%	59%	47%
	2	4%	-4%	4%	3%	7%	4%	4%	3%	5%
	3	0%	-6%	2%	2%	5%	2%	6%	2%	1%
	4	4%	1%	2%	4%	-3%	2%	4%	-2%	-2%
	5	31%	26%	57%	39%	39%	45%	36%	45%	59%

Table 28: Difference in the average number of employees per firm (CompNet-Eurostat). (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	158%	179%	181%	198%	149%	148%	n.a.	226%	192%
	2	10%	23%	35%	32%	86%	33%	n.a.	40%	51%
	3	16%	9%	15%	-14%	62%	4%	2%	16%	41%
	4	8%	5%	12%	-15%	52%	14%	-40%	4%	57%
	5	-2%	-1%	28%	4%	20%	3%	n.a.	51%	30%
ESTONIA	1	39%	106%	86%	103%	70%	64%	1%	42%	4%
	2	11%	34%	40%	19%	76%	11%	56%	25%	30%
	3	-4%	10%	27%	16%	n.a.	-19%	-33%	-34%	-39%
	4	-26%	-25%	63%	-42%	61%	15%	-44%	-65%	12%
	5	-1%	-42%	52%	-2%	n.a.	-4%	n.a.	n.a.	-33%
FINLAND	1	66%	78%	88%	62%	69%	52%	n.a.	78%	77%
	2	23%	20%	21%	17%	n.a.	17%	n.a.	25%	17%
	3	18%	15%	22%	11%	n.a.	12%	n.a.	13%	18%
	4	11%	14%	17%	13%	n.a.	13%	n.a.	9%	23%
	5	4%	4%	2%	13%	n.a.	4%	n.a.	12%	11%
FRANCE	1	401%	367%	353%	356%	441%	1207%	473%	473%	529%
	2	4%	10%	-4%	5%	11%	24%	19%	5%	17%
	3	2%	7%	19%	-3%	19%	13%	7%	-3%	16%
	4	-1%	0%	11%	-6%	16%	15%	22%	11%	-19%
	5	5%	-1%	18%	-12%	-6%	-10%	23%	14%	-13%
GERMANY	1	156%	159%	269%	13%	n.a.	104%	n.a.	39%	n.a.
	2	120%	52%	n.a.	85%	n.a.	87%	n.a.	42%	n.a.
	3	102%	56%	n.a.	70%	n.a.	91%	n.a.	51%	n.a.
	4	89%	54%	n.a.	47%	n.a.	76%	n.a.	48%	n.a.
	5	52%	0%	n.a.	87%	n.a.	37%	n.a.	21%	n.a.
ITALY	1	160%	224%	262%	238%	108%	164%	258%	228%	228%
	2	18%	27%	25%	14%	22%	24%	-8%	18%	25%
	3	8%	27%	10%	5%	10%	9%	10%	-16%	7%
	4	0%	22%	13%	8%	-3%	12%	21%	13%	-7%
	5	0%	5%	4%	4%	-1%	15%	5%	4%	11%
LATVIA	1	136%	239%	125%	126%	n.a.	142%	331%	185%	300%
	2	28%	73%	55%	43%	n.a.	8%	56%	n.a.	178%
	3	5%	44%	19%	19%	48%	15%	67%	25%	109%
	4	-1%	8%	-2%	5%	n.a.	2%	-4%	21%	54%
	5	2%	-1%	0%	-1%	n.a.	7%	n.a.	n.a.	20%
PORTUGAL	1	113%	151%	160%	32%	49%	105%	67%	162%	559%
	2	1%	7%	-3%	2%	0%	5%	-3%	1%	0%
	3	-1%	6%	-3%	-7%	-1%	-3%	3%	0%	4%
	4	-2%	1%	-7%	18%	-5%	-3%	n.a.	-37%	-3%
	5	-12%	-15%	-23%	-17%	-15%	-13%	n.a.	-12%	-4%
SLOVENIA	1	288%	450%	330%	896%	287%	495%	257%	437%	1083%
	2	83%	176%	100%	254%	74%	210%	n.a.	111%	218%
	3	62%	170%	76%	215%	94%	101%	67%	n.a.	n.a.
	4	56%	322%	98%	77%	81%	159%	n.a.	65%	n.a.
	5	56%	300%	81%	26%	47%	108%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	1	63%	46%	118%	148%	125%	80%	97%	116%	101%
	2	-6%	-17%	9%	1%	23%	10%	17%	-13%	32%
	3	-13%	-8%	7%	0%	17%	-6%	7%	-9%	17%
	4	3%	-4%	13%	13%	3%	2%	82%	-7%	11%
	5	29%	31%	61%	47%	43%	63%	-36%	44%	72%

Table 29: Difference in the average value added per firm (CompNet-Eurostat). (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	1	135%	111%	147%	87%	126%	172%	n.a.	206%	259%
	2	19%	14%	19%	21%	74%	9%	n.a.	-7%	25%
	3	2%	4%	6%	-17%	48%	-5%	-14%	8%	19%
	4	10%	0%	-7%	-14%	30%	0%	-31%	-14%	49%
	5	-36%	-2%	8%	-1%	7%	3%	n.a.	-26%	27%
ESTONIA	1	5%	33%	5%	-32%	8%	27%	14%	14%	2%
	2	-3%	-10%	6%	-17%	30%	11%	41%	3%	26%
	3	-7%	-6%	-6%	24%	n.a.	-38%	-42%	-19%	-32%
	4	-10%	-7%	2%	-17%	-2%	54%	26%	-32%	30%
	5	17%	-45%	-1%	-44%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	n.a.	-5%
FINLAND	1	60%	88%	88%	87%	59%	24%	n.a.	74%	83%
	2	22%	22%	30%	18%	n.a.	10%	n.a.	31%	20%
	3	20%	15%	23%	6%	n.a.	8%	n.a.	4%	16%
	4	10%	15%	31%	16%	n.a.	12%	n.a.	13%	20%
	5	-3%	4%	-1%	14%	n.a.	4%	n.a.	6%	11%
FRANCE	1	815%	514%	395%	631%	388%	1015%	453%	690%	742%
	2	2%	3%	-10%	3%	2%	8%	-4%	1%	39%
	3	-15%	-6%	-7%	-10%	2%	-5%	-5%	0%	30%
	4	-10%	-5%	0%	-12%	-5%	0%	3%	3%	-32%
	5	-2%	0%	-7%	-12%	-13%	-17%	-15%	0%	-19%
GERMANY	1	75%	93%	73%	-15%	n.a.	69%	n.a.	83%	n.a.
	2	115%	37%	n.a.	33%	n.a.	82%	n.a.	80%	n.a.
	3	80%	67%	n.a.	54%	n.a.	89%	n.a.	75%	n.a.
	4	42%	51%	n.a.	45%	n.a.	53%	n.a.	44%	n.a.
	5	1%	14%	n.a.	71%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	-11%	n.a.
ITALY	1	207%	301%	437%	349%	134%	224%	320%	575%	414%
	2	26%	42%	35%	26%	25%	40%	-10%	45%	39%
	3	13%	44%	21%	-1%	12%	5%	1%	7%	23%
	4	0%	31%	-1%	-4%	13%	40%	12%	-2%	-1%
	5	-9%	7%	0%	7%	0%	10%	87%	20%	4%
LATVIA	1	157%	102%	153%	165%	n.a.	226%	351%	246%	330%
	2	47%	67%	84%	86%	n.a.	44%	102%	n.a.	121%
	3	24%	87%	34%	34%	47%	36%	97%	41%	174%
	4	7%	16%	15%	11%	n.a.	23%	3%	36%	64%
	5	0%	1%	19%	17%	n.a.	10%	n.a.	n.a.	33%
PORTUGAL	1	113%	146%	158%	32%	100%	115%	75%	220%	1007%
	2	2%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	-3%	-1%	3%
	3	2%	3%	1%	2%	0%	0%	3%	-2%	5%
	4	-1%	4%	-4%	19%	-4%	0%	n.a.	-21%	-1%
	5	-26%	3%	-1%	-4%	-9%	-1%	n.a.	0%	-1%
SLOVENIA	1	148%	150%	117%	204%	109%	183%	54%	122%	268%
	2	15%	27%	14%	13%	13%	-6%	n.a.	8%	22%
	3	-17%	17%	-6%	6%	15%	8%	19%	n.a.	n.a.
	4	5%	0%	7%	-12%	6%	0%	n.a.	-2%	n.a.
	5	9%	-5%	8%	-15%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	1	77%	41%	133%	294%	124%	97%	58%	150%	108%
	2	1%	-22%	6%	5%	24%	19%	17%	-10%	38%
	3	-9%	4%	-1%	1%	18%	8%	-8%	-7%	1%
	4	9%	13%	11%	20%	1%	27%	89%	-15%	1%
	5	22%	40%	60%	38%	46%	66%	-61%	17%	76%

Table 30: Difference in average turnover per firm (CompNet-Eurostat SBS). (Year 2010)

Country	Turnover	Employment	Value Added
BELGIUM	0.54	0.39	0.93
ESTONIA	0.73	0.69	0.85
FINLAND	0.33	-0.46	0.56
FRANCE	0.49	n.a.	0.69
GERMANY	0.96	0.19	0.88
ITALY	0.35	-1.00	0.43
LATVIA	0.37	0.19	0.42
PORTUGAL	0.67	0.54	0.82
SLOVENIA	0.37	-0.66	0.20
SPAIN	0.71	0.99	0.94

Table 31: Correlations of growth rates of totals (CompNet and Eurostat SBS).

country	szcl ss	rtur no ver	l	lc	lprod re v	rk	lc_l	rk_l	rva	colla teral	ulc	lprod	kprod	mrpl	cash_ holdin gs	mrpk	leverag e	roa	wages hare	equity_ debt	finan cial_ gap	tfp
BELGIUM	1	0.95	0.99	0.96	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.73	0.94	0.70	0.74	0.70
	2	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.90	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.82	0.98	0.74	0.86	0.84
	3	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.90	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.71	0.87	0.84
	4	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.68	0.88	0.78
	5	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.91	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.95	0.93	0.84	0.97	0.68	0.89	0.57
ESTONIA	1	0.94	0.99	0.82	0.92	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.72	0.79	0.67	0.70	0.57	0.70	0.97	0.57	0.30	0.62	0.71	0.26	0.41	0.36
	2	0.98	1.00	0.84	0.97	0.93	0.84	0.93	0.81	0.94	0.79	0.79	0.75	0.79	0.99	0.75	0.53	0.76	0.80	0.46	0.58	0.56
	3	0.98	1.00	0.80	0.97	0.94	0.80	0.94	0.78	0.96	0.76	0.77	0.73	0.77	0.99	0.73	0.65	0.78	0.77	0.57	0.58	0.56
	4	0.97	1.00	0.71	0.96	0.95	0.71	0.94	0.69	0.96	0.68	0.68	0.66	0.68	0.98	0.66	0.75	0.79	0.69	0.64	0.53	0.50
	5	0.96	1.00	0.67	0.94	0.93	0.67	0.93	0.66	0.95	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.64	0.95	0.63	0.77	0.76	0.66	0.62	0.51	0.47
FINLAND	1	0.97	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.88	0.90	0.85	0.90	0.98	0.85	0.98	0.80	0.92	0.48	0.74	0.69
	2	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.97	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.89	0.98	0.58	0.86	0.83
	3	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.95	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.97	1.00	0.92	1.00	0.89	0.98	0.55	0.85	0.81
	4	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.93	0.97	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.90	0.98	0.49	0.86	0.78
	5	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.97	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.89	0.99	0.37	0.87	0.62
FRANCE	1	0.96	0.98	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.87	0.84	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.74	0.83	0.94	0.70	0.89	0.83	0.71	0.63
	2	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.88	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.75	0.92	0.96	0.80	0.95	0.86	0.82	0.77
	3	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.76	0.92	0.97	0.85	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.81
	4	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.94	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.85	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.93	0.76	0.88	0.97	0.86	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.80
	5	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.92	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.87	0.92	0.76	0.87	0.97	0.86	0.96	0.85	0.86	0.75
GERMANY	1	0.97	0.99	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.78	0.85	0.79	0.85	0.98	0.79	0.92	0.46	0.85	0.92	0.43	0.38
	2	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.96	0.89	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.99	0.87	0.95	0.55	0.93	0.96	0.55	0.49
	3	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.99	0.89	0.97	0.66	0.95	0.97	0.64	0.59
	4	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.99	0.90	0.98	0.75	0.97	0.98	0.73	0.68
	5	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.92	1.00	0.91	0.99	0.82	0.96	0.99	0.81	0.72

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ITALY	1	0.96	0.99	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.85	0.88	0.83	0.88	0.98	0.83	0.99	0.70	0.91	0.82	0.65	0.60	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.95	0.99	0.92	0.99	0.83	0.97	0.86	0.80	0.77	
	3	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.99	0.93	1.00	0.85	0.97	0.86	0.83	0.79	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.99	0.92	1.00	0.86	0.96	0.84	0.84	0.78	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.99	0.91	1.00	0.86	0.95	0.81	0.84	0.69	
LATVIA	1	0.93	1.00	0.94	0.90	0.83	0.93	0.83	0.72	0.85	0.67	0.70	0.60	0.67	0.00	0.58	0.57	0.00	0.72	0.56	0.00	0.35	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.89	0.96	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.85	0.00	0.81	0.77	0.00	0.89	0.74	0.00	0.52	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.90	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.85	0.83	0.00	0.92	0.80	0.00	0.63	
	4	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.94	0.83	0.00	0.74	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.93	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.00	0.88	0.89	0.00	0.94	0.83	0.00	0.75	
PORTUGAL	1	0.96	0.98	0.90	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.77	0.83	0.74	0.83	0.95	0.74	0.56	0.72	0.81	0.52	0.61	0.55	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.79	0.82	0.95	0.74	0.78	0.75	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.84	0.82	0.95	0.79	0.80	0.75	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.98	0.91	0.87	0.83	0.94	0.81	0.81	0.74	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.97	0.86	0.89	0.83	0.91	0.81	0.81	0.65	
SLOVENIA	1	0.95	0.99	0.94	0.92	0.85	0.94	0.84	0.93	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.79	0.91	0.88	0.79	0.40	0.79	0.92	0.40	0.67	0.63	
	2	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.91	0.96	0.94	0.91	0.72	0.90	0.97	0.69	0.86	0.82	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.91	0.96	0.95	0.91	0.78	0.90	0.97	0.74	0.87	0.81	
	4	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.93	0.86	0.91	0.98	0.82	0.89	0.83
	5	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.98	0.91	0.91	0.77	
SPAIN	1	0.94	0.99	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.94	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.80	0.87	0.94	0.80	0.27 *	0.71 *	0.90	0.17	0.62	0.58	
	2	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.27 *	0.79 *	0.98	0.21	0.76	0.74	
	3	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.28 *	0.79 *	0.99	0.22	0.76	0.73	
	4	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.98	0.92	0.28 *	0.77 *	0.98	0.22	0.74	0.65	
	5	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.95	0.92	0.91	0.92	1.00	0.91	0.29 *	0.84 *	0.98	0.25	0.81	0.52	

Table 32: Average item response rate over years and sectors.

* Figures for leverage and roa in Spain are affected by the lack of availability of this variable in several years. More comparable item response rate figures are, on average across size classes, leverage= .98 and roa=.87.

year	szclas s	rt n o v e r	l	lc	lpro d _ r e v					colla t e r a l	ulc	lpro d	kpro d	mrpl	cash _ h o l d i n g _ s		lever a g e	roa	wag e s h a r e	equit y_ d e b t	finan cial_ g a p	tfp
					rk	lc_l	rk_l	rva	mrpk						mpk							
1995	1	0.94	0.98	0.89	0.90	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.78	0.80	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.73	0.36	0.00	0.84	0.35	0.00	0.00
	2	0.97	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.72	0.85	0.46	0.00	0.91	0.44	0.00	0.00
	3	0.98	0.99	0.93	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.72	0.85	0.52	0.00	0.91	0.48	0.00	0.00
	4	0.97	0.98	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.95	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.73	0.85	0.59	0.00	0.91	0.54	0.00	0.00
	5	0.98	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.92	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.72	0.86	0.65	0.00	0.93	0.62	0.00	0.00
1996	1	0.95	0.98	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.68	0.81	0.83	0.78	0.83	0.56	0.78	0.30	0.52	0.86	0.29	0.46	0.40
	2	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.75	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.57	0.88	0.40	0.58	0.93	0.37	0.56	0.51
	3	0.98	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.75	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.58	0.88	0.44	0.60	0.93	0.40	0.57	0.52
	4	0.98	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.92	0.76	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.59	0.88	0.50	0.62	0.93	0.46	0.59	0.53
	5	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.56	0.90	0.55	0.67	0.94	0.51	0.65	0.53
1997	1	0.95	0.98	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.82	0.85	0.80	0.85	0.95	0.80	0.57	0.48	0.87	0.51	0.55	0.50
	2	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.96	0.89	0.67	0.54	0.93	0.61	0.67	0.63
	3	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.97	0.89	0.70	0.56	0.94	0.63	0.69	0.64
	4	0.98	0.99	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.98	0.88	0.74	0.57	0.93	0.67	0.70	0.63
	5	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.99	0.89	0.78	0.59	0.93	0.70	0.73	0.58
1998	1	0.95	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.82	0.85	0.80	0.85	0.95	0.80	0.57	0.71	0.87	0.51	0.65	0.58
	2	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.96	0.89	0.67	0.80	0.93	0.61	0.77	0.73
	3	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.97	0.89	0.71	0.83	0.94	0.64	0.79	0.75
	4	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.98	0.88	0.75	0.86	0.93	0.67	0.81	0.74
	5	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.99	0.89	0.79	0.91	0.93	0.72	0.88	0.70
1999	1	0.95	0.99	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.96	0.81	0.62	0.63	0.88	0.53	0.58	0.52
	2	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.98	0.90	0.71	0.72	0.94	0.62	0.69	0.66
	3	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.94	0.64	0.71	0.67
	4	0.98	0.99	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.99	0.88	0.78	0.75	0.93	0.65	0.71	0.65
	5	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.99	0.90	0.82	0.77	0.94	0.67	0.74	0.59
2000	1	0.95	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.80	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.62	0.74	0.88	0.51	0.68	0.62
	2	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.83	0.90	0.71	0.84	0.94	0.61	0.81	0.77
	3	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.83	0.90	0.75	0.87	0.94	0.64	0.83	0.78
	4	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.84	0.88	0.77	0.87	0.93	0.64	0.83	0.76
	5	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.82	0.89	0.82	0.91	0.94	0.67	0.88	0.68
2001	1	0.96	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.67	0.65	0.88	0.55	0.59	0.54
	2	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.94	0.64	0.71	0.67
	3	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.85	0.90	0.78	0.76	0.95	0.66	0.72	0.68
	4	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.86	0.89	0.80	0.77	0.93	0.67	0.72	0.66
	5	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.85	0.90	0.84	0.79	0.95	0.68	0.76	0.59
2002	1	0.95	0.99	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.84	0.86	0.80	0.86	0.96	0.80	0.67	0.76	0.88	0.55	0.69	0.63
	2	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.97	0.90	0.75	0.87	0.94	0.65	0.83	0.79
	3	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.90	0.78	0.89	0.94	0.66	0.85	0.80
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.91	0.99	0.89	0.80	0.90	0.93	0.66	0.85	0.78
	5	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.99	0.90	0.83	0.92	0.94	0.67	0.89	0.69
2003	1	0.95	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.84	0.86	0.80	0.86	0.96	0.80	0.67	0.77	0.88	0.54	0.69	0.63
	2	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.97	0.90	0.75	0.87	0.94	0.64	0.84	0.79
	3	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.90	0.78	0.90	0.95	0.66	0.86	0.81
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.99	0.89	0.80	0.91	0.93	0.66	0.86	0.78
	5	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.99	0.90	0.83	0.92	0.94	0.67	0.88	0.70

2004	1	0.95	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.84	0.86	0.80	0.86	0.96	0.80	0.67	0.76	0.88	0.54	0.69	0.63	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.97	0.90	0.75	0.87	0.94	0.64	0.83	0.79	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.90	0.78	0.89	0.95	0.65	0.85	0.81	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.98	0.89	0.80	0.90	0.93	0.65	0.86	0.79
	5	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.99	0.88	0.84	0.92	0.93	0.65	0.88	0.68	
2005	1	0.94	0.99	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.82	0.85	0.78	0.84	0.85	0.78	0.67	0.68	0.87	0.54	0.61	0.56	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.86	0.89	0.77	0.78	0.94	0.65	0.75	0.71	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.87	0.90	0.79	0.80	0.95	0.67	0.77	0.73	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.89	0.82	0.81	0.94	0.67	0.77	0.70	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.84	0.82	0.95	0.66	0.79	0.62	
2006	1	0.95	0.99	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.93	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.83	0.85	0.78	0.84	0.86	0.78	0.65	0.61	0.87	0.53	0.54	0.51	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.92	0.87	0.89	0.76	0.70	0.95	0.66	0.67	0.69	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.88	0.90	0.80	0.72	0.95	0.68	0.68	0.71	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.73	0.94	0.69	0.69	0.71	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.84	0.76	0.94	0.67	0.72	0.65	
2007	1	0.95	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.81	0.84	0.77	0.84	0.85	0.77	0.66	0.69	0.86	0.54	0.60	0.61	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.77	0.80	0.94	0.66	0.76	0.79	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.87	0.90	0.80	0.83	0.95	0.69	0.78	0.82	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.83	0.94	0.70	0.79	0.81	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.84	0.84	0.93	0.67	0.81	0.71	
2008	1	0.95	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.81	0.84	0.77	0.84	0.85	0.76	0.76	0.68	0.86	0.61	0.60	0.60	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.79	0.94	0.74	0.75	0.78	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.81	0.95	0.77	0.76	0.80	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.93	0.82	0.94	0.78	0.76	0.79	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.90	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.94	0.84	0.93	0.75	0.80	0.71	
2009	1	0.94	0.99	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.92	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.79	0.83	0.75	0.82	0.85	0.74	0.76	0.69	0.84	0.60	0.56	0.60	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.89	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.80	0.94	0.73	0.69	0.79	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.82	0.94	0.76	0.70	0.81	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.88	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.93	0.83	0.93	0.77	0.71	0.79	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.94	0.86	0.94	0.75	0.77	0.71	
2010	1	0.95	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.92	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.81	0.84	0.75	0.83	0.85	0.75	0.77	0.66	0.86	0.61	0.58	0.59	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.77	0.95	0.75	0.74	0.77	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.79	0.95	0.77	0.75	0.79	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.92	0.88	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.94	0.79	0.93	0.77	0.75	0.77	
	5	0.98	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.95	0.82	0.93	0.75	0.79	0.69	
2011	1	0.95	0.99	0.94	0.92	0.86	0.93	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.81	0.83	0.74	0.83	0.85	0.74	0.76	0.69	0.86	0.61	0.60	0.59	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.80	0.95	0.74	0.76	0.80	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.82	0.94	0.76	0.77	0.81	
	4	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.92	0.88	0.91	0.88	0.87	0.94	0.84	0.93	0.77	0.78	0.79	
	5	0.97	1.00	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.86	0.94	0.86	0.92	0.75	0.82	0.70	
2012	1	0.94	1.00	0.93	0.91	0.84	0.92	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.79	0.82	0.71	0.82	0.82	0.71	0.73	0.70	0.84	0.58	0.60	0.59	
	2	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.88	0.93	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.81	0.95	0.73	0.77	0.81	
	3	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.94	0.75	0.78	0.82	
	4	0.97	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.90	0.91	0.87	0.91	0.86	0.86	0.92	0.84	0.93	0.77	0.79	0.81	
	5	0.95	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.89	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.85	0.92	0.75	0.82	0.73	

Table 33: average item response rate over countries and sectors

Sector	Size Class	coverage_cash_holdings	coverage_collateral	coverage_equity_debt	coverage_financial_gap	coverage_leverage	coverage_roa	coverage_kprod	coverage_l	coverage_lc	coverage_lc_l	coverage_lprod	coverage_lprod_rev	coverage_mrpk	coverage_mrpl	coverage_rk	coverage_rk_l	coverage_rt_turnover	coverage_rva	coverage_tfp	coverage_ulc	coverage_wageshare
Manufacturing	1	0.86	0.89	0.58	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.80	0.99	0.91	0.90	0.85	0.92	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.89	0.95	0.88	0.59	0.82	0.87
	2	0.88	0.94	0.69	0.73	0.78	0.76	0.90	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.90	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.94	0.73	0.92	0.94
	3	0.89	0.95	0.72	0.75	0.81	0.78	0.90	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.90	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.94	0.75	0.92	0.95
	4	0.90	0.95	0.73	0.76	0.84	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.97	0.90	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.93	0.74	0.91	0.93
	5	0.89	0.95	0.72	0.77	0.86	0.81	0.89	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.92	0.64	0.89	0.92
Construction	1	0.86	0.86	0.55	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.77	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.85	0.92	0.77	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.95	0.88	0.53	0.83	0.87
	2	0.88	0.95	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.73	0.90	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.97	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.70	0.93	0.95
	3	0.88	0.96	0.69	0.73	0.79	0.77	0.90	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.98	0.90	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.95	0.74	0.93	0.95
	4	0.89	0.96	0.71	0.75	0.84	0.79	0.90	1.00	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.97	0.89	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.94	0.75	0.92	0.94
	5	0.89	0.97	0.69	0.76	0.85	0.80	0.89	1.00	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.97	0.88	0.90	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.91	0.67	0.88	0.90
Wholesale and retail trade	1	0.87	0.88	0.56	0.61	0.68	0.68	0.79	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.93	0.79	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.96	0.89	0.59	0.84	0.88
	2	0.89	0.96	0.67	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.91	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.75	0.93	0.95
	3	0.90	0.96	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.79	0.91	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.95	0.77	0.93	0.95
	4	0.90	0.97	0.69	0.77	0.83	0.80	0.91	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.94	0.75	0.92	0.94
	5	0.90	0.97	0.70	0.80	0.85	0.81	0.92	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.63	0.93	0.95
Transportation and storage	1	0.86	0.88	0.59	0.60	0.70	0.65	0.77	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.81	0.92	0.77	0.81	0.91	0.90	0.95	0.85	0.56	0.78	0.84
	2	0.88	0.93	0.72	0.72	0.81	0.75	0.87	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.89	0.97	0.87	0.89	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.92	0.70	0.89	0.92
	3	0.89	0.93	0.72	0.73	0.83	0.77	0.87	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.90	0.97	0.87	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.93	0.72	0.90	0.93
	4	0.90	0.93	0.71	0.74	0.84	0.78	0.87	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.96	0.87	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.93	0.71	0.91	0.93
	5	0.89	0.93	0.70	0.75	0.86	0.80	0.84	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.89	0.96	0.84	0.89	0.93	0.92	0.97	0.93	0.66	0.90	0.94
Accommodation and food service activities	1	0.85	0.84	0.54	0.58	0.65	0.64	0.77	0.99	0.93	0.91	0.83	0.91	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.89	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.81	0.86
	2	0.88	0.89	0.63	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.90	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.93	0.97	0.85	0.88	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.94	0.69	0.93	0.94
	3	0.88	0.90	0.65	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.91	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.97	0.85	0.89	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.70	0.94	0.95
	4	0.89	0.91	0.66	0.74	0.81	0.78	0.91	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.97	0.85	0.88	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.62	0.93	0.95
	5	0.88	0.92	0.64	0.77	0.84	0.79	0.93	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.86	0.89	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.38	0.96	0.97
Real estate activities	1	0.87	0.86	0.47	0.54	0.64	0.61	0.73	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.81	0.92	0.73	0.79	0.87	0.87	0.95	0.85	0.50	0.78	0.84
	2	0.89	0.94	0.57	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.96	0.85	0.89	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.69	0.90	0.93

	3	0.89	0.94	0.59	0.71	0.77	0.75	0.85	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.88	0.96	0.85	0.87	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.70	0.90	0.92
	4	0.90	0.96	0.59	0.73	0.80	0.77	0.84	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.87	0.96	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.71	0.89	0.92
	5	0.90	0.96	0.63	0.78	0.83	0.80	0.87	1.00	0.94	0.94	0.80	0.95	0.88	0.79	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.92	0.70	0.89	0.93
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	1	0.84	0.84	0.56	0.49	0.65	0.62	0.64	0.99	0.91	0.90	0.73	0.82	0.60	0.69	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.81	0.43	0.69	0.79
	2	0.86	0.93	0.66	0.68	0.75	0.73	0.76	0.99	0.96	0.95	0.87	0.94	0.72	0.81	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.57	0.87	0.90
	3	0.86	0.94	0.67	0.70	0.77	0.75	0.78	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.89	0.94	0.73	0.82	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.92	0.54	0.88	0.92
	4	0.87	0.87	0.69	0.70	0.79	0.75	0.70	0.99	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.94	0.65	0.79	0.95	0.94	0.98	0.90	0.44	0.84	0.88
	5	0.87	0.66	0.79	0.74	0.91	0.79	0.55	1.00	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.54	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.99	0.90	0.15	0.81	0.85
<i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	1	0.87	0.87	0.49	0.55	0.64	0.63	0.74	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.81	0.91	0.74	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.95	0.84	0.50	0.78	0.83
	2	0.89	0.94	0.59	0.68	0.74	0.73	0.86	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.90	0.95	0.86	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.67	0.89	0.92
	3	0.89	0.94	0.60	0.70	0.77	0.75	0.86	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.91	0.95	0.86	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.69	0.90	0.92
	4	0.90	0.94	0.59	0.70	0.78	0.76	0.83	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.88	0.93	0.83	0.88	0.93	0.92	0.96	0.90	0.67	0.87	0.89
	5	0.94	0.93	0.64	0.79	0.84	0.83	0.84	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.84	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.95	0.93	0.68	0.90

Table 34: Average item response rate over countries and years

Year	BE	EE	FI	FR	DE	ES	IT	LV	PT	SI
2008	0.43	0.71	0.64	-	0.59	0.68	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.42
2009	0.43	0.74	0.67	0.28	0.58	0.66	0.35	0.38	0.44	0.42
2010	0.47	0.71	0.67	0.27	0.50	0.68	0.41	0.36	0.46	0.44
2011	0.46	0.68	0.65	0.27	0.61	0.66	0.38	0.37	0.44	0.41

Table 35: Unweighted R-indicators according to macrosectors and size classes

Year	BE	EE	FI	FR	DE	ES	IT	LV	PT	SI
2005	0.65	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.85	0.56	0.69	0.59	-	0.68
2006	0.64	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.83	0.57	0.69	0.58	0.64	0.69
2007	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.85	0.57	0.69	0.59	0.65	0.68
2008	0.70	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.85	0.60	0.76	0.61	0.65	0.68
2009	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.87	0.59	0.67	0.59	0.67	0.68
2010	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.67	0.87	0.56	0.68	0.61	0.66	0.69
2011	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.65	0.86	0.56	0.68	0.61	0.66	0.69
2012	-	0.71	0.71	0.64	0.87	0.66	-	0.67	0.67	0.70

Table 36: Unweighted R-indicators according to sectors

Country	BE	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	IT	LV	PT	SL
Labour	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98
Turnover	0.89	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.99	0.97
Capital	0.97	0.98	0.87	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.94	0.92
Value added	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.88	0.91	0.97
Labour cost	0.99	0.99	0.92	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.94	0.98
Leverage	0.99	0.98	0.78	1.00	0.97	0.98	1.00	0.83	0.85	0.82
Labour prod.	0.93	0.87	0.80	0.92	0.95	0.88	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.93
Return on assets	0.94	0.84	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.92	1.00	0.93	0.93
Total factor prod.	0.85	0.80	0.84	0.89	0.88	0.85	0.89	0.77	0.87	0.87
Unit labour cost	0.94	0.87	0.80	0.91	0.94	0.87	0.93	0.88	0.87	0.92
Wage share	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.88	0.88	0.97

Table 37: R-indicators computed for item non-response according to sectors – average over years

Country	Size class	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
BELGIUM	1	n.a.	0.00	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.85	n.a.
	2	n.a.	0.00	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.91	n.a.
	3	n.a.	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.88	n.a.
	4	n.a.	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.78	n.a.
	5	n.a.	0.00	0.61	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.48	n.a.
ESTONIA	1	0.07	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.11
	2	0.11	0.22	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.24	0.32	0.28	0.28
	3	0.16	0.29	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.29	0.41	0.37	0.38
	4	0.21	0.44	0.52	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.42	0.24	0.36	0.31	0.33
	5	0.13	0.46	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.27	0.32	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.07
FINLAND	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.82
	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.93
	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.88
	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.76
	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.37
FRANCE	1	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.82
	2	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.84
	3	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84
	4	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.80
	5	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.50
GERMANY	1	n.a.	n.a.	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.71
	2	n.a.	n.a.	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.88
	3	n.a.	n.a.	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.92
	4	n.a.	n.a.	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95
	5	n.a.	n.a.	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87
ITALY	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.84
	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.92
	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85
	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.41
LATVIA	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PORTUGAL	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.42

	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.73	0.73
	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.77
	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65
	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31
SLOVENIA	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14
	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.35
	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44
	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.58	0.56	0.59	0.54	0.57	0.56
	5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.47	0.43	0.41	0.37	0.38	0.35
SPAIN	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.77
	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.92
	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.90
	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.71
	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.26

Table 38: Item response rate for the SAFE indicator over countries, size classes and years

ANNEX II – Sample with more than 20 employees

	Start	End
BELGIUM	2001	2011
ESTONIA	2001	2012
FINLAND	2001	2012
FRANCE	2001	2012
GERMANY	2001	2012
ITALY	2001	2012
LATVIA	2005	2012
POLAND	2005	2012
PORTUGAL	2006	2012
SLOVAKIA	2001	2011
SLOVENIA	2001	2012
SPAIN	2001	2012

Table B1: Available years

Country	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	23	3	3	5	2	6	1	6	6
ESTONIA	21	3	3	4	2	6	1	6	6
FINLAND	22	3	3	4	2	6	0	6	6
FRANCE	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
GERMANY	22	3	3	4	0	5	0	6	0
ITALY	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	6	6
LATVIA	20	3	3	2	2	5	1	5	5
POLAND	23	3	3	4	2	6	1	6	6
PORTUGAL	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6
SLOVAKIA	19	2	2	3	2	3	1	5	5
SLOVENIA	21	3	3	4	2	6	1	6	6
SPAIN	22	3	3	5	2	6	1	7	6

Table B3: Distribution of total number of firms across sectors, within countries. (Year 2010)

Country	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade		Transportation and storage		Accommodation and food		Information and communication		Real Estate		Professionals		Administratives	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	21%	28%	12%	8%	24%	20%	8%	12%	7%	3%	5%	5%	2%	0%	9%	5%	13%	20%
ESTONIA	27%	35%	11%	8%	23%	20%	11%	10%	5%	4%	5%	5%	3%	5%	6%	3%	8%	10%
FINLAND	27%	34%	13%	9%	22%	20%	11%	10%	5%	3%	6%	8%	n.a.	n.a.	8%	5%	9%	10%
FRANCE	21%	27%	12%	8%	23%	21%	9%	13%	7%	4%	5%	5%	2%	1%	9%	7%	12%	13%
GERMANY	36%	42%	8%	5%	31%	26%	10%	14%	n.a.	n.a.	5%	5%	n.a.	n.a.	10%	8%	n.a.	n.a.
ITALY	27%	39%	12%	6%	23%	16%	7%	13%	8%	5%	4%	6%	2%	0%	8%	3%	7%	13%
LATVIA	21%	27%	10%	10%	29%	25%	13%	16%	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%	6%	3%	5%	7%
POLAND	31%	42%	11%	9%	29%	22%	9%	10%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%	3%	6%	7%
PORTUGAL	22%	30%	14%	12%	26%	20%	5%	7%	9%	6%	2%	3%	2%	0%	7%	3%	13%	17%
SLOVAKIA	32%	48%	12%	7%	26%	19%	8%	11%	4%	1%	3%	4%	2%	0%	7%	3%	5%	7%
SLOVENIA	34%	44%	13%	10%	20%	19%	9%	7%	6%	4%	4%	4%	1%	0%	8%	6%	5%	6%
SPAIN	17%	22%	14%	9%	26%	24%	8%	9%	10%	7%	4%	6%	2%	0%	8%	5%	10%	19%

Table B4: Distribution of total number of employees across sectors, within countries. (Year 2010)

Country	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade		Transportation and storage		Accommodation and food		Information and communication		Real Estate		Professionals		Administratives	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	29%	26%	9%	3%	23%	17%	9%	12%	3%	2%	8%	10%	3%	0%	9%	4%	8%	10%
ESTONIA	29%	23%	8%	3%	20%	11%	14%	10%	2%	3%	9%	8%	5%	0%	6%	0%	7%	1%
FINLAND	35%	45%	11%	3%	19%	11%	10%	10%	3%	4%	10%	27%	n.a.	n.a.	7%	5%	6%	8%
FRANCE	23%	31%	10%	7%	20%	14%	9%	12%	4%	3%	9%	13%	4%	3%	11%	8%	8%	13%
GERMANY	43%	46%	6%	3%	23%	24%	8%	8%	n.a.	n.a.	9%	9%	n.a.	n.a.	11%	5%	n.a.	n.a.
ITALY	33%	26%	10%	3%	19%	16%	9%	14%	4%	4%	8%	25%	3%	0%	9%	2%	5%	5%
LATVIA	22%	19%	7%	1%	25%	9%	17%	8%	2%	2%	8%	7%	7%	0%	6%	0%	5%	1%
POLAND	35%	38%	9%	3%	24%	6%	8%	2%	1%	1%	8%	9%	4%	0%	7%	1%	4%	1%
PORTUGAL	25%	24%	12%	3%	24%	10%	8%	4%	5%	3%	8%	10%	2%	0%	8%	1%	8%	5%
SLOVAKIA	34%	18%	9%	1%	25%	21%	7%	2%	1%	0%	7%	1%	4%	0%	7%	0%	5%	1%
SLOVENIA	38%	17%	8%	5%	21%	10%	11%	9%	3%	1%	7%	6%	2%	0%	8%	1%	3%	1%
SPAIN	24%	19%	14%	5%	22%	11%	9%	9%	6%	5%	8%	19%	3%	0%	8%	3%	7%	8%

Table B5: Distribution of total value added across sectors, within countries. (Year 2010)

Country	Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade		Transportation and storage		Accommodation and food		Information and communication		Real Estate		Professionals		Administratives	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	28%	32%	7%	5%	45%	43%	6%	6%	1%	1%	4%	5%	1%	0%	6%	4%	3%	4%
ESTONIA	23%	35%	7%	6%	45%	38%	12%	9%	1%	1%	4%	6%	2%	1%	3%	1%	3%	2%
FINLAND	38%	43%	7%	6%	36%	35%	6%	5%	2%	1%	5%	5%	n.a.	n.a.	4%	2%	3%	3%
FRANCE	26%	33%	8%	5%	40%	37%	6%	7%	2%	1%	5%	6%	2%	2%	6%	5%	4%	3%
GERMANY	41%	41%	4%	3%	39%	41%	6%	7%	n.a.	n.a.	5%	5%	n.a.	n.a.	5%	3%	n.a.	n.a.
ITALY	34%	41%	8%	6%	37%	32%	6%	6%	3%	1%	4%	7%	1%	0%	4%	3%	3%	3%
LATVIA	17%	20%	8%	8%	51%	48%	11%	11%	1%	1%	4%	4%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%
POLAND	33%	39%	8%	7%	42%	39%	5%	5%	1%	1%	4%	4%	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%
PORTUGAL	24%	29%	11%	10%	42%	39%	5%	7%	3%	2%	4%	6%	2%	0%	4%	3%	4%	4%
SLOVAKIA	41%	64%	7%	8%	36%	10%	5%	8%	1%	0%	3%	5%	2%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%
SLOVENIA	32%	38%	8%	7%	38%	38%	6%	5%	2%	1%	4%	4%	1%	0%	6%	3%	2%	1%
SPAIN	26%	31%	12%	8%	39%	37%	6%	6%	3%	2%	5%	8%	1%	0%	5%	3%	3%	4%

Table B6: Distribution of total turnover across sectors, within countries. (Year 2010)

Country	20-49		50-249		250 +	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	20.36%	20.28%	26.91%	26.90%	52.73%	52.83%
ESTONIA	23.12%	22.88%	42.39%	42.83%	34.49%	34.28%
FINLAND	17.16%	17.53%	25.14%	25.87%	57.70%	56.61%
FRANCE	17.98%	17.70%	24.60%	25.00%	57.42%	57.30%
GERMANY	14.90%	14.03%	29.13%	29.48%	55.97%	56.49%
ITALY	24.13%	24.28%	29.37%	28.93%	46.51%	46.80%
LATVIA	25.06%	25.44%	39.95%	39.48%	34.99%	35.08%
POLAND	14.93%	15.32%	33.65%	33.57%	51.42%	51.10%
PORTUGAL	24.69%	24.65%	32.63%	32.50%	42.69%	42.86%
SLOVAKIA	14.09%	15.53%	31.75%	32.01%	54.16%	52.47%
SLOVENIA	16.30%	18.31%	35.58%	36.24%	48.12%	45.45%
SPAIN	23.31%	18.96%	27.74%	22.79%	48.94%	58.25%

Table B7: Distribution of total employment across size classes, within countries. (Year 2010)

Country	20-49		50-249		250 +	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	17.21%	17.54%	28.23%	28.02%	54.56%	54.45%
ESTONIA	22.09%	23.52%	44.01%	40.05%	33.90%	36.43%
FINLAND	14.49%	15.57%	23.91%	24.85%	61.60%	59.58%
FRANCE	15.64%	16.12%	23.03%	23.25%	61.33%	60.63%
GERMANY	10.73%	11.87%	24.55%	26.95%	64.73%	61.17%
ITALY	19.13%	19.71%	28.02%	27.79%	52.85%	52.50%
LATVIA	21.48%	24.92%	39.80%	37.70%	38.73%	37.38%
POLAND	12.84%	14.12%	29.97%	29.89%	57.19%	55.99%
PORTUGAL	20.16%	21.63%	34.32%	35.60%	45.53%	42.77%
SLOVAKIA	13.00%	23.89%	27.85%	33.38%	59.15%	42.73%
SLOVENIA	15.31%	19.75%	31.90%	35.40%	52.80%	44.85%
SPAIN	19.22%	14.78%	27.45%	22.83%	53.32%	62.39%

Table B8: Distribution of total value added across size classes, within countries. (Year 2010)

Country	20-49		50-249		250 +	
	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet	Eurostat	CompNet
BELGIUM	18.65%	20.92%	28.23%	30.32%	53.11%	48.76%
ESTONIA	24.81%	24.09%	41.32%	41.09%	33.87%	34.82%
FINLAND	12.88%	14.60%	19.41%	21.90%	67.71%	63.49%
FRANCE	17.40%	17.04%	24.12%	24.35%	58.48%	58.61%
GERMANY	7.74%	11.26%	21.64%	26.05%	70.62%	62.69%
ITALY	20.09%	22.83%	32.73%	32.30%	47.18%	44.87%
LATVIA	25.71%	30.56%	41.78%	39.73%	32.51%	29.71%
POLAND	13.28%	15.31%	29.70%	31.46%	57.01%	53.22%
PORTUGAL	20.24%	21.42%	35.95%	37.06%	43.81%	41.52%
SLOVAKIA	12.35%	12.45%	27.42%	23.91%	60.23%	63.63%
SLOVENIA	16.60%	17.73%	34.12%	34.55%	49.28%	47.73%
SPAIN	18.57%	14.61%	29.14%	25.70%	52.28%	59.69%

Table B9: Distribution of total turnover across size classes, within country. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	3	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.12	1.03	1.02
	4	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.12	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.03
	5	0.96	0.95	0.92	1.12	0.92	0.93	n.a.	1.17	1.15
ESTONIA	3	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.02	n.a.	1.10	1.46	1.03	1.11
	4	1.02	1.05	1.08	0.99	0.95	0.99	5.17	1.40	1.23
	5	1.07	1.27	0.87	0.87	n.a.	1.07	n.a.	n.a.	0.91
FINLAND	3	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.01	n.a.	0.98	n.a.	0.98	1.00
	4	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.02	n.a.	1.00	n.a.	1.00	1.00
	5	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.97	n.a.	0.99	n.a.	1.05	0.95
FRANCE	3	0.92	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.82	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.78
	4	0.92	1.00	0.89	0.87	0.81	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.95
	5	0.99	0.94	0.91	0.97	0.90	0.69	0.72	0.95	0.79
GERMANY	3	1.00	1.07	n.a.	1.05	n.a.	1.07	n.a.	1.09	n.a.
	4	1.11	1.17	n.a.	1.08	n.a.	1.14	n.a.	1.19	n.a.
	5	1.04	1.04	n.a.	1.50	n.a.	0.99	n.a.	1.11	n.a.
ITALY	3	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.01	0.95	1.03	1.03
	4	1.00	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.09	1.00	1.02
	5	1.01	0.93	0.99	1.08	1.05	1.07	0.98	1.01	1.04
LATVIA	3	1.02	1.07	1.03	0.99	1.09	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.01
	4	1.02	1.06	0.99	0.99	1.10	0.99	0.77	1.08	0.90
	5	0.95	0.98	1.12	0.93	1.00	0.97	n.a.	n.a.	1.27
POLAND	3	1.06	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.10	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.03
	4	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.00
	5	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.03	0.97	1.00	1.04	1.00
PORTUGAL	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.00
	4	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.98	0.97	1.00	n.a.	0.98	1.01
	5	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.05	0.86	1.09	n.a.	1.03	1.01
SLOVAKIA	3	1.07	1.08	1.14	1.04	n.a.	1.05	n.a.	1.06	1.18
	4	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.01	0.99
	5	0.99	1.00	1.01	0.82	n.a.	1.01	n.a.	1.03	0.99
SLOVENIA	3	1.07	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.07
	4	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.04	1.03	n.a.	0.91	1.03	0.96
	5	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.67	0.95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.01
SPAIN	3	1.00	0.94	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.05	1.01	1.01
	4	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.03	0.95	1.02	1.01	0.97	0.98
	5	1.31	1.26	1.57	1.39	1.39	1.44	1.36	1.45	1.59

Table B10: Ratio of total employment (CompNet/Eurostat SBS). Year(2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	3	1.16	1.09	1.15	0.86	1.62	1.04	1.12	1.16	1.41
	4	1.08	1.05	1.12	0.85	1.52	1.14	0.60	1.04	1.57
	5	0.98	0.99	1.28	1.17	1.20	1.03	n.a.	1.51	1.30
ESTONIA	3	0.96	1.10	1.27	1.16	n.a.	0.81	0.75	0.66	0.63
	4	0.74	0.75	1.63	0.58	1.61	1.15	1.95	0.37	1.12
	5	0.99	0.73	1.52	0.98	n.a.	0.96	n.a.	n.a.	0.67
FINLAND	3	1.18	1.15	1.22	1.11	n.a.	1.12	n.a.	1.13	1.18
	4	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.11	n.a.	1.13	n.a.	1.09	1.23
	5	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.16	n.a.	1.04	n.a.	1.12	1.11
FRANCE	3	1.02	1.07	1.19	0.97	1.19	1.13	1.07	0.97	1.16
	4	0.99	1.07	1.11	0.94	1.16	1.15	1.22	1.11	1.03
	5	1.07	0.99	1.18	0.97	0.95	0.90	1.23	1.14	0.95
GERMANY	3	2.02	1.56	n.a.	1.70	n.a.	1.91	n.a.	1.51	n.a.
	4	1.89	1.54	n.a.	1.47	n.a.	1.76	n.a.	1.48	n.a.
	5	1.52	1.00	n.a.	1.87	n.a.	1.37	n.a.	1.21	n.a.
ITALY	3	1.08	1.27	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.09	1.10	0.84	1.07
	4	1.00	1.22	1.13	1.08	0.97	1.12	1.21	1.13	0.93
	5	1.00	1.05	1.04	1.04	0.99	1.15	1.05	1.04	1.11
LATVIA	3	1.04	1.44	1.19	1.20	1.48	1.19	1.67	1.23	1.92
	4	0.99	1.08	0.98	1.00	n.a.	1.07	0.96	1.24	1.24
	5	0.96	0.99	1.00	1.03	n.a.	1.15	n.a.	n.a.	1.30
POLAND	3	1.80	2.52	1.52	2.77	1.82	1.75	1.56	2.58	2.36
	4	1.44	2.55	1.52	2.26	1.48	1.73	1.26	2.67	2.17
	5	1.53	3.03	1.78	1.80	1.37	1.74	1.09	1.72	1.36
PORTUGAL	3	0.99	1.06	0.97	0.93	0.99	0.97	1.03	1.00	1.04
	4	0.98	1.01	0.93	1.18	0.95	0.97	n.a.	0.63	0.97
	5	0.88	0.85	0.77	0.87	0.85	0.89	n.a.	0.88	0.96
SLOVAKIA	3	2.63	4.65	10.33	5.26	n.a.	2.29	n.a.	5.33	3.71
	4	1.96	4.05	12.35	4.37	2.31	1.96	1.75	2.54	2.11
	5	1.71	4.10	7.99	1.96	n.a.	1.97	n.a.	1.77	1.33
SLOVENIA	3	1.72	3.38	2.09	3.37	2.30	2.15	2.26	n.a.	n.a.
	4	1.56	4.22	1.98	1.77	1.85	2.66	n.a.	1.83	n.a.
	5	1.25	4.00	1.81	1.26	1.47	2.08	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	3	0.87	0.92	1.07	1.00	1.17	0.94	1.07	0.91	1.17
	4	1.03	0.96	1.13	1.13	1.03	1.02	1.82	0.93	1.11
	5	1.28	1.31	1.61	1.47	1.43	1.63	0.64	1.44	1.72

Table B11: Ratio of total value added (CompNet/Eurostat SBS). (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	3	1.02	1.04	1.06	0.83	1.48	0.95	0.95	1.08	1.19
	4	1.10	1.00	0.93	0.86	1.30	1.00	0.69	0.86	1.49
	5	0.64	0.98	1.08	1.12	1.07	1.03	n.a.	0.74	1.27
ESTONIA	3	0.93	0.94	0.94	1.24	n.a.	0.62	0.65	0.81	0.70
	4	0.90	0.93	1.02	0.83	0.98	1.54	4.40	0.74	1.30
	5	1.17	0.69	0.99	0.56	n.a.	0.99	n.a.	n.a.	0.95
FINLAND	3	1.20	1.15	1.23	1.06	n.a.	1.08	n.a.	1.05	1.16
	4	1.10	1.15	1.31	1.07	n.a.	1.12	n.a.	1.13	1.20
	5	0.97	1.04	0.99	0.94	n.a.	1.04	n.a.	1.06	1.11
FRANCE	3	0.85	0.94	0.93	0.90	1.02	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.30
	4	0.90	1.01	1.00	0.88	0.95	1.00	1.03	1.03	0.86
	5	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.98	0.88	0.83	0.85	1.00	0.88
GERMANY	3	1.80	1.67	n.a.	1.54	n.a.	1.89	n.a.	1.75	n.a.
	4	1.42	1.51	n.a.	1.45	n.a.	1.53	n.a.	1.44	n.a.
	5	1.01	1.14	n.a.	1.71	n.a.	1.01	n.a.	0.89	n.a.
ITALY	3	1.13	1.44	1.21	0.99	1.12	1.05	1.01	1.06	1.23
	4	1.00	1.31	0.99	0.96	1.13	1.40	1.12	0.98	0.99
	5	0.91	1.07	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.10	1.87	1.20	1.04
LATVIA	3	1.23	1.87	1.34	1.34	1.47	1.39	1.97	1.36	2.88
	4	1.08	1.16	1.15	1.04	n.a.	1.21	1.03	1.37	1.70
	5	0.97	1.01	1.19	0.98	n.a.	1.18	n.a.	n.a.	1.46
POLAND	3	1.34	1.09	1.09	1.14	1.25	1.01	1.06	1.18	1.40
	4	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.03	1.01	1.12	1.22
	5	0.84	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.04	0.97	1.14	1.05
PORTUGAL	3	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.98	1.05
	4	0.99	1.04	0.96	1.19	0.96	1.00	n.a.	0.79	0.99
	5	0.74	1.03	0.99	1.01	0.91	1.02	n.a.	1.00	0.99
SLOVAKIA	3	1.13	1.25	0.42	1.23	n.a.	1.01	n.a.	1.34	1.31
	4	0.95	1.06	0.24	0.97	0.87	0.88	1.05	0.91	0.95
	5	0.90	1.07	0.26	1.11	n.a.	0.95	n.a.	1.05	1.01
SLOVENIA	3	0.86	1.43	1.15	1.13	1.32	1.21	1.41	n.a.	n.a.
	4	1.05	1.00	1.07	0.88	1.07	1.03	n.a.	1.09	n.a.
	5	0.98	0.95	1.08	0.85	1.00	1.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	3	0.91	1.04	0.99	1.01	1.18	1.08	0.92	0.93	1.01
	4	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.20	1.01	1.27	1.89	0.85	1.01
	5	1.22	1.40	1.60	1.38	1.46	1.66	0.39	1.17	1.76

Table B12: Ratio of total turnover (CompNet/ Eurostat SBS). (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	3	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%
	4	2%	1%	4%	2%	13%	0%	15%	0%	4%
	5	-4%	-5%	-8%	0%	-8%	-7%	n.a.	17%	15%
ESTONIA	3	1%	3%	8%	2%	n.a.	10%	30%	3%	9%
	4	2%	5%	9%	-1%	-5%	-1%	53%	29%	23%
	5	7%	2%	-13%	-13%	n.a.	7%	n.a.	n.a.	-9%
FINLAND	3	-1%	0%	1%	1%	n.a.	-2%	n.a.	-2%	0%
	4	0%	2%	3%	3%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	0%	0%
	5	-3%	-3%	-10%	-3%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	5%	-5%
FRANCE	3	-7%	-6%	-11%	-15%	-17%	-6%	-6%	-6%	-22%
	4	-7%	-6%	-10%	-12%	-18%	-7%	-8%	-7%	-24%
	5	-3%	-6%	-9%	-13%	-9%	-31%	-28%	-4%	-27%
GERMANY	3	0%	7%	n.a.	6%	n.a.	7%	n.a.	9%	n.a.
	4	12%	17%	n.a.	9%	n.a.	14%	n.a.	20%	n.a.
	5	5%	6%	n.a.	52%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	12%	n.a.
ITALY	3	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	-3%	3%	3%
	4	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	9%	0%	2%
	5	1%	-7%	0%	9%	5%	7%	-2%	2%	4%
LATVIA	3	2%	7%	3%	1%	9%	3%	3%	2%	1%
	4	2%	6%	-1%	-1%	10%	-1%	-23%	8%	-10%
	5	-5%	-2%	12%	-7%	0%	-3%	n.a.	n.a.	27%
POLAND	3	6%	6%	2%	4%	11%	1%	1%	4%	4%
	4	2%	1%	0%	2%	6%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	5	0%	3%	2%	3%	3%	-3%	0%	4%	0%
PORTUGAL	3	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	-4%	0%	0%
	4	0%	1%	0%	0%	-2%	0%	n.a.	-1%	1%
	5	-2%	3%	3%	2%	-14%	6%	n.a.	8%	1%
SLOVAKIA	3	8%	8%	14%	5%	n.a.	5%	n.a.	6%	18%
	4	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	-1%	1%	1%
	5	-1%	0%	1%	-18%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	3%	2%
SLOVENIA	3	8%	13%	12%	12%	10%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7%
	4	0%	2%	-1%	4%	3%	n.a.	-9%	-6%	-4%
	5	-4%	-1%	-3%	-33%	-5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1%
SPAIN	3	0%	-6%	2%	2%	5%	2%	6%	1%	1%
	4	4%	1%	2%	3%	-4%	2%	5%	-2%	-1%
	5	31%	26%	57%	39%	39%	45%	36%	45%	59%

Table B13: Difference of the average number of employees per firm (CompNet - Eurostat)/Eurostat. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	3	16%	9%	15%	-14%	62%	4%	2%	16%	41%
	4	8%	5%	12%	-15%	52%	14%	-40%	4%	57%
	5	-2%	-1%	28%	4%	20%	3%	n.a.	51%	30%
ESTONIA	3	-4%	10%	27%	16%	n.a.	-19%	-33%	-34%	-39%
	4	-26%	-25%	63%	-42%	61%	15%	-44%	-65%	12%
	5	-1%	-42%	52%	-2%	n.a.	-4%	n.a.	n.a.	-33%
FINLAND	3	18%	15%	22%	11%	n.a.	12%	n.a.	13%	18%
	4	11%	14%	17%	11%	n.a.	13%	n.a.	9%	23%
	5	4%	4%	2%	16%	n.a.	4%	n.a.	12%	11%
FRANCE	3	2%	7%	19%	-3%	19%	13%	7%	-3%	16%
	4	-1%	0%	11%	-6%	16%	15%	22%	11%	-19%
	5	5%	-1%	18%	-12%	-6%	-10%	23%	14%	-13%
GERMANY	3	102%	56%	n.a.	70%	n.a.	91%	n.a.	51%	n.a.
	4	89%	54%	n.a.	47%	n.a.	76%	n.a.	48%	n.a.
	5	52%	0%	n.a.	87%	n.a.	37%	n.a.	21%	n.a.
ITALY	3	8%	27%	10%	5%	10%	9%	10%	-16%	7%
	4	0%	22%	13%	8%	-3%	12%	21%	13%	-7%
	5	0%	5%	4%	4%	-1%	15%	5%	4%	11%
LATVIA	3	4%	44%	19%	20%	48%	19%	67%	23%	92%
	4	-1%	8%	-2%	0%	n.a.	7%	-4%	24%	24%
	5	-4%	-1%	0%	3%	n.a.	15%	n.a.	n.a.	30%
POLAND	3	80%	152%	52%	177%	82%	75%	56%	158%	136%
	4	44%	155%	52%	126%	48%	73%	26%	167%	117%
	5	53%	203%	78%	80%	37%	74%	9%	72%	36%
PORTUGAL	3	-1%	6%	-3%	-7%	-1%	-3%	3%	0%	4%
	4	-2%	1%	-7%	18%	-5%	-3%	n.a.	-37%	-3%
	5	-12%	-15%	-23%	-17%	-15%	-13%	n.a.	-12%	-4%
SLOVAKIA	3	163%	365%	933%	426%	n.a.	129%	n.a.	433%	271%
	4	96%	305%	1135%	337%	131%	96%	75%	154%	111%
	5	71%	310%	699%	96%	n.a.	97%	n.a.	77%	33%
SLOVENIA	3	72%	238%	109%	237%	130%	115%	126%	n.a.	n.a.
	4	56%	322%	98%	77%	85%	159%	n.a.	65%	n.a.
	5	25%	300%	81%	26%	47%	108%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	3	-13%	-8%	7%	0%	17%	-6%	7%	-9%	17%
	4	3%	-4%	13%	13%	3%	2%	82%	-7%	11%
	5	28%	31%	61%	47%	43%	63%	-36%	44%	72%

Table B14: Difference in the average value added per firm (CompNet - Eurostat)/Eurostat. (Year 2010)

Country	Size class	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food	Information and Communication	Real Estate	Professionals	Administratives
BELGIUM	3	2%	4%	6%	-17%	48%	-5%	-14%	8%	19%
	4	10%	0%	-7%	-14%	30%	0%	-31%	-14%	49%
	5	-36%	-2%	8%	-1%	7%	3%	n.a.	-26%	27%
ESTONIA	3	-7%	-6%	-6%	24%	n.a.	-38%	-42%	-19%	-32%
	4	-10%	-7%	2%	-17%	-2%	54%	26%	-32%	30%
	5	17%	-45%	-1%	-44%	n.a.	-1%	n.a.	n.a.	-5%
FINLAND	3	20%	15%	23%	6%	n.a.	8%	n.a.	5%	16%
	4	10%	15%	31%	7%	n.a.	12%	n.a.	13%	20%
	5	-3%	4%	-1%	-6%	n.a.	4%	n.a.	6%	11%
FRANCE	3	-15%	-6%	-7%	-10%	2%	-5%	-5%	0%	30%
	4	-10%	-5%	0%	-12%	-5%	0%	3%	3%	-32%
	5	-2%	0%	-7%	-12%	-13%	-17%	-15%	0%	-19%
GERMANY	3	80%	67%	n.a.	54%	n.a.	89%	n.a.	75%	n.a.
	4	42%	51%	n.a.	45%	n.a.	53%	n.a.	44%	n.a.
	5	1%	14%	n.a.	71%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	-11%	n.a.
ITALY	3	13%	44%	21%	-1%	12%	5%	1%	6%	23%
	4	0%	31%	-1%	-4%	13%	40%	12%	-2%	-1%
	5	-9%	7%	0%	7%	0%	10%	87%	20%	4%
LATVIA	3	23%	87%	34%	34%	47%	39%	97%	36%	188%
	4	8%	16%	15%	4%	n.a.	21%	3%	37%	70%
	5	-3%	1%	19%	-2%	n.a.	18%	n.a.	n.a.	46%
POLAND	3	34%	9%	9%	14%	25%	1%	6%	18%	40%
	4	7%	7%	4%	2%	8%	3%	1%	12%	22%
	5	-16%	6%	1%	5%	3%	4%	-3%	14%	5%
PORTUGAL	3	2%	3%	1%	2%	0%	0%	3%	-2%	5%
	4	-1%	4%	-4%	19%	-4%	0%	n.a.	-21%	-1%
	5	-26%	3%	-1%	-4%	-9%	-1%	n.a.	0%	-1%
SLOVAKIA	3	13%	25%	-58%	23%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	34%	31%
	4	-5%	6%	-76%	-3%	-13%	-12%	5%	-9%	-5%
	5	-10%	7%	-74%	11%	n.a.	-5%	n.a.	5%	1%
SLOVENIA	3	-14%	43%	15%	13%	32%	21%	41%	n.a.	n.a.
	4	5%	0%	7%	-12%	7%	0%	n.a.	-2%	n.a.
	5	-2%	-5%	8%	-15%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN	3	-9%	4%	-1%	1%	18%	8%	-8%	-7%	1%
	4	9%	13%	11%	20%	1%	27%	89%	-15%	1%
	5	22%	40%	60%	38%	46%	66%	-61%	17%	76%

Table B15: Difference in the average turnover per firm (CompNet-Eurostat)/Eurostat. (Year 2010)

country	szclas s	rturnover		l c	lprod_rev	rk	lc_l	rk_l	rva	collateral	ulc	lprod	kprod	mrpl	cash_holdings	mrpk	leverage	roa	wageshare	equity_debt	financial_gap	tfp
BELGIUM	3	75%	78%	76%	74%	75%	75%	74%	75%	75%	72%	74%	70%	69%	77%	66%	77%	66%	75%	59%	65%	58%
	4	85%	87%	85%	83%	84%	85%	83%	84%	84%	81%	82%	79%	78%	86%	76%	86%	82%	84%	61%	81%	72%
	5	89%	92%	89%	86%	90%	89%	89%	89%	90%	85%	86%	84%	83%	91%	82%	91%	90%	89%	65%	88%	74%
ESTONIA	3	83%	88%	69%	82%	81%	69%	81%	66%	84%	63%	65%	61%	56%	87%	53%	60%	66%	66%	54%	50%	40%
	4	81%	86%	59%	79%	79%	59%	79%	56%	83%	54%	55%	52%	49%	85%	47%	65%	75%	57%	57%	51%	41%
	5	74%	79%	52%	71%	72%	52%	72%	50%	75%	49%	48%	48%	46%	77%	45%	60%	66%	51%	48%	45%	38%
FINLAND	3	84%	87%	83%	82%	81%	83%	81%	82%	83%	78%	80%	76%	73%	86%	69%	85%	71%	82%	48%	68%	56%
	4	85%	88%	85%	84%	83%	85%	82%	84%	85%	80%	82%	77%	76%	88%	71%	87%	84%	85%	43%	80%	68%
	5	89%	92%	90%	88%	88%	89%	88%	89%	90%	85%	86%	83%	80%	92%	77%	91%	87%	89%	34%	85%	73%
FRANCE	3	79%	81%	79%	78%	79%	79%	78%	77%	71%	75%	76%	74%	76%	74%	74%	79%	67%	78%	69%	68%	64%
	4	84%	86%	84%	82%	83%	84%	83%	82%	73%	79%	80%	76%	80%	78%	76%	84%	79%	83%	73%	78%	73%
	5	88%	90%	88%	83%	86%	87%	86%	85%	74%	81%	82%	78%	82%	82%	78%	88%	83%	86%	74%	82%	73%
GERMANY	3	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	15%	14%	15%	10%	15%	15%	10%	9%
	4	42%	42%	42%	41%	41%	42%	41%	41%	41%	39%	40%	38%	40%	42%	38%	42%	34%	41%	42%	33%	31%
	5	65%	66%	64%	63%	64%	64%	63%	63%	65%	61%	61%	60%	61%	66%	60%	66%	59%	63%	66%	57%	52%
ITALY	3	73%	75%	73%	71%	72%	73%	72%	72%	73%	69%	70%	68%	68%	74%	66%	74%	56%	72%	64%	54%	50%
	4	85%	87%	85%	83%	84%	85%	84%	83%	85%	80%	81%	79%	80%	86%	78%	87%	73%	84%	73%	72%	66%
	5	86%	88%	84%	83%	85%	84%	85%	84%	86%	80%	80%	80%	79%	87%	79%	87%	75%	84%	71%	74%	64%
LATVIA	3	45%	48%	45%	44%	44%	45%	44%	42%	46%	39%	41%	38%	29%	0%	27%	39%	0%	42%	39%	0%	17%
	4	72%	75%	72%	71%	71%	72%	71%	70%	73%	67%	68%	65%	51%	0%	49%	66%	0%	70%	64%	0%	40%
	5	83%	86%	82%	81%	81%	82%	81%	82%	84%	78%	80%	76%	56%	0%	54%	77%	0%	80%	74%	0%	45%
POLAND	3	62%	64%	61%	60%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	58%	60%	57%	54%	63%	51%	62%	44%	61%	62%	43%	36%
	4	86%	88%	87%	84%	86%	86%	86%	85%	87%	83%	83%	82%	77%	88%	75%	87%	71%	86%	87%	70%	60%
	5	93%	96%	94%	89%	93%	94%	92%	92%	95%	89%	89%	88%	83%	96%	82%	96%	80%	93%	95%	79%	68%
PORTUGAL	3	90%	93%	90%	88%	89%	89%	89%	87%	90%	84%	85%	82%	79%	90%	76%	78%	66%	88%	73%	64%	55%
	4	92%	94%	91%	89%	91%	91%	90%	89%	92%	85%	87%	84%	80%	92%	78%	82%	77%	89%	77%	75%	64%
	5	92%	94%	89%	86%	90%	89%	90%	89%	92%	82%	85%	81%	77%	93%	73%	83%	78%	87%	76%	76%	59%
SLOVAKIA	3	74%	77%	74%	72%	73%	74%	73%	74%	61%	70%	72%	69%	69%	0%	67%	0%	44%	74%	0%	29%	50%
	4	86%	88%	86%	84%	84%	86%	84%	85%	67%	82%	83%	80%	80%	0%	77%	0%	64%	86%	0%	54%	68%
	5	85%	88%	86%	83%	83%	86%	83%	85%	56%	82%	83%	80%	80%	0%	77%	0%	69%	85%	0%	75%	71%
SLOVENIA	3	53%	57%	53%	52%	52%	53%	52%	53%	55%	49%	52%	48%	38%	53%	35%	46%	51%	53%	44%	49%	31%
	4	85%	89%	85%	84%	84%	85%	83%	85%	87%	81%	84%	79%	68%	86%	65%	79%	86%	85%	77%	84%	62%
	5	90%	93%	90%	88%	88%	90%	88%	89%	92%	85%	88%	84%	79%	92%	77%	89%	92%	90%	87%	91%	75%

SPAIN	3	55%	56%	55%	54%	54%	55%	54%	55%	54%	53%	54%	51%	53%	55%	51%	24%	42%	55%	19%	40%	39%
	4	50%	52%	50%	48%	50%	50%	49%	49%	50%	48%	48%	46%	48%	51%	46%	21%	42%	50%	17%	40%	38%
	5	39%	41%	39%	38%	39%	39%	39%	39%	40%	36%	37%	36%	36%	40%	36%	20%	35%	39%	18%	34%	29%

Table B16: Item response rate per variable (average across sectors and years)

Sector	szcrass	cash_holdings	collateral	equity_debt	financial_gap	leverage	roa	kprod	i	lc	lc_l	lprod	lprod_rev	mrpk	mrpl	rk	rk_l	rtturnover	rva	tfp	ulc	wageshare
Manufacturing	3	58	66	49	49	55	53	61	71	66	66	64	67	61	64	67	67	68	65	50	62	66
	4	68	77	59	63	68	68	73	83	78	78	75	79	73	75	79	79	80	76	65	73	77
	5	69	78	60	68	71	70	74	84	78	78	75	80	74	75	81	81	81	77	65	74	77
Construction	3	59	62	46	44	54	48	58	65	62	62	60	63	56	58	62	62	63	61	42	59	61
	4	70	76	59	61	69	66	70	79	75	74	72	76	67	69	76	76	77	74	59	71	74
	5	75	84	63	68	77	73	76	87	79	79	78	83	75	76	84	84	84	80	65	76	79
Wholesale and retail trade	3	58	66	47	47	55	51	61	69	66	66	64	65	54	56	66	66	67	65	43	63	65
	4	67	78	54	62	65	66	72	81	77	77	74	76	62	64	78	78	79	76	56	73	76
	5	70	78	57	67	70	68	74	81	78	78	75	75	65	67	78	78	79	77	58	75	77
Transportation and storage	3	63	71	52	51	60	54	67	76	72	72	69	73	65	68	73	73	74	71	50	67	71
	4	70	78	58	64	68	68	74	85	81	80	76	81	72	75	81	81	83	79	64	75	80
	5	71	78	60	69	72	71	73	87	83	82	78	82	72	75	79	79	83	81	63	76	81
Accommodation	3	54	54	39	42	47	45	55	63	60	59	58	60	42	44	60	60	61	59	31	57	59

tion and food service activities	4	62	67	50	59	59	62	66	75	71	71	69	72	47	49	72	71	73	71	40	68	71
	5	73	80	61	68	77	70	79	86	83	82	81	83	54	56	83	83	85	82	43	80	82
Information and communication	3	65	73	43	49	56	54	63	78	71	71	66	71	44	46	72	72	73	69	33	65	69
	4	71	81	49	64	65	70	69	86	80	79	72	80	49	50	79	79	82	77	43	73	78
	5	73	82	55	71	71	73	76	89	85	85	69	83	54	49	85	85	85	82	47	75	84
Real estate activities	3	68	70	52	49	60	53	49	74	68	68	61	67	23	25	70	70	70	66	17	59	66
	4	70	71	58	57	64	63	50	78	71	70	64	71	16	21	73	73	74	69	16	60	68
	5	77	63	64	57	74	61	49	78	71	71	64	72	9	18	75	75	76	71	18	64	70
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	52	60	34	41	46	44	52	64	59	59	55	59	37	40	59	58	60	57	28	53	58
	4	59	67	41	53	54	57	59	72	67	67	63	66	44	47	66	66	68	65	38	61	65
	5	71	71	49	60	65	64	61	76	70	70	66	67	49	54	67	67	70	69	42	64	68
Administrative and support service activities	3	54	53	34	36	44	41	45	60	55	55	51	52	39	44	52	51	55	53	27	50	53
	4	60	61	41	48	52	54	51	67	63	63	59	59	42	48	60	60	64	61	37	58	61
	5	68	72	49	60	62	65	61	77	72	72	70	66	51	55	70	70	75	72	47	70	71

Table B17: Item response rate per variable (% averages across country and years)

year	szclas	turnover		lprod_rev		rk	lc_l	rk_l	rva	collateral	ulc	lprod	kprod	mrpl	cash_holdings	mrpk	leverage	roa	wageshare	equity_debt	financial_gap	tfp
		l	lc	lprod	rk																	
2001	3	66%	69%	64%	65%	65%	64%	65%	63%	65%	60%	61%	59%	58%	52%	56%	49%	42%	63%	41%	39%	34%
	4	83%	86%	80%	81%	82%	79%	82%	78%	80%	75%	76%	73%	73%	67%	71%	65%	64%	79%	55%	60%	54%
	5	78%	80%	76%	77%	77%	75%	77%	75%	75%	72%	73%	71%	71%	63%	70%	68%	63%	75%	56%	61%	54%
2002	3	66%	69%	64%	65%	66%	64%	65%	63%	65%	60%	62%	60%	57%	60%	55%	48%	54%	63%	40%	50%	44%
	4	75%	78%	72%	74%	74%	72%	74%	71%	73%	68%	69%	67%	66%	69%	64%	58%	69%	72%	48%	64%	58%

	5	77%	79%	75%	76%	76%	75%	76%	74%	74%	71%	72%	71%	70%	72%	68%	66%	73%	74%	53%	70%	61%
2003	3	68%	70%	66%	66%	67%	66%	67%	65%	66%	62%	64%	61%	59%	61%	57%	50%	56%	65%	41%	52%	47%
	4	76%	78%	73%	74%	74%	73%	74%	72%	73%	69%	70%	68%	66%	69%	64%	59%	70%	72%	48%	65%	59%
	5	77%	79%	75%	75%	76%	75%	76%	74%	73%	71%	72%	70%	70%	71%	68%	65%	72%	74%	52%	70%	61%
2004	3	69%	72%	67%	68%	68%	67%	68%	66%	67%	63%	65%	62%	60%	63%	58%	51%	56%	66%	42%	52%	47%
	4	77%	79%	74%	75%	76%	74%	75%	73%	74%	70%	71%	68%	67%	70%	65%	59%	70%	73%	49%	66%	59%
	5	77%	79%	74%	75%	75%	74%	75%	73%	73%	70%	71%	69%	69%	71%	67%	65%	72%	73%	51%	69%	60%
2005	3	67%	69%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	64%	65%	61%	62%	60%	57%	57%	55%	51%	45%	64%	44%	42%	38%
	4	78%	80%	76%	76%	77%	75%	76%	74%	76%	71%	72%	70%	67%	66%	65%	64%	57%	75%	54%	54%	48%
	5	81%	83%	79%	79%	80%	79%	79%	78%	78%	75%	76%	74%	71%	69%	70%	71%	59%	78%	59%	57%	50%
2006	3	69%	71%	67%	67%	68%	67%	68%	66%	68%	63%	65%	62%	60%	60%	57%	54%	46%	66%	47%	43%	40%
	4	79%	81%	77%	77%	78%	77%	78%	76%	77%	73%	74%	71%	68%	68%	66%	66%	60%	76%	56%	57%	54%
	5	81%	83%	79%	78%	80%	79%	80%	78%	79%	75%	76%	74%	71%	72%	70%	71%	64%	78%	60%	62%	58%
2007	3	66%	69%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	64%	65%	61%	63%	60%	58%	58%	55%	53%	51%	64%	45%	47%	44%
	4	78%	80%	76%	76%	77%	76%	77%	75%	76%	72%	73%	70%	67%	67%	65%	66%	67%	75%	56%	63%	60%
	5	81%	84%	79%	79%	81%	79%	80%	78%	80%	74%	75%	74%	70%	72%	69%	72%	71%	78%	60%	69%	63%
2008	3	67%	69%	66%	65%	66%	65%	66%	64%	65%	61%	63%	60%	58%	56%	55%	56%	51%	65%	47%	46%	44%
	4	79%	82%	77%	77%	78%	77%	78%	76%	77%	73%	74%	71%	68%	66%	65%	68%	67%	76%	58%	62%	59%
	5	83%	86%	81%	80%	82%	81%	82%	80%	80%	76%	77%	75%	72%	71%	70%	74%	73%	80%	62%	70%	64%
2009	3	65%	68%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	63%	63%	60%	62%	58%	56%	56%	53%	56%	51%	63%	48%	44%	45%
	4	77%	80%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	74%	74%	71%	73%	69%	66%	64%	64%	67%	66%	75%	56%	59%	59%
	5	81%	84%	80%	79%	80%	80%	80%	79%	78%	75%	77%	74%	71%	69%	69%	73%	72%	79%	60%	69%	64%
2010	3	67%	70%	66%	65%	66%	66%	66%	65%	65%	62%	63%	60%	57%	59%	54%	60%	51%	65%	51%	48%	44%
	4	80%	83%	78%	78%	79%	78%	78%	77%	77%	73%	74%	71%	68%	67%	65%	70%	66%	77%	59%	62%	59%
	5	84%	86%	81%	80%	82%	81%	82%	81%	81%	77%	78%	75%	72%	72%	70%	75%	72%	81%	62%	71%	63%
2011	3	67%	70%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	64%	65%	61%	62%	59%	57%	60%	54%	59%	53%	64%	50%	49%	44%
	4	80%	83%	78%	78%	79%	78%	78%	77%	77%	73%	75%	71%	68%	67%	65%	70%	70%	77%	59%	64%	60%
	5	83%	87%	81%	80%	82%	81%	82%	80%	81%	75%	76%	74%	71%	72%	69%	75%	76%	80%	62%	72%	64%
2012	3	63%	66%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	60%	63%	58%	59%	55%	53%	59%	50%	59%	52%	61%	51%	49%	43%
	4	73%	76%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	70%	73%	67%	68%	64%	61%	67%	58%	71%	64%	71%	61%	61%	56%
	5	76%	81%	75%	73%	76%	75%	76%	74%	76%	70%	71%	69%	65%	72%	64%	76%	70%	74%	63%	67%	60%

Table B18: Item response rate per variable (average across countries and sectors)

Country	Turnover	Employment	Value added
BELGIUM	0.60	0.73	1.00
ESTONIA	0.11	-0.16	-0.14
FINLAND	0.18	-0.87	0.65
FRANCE	0.41	0.00	0.66
GERMANY	0.89	0.07	0.70
ITALY	0.47	-0.68	0.73
LATVIA	0.21	0.03	0.29
POLAND	0.61	0.98	0.65
PORTUGAL	0.63	0.18	0.96
SLOVAKIA	0.66	-0.12	0.80
SLOVENIA	0.15	-0.61	-0.10
SPAIN	0.25	-0.08	0.18

Table B19: Correlations of yearly growth rates at country level (CompNet vs Eurostat SBS)