

Weight of economic activities

# EU Industry accounts for just over 19% of total gross value added and 15% of employment

## Declining weight over last twenty years

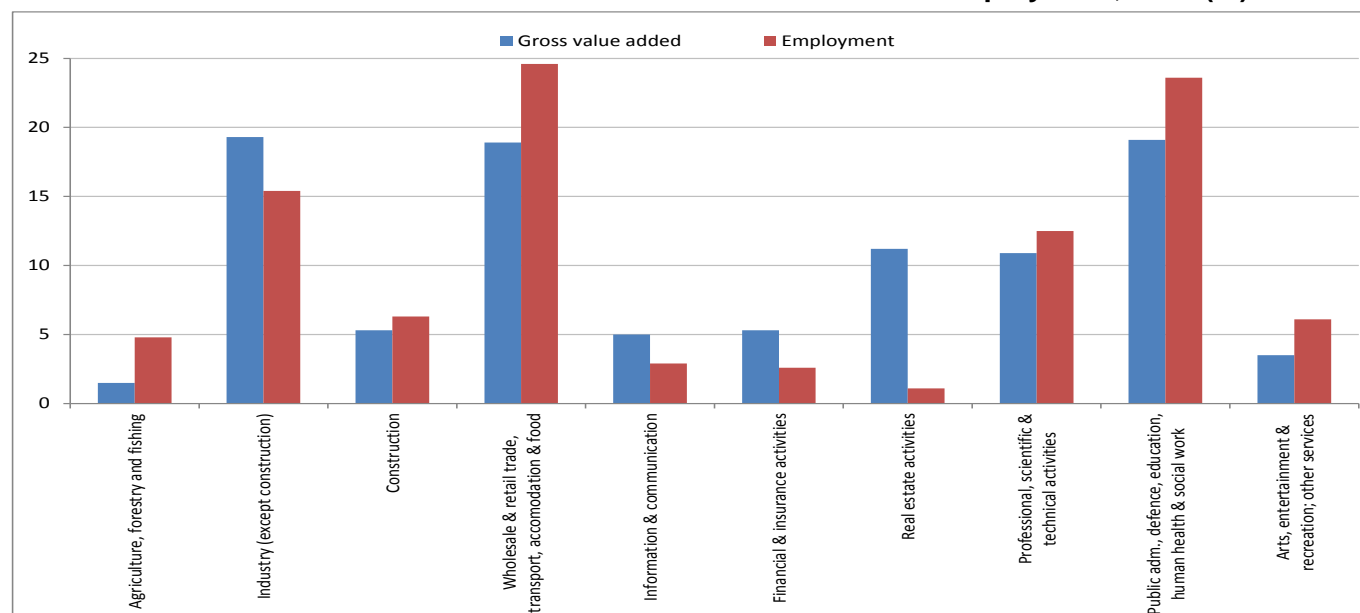
In 2015, industry was still the largest economic activity in the **European Union** (EU) in terms of output generated. Accounting for 19.3% of **EU** total gross value added (GVA), industry was immediately ahead of the economic activities "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" (19.1%) and "Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services" (18.9%). "Real estate activities" (11.2%) and "Professional, scientific and technical activities" (10.9%) had also a significant share of **EU** total gross value added.

The respective shares of these economic activities have however followed contrasting trends over the last twenty years. The percentage of gross value added generated increased in "Professional, scientific and technical activities" (from 8.5% in 1995 to 10.9% in 2015, or +2.4 percentage points – pp), "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" (+1.1 pp), "Real estate activities" (+1.0 pp). It remained nearly stable at around 19% in "Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services". In contrast, the share of industry notably decreased (from 23.3% in 1995 to 19.3% in 2015, or -4.0 pp) as did that of agriculture, forestry and fishing (by -1.1 pp).

Similar trends can be observed for the shares of these economic activities in total employment. Almost half of **EU** employment was concentrated in 2015 in two economic activities: "Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services" (24.6%) and "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" (23.6%), both activities having seen their respective weight in total employment slightly increase over the last twenty years. In contrast, the share of industry in **EU** employment fell from 20.9% in 1995 to 15.4% in 2015.

This information, based on basic breakdowns of main GDP aggregates and employment by 10 economic activities, is issued by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. It is complemented with an [interactive infographic](#).

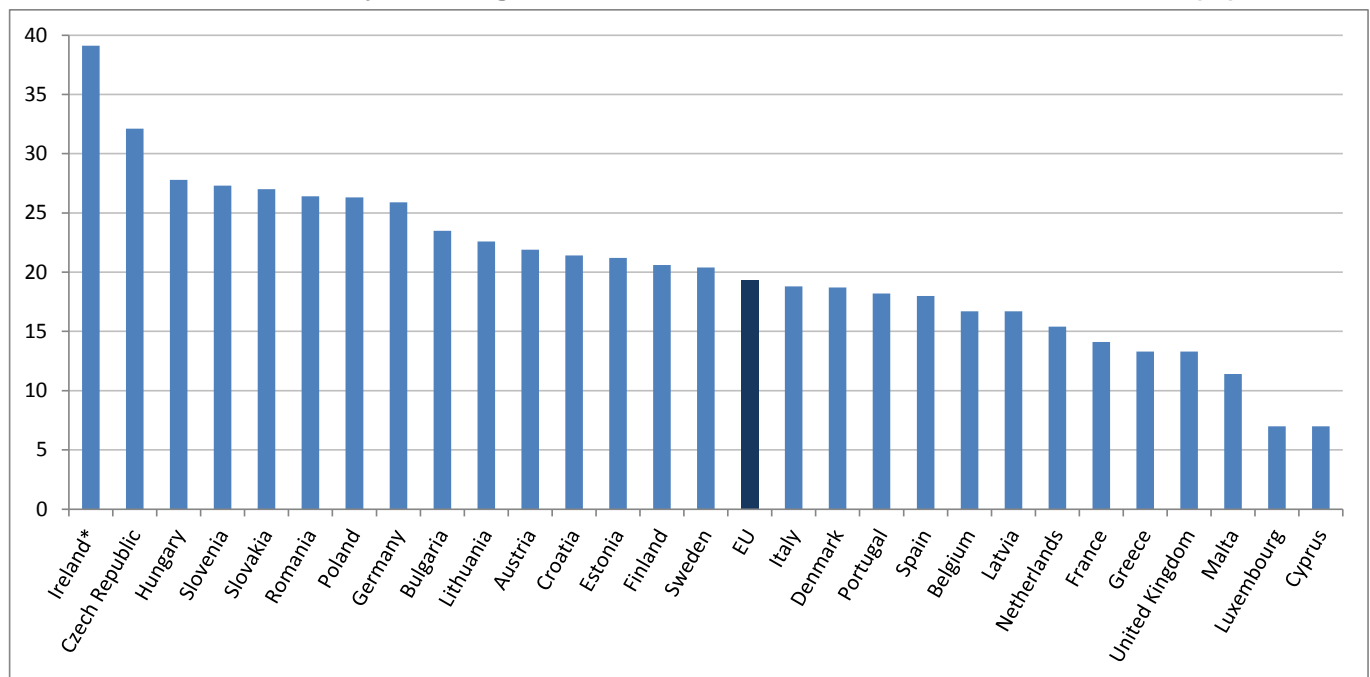
**Share of 10 main economic activities in EU total GVA and employment, 2015 (%)**



## Share of industry in total GVA highest in Ireland and the Czech Republic

In twelve EU Member States, "Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services" was in 2015 the first economic activity in terms of gross value added generated, with the highest proportions being recorded in **Lithuania** (31.4% of total GVA), **Cyprus** and **Latvia** (both 25.2%), **Poland** (25.0%), **Portugal** (24.7%) and **Greece** (24.4%). In nine Member States, "Industry" came first, accounting for around a quarter of total GVA. This was particularly the case in **Ireland** (39.1%) and the **Czech Republic** (32.1%), followed by **Hungary** (27.8%), **Slovenia** (27.3%) and **Slovakia** (27.0%). "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" was the main economic activity in terms of GVA in the three EU Nordic Member States – **Sweden** (23.8%), **Denmark** (23.1%) and **Finland** (21.8%) – as well as **France** (23.0%), **Belgium** (22.5%), the **Netherlands** (21.8%) and the **United Kingdom** (18.5%, equal with "Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services"). **Luxembourg** stood out, with "Financial and insurance activities" representing the main economic activity, generating 27.5% of total gross value added.

Share of industry in total gross value added in the EU Member States, 2015 (%)



\* See country note

## Industry's GVA declined the most in Malta, Latvia and the United Kingdom

A twenty-year analysis shows that significant changes have occurred mainly in three activities: industry, public administration and agriculture. Compared with 1995, the share of industry in total gross value added decreased by 2015 in a large majority of Member States, with the largest falls being registered in **Malta** (from 23.1% in 1995 to 11.4% in 2015, or -11.7 pp), **Latvia** and the **United Kingdom** (both -8.9 pp), **Finland** (-8.2 pp), **Luxembourg** (-7.8 pp) and **Belgium** (-7.0 pp). The share of industry only increased between 1995 and 2015 in **Ireland** (from 26.2% to 39.1%, or +12.9 pp – see country note), followed at a distance by **Hungary** (+2.4 pp), **Bulgaria** (+2.3 pp) and the **Czech Republic** (+0.7 pp), while it remained nearly stable in **Germany**.

The share of "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" has increased in most Member States over the last twenty years, notably in **Romania** (from 6.1% to 11.7%, or +5.6 pp), **Greece** (+4.5 pp) and **Bulgaria** (+4.2 pp). It only decreased in **Ireland** (-4.9 pp), the three EU Baltic Member States – **Estonia** (-3.8 pp), **Latvia** (-2.5 pp) and **Lithuania** (-1.8 pp) – as well as **Hungary** (-1.4 pp), **Slovakia** (-0.7 pp) and **Austria** (-0.5 pp).

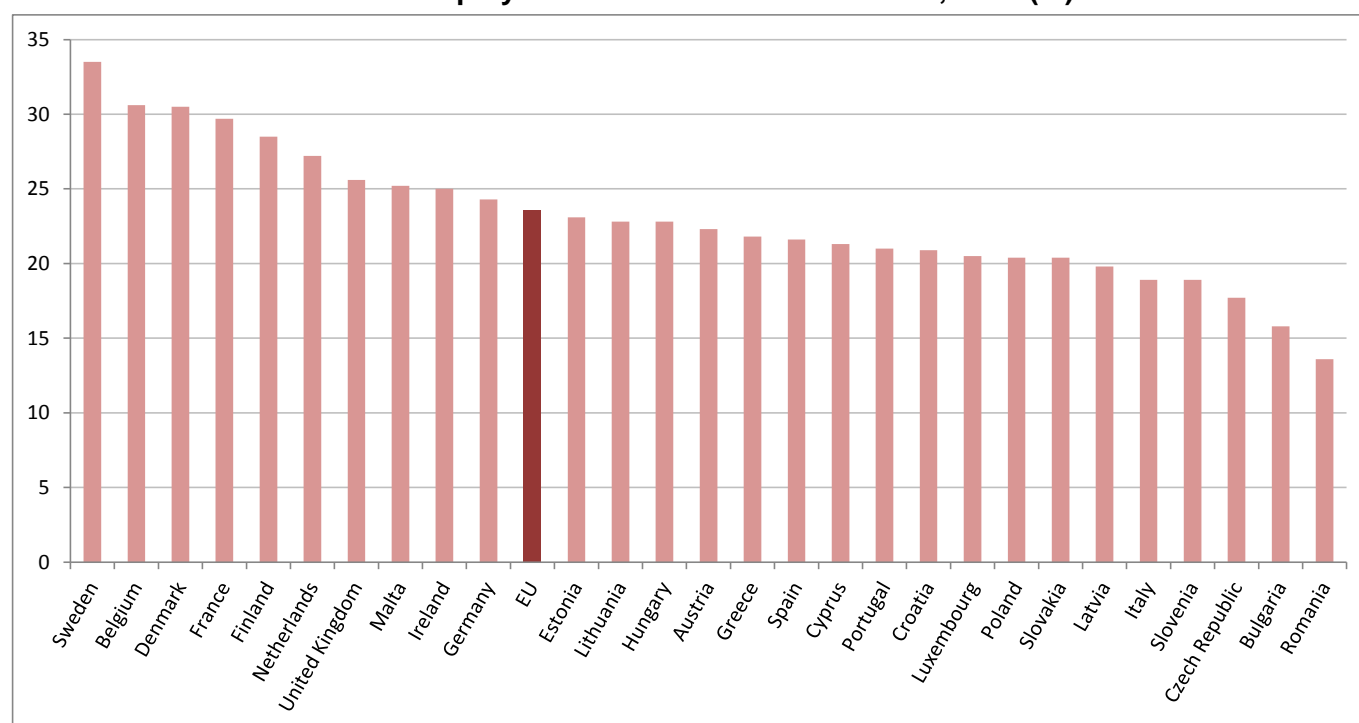
As for "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", its share in the economy decreased between 1995 and 2015 in every EU Member State, with the largest falls being registered in **Romania** (from 19.2% to 4.8%, or – 14.4 pp), **Bulgaria** (-8.6 pp), **Lithuania** (-7.5 pp), **Latvia** (-5.7 pp) and **Ireland** (-5.4 pp).

At EU level, the share of both industry (-4.0 pp) and agriculture (-1.1 pp) in total GVA decreased between 1995 and 2015, while that of public administration increased slightly (+1.1 pp).

## Industry, first employer only in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia

In the majority of Member States, "Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services" was in 2015 the first employing economic activity, with the highest percentages being observed in **Greece** (32.4% of total employment), **Cyprus** (32.0%), **Spain** (30.2%) and **Ireland** (28.4%). In seven Member States, "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" came first, notably in **Sweden** (33.5%), **Belgium** (30.6%), **Denmark** (30.5%) and **France** (29.7%). Industry was the main employer in the **Czech Republic** (28.9%), **Poland** (22.9%) and **Slovenia** (22.5%), while it remained the agricultural activity in **Romania** (26.6%). At EU level, nearly 1 in every 4 persons (24.6%) was employed in "Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services" as well as in "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" (23.6%), while industry accounted for 15.4% of employment and "Professional, scientific and technical activities" for 12.5%.

### Share of "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" in total employment in the EU Member States, 2015 (%)



### Share in employment of both industry and agriculture down in all Member States

For employment also significant changes over the last twenty years mainly took place in industry, public administration and agriculture. Compared with 1995, the share of industry in total employment decreased by 2015 in all EU Member States, with the largest falls being registered in **Malta** (from 27.5% in 1995 to 12.6% in 2015, or -14.9 pp), **Slovenia** (-10.2 pp), **Luxembourg** and **Estonia** (both -7.6 pp) as well as the **United Kingdom** (-7.5 pp).

The share of "Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities" has increased in most Member States over the last twenty years, and most strongly in **Romania** (from 7.3% to 13.6%, or +6.3 pp), **Slovenia** (+5.1 pp), **Luxembourg** (+4.2 pp), **Greece** (+4.1 pp) and **Belgium** (+4.0 pp). It decreased in **Bulgaria** (-3.0 pp), **Latvia** (-2.2 pp), **Slovakia** (-2.1 pp), **Sweden** (-1.4 pp), **Italy** and **Lithuania** (both by -1.2 pp) and the **Czech Republic** (-0.3 pp).

As for "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", its share in employment decreased between 1995 and 2015 in every EU Member State, with the largest fall being registered in **Romania** (from 42.4% to 26.6%, or -15.8 pp), followed by **Lithuania** (-9.5 pp) and **Hungary** (-8.1 pp).

At EU level, the share of both industry (-5.5 pp) and agriculture (-3.9 pp) in total employment decreased between 1995 and 2015, while that of public administration increased by 1.6 pp.

## Geographical information

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

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

## Methods and definitions

Data presented in this News Release come from annual national accounts, which are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010).

**Gross value added (GVA)** is output minus intermediate consumption: it is a balancing item of the national accounts' production account. Gross value added of the total economy usually accounts for more than 90% of GDP.

**Employment** covers employees and self-employed working in resident production units (i.e. the domestic employment concept). Unless otherwise stated, all employment shares in this News Release use *persons* as the measurement unit.

Data in this News release are broken by 10 main economic activities according to the NACE Rev.2 classification.

"Industry (except construction)" includes "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" as well as "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities".

### **Country note:**

Ireland: the increase of gross value added of industry is mainly linked to a recent Irish GDP revision that can be seen as an effect of increasing globalisation. Further information is available [here](#).

## For more information


Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to national accounts

Eurostat [database](#) on national accounts

Eurostat [interactive infographic](#) on gross value added and employment by economic activity in the EU.

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## Share of economic activities in total gross value added of EU Member States, 1995 and 2015, (%)

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing		Industry (except construction)		Construction		Wholesale & retail trade, transport, accommodation & food		Information & communication		Financial & insurance activities		Real estate activities		Professional, scientific & technical activities; administrative & support service		Public administration, defence, education, human health & social work		Arts, entertainment & recreation; other services	
	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015
<b>EU</b>	2.6	1.5	23.3	19.3	6.1	5.3	19.0	18.9	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.9	18.0	19.1	3.3	3.5
<b>Euro area</b>	2.6	1.6	23.2	20.1	6.3	5.0	19.1	18.8	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.9	9.7	11.3	8.9	10.9	18.1	19.4	3.4	3.5
<b>Belgium</b>	1.4	0.7	23.7	16.7	5.3	5.4	20.0	19.6	3.1	4.1	6.1	6.3	9.5	8.5	8.9	13.8	19.8	22.5	2.2	2.3
<b>Bulgaria</b>	13.4	4.8	21.2	23.5	4.4	4.3	17.1	22.1	2.6	5.3	4.6	7.0	10.4	9.8	14.0	6.3	10.2	14.4	2.1	2.4
<b>Czech Republic</b>	4.4	2.5	31.4	32.1	7.6	5.7	20.6	18.4	2.9	5.1	3.3	4.2	6.4	8.4	6.3	6.6	14.4	14.9	2.6	2.1
<b>Denmark</b>	3.3	1.1	20.9	18.7	4.6	4.5	20.7	18.8	3.3	4.6	5.5	6.4	9.7	10.3	6.2	8.8	22.3	23.1	3.5	3.6
<b>Germany</b>	1.0	0.6	26.1	25.9	6.8	4.6	15.8	15.8	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.1	10.9	10.9	9.6	11.1	17.0	18.2	4.1	4.0
<b>Estonia</b>	5.7	3.4	25.3	21.2	6.6	6.2	21.8	21.5	4.5	6.0	2.8	4.0	6.4	10.1	4.5	9.1	19.7	15.9	2.6	2.6
<b>Ireland*</b>	6.4	1.0	26.2	39.1	5.9	2.5	16.2	12.8	6.5	8.1	8.4	6.3	5.7	6.7	5.0	9.6	17.2	12.3	2.5	1.5
<b>Greece</b>	8.1	4.1	16.0	13.3	5.6	2.4	26.9	24.4	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.8	11.4	17.9	4.7	5.0	16.2	20.7	3.5	4.0
<b>Spain</b>	4.2	2.6	21.4	18.0	9.3	5.6	24.9	23.2	3.8	4.2	4.8	3.9	5.4	11.2	5.4	8.4	16.8	18.8	4.0	4.1
<b>France</b>	2.7	1.7	19.2	14.1	5.3	5.4	18.2	17.7	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.5	10.9	12.8	10.6	12.8	21.6	23.0	2.6	3.0
<b>Croatia</b>	7.2	4.1	26.4	21.4	5.9	5.2	22.5	21.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	6.6	10.2	10.4	4.1	8.1	13.8	15.1	1.9	3.1
<b>Italy</b>	3.3	2.2	23.9	18.8	5.2	4.8	22.4	20.6	3.4	3.6	4.7	5.7	9.7	13.9	8.2	9.5	15.5	17.0	3.7	4.0
<b>Cyprus</b>	5.2	2.3	12.6	7.0	9.4	3.6	31.1	25.2	2.6	5.0	5.2	12.2	6.1	10.2	6.9	9.8	17.3	20.3	3.6	4.4
<b>Latvia</b>	8.9	3.2	25.6	16.7	4.7	6.4	23.1	25.2	3.0	4.6	3.5	4.7	6.1	13.3	4.5	7.1	18.2	15.7	2.5	3.0
<b>Lithuania</b>	11.1	3.6	24.4	22.6	7.1	7.3	23.8	31.4	2.4	3.5	2.2	2.1	8.3	6.7	2.3	6.5	16.0	14.2	2.4	2.1
<b>Luxembourg</b>	1.0	0.2	14.8	7.0	6.3	5.1	18.4	18.2	4.4	5.5	24.1	27.5	9.7	8.1	5.6	10.9	13.8	15.7	1.9	1.8
<b>Hungary</b>	8.4	4.1	25.4	27.8	5.0	4.1	17.3	18.5	3.4	4.9	4.8	3.7	7.0	7.7	5.8	8.9	18.7	17.3	4.2	2.9
<b>Malta</b>	2.8	1.4	23.1	11.4	6.1	4.4	29.9	22.7	3.6	5.9	2.9	7.1	5.7	5.5	6.4	12.3	16.4	18.8	3.0	10.5
<b>Netherlands</b>	3.4	1.8	21.7	15.4	5.3	4.6	19.6	21.0	3.2	4.8	6.9	7.4	7.1	5.9	11.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	2.3	2.6
<b>Austria</b>	2.4	1.3	24.1	21.9	8.0	6.4	22.4	22.9	3.4	3.5	5.6	4.2	7.5	10.1	5.8	9.4	17.9	17.4	2.8	2.8
<b>Poland**</b>	3.5	2.6	24.3	26.3	8.2	7.8	26.2	25.0	3.5	4.1	4.7	4.0	6.3	5.3	6.5	8.0	14.5	14.7	2.2	2.3
<b>Portugal</b>	5.4	2.3	21.6	18.2	6.5	4.1	22.6	24.7	3.4	3.4	6.1	5.4	7.7	12.2	5.7	7.1	18.9	19.7	2.0	2.9
<b>Romania</b>	19.2	4.8	31.7	26.4	6.7	8.5	15.1	17.9	2.3	6.4	7.4	3.9	7.7	9.1	2.0	8.3	6.1	11.7	1.9	3.0
<b>Slovenia</b>	4.3	2.4	28.9	27.3	5.8	5.5	18.8	20.4	2.9	4.2	5.4	4.2	7.9	6.9	6.9	10.0	16.0	16.5	3.1	2.7
<b>Slovakia</b>	5.6	3.7	31.6	27.0	5.2	7.9	21.9	21.8	2.9	4.0	6.1	4.3	6.8	6.5	4.2	7.7	14.0	13.3	1.7	3.8
<b>Finland</b>	4.3	2.5	28.8	20.6	4.8	6.3	17.2	15.9	3.5	5.8	4.2	2.9	9.1	12.7	4.8	8.5	20.5	21.8	2.7	3.1
<b>Sweden</b>	2.8	1.3	26.4	20.4	4.9	5.9	17.0	17.0	3.6	5.8	4.2	4.6	10.7	8.4	5.6	9.7	22.8	23.8	2.0	2.9
<b>United Kingdom</b>	1.4	0.7	22.2	13.3	5.5	6.2	18.0	18.5	4.8	6.5	6.3	7.2	13.7	13.0	8.1	12.3	16.9	18.5	2.9	3.9
<b>Norway</b>	3.0	1.8	29.1	28.3	4.1	6.4	20.2	15.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	7.5	7.3	4.7	7.5	21.2	22.6	2.4	2.0

: Data not available.

\* see country note

\*\* 2000 data instead of 1995

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

The source dataset is available [here](#).

## Share of economic activities in total employment in the EU Member States, 1995 and 2015, (%)

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing		Industry (except construction)		Construction		Wholesale & retail trade, transport, accommodation & food		Information & communication		Financial & insurance activities		Real estate activities		Professional, scientific & technical activities; administrative & support service		Public administration, defence, education, human health & social work		Arts, entertainment & recreation; other services	
	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015	1995	2015
<b>EU</b>	8.7	4.8	20.9	15.4	7.0	6.3	23.0	24.6	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	0.8	1.1	7.4	12.5	22.0	23.6	5.2	6.1
<b>Euro area</b>	5.6	3.3	20.3	14.9	7.6	6.0	23.8	24.8	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	0.8	1.0	7.9	13.3	22.8	24.1	6.0	7.1
<b>Belgium</b>	2.3	1.3	18.6	12.1	6.2	5.8	24.6	21.2	1.8	2.4	3.7	2.7	0.4	0.6	11.0	19.1	26.6	30.6	4.9	4.3
<b>Bulgaria</b>	22.1	18.8	26.6	20.2	5.2	5.3	18.2	25.1	1.5	2.5	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.8	3.7	6.8	18.8	15.8	2.8	2.9
<b>Czech Republic</b>	5.2	3.1	30.1	28.9	10.2	7.9	23.1	24.1	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.9	6.8	8.6	18.0	17.7	2.5	3.5
<b>Denmark</b>	4.3	2.5	17.7	11.2	5.9	6.2	24.4	25.6	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.7	6.2	10.4	30.2	30.5	4.7	5.5
<b>Germany</b>	2.3	1.5	23.2	18.8	8.7	5.6	23.1	22.9	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.8	0.9	1.1	7.1	13.4	22.5	24.3	6.3	6.9
<b>Estonia</b>	10.2	3.9	28.7	21.1	5.5	8.3	24.1	24.4	1.7	4.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	3.3	6.9	19.9	23.1	3.7	4.9
<b>Ireland*</b>	8.8	5.5	19.9	11.3	8.2	7.0	25.2	28.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	0.3	0.8	7.1	10.3	18.4	25.0	4.8	4.1
<b>Greece</b>	18.3	11.7	13.0	9.7	6.4	4.5	30.6	32.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	4.8	8.5	17.7	21.8	5.3	7.1
<b>Spain</b>	7.2	4.0	18.5	11.9	9.0	5.6	27.2	30.2	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.9	0.3	1.0	5.6	12.1	19.5	21.6	8.3	9.1
<b>France</b>	4.4	2.8	16.1	10.9	6.3	6.5	21.7	22.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.3	10.6	14.7	29.5	29.7	4.4	5.6
<b>Croatia</b>	:	9.1	:	19.9	:	6.9	:	27.3	:	2.7	:	2.4	:	0.4	:	6.3	:	20.9	:	4.2
<b>Italy</b>	5.8	3.7	22.5	16.9	6.6	6.3	24.3	25.2	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.7	0.6	0.7	6.7	12.0	20.1	18.9	8.5	11.0
<b>Cyprus</b>	7.5	4.0	15.8	9.0	9.8	6.8	33.1	32.0	1.7	2.7	4.3	5.1	0.3	0.5	4.7	9.1	17.5	21.3	5.4	9.5
<b>Latvia</b>	14.6	8.1	18.7	15.8	6.0	7.8	24.9	27.6	2.5	3.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	4.4	8.8	22.0	19.8	3.2	4.6
<b>Lithuania</b>	18.6	9.1	20.4	17.2	6.0	7.9	22.1	26.9	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	3.7	7.6	24.0	22.8	2.3	4.1
<b>Luxembourg</b>	2.4	0.9	16.7	9.1	11.7	10.3	26.7	23.5	2.5	4.1	10.4	10.6	0.3	0.9	8.5	15.7	16.3	20.5	4.5	4.3
<b>Hungary</b>	14.9	6.8	25.7	19.8	5.4	6.2	21.7	23.6	1.7	2.8	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.5	2.9	10.1	20.7	22.8	4.1	4.3
<b>Malta</b>	2.2	1.6	27.5	12.6	7.1	6.1	26.1	27.0	2.9	3.8	3.9	5.2	0.3	0.3	5.8	12.3	21.4	25.2	2.7	5.7
<b>Netherlands</b>	3.2	2.2	13.7	9.5	6.8	5.2	25.1	24.9	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.7	0.8	0.8	17.2	20.3	24.2	27.2	3.7	4.2
<b>Austria</b>	7.6	4.1	20.5	16.1	8.0	6.9	26.9	27.3	1.8	2.6	3.5	3.0	1.1	1.3	6.1	11.6	20.3	22.3	4.2	4.8
<b>Poland**</b>	20.2	11.5	24.4	22.9	4.6	7.2	19.0	22.5	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.1	3.8	6.2	21.2	20.4	2.6	3.3
<b>Portugal</b>	14.5	9.9	23.6	16.9	9.2	6.0	20.4	25.0	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.6	6.3	11.0	17.4	21.0	4.8	6.0
<b>Romania</b>	42.4	26.6	25.2	20.6	5.4	7.1	12.8	21.0	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	2.0	4.3	7.3	13.6	2.4	2.8
<b>Slovenia</b>	14.0	8.0	32.7	22.5	6.3	6.6	20.1	21.3	1.5	2.9	1.9	2.4	0.2	0.6	6.6	12.9	13.8	18.9	3.0	3.9
<b>Slovakia</b>	9.6	3.2	29.8	23.7	6.5	7.2	19.6	26.9	2.0	2.7	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	5.2	10.1	22.5	20.4	2.7	2.8
<b>Finland</b>	7.8	4.3	20.7	14.9	5.8	7.6	21.3	21.1	2.9	4.0	2.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	6.1	11.5	28.2	28.5	4.0	5.4
<b>Sweden</b>	3.4	2.3	18.8	13.4	5.2	7.1	20.1	20.4	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	7.1	11.3	34.9	33.5	4.0	4.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	1.7	1.2	16.9	9.4	6.8	6.6	26.7	26.4	3.4	4.1	4.2	3.5	0.9	1.5	11.0	16.3	23.4	25.6	4.9	5.3
<b>Norway</b>	5.0	2.5	15.5	12.2	4.9	8.0	25.8	23.3	3.2	3.3	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.9	5.4	9.3	33.7	35.2	3.5	3.5

: Data not available.

\* 1998 data instead of 1995

\*\* 2000 data instead of 1995

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

The source dataset is available [here](#).