

## VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

The structure of total value added has changed considerably over recent decades. The share of agriculture is now relatively small in almost all OECD countries. The share of industry has also fallen while services now account for well over 60% of total gross value added in most OECD countries.

### Definition

Gross value added is defined as output minus intermediate consumption. This also equals the sum of employee compensation, gross operating surplus of government and corporations, gross mixed income of unincorporated enterprises and other taxes less other subsidies on production. The shares of each sector are calculated by dividing the value added in each sector by total value added. Total value added is less than GDP because it excludes value-added tax (VAT) and other product taxes.

Agriculture consists of agriculture, hunting and forestry and fishing. Industry consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. Other service activities include education, health and other personal services, public administration and defence.

### Overview

The share of agriculture in total value added within the OECD fell by 0.5% between 2000 and 2010 to a level of 1.8% continuing its long term decline. In only three countries (Turkey, Iceland and New Zealand) agriculture accounts for more than 5% of total value added, compared to seven countries in 2000. The share of industry in total value added has also continued its decline in recent decades, with its share for the OECD area falling by nearly 1.5% between 2000 and 2010. However Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Korea and Poland experienced rises over the period. The share of industry also fell in non-member countries but remains at considerably higher levels than in most OECD countries, with the share for China and Indonesia remaining close to 40%. Norway and Chile, where mining and quarrying are large contributors to activity, come closest to these rates in the OECD.

Conversely the share of financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities increased by 1.5% over the period, bringing the average share for OECD countries up to 28.6% in 2010; this share ranges from a low of just over 18% in Poland to over 48% in Luxembourg.

### Comparability

All OECD countries follow the international 1993 *System of National Accounts (SNA)*, except Australia which follows the 2008 SNA. This assures good comparability between countries in terms of definitions of value added and sectoral coverage. However, part of the decline in the share of industry and of the rise in that of services reflects the outsourcing of service activities that were previously carried out internally within industrial enterprises. For example, if cleaning and security services were earlier provided by employees of a manufacturing enterprise, their salaries would have formed part of value added of industry; if these services are now purchased from specialised producers, the salaries of these employees will now be included in the value added of service industries.

Data for Australia (which are compiled according to the 2008 SNA) and New Zealand refer to fiscal years.

### Sources

- OECD (2011), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing.

### Further information

#### Analytical publications

- Lal, K. (2003), "Measurement of Output, Value Added, GDP in Canada and the United States: Similarities and Differences", *OECD Statistics Working Papers*, No. 2003/4.
- OECD (2002), *Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook*, OECD Publishing.
- OECD (1996), *Services: Measuring Real Annual Value Added*, OECD Publishing.

#### Statistical publications

- OECD (2011), *National Accounts at a Glance*, OECD Publishing.

#### Online databases

- STAN: OECD Structural Analysis Statistics.

#### Websites

- OECD National Accounts, [www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts](http://www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts).
- OECD National Accounts Archive, [www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts/papers](http://www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts/papers).

### Value added by activity

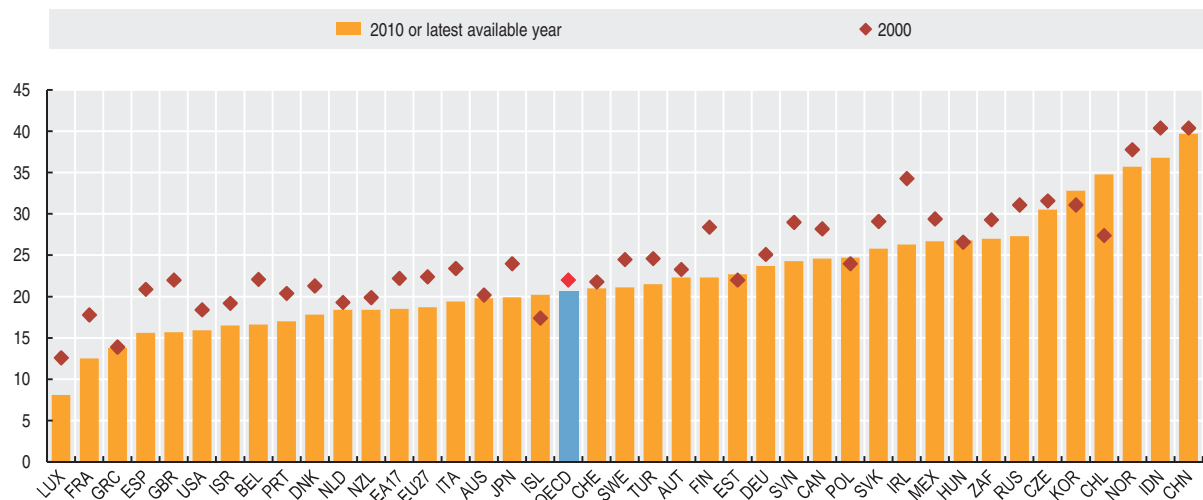
As a percentage of total value added


	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing		Industry, including energy		Construction		Wholesale and retail trade, repairs; hotels and restaurants; transport		Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities		Other services activities	
	2000	2010 or latest available year	2000	2010 or latest available year	2000	2010 or latest available year	2000	2010 or latest available year	2000	2010 or latest available year	2000	2010 or latest available year
Australia	3.9	2.3	20.2	19.8	5.7	7.9	21.7	20.0	29.1	31.5	19.4	18.5
Austria	2.0	1.5	23.3	22.3	7.5	6.9	24.6	23.4	21.5	24.0	21.1	21.9
Belgium	1.4	0.7	22.1	16.6	5.0	5.3	21.2	21.8	27.8	30.3	22.5	25.3
Canada	2.3	1.7	28.2	24.6	5.0	6.9	20.3	21.1	25.0	26.0	19.2	19.7
Chile	5.3	3.2	27.4	34.8	6.6	8.1	21.1	17.0	23.1	20.7	16.9	16.2
Czech Republic	3.9	2.4	31.6	30.5	6.5	7.2	25.8	24.0	16.2	18.4	16.0	17.5
Denmark	2.6	1.3	21.3	17.8	5.5	4.3	21.8	20.7	22.3	26.8	26.4	29.3
Estonia	4.8	3.5	22.0	22.7	5.6	5.7	28.3	25.2	22.4	23.8	17.0	19.1
Finland	3.5	2.9	28.4	22.3	6.2	6.6	20.2	19.8	21.0	24.1	20.7	24.2
France	2.8	1.8	17.8	12.5	5.2	6.5	18.9	19.2	30.7	34.1	24.8	27.0
Germany	1.3	0.9	25.1	23.7	5.2	4.1	18.2	17.2	27.5	30.5	22.8	23.6
Greece	6.6	3.3	13.9	13.8	7.0	4.1	30.1	33.3	20.6	20.5	21.7	25.1
Hungary	5.4	3.5	26.6	26.8	5.0	4.0	20.1	20.4	20.9	23.3	22.0	22.1
Iceland	9.1	7.2	17.4	20.2	8.7	5.0	22.0	18.6	18.9	25.1	23.9	23.9
Ireland	3.2	1.0	34.3	26.3	7.5	5.6	17.9	17.2	21.3	27.2	15.8	22.8
Israel	1.7	2.1	19.2	16.5	5.8	4.9	18.2	16.8	30.5	36.5	24.6	23.3
Italy	2.8	1.9	23.4	19.4	5.0	6.0	23.9	22.2	24.7	28.4	20.1	22.2
Japan	1.7	1.4	24.0	19.9	7.1	6.1	20.2	18.9	24.9	27.9	22.1	25.7
Korea	4.6	2.6	31.1	32.8	6.9	6.5	21.4	19.0	19.3	19.0	16.6	20.2
Luxembourg	0.7	0.3	12.6	8.1	5.7	4.9	21.8	22.1	43.8	48.4	15.4	16.2
Mexico	4.2	3.6	29.4	26.7	6.4	7.1	29.8	27.6	19.0	20.9	12.7	14.2
Netherlands	2.6	1.9	19.3	18.4	5.6	5.3	23.1	20.5	27.3	27.7	22.1	26.1
New Zealand	8.5	5.4	19.9	18.4	4.4	5.4	21.8	21.4	27.8	30.5	17.6	18.9
Norway	2.1	1.6	37.8	35.7	4.1	4.9	18.8	15.3	16.9	19.7	20.3	22.8
Poland	5.0	3.5	24.0	24.7	7.7	7.0	27.3	27.3	18.1	18.1	18.0	19.3
Portugal	3.7	2.4	20.4	17.0	7.6	6.0	25.3	25.5	20.3	23.1	22.7	26.0
Slovak Republic	4.5	3.8	29.1	25.8	7.0	9.0	25.2	24.2	17.1	19.1	17.0	18.0
Slovenia	3.3	2.4	29.0	24.3	6.7	6.7	20.4	22.2	20.2	23.4	20.0	21.3
Spain	4.4	2.7	20.9	15.6	8.3	10.1	26.1	25.3	19.5	22.8	20.8	23.5
Sweden	2.1	1.9	24.5	21.1	4.3	5.5	18.9	19.6	24.9	24.6	25.3	27.4
Switzerland	1.6	1.1	21.8	21.0	5.5	5.7	21.4	22.0	24.0	23.6	25.7	26.5
Turkey	10.8	9.4	24.6	21.5	5.4	4.6	29.1	30.1	19.5	22.2	10.6	12.3
United Kingdom	1.0	0.7	22.0	15.7	5.3	6.1	22.9	20.6	27.0	33.7	21.8	23.2
United States	1.2	1.0	18.4	15.9	5.0	4.1	20.0	18.0	31.7	34.2	23.7	26.8
Euro area	2.5	1.7	22.2	18.5	5.7	5.9	21.2	20.6	26.3	29.0	22.2	24.3
EU27 total	2.4	1.7	22.4	18.7	5.6	6.0	21.6	20.9	25.9	28.8	22.1	23.9
OECD total	2.3	1.8	22.0	20.6	5.7	5.9	21.4	20.7	27.1	28.6	21.7	22.5
China	15.1	10.3	40.4	39.7	5.6	6.6	8.2	8.5	8.3	10.7	22.5	24.2
Indonesia	15.6	15.3	40.4	36.8	5.5	10.3	20.8	20.2	8.3	7.2	9.3	10.2
Russian Federation	6.4	4.7	31.1	27.3	6.6	5.5	33.1	30.3	4.6	17.6	18.3	14.6
South Africa	3.3	2.5	29.3	27.0	2.5	3.8	24.3	23.1	18.6	21.3	22.0	22.4

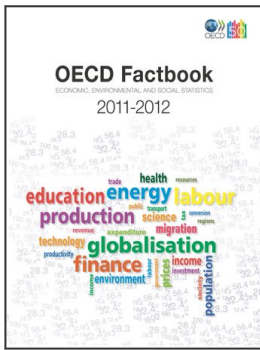
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932503588>

### Value added in industry, including energy

As a percentage of total value added



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932503607>



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