

GDP main aggregates and employment estimates for fourth quarter 2019  
**GDP up by 0.1% and employment by 0.3% in the euro area**

In the EU27, GDP up by 0.2% and employment by 0.3%

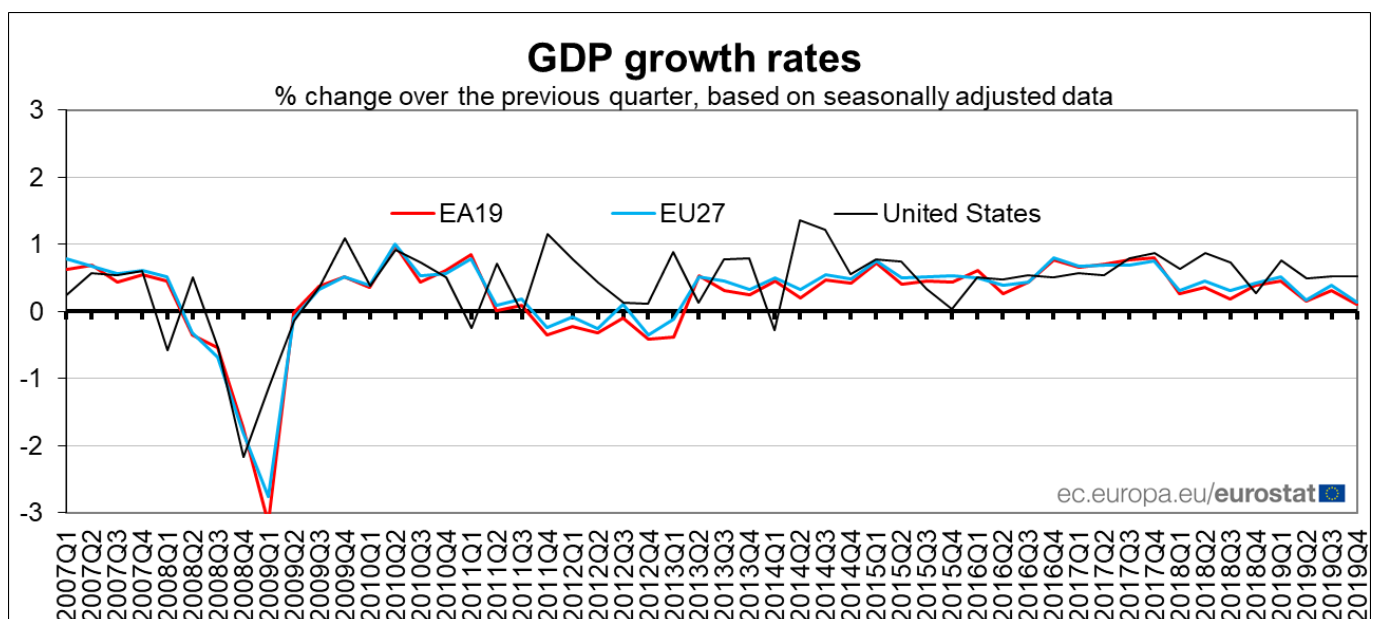
**GDP growth in the euro area and EU27**

Seasonally adjusted GDP rose by 0.1% in the **euro area** (EA19) and by 0.2% in the **EU27** during the fourth quarter of 2019, compared with the previous quarter, according to an estimate published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. In the third quarter of 2019, GDP had grown by 0.3% in the **euro area** and by 0.4% in the **EU27**.

Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, seasonally adjusted GDP rose by 1.0% in the **euro area** and by 1.2% in the **EU27** in the fourth quarter of 2019, after +1.3% and +1.6% respectively in the previous quarter.

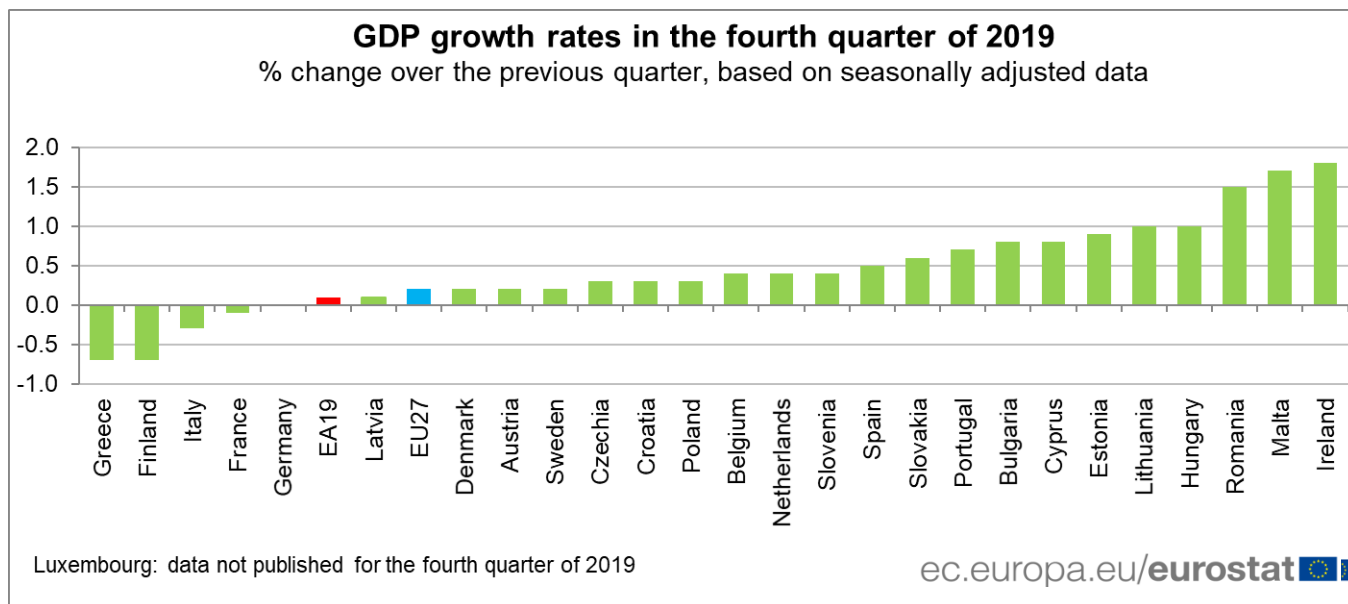
For the year 2019 as a whole, GDP grew by 1.2% in the **euro area** and by 1.5% in the **EU27**, after +1.9% and +2.1% respectively in 2018.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, GDP in the **United States** increased by 0.5% compared with the previous quarter (after also +0.5% in the third quarter of 2019). Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, GDP grew by 2.3% (after +2.1% in the previous quarter).



## GDP growth by Member State

Among Member States for which data are available for the fourth quarter of 2019, **Ireland** (+1.8%), **Malta** (+1.7%) and **Romania** (+1.5%) recorded the highest growth compared with the previous quarter, followed by **Lithuania** and **Hungary** (both +1.0%). Negative growth was observed in **Greece** and **Finland** (both -0.7%), **Italy** (-0.3%) and **France** (-0.1%). In **Germany**, the GDP remained stable.

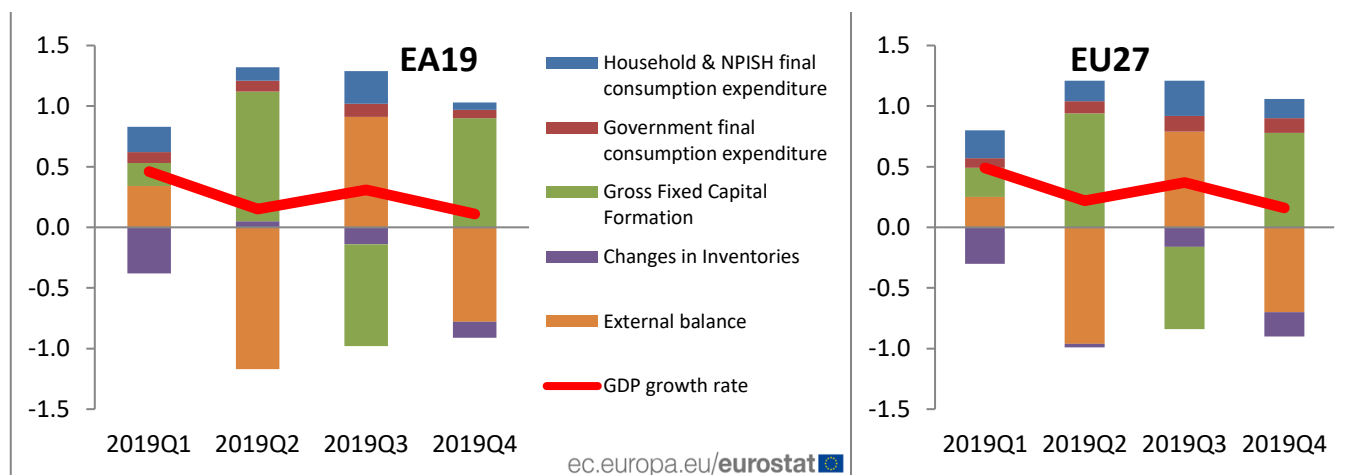


## GDP components and contributions to growth

During the fourth quarter of 2019, household final consumption expenditure rose by 0.1% in the **euro area** and by 0.3% in the **EU27** (after +0.5% in both zones in the previous quarter). Gross fixed capital formation increased by 4.2% in the **euro area** and by 3.6% in the **EU27** (after -3.8% and -3.0% respectively). Exports increased by 0.4% in the **euro area** and 0.2% in the **EU27** (after +0.6% and +0.7% respectively). Imports increased by 2.2% in the **euro area** and by 1.8% in the **EU27** (after -1.3% and -0.9% respectively).

Household final consumption expenditure had a positive contribution to GDP growth in both the **euro area** and the **EU27** (+0.1 and +0.2 percentage points – pp, respectively) and the contribution from gross fixed capital formation was also positive (+0.9 and +0.8 pp respectively). The contribution of the external balance to GDP growth was negative for the **euro area** and for the **EU27**, and the contribution of changes in inventories was also negative for both zones (-0.1 pp for the euro area and -0.2 pp for the **EU27**).

**Decomposition of GDP growth by expenditure aggregates**  
Contributions to growth (over the previous quarter) in percentage points



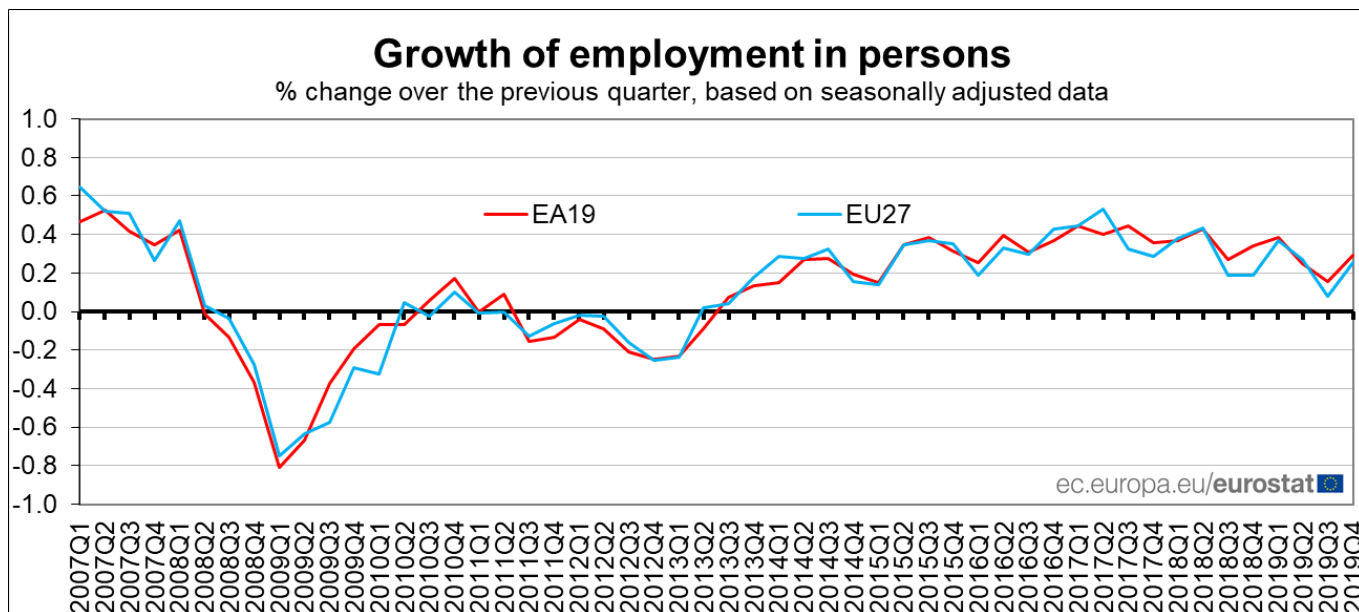
## Employment growth in the euro area and EU27

The number of persons employed increased by 0.3% in both the **euro area** and the **EU27** in the fourth quarter of 2019 compared with the previous quarter. In the third quarter of 2019, employment increased by 0.2% in the **euro area** and 0.1% in the **EU27**.

Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, employment increased by 1.1% in the **euro area** and by 1.0% in the **EU27** in the fourth quarter of 2019 (after +1.1% and +0.9% respectively in the third quarter of 2019).

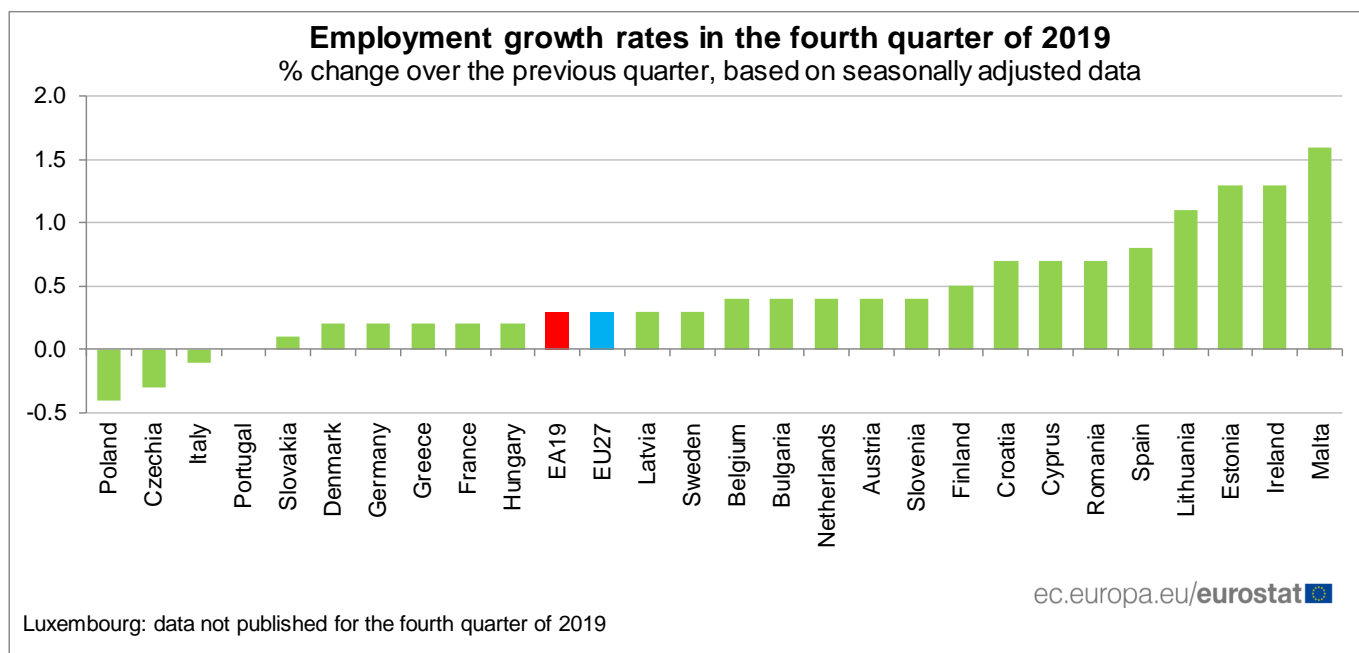
For the year 2019 as a whole, employment grew by 1.2% in the **euro area** and 1.0% in the **EU27**, after +1.5% and +1.4% respectively in 2018.

These data on employment provide a picture of labour input consistent with the output and income measure of national accounts.



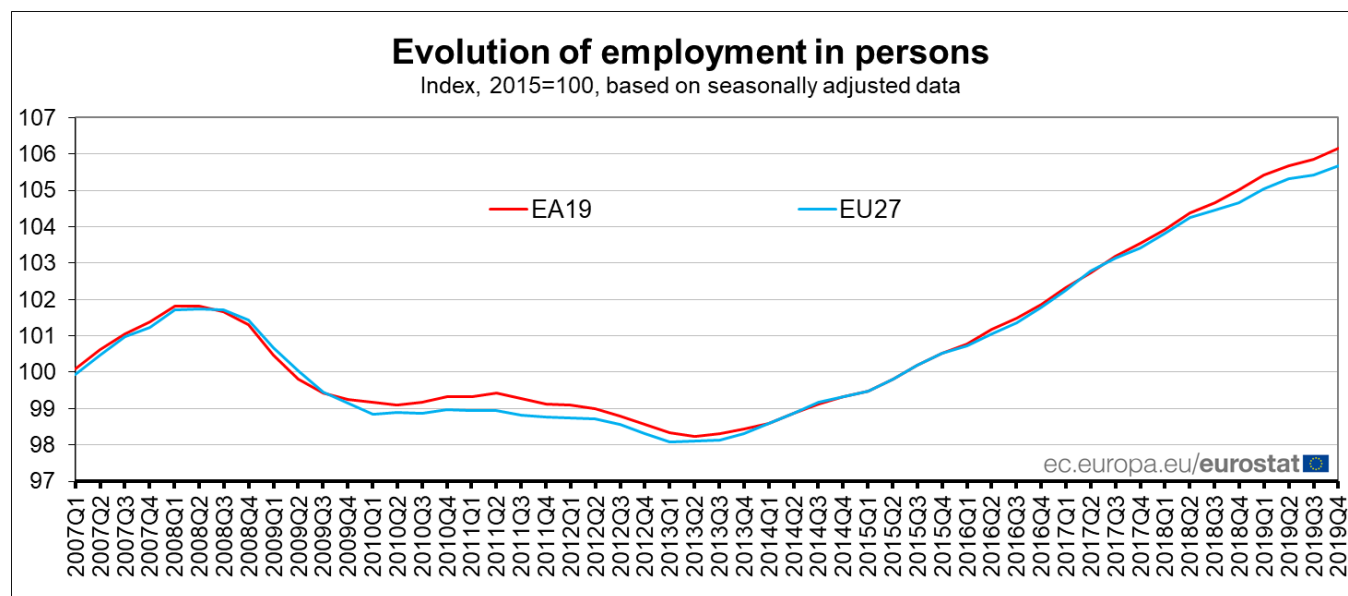
## Employment growth in Member States

Among Member States for which data are available for the fourth quarter of 2019, **Malta** (+1.6%), **Estonia** and **Ireland** (both +1.3%) recorded the highest growth compared with the previous quarter. Decreases were observed in **Poland** (-0.4%), **Czechia** (-0.3%) and **Italy** (-0.1%). In **Portugal**, the employment remained stable.



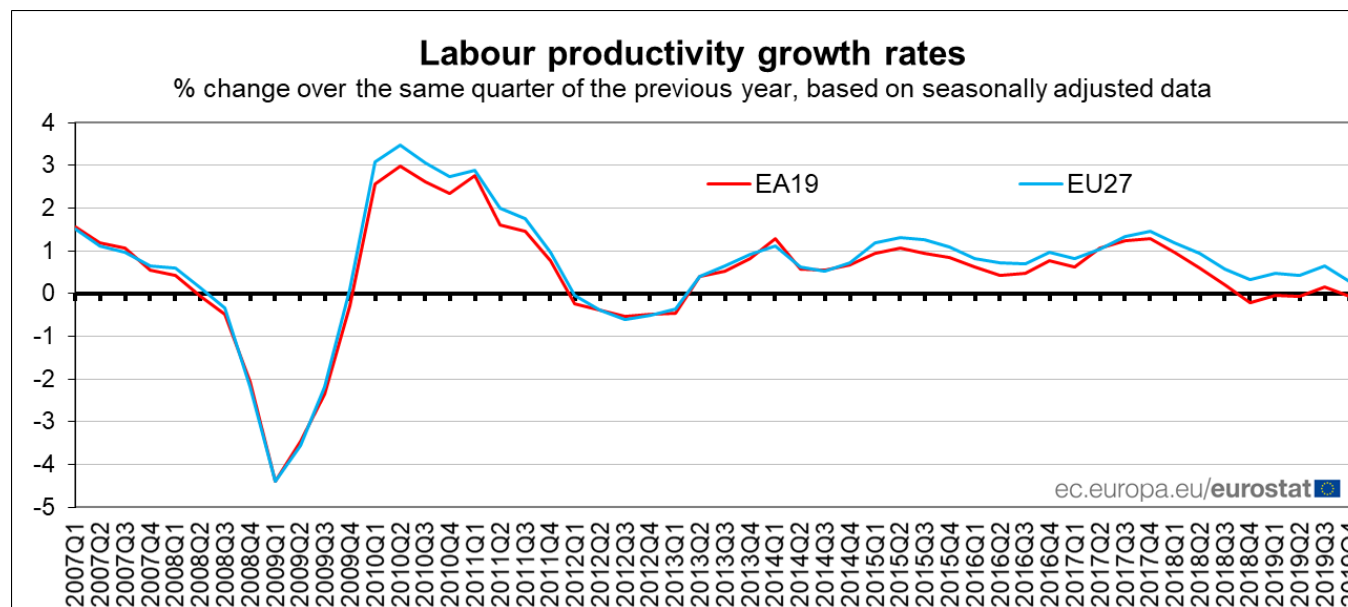
### Employment levels in the euro area and EU27

Based on seasonally adjusted figures, Eurostat estimates that in the fourth quarter of 2019, 209.3 million people were employed in the **EU27**, of which 160.7 million were in the **euro area**. These are the highest levels of employment ever recorded in both areas. More specifically, the number of persons employed has increased by 12.0 million in the **euro area** and 15.1 million in the **EU27** since the lowest level of employment after the financial crisis (2013 Q2 for euro area, 2013 Q1 for EU27).



### Evolution of labour productivity in the euro area and EU27

The combination of GDP and employment data allows an estimation of **labour productivity**. The analysis of growth compared to the same quarter of the previous years shows that productivity growth (based on employed persons) fluctuated around 1% for both zones between 2013 and 2018. Following a decline in 2018, productivity growth remained close to zero for the euro area and slightly positive for the EU27 in the fourth quarter of 2019.



## Geographical information

The **euro area (EA19)** includes Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

The **European Union (EU27)** includes Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

As of 1 February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. Information on dissemination of European statistics after Brexit can be found on the [Eurostat website](#).

## Methods and definitions

European quarterly national accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010). They include key policy indicators on GDP and employment.

**Gross domestic product (GDP)** at market prices measures the production activity of resident producer units. Growth rates are based on chain-linked volumes.

**Employment** covers employees and self-employed working in resident production units (domestic concept). While employment flash estimates are limited to total employment in persons, regular estimates also cover hours worked and industry breakdowns.

**Labour productivity** is compiled as the ratio of economic output (GDP, chain-linked volumes with reference year 2010) to labour input (total employment measured in persons or hours worked, for all industries, according to the domestic concept).

## Release schedule of main aggregates

This news release presents estimates for euro area and EU27 GDP and employment aggregates based on countries' regular national accounts transmission due after t+2 months. Since all derogations expire in 2020, GDP and employment estimates in this news release are based on an almost complete set of Member States data.

A further estimation is done at around t+110 days after some countries transmit updated estimates. To increase the timeliness of key indicators, Eurostat also publishes flash estimates for GDP (after around 30 and 45 days) and employment (after around 45 days). Their compilation is based on estimates provided by most EU Member States on a voluntary basis.

## Revisions and timetable

The reliability of GDP and employment flash estimates was tested by dedicated working groups and revisions are continuously monitored. Further information on the methodology of estimates and their reliability can be found on Eurostat website.

With these estimates, euro area and EU27 employment and GDP figures for earlier quarters are revised.

Flash estimates of employment and GDP growth were published in News Release [29/2020](#) issued on 14 February 2020. They were based on a more limited data set than the one used for the present News Release and additionally, on preliminary estimates which have now been revised by some Member States. Revisions for the last quarter are highlighted in bold in the table below:

Growth rates	to the previous quarter (Q/Q-1)				to the previous year (Q/Q-4)			
	Previous		Current		Previous		Current	
Estimates	Euro area	EU27	Euro area	EU27	Euro area	EU27	Euro area	EU27
<b>Zone</b>	Euro area	EU27	Euro area	EU27	Euro area	EU27	Euro area	EU27
<b>GDP</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	<b>0.2</b>	0.9	1.2	<b>1.0</b>	1.2
<b>Employment</b>	0.3	0.2	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	1.0	0.9	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>

All figures presented in this release may be revised with the t+110 updated estimate scheduled for 20 April 2020. These estimates are published in Eurostat's database together with an [updated Statistics Explained article](#).

## For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) on national accounts, notably information on European [GDP](#) and [employment](#) estimates

Eurostat [database section](#) on national accounts and Eurostat

[Statistics Explained article](#) on measuring quarterly GDP

Eurostat [metadata](#) on quarterly national accounts

[European System of Accounts 2010](#)

Eurostat €-indicators [release calendar](#)

European Statistics [Code of Practice](#)


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**Growth rates of GDP in volume**  
(based on seasonally adjusted\* data)

	Percentage change compared with the previous quarter				Percentage change compared with the same quarter of the previous year			
	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4
<b>EA19</b>	0.5	0.1	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	1.4	1.2	1.3	<b>1.0</b>
<b>EU27</b>	0.5	0.2	0.4	<b>0.2</b>	1.7	1.4	1.6	<b>1.2</b>
<b>EU28</b>	0.5	0.2	0.4	<b>0.1</b>	1.7	1.4	1.5	<b>1.2</b>
Member States								
<b>Belgium</b>	0.0	0.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	1.3	1.3	1.6	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	1.0	0.7	0.7	<b>0.8</b>	3.8	3.5	3.2	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Czechia</b>	0.6	0.5	0.4	<b>0.3</b>	2.7	2.6	2.4	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	-0.1	1.1	0.5	<b>0.2</b>	2.0	2.6	2.6	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Germany</b>	0.5	-0.2	0.2	<b>0.0</b>	1.0	0.3	0.6	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	1.0	0.9	1.2	<b>0.9</b>	4.6	4.4	4.5	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	2.7	-0.4	2.1	<b>1.8</b>	7.3	4.2	4.5	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Greece</b>	0.2	1.0	0.4	<b>-0.7</b>	1.6	2.8	2.3	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Spain</b>	0.5	0.4	0.4	<b>0.5</b>	2.2	2.0	1.9	<b>1.8</b>
<b>France</b>	0.3	0.4	0.3	<b>-0.1</b>	1.3	1.5	1.5	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	1.1	0.6	0.6	<b>0.3</b>	4.0	2.4	2.8	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Italy</b>	0.2	0.1	0.1	<b>-0.3</b>	0.2	0.4	0.5	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	1.4	0.4	0.5	<b>0.8</b>	3.3	3.1	3.3	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	-0.5	0.7	0.6	<b>0.1</b>	3.3	2.7	1.8	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	1.1	0.9	0.8	<b>1.0</b>	4.1	3.9	3.8	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	0.7	2.1	0.2	:	0.3	3.2	3.0	:
<b>Hungary</b>	1.4	1.0	1.1	<b>1.0</b>	5.3	5.1	4.8	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Malta</b>	0.0	1.5	1.2	<b>1.7</b>	5.6	4.5	3.3	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Netherlands**</b>	0.4	0.4	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	1.9	1.6	1.7	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Austria</b>	0.5	0.1	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	1.9	1.7	1.5	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Poland</b>	1.4	0.7	1.2	<b>0.3</b>	4.7	4.1	4.0	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	0.7	0.5	0.3	<b>0.7</b>	2.4	2.1	1.9	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Romania</b>	1.1	0.9	0.6	<b>1.5</b>	5.0	4.4	3.2	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	0.5	0.0	0.8	<b>0.4</b>	3.5	2.3	2.1	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Slovakia***</b>	0.6	0.3	0.4	<b>0.6</b>	3.3	2.3	1.7	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Finland</b>	0.1	0.8	0.4	<b>-0.7</b>	0.3	1.2	1.8	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	0.0	0.2	0.4	<b>0.2</b>	1.4	1.0	1.9	<b>0.8</b>
Other countries								
<b>United Kingdom</b>	0.6	-0.1	0.5	<b>0.0</b>	2.0	1.3	1.2	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Iceland***</b>	-2.8	3.2	-1.0	<b>4.8</b>	0.4	2.1	1.0	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Norway</b>	0.1	0.2	0.0	<b>1.6</b>	1.2	1.1	0.5	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	0.4	0.4	0.4	<b>0.3</b>	0.8	0.3	1.1	<b>1.5</b>
<b>United States</b>	0.8	0.5	0.5	<b>0.5</b>	2.7	2.3	2.1	<b>2.3</b>

: Data not available.

\* Growth rates to the previous quarter (Q/Q-1) and the previous year (Q/Q-4) presented in this table are generally both based on seasonally and calendar adjusted figures since unadjusted data are usually not transmitted for the compilation of GDP flash estimates.

\*\* Percentage change compared with the same quarter of the previous year calculated from calendar adjusted data.

\*\*\* The seasonal adjustment does not include a calendar adjustment for Slovakia and Iceland.

Source dataset: [namq\\_10\\_gdp](#)

Annualised growth rates are also available. They were 0.5% for the euro area and 0.7% for the EU27 in 2019Q4.

### Growth rates of employment in persons\*

	Percentage change compared to the previous quarter				Percentage change compared to the same quarter of the previous year			
	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4
<b>EA19</b>	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	1.4	1.3	1.1	<b>1.1</b>
<b>EU27</b>	0.4	0.3	0.1	<b>0.3</b>	1.2	1.0	0.9	<b>1.0</b>
<b>EU28</b>	0.4	0.3	0.0	<b>0.3</b>	1.2	1.0	0.9	<b>1.0</b>
Member States								
<b>Belgium</b>	0.4	0.3	0.5	<b>0.4</b>	1.6	1.5	1.6	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0.3	0.0	-0.1	<b>0.4</b>	0.1	0.2	0.1	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Czechia</b>	0.5	0.0	-0.2	<b>-0.3</b>	1.4	0.8	0.6	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	0.3	0.2	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	1.4	1.2	1.1	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Germany</b>	0.3	0.1	0.1	<b>0.2</b>	1.1	1.0	0.8	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	-0.4	-0.3	1.0	<b>1.3</b>	1.9	0.0	1.8	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	1.6	-0.5	0.9	<b>1.3</b>	3.8	2.0	2.4	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Greece</b>	0.7	0.8	-0.1	<b>0.2</b>	2.1	2.4	2.0	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Spain</b>	0.6	0.3	0.1	<b>0.8</b>	2.5	2.2	1.7	<b>2.0</b>
<b>France</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.9	1.0	1.0	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	2.5	-1.9	0.5	<b>0.7</b>	2.7	0.4	0.9	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Italy</b>	0.2	0.3	0.1	<b>-0.1</b>	0.6	0.4	0.8	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	0.9	0.7	0.7	<b>0.7</b>	3.5	3.1	3.0	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	0.4	-1.1	1.0	<b>0.3</b>	0.2	-0.7	-0.3	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	0.7	-0.4	-1.1	<b>1.1</b>	2.1	1.0	-1.7	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	1.0	0.9	0.8	:	3.7	3.8	3.7	:
<b>Hungary</b>	0.4	0.3	0.1	<b>0.2</b>	2.4	2.0	1.3	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Malta</b>	1.0	1.6	1.2	<b>1.6</b>	6.4	5.8	5.0	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	0.4	0.3	0.2	<b>0.4</b>	2.3	2.1	1.2	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Austria</b>	0.3	0.1	0.2	<b>0.4</b>	1.6	1.2	1.0	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Poland</b>	0.3	0.6	-0.2	<b>-0.4</b>	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	0.3	-0.3	0.3	<b>0.0</b>	1.5	0.7	0.7	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Romania</b>	0.1	0.7	-1.0	<b>0.7</b>	0.1	-0.2	-1.0	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	0.5	0.5	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	2.9	2.6	2.3	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	<b>0.1</b>	1.8	1.4	1.0	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Finland</b>	0.1	0.4	-0.4	<b>0.5</b>	1.4	0.9	0.9	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	-0.1	0.2	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	0.7	0.5	0.7	<b>0.5</b>
Other countries								
<b>United Kingdom</b>	0.3	0.4	-0.2	<b>0.6</b>	1.1	1.3	0.9	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Norway</b>	0.4	0.4	0.3	<b>0.2</b>	1.8	1.8	1.6	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	0.3	0.3	0.0	<b>0.3</b>	0.8	1.1	0.3	<b>0.9</b>

: Data not available

\* Percentage change in the number of persons employed in resident production units compared with the previous quarter based on seasonally adjusted data. Percentage change compared with the same quarter of the previous year based on non-seasonally adjusted data.

Source datasets: [tec00108](#) (quarterly change), [teina305](#) (annual change) and [tec00109](#) (levels)

**T1****GDP AND EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS**

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE PREVIOUS QUARTER AND THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED – CHAIN-LINKED VOLUMES

		GDP				Household & NPISH final consumption expenditure				Government final consumption expenditure				Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Exports				Imports			
		2019				2019				2019				2019				2019				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
t/t-1	EA19	0.5	0.1	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	0.4	0.2	0.5	<b>0.1</b>	0.4	0.4	0.6	<b>0.3</b>	0.9	5.0	-3.8	<b>4.2</b>	0.9	0.0	0.6	<b>0.4</b>	0.2	2.7	-1.3	<b>2.2</b>
t/t-1	EU27	0.5	0.2	0.4	<b>0.2</b>	0.4	0.3	0.5	<b>0.3</b>	0.4	0.5	0.6	<b>0.6</b>	1.1	4.4	-3.0	<b>3.6</b>	0.8	0.1	0.7	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	2.3	-0.9	<b>1.8</b>
t/t-4	EA19	1.4	1.2	1.3	<b>1.0</b>	1.2	1.2	1.5	<b>1.2</b>	1.4	1.3	2.0	<b>1.8</b>	4.1	8.3	3.2	<b>6.3</b>	3.1	2.2	2.7	<b>2.0</b>	3.6	5.2	2.6	<b>3.8</b>
t/t-4	EU27	1.7	1.4	1.6	<b>1.2</b>	1.4	1.4	1.8	<b>1.6</b>	1.4	1.4	2.0	<b>2.1</b>	4.3	7.6	3.6	<b>6.1</b>	3.3	2.5	3.0	<b>1.9</b>	3.7	4.7	2.8	<b>3.4</b>

**T2****CONTRIBUTIONS OF EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS TO VARIATION IN GDP**

GDP VOLUME VARIATION OVER THE PREVIOUS QUARTER AND THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

		Changes in Inventories*				Household & NPISH final consumption expenditure				Government final consumption expenditure				Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Exports				Imports			
		2019				2019				2019				2019				2019				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
t/t-1	EA19	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	<b>-0.1</b>	0.2	0.1	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	0.2	1.1	-0.8	<b>0.9</b>	0.5	0.0	0.3	<b>0.2</b>	-0.1	-1.2	0.6	<b>-1.0</b>
t/t-1	EU27	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	<b>-0.2</b>	0.2	0.2	0.3	<b>0.2</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	0.2	0.9	-0.7	<b>0.8</b>	0.4	0.1	0.4	<b>0.1</b>	-0.1	-1.0	0.4	<b>-0.8</b>
t/t-4	EA19	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	<b>-0.6</b>	0.6	0.6	0.8	<b>0.7</b>	0.3	0.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	0.8	1.7	0.7	<b>1.3</b>	1.5	1.1	1.3	<b>1.0</b>	-1.5	-2.2	-1.1	<b>-1.7</b>
t/t-4	EU27	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	<b>-0.7</b>	0.8	0.8	0.9	<b>0.8</b>	0.3	0.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	0.9	1.6	0.8	<b>1.3</b>	1.6	1.2	1.5	<b>0.9</b>	-1.6	-2.1	-1.3	<b>-1.6</b>

**T3****GDP AND EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS****Levels**

FOURTH QUARTER 2019 - IN MILLIONS OF EURO - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED - AT CURRENT PRICES

		GDP	Household & NPISH final consumption expenditure	Government final consumption expenditure	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Inventories*	Domestic Demand	Exports	Imports	External Balance
	EA19	3 006 296.7	1 602 828.0	618 177.8	672 449.7	603.0	2 894 058.5	1 443 507.8	1 331 269.6	112 238.3
	EU27	3 518 398.7	1 868 285.7	726 677.2	789 253.0	2 184.0	3 386 400.0	1 729 039.8	1 597 041.1	131 998.7

\* Changes in inventories include acquisitions less disposals of valuables.



## T4a

### GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY\*\*

PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND LEVELS IN MILLIONS OF EURO – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED – CHAIN-LINKED VOLUMES

		Total Gross Value Added (A*10)				Agriculture, forestry and fishing				Industry (mining, manufacturing, electricity, water and waste)				of which: Manufacturing				Construction				Trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities			
						A				B, C, D and E				C				F				G, H and I			
		2019				2019				2019				2019				2019				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
t/t-1	EA19	0.5	0.1	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	<b>0.3</b>	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	<b>-0.7</b>	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	<b>-0.8</b>	1.4	-0.3	0.6	<b>-0.2</b>	1.0	0.1	0.3	<b>0.3</b>
t/t-1	EU27	0.5	0.2	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	0.2	-0.4	0.1	<b>0.3</b>	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	<b>-0.6</b>	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	<b>-0.7</b>	1.4	-0.2	0.6	<b>-0.2</b>	1.0	0.2	0.4	<b>0.4</b>
t/t-4	EA19	1.4	1.2	1.2	<b>1.0</b>	-0.5	-1.0	-0.1	<b>-0.5</b>	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	<b>-1.7</b>	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	<b>-1.9</b>	4.6	3.1	3.1	<b>1.5</b>	2.0	1.6	1.9	<b>1.8</b>
t/t-4	EU27	1.7	1.4	1.5	<b>1.2</b>	-0.1	-0.7	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	<b>-1.3</b>	0.2	-0.6	-0.6	<b>-1.4</b>	4.8	3.5	3.4	<b>1.7</b>	2.3	1.9	2.2	<b>2.1</b>
		2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4			
level	EA19	2 693 236.7				44 921.9				513 254.6				438 875.8				147 692.5				512 912.1			
level	EU27	3 144 669.8				55 756.7				614 566.0				520 969.4				178 516.6				608 772.1			

## T4b

### GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY\*\*

PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND LEVELS IN MILLIONS OF EURO – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED – CHAIN-LINKED VOLUMES

		Information and communication				Financial and insurance activities				Real estate activities				Professional and support service activities				Administration and other public services				Arts, entertainment and other services			
		J				K				L				M and N				O, P and Q				R, S, T and U			
		2019				2019				2019				2019				2019				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
t/t-1	EA19	1.2	0.7	1.5	<b>1.1</b>	0.9	0.9	0.6	<b>0.2</b>	0.5	0.4	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	0.0	0.4	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	0.2	0.2	0.3	<b>0.4</b>	0.6	0.3	0.1	<b>-0.5</b>
t/t-1	EU27	1.0	0.8	1.4	<b>1.1</b>	0.8	0.9	0.7	<b>0.1</b>	0.5	0.4	0.5	<b>0.4</b>	0.2	0.4	0.4	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.2	0.3	<b>0.4</b>	0.8	0.4	0.0	<b>-0.4</b>
t/t-4	EA19	4.5	4.0	3.8	<b>4.5</b>	1.6	2.1	2.1	<b>2.6</b>	1.5	1.7	1.7	<b>1.8</b>	1.9	1.8	1.9	<b>1.1</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1	<b>1.1</b>	1.0	1.5	1.3	<b>0.5</b>
t/t-4	EU27	4.7	4.2	3.8	<b>4.3</b>	2.0	2.4	2.3	<b>2.5</b>	1.6	1.8	1.8	<b>1.9</b>	2.2	2.0	2.0	<b>1.3</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1	<b>1.2</b>	1.3	1.7	1.4	<b>0.7</b>
		2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4			
level	EA19	131 187.1				121 273.7				305 183.4				313 889.3				511 841.9				91 080.1			
level	EU27	156 252.9				139 584.9				340 462.0				356 544.1				590 573.2				103 641.4			

\*\* Breakdown into 10 industries according to NACE Rev. 2

## T5a

### TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE PREVIOUS QUARTER – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR – NON-SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

		Total (A*10)				Agriculture, forestry and fishing				Industry (mining, manufacturing, electricity, water and waste)				of which: Manufacturing				Construction				Trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities			
						A				B, C, D and E				C				F				G, H and I			
		2019				2019				2019				2019				2019				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
t/t-1	EA19	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	0.4	-2.1	0.1	<b>-0.2</b>	0.4	0.1	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	0.3	0.1	0.0	<b>-0.1</b>	0.6	0.1	0.3	<b>0.7</b>	0.4	0.4	0.0	<b>0.5</b>
t/t-1	EU27	0.4	0.3	0.1	<b>0.3</b>	-0.3	-2.2	-0.2	<b>0.6</b>	0.3	0.1	-0.2	<b>-0.2</b>	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	<b>-0.3</b>	0.8	0.3	0.4	<b>1.0</b>	0.3	0.4	0.0	<b>0.5</b>
t/t-4	EA19	1.4	1.3	1.1	<b>1.1</b>	-0.4	-3.0	-2.0	<b>-1.7</b>	1.3	1.0	0.7	<b>0.5</b>	1.2	0.9	0.6	<b>0.4</b>	3.3	2.6	2.2	<b>1.6</b>	1.3	1.3	1.0	<b>1.2</b>
t/t-4	EU27	1.2	1.0	0.9	<b>1.0</b>	-1.9	-4.0	-3.3	<b>-2.2</b>	1.0	0.7	0.3	<b>-0.1</b>	0.7	0.3	-0.1	<b>-0.5</b>	3.5	2.8	2.6	<b>2.5</b>	1.2	1.2	0.8	<b>1.2</b>
		2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4			
level*	EA19	160 746.3				4 840.4				23 346.1				21 323.7				9 802.2				40 055.2			
level*	EU27	209 344.7				9 453.7				33 667.5				30 272.9				13 502.4				51 417.5			

## T5b

### TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE PREVIOUS QUARTER – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR – NON-SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

		Information and communication				Financial and insurance activities				Real estate activities				Professional and support service activities				Administration and other public services				Arts, entertainment and other services			
		J				K				L				M and N				O, P and Q				R, S, T and U			
		2019				2019				2019				2019				2019				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
t/t-1	EA19	1.2	1.0	0.5	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	<b>0.2</b>	0.6	0.3	-0.5	<b>-0.3</b>	0.4	0.2	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.4	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	0.2	0.6	0.1	<b>0.1</b>
t/t-1	EU27	1.0	1.5	0.4	<b>0.3</b>	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	<b>-0.5</b>	0.8	1.8	-0.3	<b>-0.4</b>	0.5	0.4	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	0.5	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	0.7	0.4	0.1	<b>0.4</b>
t/t-4	EA19	4.2	4.2	3.7	<b>3.0</b>	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	<b>0.2</b>	2.5	1.7	0.8	<b>0.1</b>	1.8	1.2	1.3	<b>1.2</b>	1.4	1.5	1.5	<b>1.4</b>	0.2	0.7	0.9	<b>1.0</b>
t/t-4	EU27	3.9	3.7	3.2	<b>3.2</b>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	<b>-0.7</b>	1.6	2.3	2.0	<b>1.9</b>	1.5	1.0	1.2	<b>1.4</b>	1.0	1.3	1.3	<b>1.2</b>	0.9	1.2	1.4	<b>1.6</b>
		2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4				2019 Q4			
level*	EA19	4 736.4				3 821.6				1 600.7				22 555.4				39 056.4				10 932.1			
level*	EU27	6 158.9				4 772.4				2 139.6				26 315.7				49 116.1				12 800.9			

\* 1 000s persons employed, seasonally adjusted

\*\* Breakdown into 10 industries according to NACE Rev. 2