

National Accounts

at a glance



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Introductory Note

This brochure gives users an overview of the national accounts in Germany. It is produced every year for the press conference "Gross Domestic Product" in January, where, among other things, the German gross domestic product and the net lending/borrowing of general government are published for the preceding year. The electronic version of this brochure is updated regularly with the calculation dates in February, May and August.

Territory

All data refer to the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 3 October 1990.

All data to the territory of the former Federal Republic of Germany refer to the Federal Republic of Germany until 3 October 1990, they include Berlin-West.

Explanation of Symbols

- = no figures or magnitude zero
- / = no data because the numerical value is not sufficiently reliable
- . = numerical value unknown or not to be disclosed
- ... = data will be available later
- x = cell blocked for logical reasons

Explanatory notes on national accounts (NA)

What are national accounts?

National accounts shall provide a highly comprehensive, well-structured, quantitative picture of an economy. The economic activity of all economic units whose permanent residence is within the economic territory (domestic concept) is covered.

An **economic territory** may refer to the entire national economy (e.g. Federal Republic of Germany) or to parts thereof (e.g. a federal state – *Land*). The region outside the economic territory is called "rest of the world" instead of foreign countries. Generally, the citizenship and the legal form of an economic unit are irrelevant for the delimitation. Production facilities, administrative institutions, etc. which are permanently located in the domestic territory are therefore part of the domestic economic units, irrespective of the ownership structures; in turn, production facilities, administrative institutions, etc. permanently located in other countries but owned by residents are not part of the domestic economic units. Exceptions to this rule include diplomatic and consular representations as well as armed forces.

Economic units are all persons and institutions with their economic activities, which are important for describing the course of the economy (production, distribution, consumption, capital formation, financing). They are aggregated into large groups (economic sectors, institutional sectors). The smallest units to be considered are institutions, which either have a balance sheets of their own or for which it would be possible in legal and economic terms to set up a complete business accounting system. In national accounts the following sectors are distinguished:

- Non-financial corporations (e.g. corporations and partnerships such as public limited companies, limited liability companies, general partnerships and limited partnerships, non-autonomous undertakings of general government or non-profit institutions serving households such as hospitals and nursing homes; economic associations)
- Financial corporations (e.g. banks, insurances, auxiliaries)
- General government (central government (Federation), state government (Länder), local government (municipalities and social security funds))
- Households (as consumers, but also as producers, such as self-employed farmers, carriers, insurance agents, sole proprietorships, traders, restaurant owners, "freelancers")
- Non-profit institutions serving households (e.g. political parties, trade unions, churches, welfare organizations, and associations, serving private households)

The most important national accounts aggregate is the **gross domestic product (GDP)**, which measures the domestic production of goods and services minus the intermediate consumption of goods and services. The rate of change in price-adjusted gross domestic product indicates economic development and is also referred to as **economic growth** (see "Gross domestic product", page 8).

How are the national accounts structured?

National accounts are the sum of several stock and flow calculations, which represent the economic events in a past period. National accounts for the Federal Republic of Germany are mainly compiled by the Federal Statistical Office. German national accounts consist of the domestic product calculations, the input-output accounts, the national wealth accounts, the employment accounts, the labour volume accounts and the financial accounts.

The **domestic product calculations** provide an aggregated picture of the economic performance in a total economy within a specific period. Data on the production, use and distribution of the gross domestic product are calculated and published. The results, especially GDP, are important figures for assessing and designing economic policies.

Input-output tables show production-related and product-related interactions within the total economy and the rest of the world in a detailed breakdown.

They are used, for instance, as a basis for analyses of economic structures and of the direct and indirect effects of changes in demand, prices and wages on the economy as a whole and on its individual branches.

National wealth accounts provide data on the level, composition and change of assets as well as the depreciation on fixed assets. The Federal Statistical Office supplies information on selected non-financial assets of the economy – mainly on the stock of fixed assets – and on the stock of consumer durables of households. Financial assets, which are another component of national wealth accounts, are calculated and published by the Deutsche Bundesbank.

Employment accounts compiled in the context of national accounts provide quarterly and annual average figures for persons in employment and economically active population based on the so-called ILO concept (concept of the International Labour Organization). The results of employment accounts are used as autonomous indicators, as reference values to determine further indicators, for example labour productivities, and for calculating the labour volume accounts.

Labour volume accounts indicate the actual number of hours worked by all persons in employment who perform an economic activity within Germany. The relevant numbers are compiled by the Institute for Employment Research of the Federal Employment Agency in co-operation with the Federal Statistical Office.

Financial accounts contain information on financial transactions in the economy. They show what institutional sector (household sector, corporation sector or general government sector) provide or consume financial resources to what extent and in what and also how financial intermediaries (i.e. banks, insurance companies and investment funds) are integrated in the financing circuit. In Germany, the Deutsche Bundesbank is responsible for compiling financial accounts.

What is the legal basis for compiling national accounts?

The calculation of national accounts within the European Union (EU) is legally established through binding legal acts, so-called regulations. Council Regulation (EC) No 549/2013 refers to the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) and the associated transmission programme. They prescribe the way in which all Member States must calculate their national and regional accounts data and the results to be transmitted. Since September 2014, the “European System of National and Regional Accounts” (ESA) 2010 in the European Union has been the basis for these calculations. Concepts, definitions, classifications, the timing and frequency of the delivery of results are regulated in the ESA. This ensures that Europe-wide harmonized results are available for political and economic decisions. The ESA 2010 is based on the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, which is used worldwide.

Who are the users of national accounts data?

National accounts provide important data for assessing and shaping economic, financial, social and other policies. The political community, economic actors and administration base their work and decisions on the information provided by the national accounts. Among other things, national accounts data form the basis for expert opinions, economic forecasts, tax revenue estimates, pension adjustments and collective wage negotiations.

National users are especially the Federal Government (in particular the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Federal Chancellery), the Deutsche Bundesbank, the German Council of economic Experts, economic research institutes, universities and the media.

Major users of national accounts data at international level are the Statistical Office of the European Community (Eurostat), the European Central Bank (ECB), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the United Nations (UN). Within the European Union (EU), the information on gross national income (GNI) is used, for example, to calculate the EU own resources, this means the membership contributions of the individual countries to the EU. The national accounts data are also needed to monitor and control the European monetary policy. The convergence criteria for the European Monetary Union are based on national accounting aggregates (government deficit, government debt and gross domestic product).

Where does the data for the calculation of national accounts come from?

All suitable continuous surveys of economic statistics that are available at the time of publication or revision are used to calculate the national accounts results. Also, other data sources are evaluated, such as administrative data (for example financial and tax statistics, data of the Federal Employment Agency), business statistics and annual accounts of large enterprises (for example Lufthansa, Deutsche Telekom, credit institutions), household surveys (sample survey of income and expenditure (EVS), micro census) and information from associations.

A detailed description of the methods and basics for calculating the gross domestic product and gross national income for Germany can be found in the Fachserie 18, series S.30, "Domestic product and national income according to ESA 2010 - methods and basics".

How are the results of national accounts price adjusted?

National accounts results are price adjusted in order to determine the "real" development of the economy, i.e. without taking price changes into account. In difference to nominal results, which are measured in the prices of the current reference year, "real" values are adjusted for price effects.

The price and volume measures are based on a price base changing every year (previous year's prices). In contrast to the fixed price basis, the use of the current previous year as the reference year means that the current price relations are always taken into account in the calculation. This makes the calculation of the "real" changes (specifically the gross domestic product) more exact.

In the method of the previous year's prices, the values of a year are deflated by means of price indices, which are always based on the annual average of the previous year. Thus, one gets a sequence of annual results in constant prices of the previous year with relevant key figures. By chain linking these key figures, a similar long time series is determined in the form of chain indices for each feature.

Why are national accounts results so frequently revised?

In Germany, the results of the national accounts are regularly revised in the course of revisions, for example by incorporating new data, new statistics, new definitions and/or new methods into the national accounts. A distinction is made between regular revisions and comprehensive or **major revisions**. Regular revisions refer to minor corrections for individual quarters or years. They are performed in the course of current calculations and can generally occur during any release date. Such revisions are performed to include into the system current information that differs significantly from the data bases available before. In this way, data users are supplied with the best possible results for analyses and forecasts. A higher timeliness also usually means more frequent and, regarding its extent, larger regular revisions.

In Germany, major revisions of national accounts data take place approximately every five years (most recently in 2014 and 2019). These major revisions of the entire national accounts data and the corresponding time series are necessary, for example, to integrate new concepts and definitions.

When are national accounts results published?

National accounts are compiled for years and quarters. The first annual results are published at a press conference in mid-January of the following year. The gross domestic product (GDP) for a quarter is published for the first time in a rapid release about 30 days after the end of the quarter, i.e. tend of January, end of April, end of July and end of October. The detailed results of the domestic product calculation are announced in a detailed press release about 55 days after the end of the quarter, together with the revised GDP result. The quarterly data are consistently linked to the annual results. The quarterly and annual results are not only calculated for the first time, but the results for the current year and the last four years (August date) are also routinely reviewed and - if necessary - revised.

The current publication calendar is available on our website www.destatis.de > EN > Press > Annual release calendar.

Where are the results of national accounts published?

National accounts for Germany

The results of national accounts for Germany are published by the Federal Statistical Office. Under www.destatis.de/EN/Home you will find press releases, texts, tables and graphs on quarterly and annual GDP, on detailed results of the domestic product, on the EU Stability Pact, on the input-output accounts and on the balance sheets. Under "Publications" all current series and supplements of the Fachserie 18 "National Accounts" are available for free download.

Time series and tables are also available in the GENESIS-Online database (<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online>).

Contact:

Domestic product: GDP-info team, phone: +49 (0) 611 / 75-2626, email: gdp-info@destatis.de

Input-output: Telephone: +49 (0) 611 / 75-2626, email: input-output@destatis.de

Internet: www.destatis.de > Our topics > Economy > National-accounts-domestic-product

Regional accounts

The regional accounts for the federal states and counties of the Federal Republic of Germany are issued and published by the working group "Regional Accounts".

Contact:

Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg, Böblinger Str. 68, 70199 Stuttgart,
Telephone: +49 (0) 711 / 641-2470 or -2471, email: vgr@stala.bwl.de, Internet: www.statistik-bw.de/VGRdL

International economic accounts

The International Statistics Unit of the Federal Statistical Office helps in the search for harmonized international comparative data.

Contact:

www.destatis.de/kontakt

Internet: www.destatis.de › *Our topics* › *Countries and regions*

Release calendar for national accounts data

Fachserie 18 – National accounts

Series 1: Domestic Product

January	February	March
Series 1.1 First annual results	Series 1.2 Quarterly results Series 1.3 Seasonally adjusted quarterly results using X13	Series 1.4 Detailed annual results (Status February) Series 1.5 Long Time Series (Status February)
April	May	June
	Series 1.2 Quarterly results Series 1.3 Seasonally adjusted quarterly results using X13	Series 1.4 Detailed annual results (Status May) Series 1.5 Long Time Series (Status May)
July	August	September
	Series 1.2 Quarterly results Series 1.3 Seasonally adjusted quarterly results using X13	Series 1.4 Detailed annual results (Status August) Series 1.5 Long Time Series (Status August)
October	November	December
	Series 1.2 Quarterly results Series 1.3 Seasonally adjusted quarterly results using X13	

Series 2: Input-Output (appears irregularly)

Release calendar 2023

13.01.2023	Press conference "Gross domestic product 2022 for Germany" (first annual results)
30.01.2023	First results for the 4th quarter of 2022 (GDP only)
24.02.2023	Detailed results for the 4th quarter 2022
28.04.2023	First results for the 1st quarter of 2023 (GDP only)
25.05.2023	Detailed results for the 1st quarter 2023
28.07.2023	First results for the 2nd quarter of 2023 (GDP only)
25.08.2023	Detailed results for the 2nd quarter 2023
30.10.2023	First results for the 3rd quarter of 2023 (GDP only)
25.11.2023	Detailed results for the 3rd quarter 2023

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

What is the gross domestic product?

The gross domestic product measures the economic performance of an economy within a specific period. It measures the value of goods and services produced within the economy minus the intermediate consumption of goods and services. The gross domestic product can be shown not only in nominal terms (i.e. at current prices), but also in price adjusted terms. Price adjustment in national accounts is based on a price base changing every year (previous year's price base). On the basis of previous year's prices, the "real" economic development over time is presented without any price effects. The rate of change in the price adjusted GDP measures the economic growth of an economy. The GDP is therefore one of the most important figures in national accounts.

The calculation of GDP for Germany is based on international rules and conventions, especially the legally binding European System of Accounts (ESA) 2010. According to these international rules, certain areas are not part of GDP, for example, housework or negative external effects such as environmental pollution or natural disasters. In contrast, shadow economic activities are included in the calculation of GDP. With the implementation of the new national accounts concepts (ESA 2010), illegal production activities (drug economy, tobacco smuggling, and prostitution) are also included in GDP.

How is the gross domestic product calculated?

In Germany, the gross domestic product is calculated both on the production and the expenditure side.

The production approach determines GDP by calculating the value added of all producers as the difference between the value of the goods and services (output) and the intermediate consumption. The gross value added of the individual industries is first determined. The gross domestic product is calculated by adding taxes on products (such as tobacco, mineral oil or value added tax) minus subsidies on products to the total of the gross value added of all industries (transition from basic prices to market prices).

The expenditure approach defines how the domestic goods and services were used: They can be consumed, invested domestically or exported abroad. GDP is the total of private and government consumption expenditure, investments and the external balance (exports minus imports).

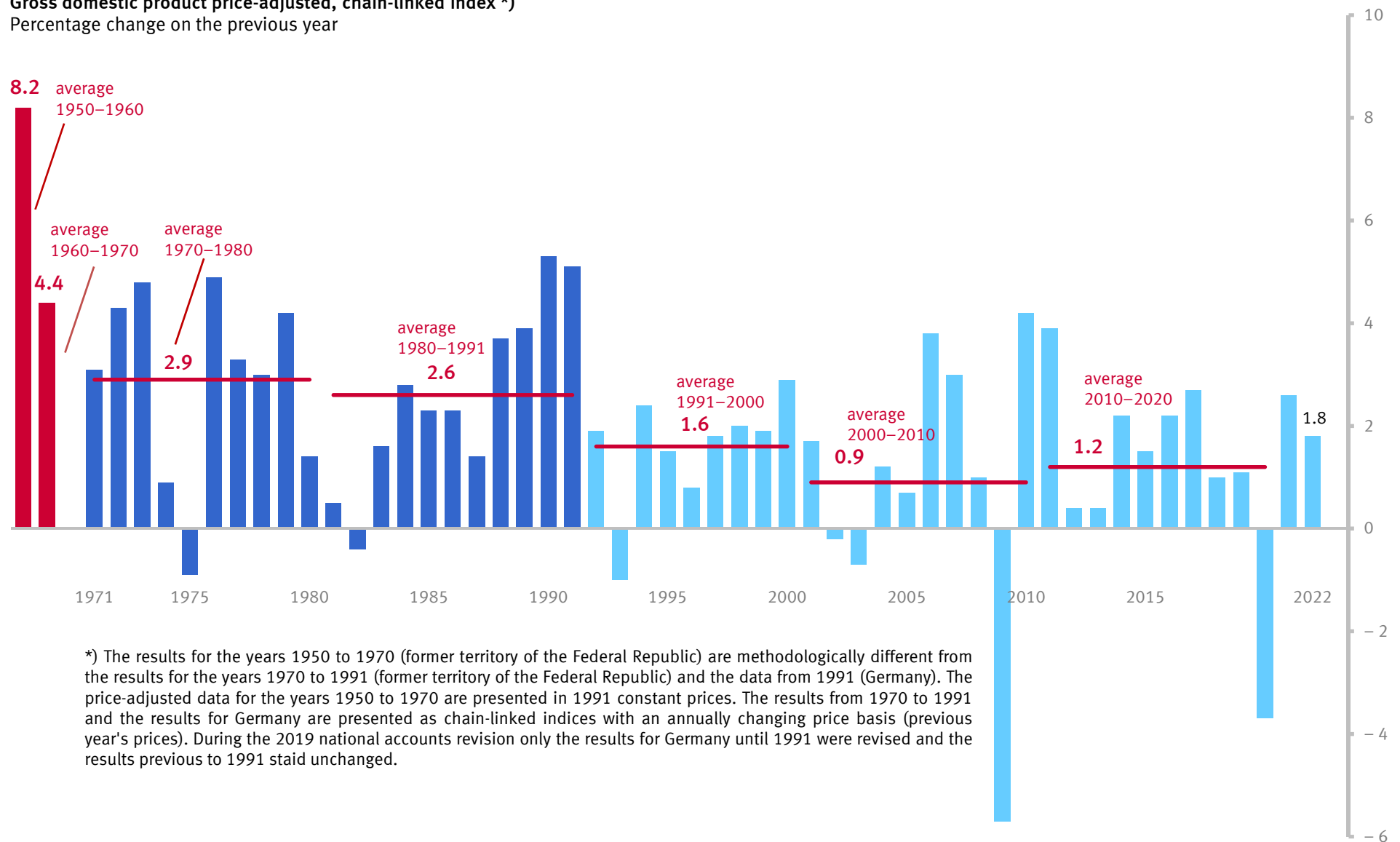
An independent, complete calculation of GDP using the distribution approach - i.e. based on the different types of income - is not possible in Germany, because of missing data on the operating surplus or the property and entrepreneurial income. These figures are derived as a balancing item from the macroeconomic cycle. The results of the distribution calculation are used, among other things, to plausibilise GDP and to form macroeconomic indicators.

Graph 2

Economic growth

Gross domestic product price-adjusted, chain-linked index *)

Percentage change on the previous year



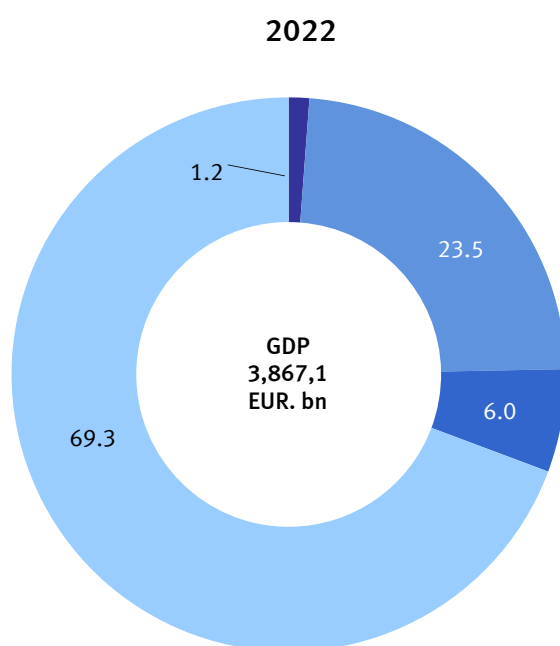
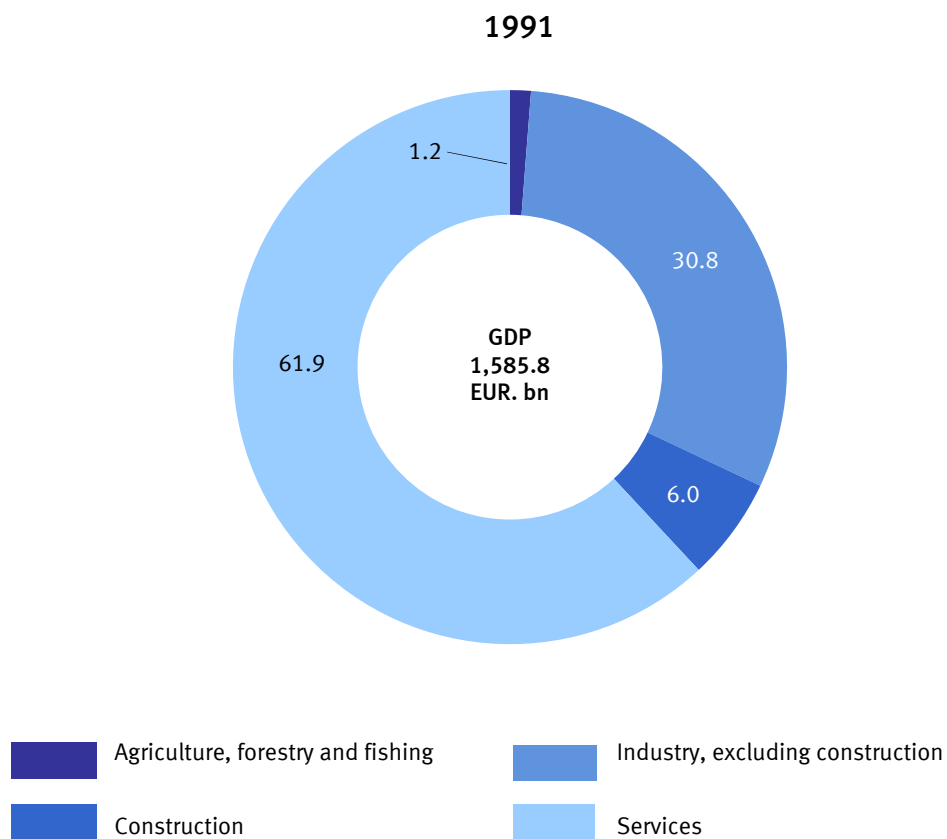
*) The results for the years 1950 to 1970 (former territory of the Federal Republic) are methodologically different from the results for the years 1970 to 1991 (former territory of the Federal Republic) and the data from 1991 (Germany). The price-adjusted data for the years 1950 to 1970 are presented in 1991 constant prices. The results from 1970 to 1991 and the results for Germany are presented as chain-linked indices with an annually changing price basis (previous year's prices). During the 2019 national accounts revision only the results for Germany until 1991 were revised and the results previous to 1991 staid unchanged.

Graph 3

Production of gross domestic product

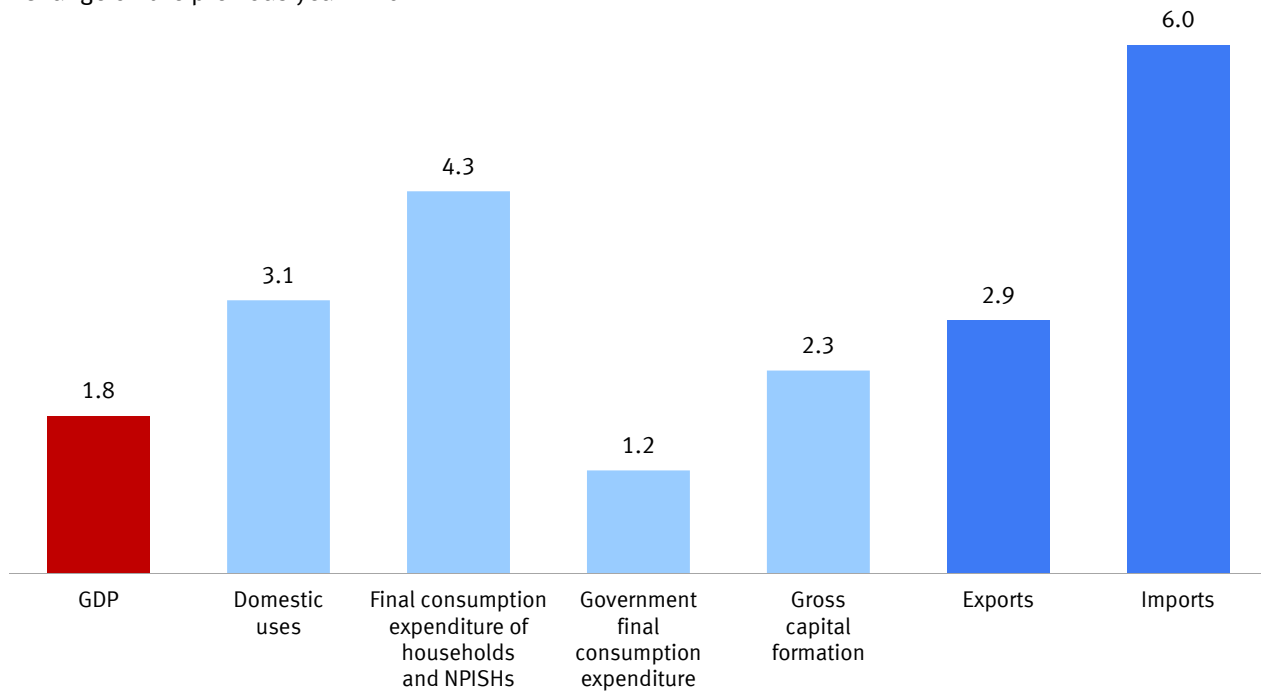
Economic structure 1991 and 2022

% of nominal gross value added

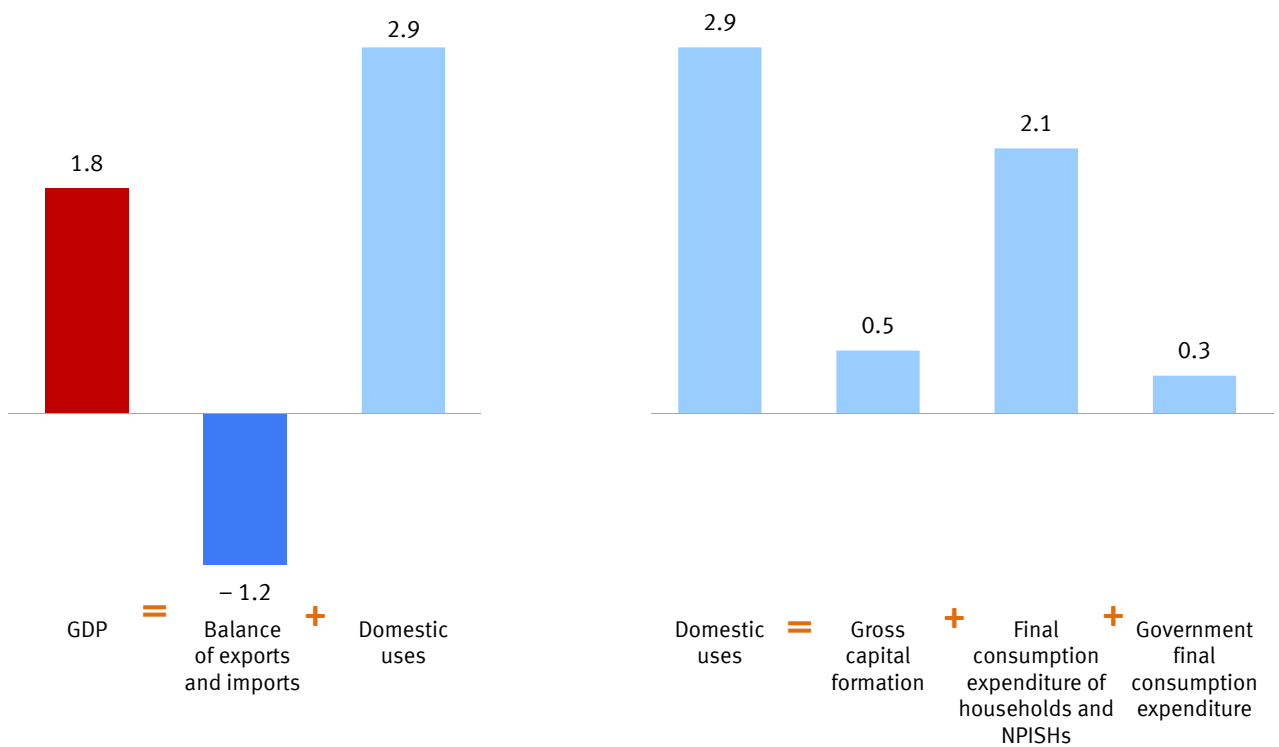


Graph 4
Use of gross domestic product 2022
 Price-adjusted

Change on the previous year in %

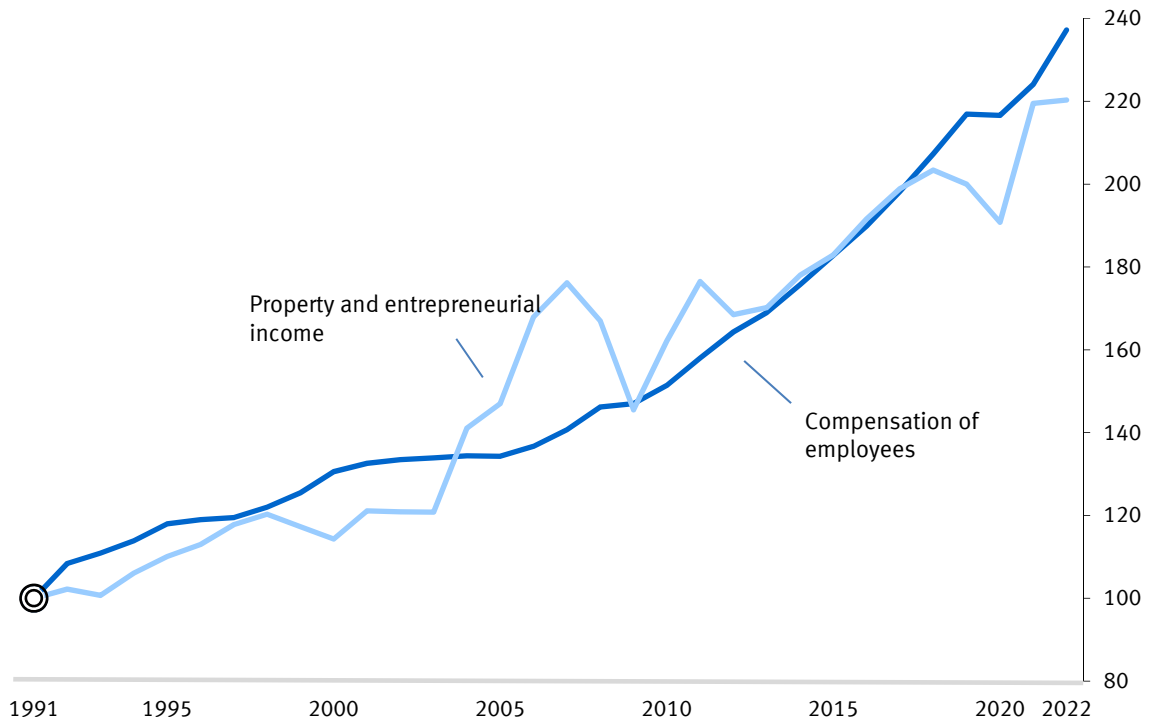


Contribution to growth in %-points¹

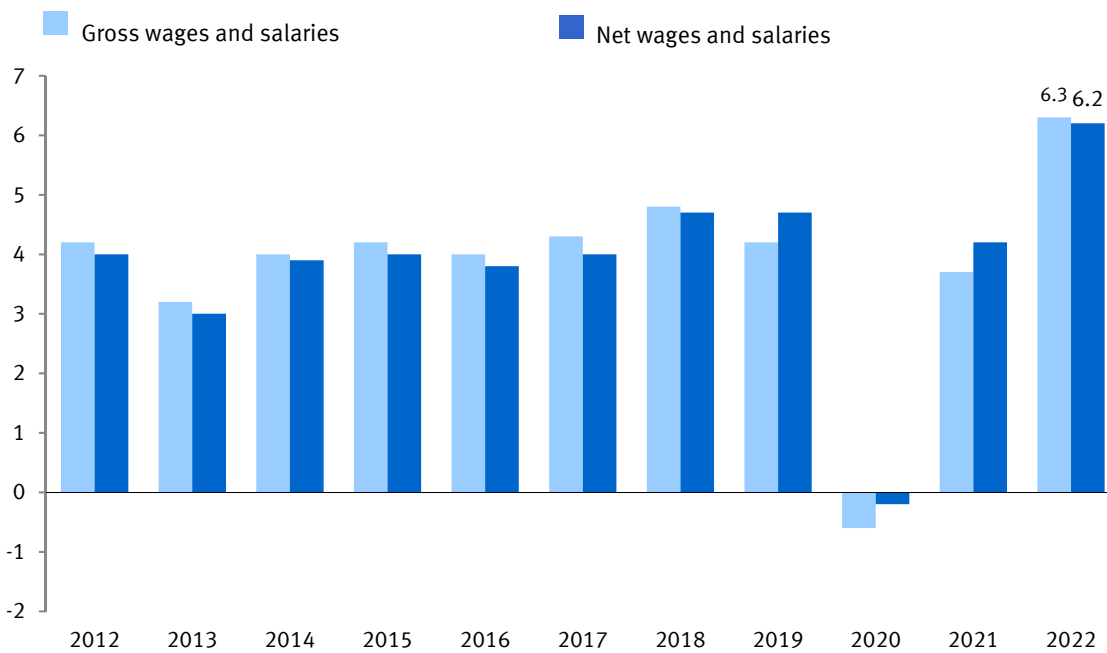


Graph 5
Distribution of gross domestic product

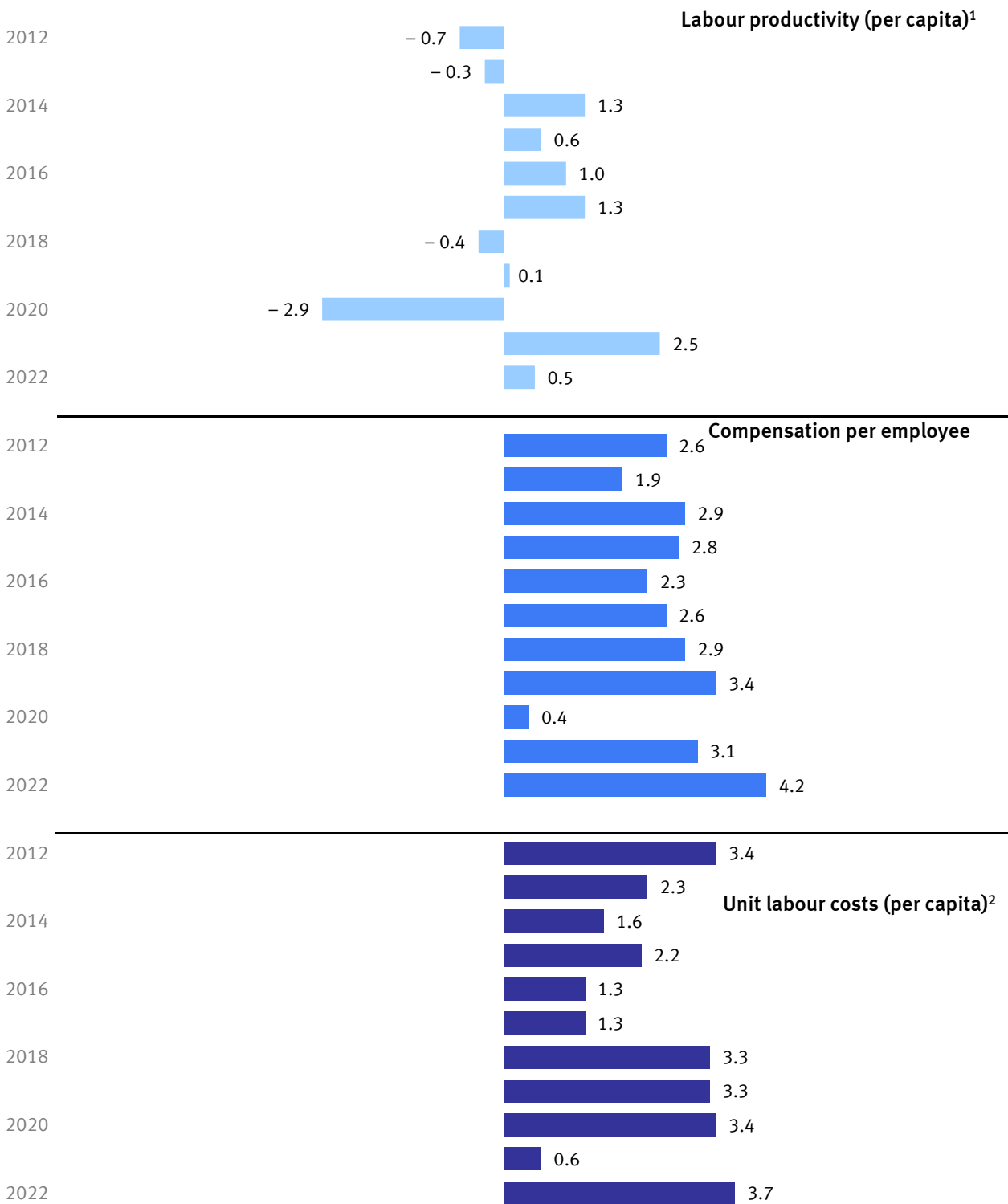
Compensation of employees, property and entrepreneurial income
 1991 = 100



Gross or net wages and salaries
 Change on the previous year in %

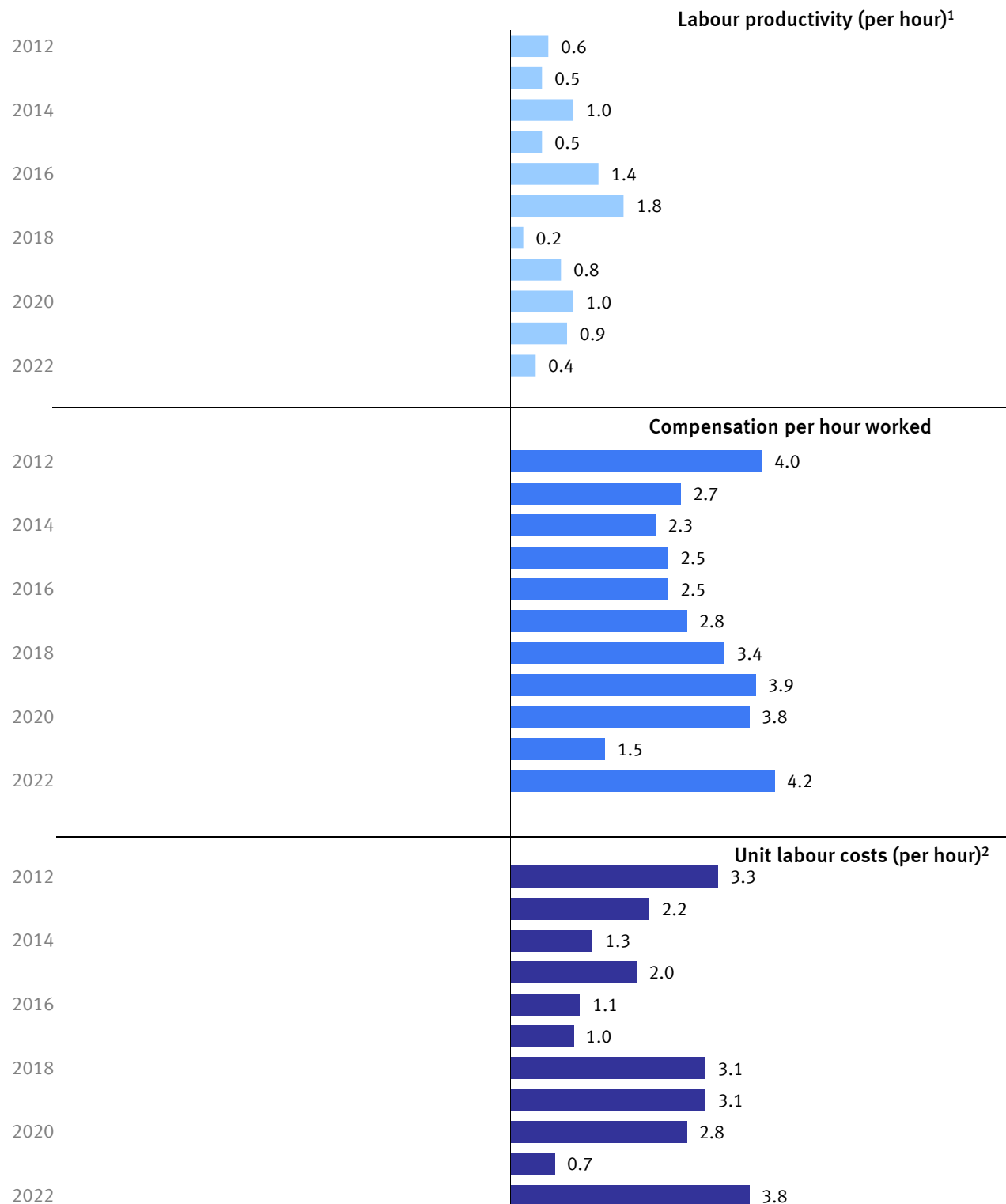


Graph 6
Labour productivity and compensation per employee
 Change on the previous year in %



1 Gross domestic product (price-adjusted) per person employed. 2 Compensation per employee in relation to labour productivity per person employed.

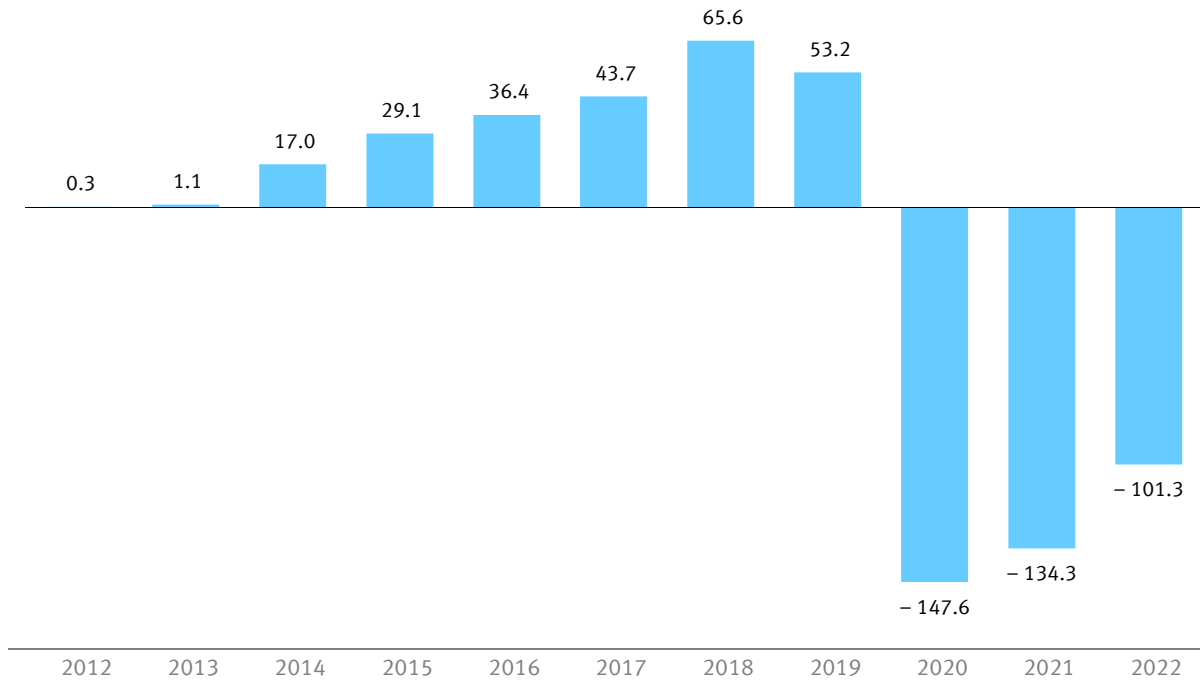
Graph 7
Labour productivity and compensation per hour
 Change on the previous year in %



1 Gross domestic product (price-adjusted) per hour worked. 2 Compensation per hour worked in relation to labour productivity per hour worked.

Graph 8
Net lending/net borrowing by general government

EUR bn.



in % of gross domestic product

..... Maastricht Treaty deficit ceiling
 and European Stability and Growth Pact.

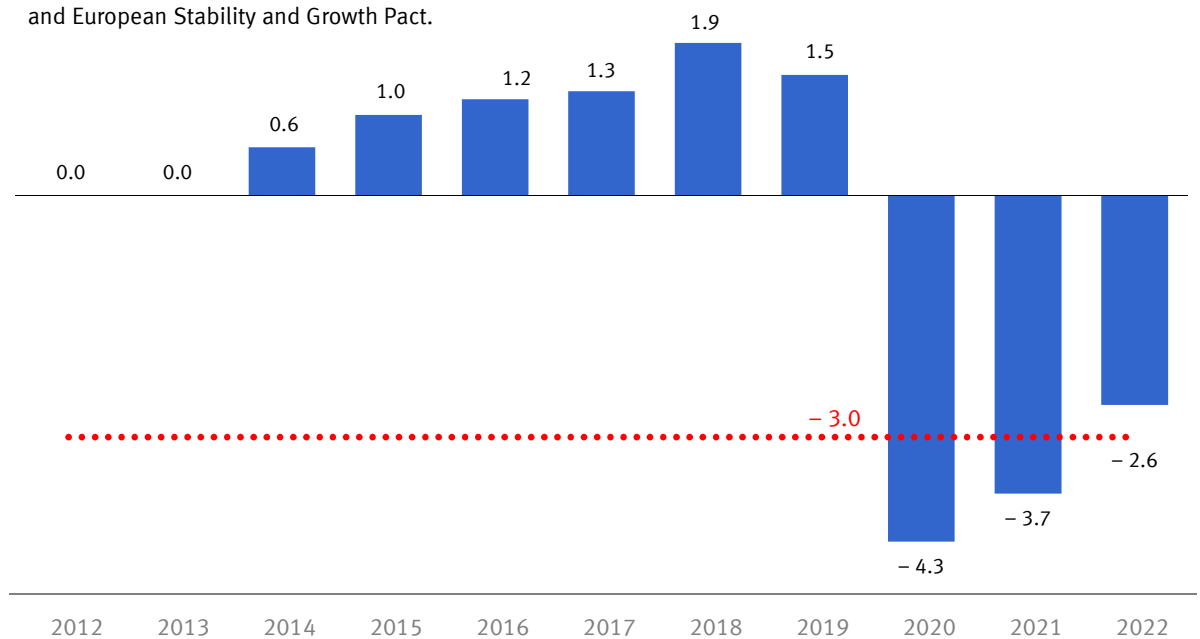


Table 1
Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, National Income (Factor Costs) *)

Year	Gross domestic product		Gross domestic product	Gross national income	National income (factor costs)	Gross domestic product	Gross national income	National Income (factor costs)
	price-adjusted		at current prices			at current prices per capita 1)		
	dimension 2)	%	EUR bn 3)			EUR 3)		
Former Territory of the Federal Republic excluding Berlin and Saarland								
1925	—	—	—	41.60	34.00	—	1,170	540
1926	—	—	—	43.60	35.60	—	1,210	560
1927	—	—	—	48.70	39.90	—	1,350	620
1928	—	—	—	52.10	42.90	—	1,430	670
1929	—	—	—	52.30	42.90	—	1,430	660
1930	—	—	—	48.80	39.30	—	1,330	600
1931	—	—	—	40.80	31.90	—	1,100	490
1932	—	—	—	33.60	25.30	—	900	380
1933	—	—	—	34.50	26.10	—	920	400
1934	—	—	—	38.80	29.90	—	1,030	450
1935	—	—	—	43.20	33.70	—	1,140	500
1936	—	—	—	47.90	37.90	—	1,260	560
1937	—	—	—	53.80	42.40	—	1,400	630
1938	—	—	—	59.20	47.30	—	1,520	690
Former Territory of the Federal Republic excluding Berlin-West and Saarland								
1950	218.17	—	49.69	50.41	40.14	1,059	1,075	856
1951	239.34	9.7	61.00	61.71	48.73	1,287	1,302	1,028
1952	261.68	9.3	69.75	70.51	55.35	1,461	1,477	1,160
1953	284.99	8.9	74.92	75.62	59.24	1,555	1,570	1,230
1954	307.13	7.8	80.41	80.84	63.35	1,651	1,660	1,301
1955	344.30	12.1	91.89	92.29	72.68	1,868	1,876	1,477
1956	370.89	7.7	101.58	102.00	80.70	2,040	2,048	1,621
1957	393.39	6.1	110.72	111.15	88.45	2,195	2,204	1,754
1958	410.93	4.5	118.95	119.23	94.73	2,330	2,335	1,855
1959	443.24	7.9	130.31	130.33	103.06	2,524	2,524	1,996
1960	481.38	8.6	146.04	146.23	116.14	2,799	2,802	2,226
Former Territory of the Federal Republic								
1960	511.29	—	154.77	154.92	122.77	2,792	2,795	2,215
1961	534.96	4.6	169.60	169.44	133.32	3,019	3,016	2,373
1962	559.92	4.7	184.46	184.32	144.24	3,245	3,243	2,538
1963	575.66	2.8	195.50	195.36	152.26	3,407	3,404	2,653
1964	614.01	6.7	214.83	214.54	167.32	3,706	3,701	2,886
1965	646.89	5.4	234.77	234.27	183.27	4,005	3,997	3,127
1966	664.94	2.8	249.63	249.20	194.18	4,220	4,213	3,283
1967	662.89	-0.3	252.76	252.42	194.67	4,263	4,258	3,284
1968	699.04	5.5	272.66	272.88	213.77	4,583	4,586	3,593
1969	751.19	7.5	305.22	305.65	236.70	5,081	5,088	3,941
1970	789.03	5.0	345.28	345.48	271.19	5,693	5,696	4,471
Former Territory of the Federal Republic (results of the revision 2005)								
1970	56.82	—	360.60	361.64	282.12	5,945	5,963	4,652
1971	58.60	3.1	400.24	400.84	311.41	6,529	6,539	5,080
1972	61.12	4.3	436.37	436.62	339.62	7,076	7,080	5,507
1973	64.04	4.8	486.02	486.23	380.29	7,842	7,845	6,136
1974	64.61	0.9	526.02	526.25	411.42	8,477	8,481	6,630
1975	64.05	-0.9	551.01	552.02	430.46	8,912	8,928	6,962
1976	67.22	4.9	597.40	598.99	467.73	9,709	9,735	7,602
1977	69.47	3.3	636.54	637.22	497.17	10,367	10,378	8,097
1978	71.56	3.0	678.94	682.10	531.55	11,071	11,122	8,667
1979	74.53	4.2	737.37	738.61	573.25	12,017	12,038	9,343
1980	75.58	1.4	788.52	789.98	609.30	12,808	12,831	9,897
1981	75.98	0.5	825.79	825.90	635.47	13,388	13,390	10,302
1982	75.68	-0.4	860.21	859.56	659.60	13,956	13,945	10,701
1983	76.87	1.6	898.27	900.40	689.54	14,624	14,659	11,226
1984	79.04	2.8	942.00	947.93	726.53	15,398	15,495	11,876
1985	80.88	2.3	984.41	990.68	762.35	16,132	16,234	12,493
1986	82.73	2.3	1,037.13	1,041.19	805.71	16,984	17,050	13,194
1987	83.89	1.4	1,065.13	1,067.75	825.38	17,439	17,482	13,514
1988	87.00	3.7	1,123.29	1,131.66	878.15	18,280	18,416	14,290
1989	90.39	3.9	1,200.66	1,211.11	938.71	19,346	19,514	15,125
1990	95.14	5.3	1,306.68	1,317.94	1,017.91	20,658	20,836	16,092
1991	100.00	5.1	1,415.80	1,417.81	1,088.98	22,096	22,128	16,996

Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, National Income (Factor Costs) *)

Year	Gross domestic product		Gross domestic product	Gross national income	National income (factor costs)	Gross domestic product	Gross national income	National Income (factor costs)
	price-adjusted		at current prices			at current prices per capita 1)		
	dimension 2)	%	EUR bn			EUR		
Germany								
1991	73.32	–	1,585.800	1,601.392	1,231.915	19,829	20,024	15,404
1992	74.73	1.9	1,702.060	1,717.115	1,312.227	21,144	21,331	16,301
1993	74.00	– 1.0	1,750.890	1,762.243	1,327.942	21,630	21,771	16,405
1994	75.77	2.4	1,829.550	1,830.687	1,373.463	22,546	22,560	16,926
1995	76.94	1.5	1,894.610	1,892.016	1,423.699	23,302	23,270	17,510
1996	77.56	0.8	1,921.380	1,921.656	1,443.476	23,585	23,588	17,719
1997	78.95	1.8	1,961.150	1,957.405	1,465.354	24,060	24,014	17,978
1998	80.54	2.0	2,014.420	2,002.895	1,496.754	24,733	24,592	18,377
1999	82.06	1.9	2,059.480	2,045.234	1,515.354	25,294	25,119	18,611
2000	84.45	2.9	2,109.090	2,097.226	1,547.238	25,892	25,746	18,995
2001	85.87	1.7	2,172.540	2,157.280	1,590.503	26,651	26,464	19,511
2002	85.70	– 0.2	2,198.120	2,174.801	1,596.810	26,945	26,659	19,574
2003	85.10	– 0.7	2,211.570	2,189.106	1,600.084	27,120	26,844	19,621
2004	86.10	1.2	2,262.520	2,276.187	1,680.822	27,776	27,944	20,635
2005	86.73	0.7	2,288.310	2,307.203	1,701.833	28,134	28,366	20,923
2006	90.04	3.8	2,385.080	2,425.419	1,801.311	29,383	29,880	22,191
2007	92.72	3.0	2,499.550	2,535.845	1,867.151	30,862	31,310	23,054
2008	93.61	1.0	2,546.490	2,570.665	1,879.477	31,530	31,829	23,271
2009	88.28	– 5.7	2,445.730	2,500.874	1,805.320	30,388	31,073	22,431
2010	91.97	4.2	2,564.400	2,615.840	1,905.093	31,942	32,582	23,729
2011	95.58	3.9	2,693.560	2,762.535	2,016.079	33,554	34,413	25,115
2012	95.98	0.4	2,745.310	2,811.180	2,039.759	34,135	34,954	25,362
2013	96.40	0.4	2,811.350	2,876.449	2,086.774	34,860	35,668	25,876
2014	98.53	2.2	2,927.430	2,986.082	2,173.300	36,149	36,873	26,836
2015	100.00	1.5	3,026.180	3,095.143	2,252.756	37,046	37,890	27,578
2016	102.23	2.2	3,134.740	3,212.504	2,345.503	38,067	39,011	28,482
2017	104.97	2.7	3,267.160	3,345.005	2,444.239	39,527	40,469	29,571
2018	106.00	1.0	3,365.450	3,478.910	2,539.156	40,594	41,962	30,627
2019	107.12	1.1	3,473.260	3,590.147	2,608.213	41,800	43,206	31,389
2020	103.16	– 3.7	3,405.430	3,505.697	2,571.571	40,950	42,156	30,923
2021	105.87	2.6	3,601.750	3,729.498	2,743.414	43,292	44,828	32,975
2022	107.76	1.8	3,867.050	3,998.940	2,858.466	46,149	47,723	34,113

*) The results for the years 1925 to first entry of 1970 (former territory of the Federal Republic) are methodologically different from the results for the years 1970 to 1991 (former territory of the Federal Republic) and the data from 1991 (Germany). – 1) From 2011 onwards results of current population statistic, before that back calculations based on the 2011 census. – 2) 1950 to first entry of 1970 (former territory of the Federal Republic) in EUR bn, 1970 to 1991 (former territory of the Federal Republic) chain-linked indices 1991 = 100, from 1991 (Germany) chain-linked indices 2015 = 100. – 3) For the period 1925 to 1938, results of the Statistische Reichsamt in RM bn or Reichsmark, converted to the former federal territory.

Table 2
Value added, domestic product and income

Specification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
At current prices								
EUR bn.								
Value added and domestic product								
1	Gross value added	2,822.443	2,944.074	3,032.736	3,129.717	3,087.963	3,258.567	3,498.495
2	+ Net taxes on products	312.297	323.086	332.714	343.543	317.467	343.183	368.555
3	Taxes on products	319.143	329.847	339.600	350.942	325.939	365.008	391.960
4	less: subsidies on products	6.846	6.761	6.886	7.399	8.472	21.825	23.405
5	= Gross domestic product	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,365.450	3,473.260	3,405.430	3,601.750	3,867.050
6	- Consumption of fixed capital	558.689	581.352	609.855	640.366	661.662	704.931	792.715
7	= Net domestic product	2,576.051	2,685.808	2,755.595	2,832.894	2,743.768	2,896.819	3,074.335
8	Net taxes on production 1)	309.679	320.978	331.407	343.063	274.448	283.946	353.044
9	Compensation of employees (domestic concept)	1,622.728	1,693.096	1,771.262	1,853.274	1,848.790	1,913.709	2,025.303
10	Operating surplus/mixed income	643.644	671.734	652.926	636.557	620.530	699.164	695.988
National income and net national income (factor costs)								
11	Gross domestic product	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,365.450	3,473.260	3,405.430	3,601.750	3,867.050
12	+ Primary income from the rest of the world	212.192	208.016	240.420	237.802	204.949	234.626	256.200
13	- Primary income to the rest of the world	134.428	130.171	126.960	120.915	104.682	106.878	124.310
14	= Gross national income	3,212.504	3,345.005	3,478.910	3,590.147	3,505.697	3,729.498	3,998.940
15	- Consumption of fixed capital	558.689	581.352	609.855	640.366	661.662	704.931	792.715
16	= Net national income (primary income)	2,653.815	2,763.653	2,869.055	2,949.781	2,844.035	3,024.567	3,206.225
17	- Taxes on production and imports 2)	335.128	345.768	356.565	369.769	345.821	392.757	420.511
18	+ Subsidies 3)	26.816	26.354	26.666	28.201	73.357	111.604	72.752
19	= Net national income (factor costs).....	2,345.503	2,444.239	2,539.156	2,608.213	2,571.571	2,743.414	2,858.466
20	Compensation of employees (national concept)	1,625.050	1,696.317	1,774.011	1,856.155	1,853.918	1,918.027	2,023.371
21	Property and entrepreneurial income	720.453	747.922	765.145	752.058	717.653	825.387	835.095
National income and national disposable income								
22	Net national income (primary income)	2,653.815	2,763.653	2,869.055	2,949.781	2,844.035	3,024.567	3,206.225
23	+ Current transfers from the rest of the world	66.303	67.947	70.013	80.603	83.950	88.673	89.585
24	- Current transfers to the rest of the world	103.199	114.706	116.424	126.214	133.968	141.326	144.995
25	= National disposable income	2,616.919	2,716.894	2,822.644	2,904.170	2,794.017	2,971.914	3,150.815
Price-adjusted								
Chain-linked index (2015 = 100)								
26	Gross value added	102.25	105.11	106.10	106.98	102.84	105.58	107.46
27	Gross domestic product	102.23	104.97	106.00	107.12	103.16	105.87	107.76
28	Consumption of fixed capital	101.78	103.71	105.85	108.17	110.18	111.78	113.56
29	Net domestic product	102.33	105.25	106.04	106.89	101.60	104.55	106.46
Deflators 4)								
Index (2015 = 100)								
30	Gross value added	101.41	102.90	105.00	107.48	110.31	113.38	119.61
31	Gross domestic product	101.33	102.85	104.92	107.14	109.08	112.42	118.59
32	Consumption of fixed capital	101.14	103.28	106.15	109.07	110.65	116.19	128.61
33	Net domestic product	101.37	102.76	104.64	106.72	108.74	111.57	116.28
34	Domestic uses	100.74	102.60	105.09	107.11	108.32	112.77	121.49

1) Taxes on production and imports less subsidies. – 2) Received by general government. – 3) Paid by general government. –

4) Implicit deflators: data at current prices calculated as index 2015 = 100 divided by price-adjusted data (chain-linked index 2015 = 100).

Table 3
Gross value added at current prices

EUR bn.

ser.no.	WZ 2008	Industry	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.828	23.191	26.946	25.624	30.641	42.898
2	01	Agriculture	24.100	19.291	24.470	23.112	...	...
3	02	Forestry	3.531	3.709	2.364	2.368	...	...
4	03	Fishing	0.197	0.191	0.112	0.144	...	...
5	B bis F	Industry	897.238	918.979	936.191	906.563	962.982	1,031.625
6	B bis E	Industry, excluding construction	759.244	770.935	781.868	739.234	783.180	820.523
7	B	Mining and quarrying	4.262	4.351	4.568	4.405	7.008	...
8	C	Manufacturing	666.185	674.397	679.253	636.977	679.112	713.489
9	CA	M. o. food products, beverages and tobacco	46.309	47.013	47.845	50.970	...	...
10	CB	M. o. textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7.667	7.551	7.483	6.803	...	...
11	CC	M. o. wood and paper products and printing	25.112	25.257	26.353	27.364	...	...
12	16	M. o. products of wood, of plaiting materials, of straw and cork (ex. furniture) .	6.858	6.947	7.861	9.156	...	...
13	17	M. o. paper and paper products	11.015	11.777	11.952	11.393	...	...
14	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	7.239	6.533	6.540	6.815	...	...
15	CD	M. o. coke and refined petroleum products	5.459	4.954	5.495	2.019	...	...
16	CE	M. o. chemical products	49.473	46.368	46.549	49.386	...	...
17	CF	M. o. pharmaceutical products	22.123	24.405	26.450	25.054	...	...
18	CG	M. o. rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	47.144	48.828	49.796	48.917	...	...
19	22	M. o. rubber and plastic products	29.588	30.360	30.784	29.735	...	...
20	23	M. o. other non-metallic mineral products	17.556	18.468	19.012	19.182	...	...
21	CH	M. o. basic metals and fabricated metal products	77.008	81.240	78.635	71.393	...	...
22	24	M. o. basic metals	20.748	23.050	20.815	17.990	...	...
23	25	M. o. fabricated metal products	56.260	58.190	57.820	53.403	...	...
24	CI	M. o. computer, electronic and optical products	40.466	43.365	44.353	42.344	...	...
25	CJ	M. o. electrical equipment	44.513	45.709	44.021	43.055	...	...
26	CK	M. o. machinery and equipment n.e.c.	103.120	106.289	105.174	93.993	...	...
27	CL	M. o. transport equipment	156.099	152.965	153.386	131.938	...	...
28	29	M. o. motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	138.378	137.823	136.614	118.601	...	...
29	30	M. o. other transport equipment	17.721	15.142	16.772	13.337	...	...
30	CM	M. o. furniture, other manufacturing; repair of machinery and equipment	41.692	40.453	43.713	43.741	...	...
31	31-32	M. o. furniture, other manufacturing	26.368	25.438	26.731	26.936	...	...
32	33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	15.324	15.015	16.982	16.805	...	...
33	D	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	57.489	59.135	63.672	63.340	64.002	...
34	E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	31.308	33.052	34.375	34.512	33.058	...
35	36	Water collection, treatment and supply	5.608	5.814	5.864	5.861	...	...
36	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	25.700	27.238	28.511	28.651	...	...
37	F	Construction	137.994	148.044	154.323	167.329	179.802	211.102
38	G bis T	Services	2,019.008	2,090.566	2,166.580	2,155.776	2,264.944	2,423.972
39	G bis I	Trade, transport, accommodation and food services	469.106	483.104	501.707	479.023	516.822	596.482
40	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	294.929	302.092	312.130	320.367	338.586	372.845
41	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47.999	48.058	52.513	49.941	...	...
42	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	143.896	149.651	156.028	155.428	...	...
43	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	103.034	104.383	103.589	114.998	...	...
44	H	Transportation and storage	128.259	132.526	139.062	127.526	146.598	174.628
45	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	48.524	50.525	53.059	46.404	...	...
46	50	Water transport	6.366	6.074	6.300	4.704	...	...
47	51	Air transport	8.116	7.338	6.654	4.171	...	...
48	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	48.576	52.009	55.149	52.059	...	...
49	53	Postal and courier activities	16.677	16.580	17.900	20.188	...	...
50	I	Accommodation and food services	45.918	48.486	50.515	31.130	31.638	49.009

Table 3
Gross value added at current prices

EUR bn.

ser.no.	WZ 2008	Industry	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
51	J	Information and communication	135.518	145.871	152.497	154.671	163.805	169.608
52	JA	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	30.564	30.692	31.426	28.951	...	...
53	58	Publishing activities	14.579	14.659	14.588	14.098	...	...
54	59-60	Audiovisual and broadcasting activities	15.985	16.033	16.838	14.853	...	...
55	JB	Telecommunications	26.378	26.630	27.746	29.438	...	...
56	JC	Computer programming, information service activities	78.576	88.549	93.325	96.282	...	...
57	K	Financial and insurance services	118.422	118.488	121.899	123.517	123.162	124.754
58	64	Financial service activities, ex. insurance and pension funding	72.703	69.555	70.861	73.333	...	...
59	65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, ex. compulsory social security	28.186	30.196	30.459	29.092	...	...
60	66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	17.533	18.737	20.579	21.092	...	...
61	L	Real estate activities	313.185	319.338	327.201	332.634	341.957	349.988
62	M bis N	Business services	336.821	353.827	359.635	350.098	376.410	402.129
63	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	189.038	196.304	197.536	200.803	216.615	...
64	MA	Professional and technical activities	138.051	143.649	143.555	147.138	...	...
65	69-70	Legal and accounting activities, management consultancy activities	93.327	99.456	99.564	101.064	...	...
66	71	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	44.724	44.193	43.991	46.074	...	...
67	MB	Scientific research and development	23.786	24.699	26.460	26.577	...	...
68	MC	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	27.201	27.956	27.521	27.088	...	...
69	73	Advertising and market research	13.055	12.469	13.520	12.001	...	...
70	74-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c., veterinary activities	14.146	15.487	14.001	15.087	...	...
71	N	Other business services	147.783	157.523	162.099	149.295	159.795	...
72	77	Rental and leasing activities	47.081	49.059	51.380	50.612	...	...
73	78	Employment activities	30.671	30.049	31.267	26.794	...	...
74	79	Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	6.791	7.731	5.963	1.765	...	...
75	80-82	Business services n.e.c.	63.240	70.684	73.489	70.124	...	...
76	O bis Q	Public services, education, health	533.999	554.503	583.328	604.572	628.421	656.209
77	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	177.980	185.629	195.154	203.987	212.680	...
78	P	Education	132.867	138.547	145.573	147.883	153.413	...
79	Q	Human health and social work activities	223.152	230.327	242.601	252.702	262.328	...
80	QA	Human health activities	157.032	162.170	170.752	177.148	...	...
81	QB	Social work activities	66.120	68.157	71.849	75.554	...	...
82	R bis T	Other services	111.957	115.435	120.313	111.261	114.367	124.802
83	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	39.487	40.746	42.623	34.570	35.369	...
84	90-92	Creative, arts and entertainment activities, gambling and betting activities	22.210	22.619	23.318	19.173	...	...
85	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	17.277	18.127	19.305	15.397	...	...
86	S	Other services n.e.c.	65.324	67.312	70.079	69.191	71.273	...
87	94	Activities of membership organisations	30.104	31.375	33.027	34.047	...	...
88	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	1.736	1.693	1.814	1.768	...	...
89	96	Other personal service activities	33.484	34.244	35.238	33.376	...	...
90	T	Private households	7.146	7.377	7.611	7.500	7.725	...
91	A bis T	All industries	2,944.074	3,032.736	3,129.717	3,087.963	3,258.567	3,498.495
92		+ Taxes on products	329.847	339.600	350.942	325.939	365.008	391.960
93		- Subsidies on products	6.761	6.886	7.399	8.472	21.825	23.405
94		= Gross domestic product	3,267.160	3,365.450	3,473.260	3,405.430	3,601.750	3,867.050

Table 4
Use of gross domestic product

Specification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1 Consumption	2,277.567	2,350.684	2,422.537	2,508.619	2,461.515	2,571.338	2,827.341
Final consumption expenditure:							
2 Households	1,608.214	1,654.556	1,703.415	1,754.046	1,659.615	1,718.131	1,920.521
3 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	45.502	47.909	49.975	51.417	53.902	55.711	58.416
4 General Government	623.851	648.219	669.147	703.156	747.998	797.496	848.404
Actual final consumption:							
5 Actual individual consumption	2,058.391	2,121.475	2,183.906	2,256.364	2,185.411	2,283.534	2,519.255
6 Actual collective consumption	219.176	229.209	238.631	252.255	276.104	287.804	308.086
7 + Gross capital formation	625.927	684.871	737.693	768.304	752.259	838.859	960.181
8 Gross fixed capital formation	636.299	666.876	708.939	742.361	736.147	783.804	872.285
9 Construction	307.923	321.721	345.489	363.473	384.789	416.700	474.596
10 Machinery and equipment 1)	214.122	224.440	235.527	241.229	217.525	229.414	253.670
11 Other products 2)	114.254	120.715	127.923	137.659	133.833	137.690	144.019
12 Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-10.372	17.995	28.754	25.943	16.112	55.055	87.896
13 = Domestic uses	2,903.494	3,035.555	3,160.230	3,276.923	3,213.774	3,410.197	3,787.522
14 + Balance of exports and imports	231.246	231.605	205.220	196.337	191.656	191.553	79.528
15 Exports	1,444.277	1,540.892	1,592.156	1,620.957	1,464.782	1,693.923	1,946.590
16 less: Imports	1,213.031	1,309.287	1,386.936	1,424.620	1,273.126	1,502.370	1,867.062
17 = Gross domestic product	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,365.450	3,473.260	3,405.430	3,601.750	3,867.050
18 Consumption	102.88	104.40	105.77	107.77	104.59	106.10	109.66
Final consumption expenditure:							
19 Households	102.44	103.84	105.37	107.11	100.92	101.23	105.62
20 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	102.70	105.83	108.22	109.11	107.61	111.53	116.53
21 General Government	104.04	105.77	106.62	109.39	113.75	118.07	119.45
Actual final consumption:							
22 Actual individual consumption	102.89	104.26	105.55	107.31	102.94	104.49	108.55
23 Actual collective consumption	102.73	105.75	107.80	112.12	120.05	121.13	120.07
24 Gross capital formation	103.78	110.92	114.04	115.46	111.67	115.58	118.24
25 Gross fixed capital formation	103.81	106.53	110.10	112.21	109.68	111.02	111.47
26 Construction	103.83	104.87	107.57	108.61	112.87	112.87	110.91
27 Machinery and equipment 1)	103.04	107.34	112.04	113.19	100.78	104.29	107.70
28 Other products 2)	105.21	109.52	113.37	120.32	116.34	117.56	120.03
29 Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
30 Domestic uses	103.07	105.80	107.54	109.41	106.10	108.14	111.49
31 Balance of exports and imports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
32 Exports	102.47	107.49	109.88	111.27	100.95	110.75	113.93
33 less: Imports	104.49	109.95	114.34	117.61	107.61	117.29	124.32
34 Gross domestic product	102.23	104.97	106.00	107.12	103.16	105.87	107.76
35 Consumption	100.68	102.39	104.16	105.86	107.03	110.22	117.25
Final consumption expenditure:							
36 Households	100.67	102.18	103.66	105.01	105.46	108.84	116.61
37 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	101.73	103.94	106.03	108.20	115.01	114.70	115.10
38 General Government	100.62	102.85	105.32	107.87	110.35	113.35	119.19
Actual final consumption:							
39 Actual individual consumption	100.71	102.44	104.16	105.85	106.88	110.02	116.84
40 Actual collective consumption	100.41	102.00	104.17	105.89	108.24	111.82	120.75
41 Gross capital formation	100.95	103.34	108.27	111.38	112.75	121.47	135.92
including:							
42 Gross fixed capital formation	101.18	103.33	106.29	109.20	110.79	116.54	129.16
43 Construction	101.83	105.33	110.28	114.91	117.06	126.77	146.93
44 Machinery and equipment 1)	102.30	105.42	109.97	114.66	116.77	126.68	146.39
45 Other products 2)	100.87	102.39	104.82	106.28	106.86	108.80	111.46
46 Domestic uses	100.74	102.60	105.09	107.11	108.32	112.77	121.49
47 Terms of Trade 4)	101.76	100.90	100.13	100.80	102.80	100.08	95.35
48 Exports	99.27	100.96	102.05	102.60	102.19	107.72	120.33
49 Imports	97.55	100.06	101.92	101.79	99.41	107.63	126.20
50 Gross domestic product	101.33	102.85	104.92	107.14	109.08	112.42	118.59

1) Including weapon systems. – 2) Intellectual property products and cultivated biological resources. – 3) Implicit deflators: data at current prices calculated as index 2015 = 100 divided by price-adjusted data (chain-linked index 2015 = 100).

4) Export deflator in relation to import deflator.

Table 5
Population, employment and total hours worked

Specification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average in 1000							
1 Population 1)	82,349	82,657	82,906	83,093	83,161	83,196	83,794
2 – Inactive population	37,141	37,017	36,812	36,680	36,789	36,794	37,035
3 = Economically active population	45,208	45,640	46,094	46,413	46,372	46,402	46,759
4 – Unemployed persons 2)	1,649	1,509	1,367	1,280	1,551	1,536	1,328
5 = Persons in employment (national concept)	43,559	44,131	44,727	45,133	44,821	44,866	45,431
6 – Self-employed 3)	4,341	4,273	4,225	4,160	4,056	3,958	3,908
7 = Employees (national concept)	39,218	39,858	40,502	40,973	40,765	40,908	41,523
8 + Commuter balance	102	120	139	144	94	114	139
9 = Employees (domestic concept)	39,320	39,978	40,641	41,117	40,859	41,022	41,662
10 incl.: marginal employees 4)	5,428	5,363	5,288	5,202	4,853	4,694	4,721
11 + Self-employed 3)	4,341	4,273	4,225	4,160	4,056	3,958	3,908
12 = Persons in employment (domestic concept)	43,661	44,251	44,866	45,277	44,915	44,980	45,570
Mill. hours							
Hours worked							
13 by persons in employment	60,933	61,471	61,945	62,127	59,249	60,281	61,103
14 by employees	52,451	53,219	53,876	54,259	52,128	53,141	53,959
Key data for total economy							
15 Economic growth (GDP price-adjusted, chain-linked) 5)	2.2	2.7	1.0	1.1	– 3.7	2.6	1.8
16 Employment ratio (economically active population as % of population)	54.9	55.2	55.6	55.9	55.8	55.8	55.8
17 Unemployment ratio (unemployed persons as % of economically active population)	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.8
18 Gross domestic product at current prices per person in employment in EUR	71,797	73,832	75,011	76,711	75,819	80,074	84,860
19 Gross domestic product at current prices per hour worked by persons in employment in EUR	51.45	53.15	54.33	55.91	57.48	59.75	63.29
20 Labour productivity per person in employment (gross domestic product price-adjusted, chain-linked per person in employment) 5)	1.0	1.3	– 0.4	0.1	– 2.9	2.5	0.5
21 Labour productivity per hour worked by persons in employment (GDP price-adjusted, chain-linked per hour worked by persons in employment) 5)	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.4
22 Compensation of employees per employee in EUR per month	3,439	3,529	3,632	3,756	3,771	3,888	4,051
23 Compensation of employees per hour worked by employees in EUR	30.94	31.81	32.88	34.16	35.47	36.01	37.53
24 Unit labour costs (per capita) (compensation of employees per employee in relation to productivity per person in employment) 5)	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.6	3.7
25 Unit labour costs per hour (compensation of employees per hour worked by employees in rel. to productivity per hour worked by persons in employment) 5)	1.1	1.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.7	3.8
26 Wages and salaries per employee in EUR per month	2,829	2,902	2,994	3,084	3,080	3,182	3,332
27 Wages and salaries per employee in EUR per month (without marginal employees) 4)	3,229	3,300	3,391	3,481	3,451	3,550	3,712
28 Wages and salaries per hour worked by employees in EUR	25.45	26.16	27.10	28.04	28.97	29.48	30.87
29 Wage ratio, unadjusted (compensation of employees as % of net national income (factor costs))	69.3	69.4	69.9	71.2	72.1	69.9	70.8
30 Wage ratio, adjusted 6)	69.9	69.8	70.1	71.2	72.0	69.7	70.4
31 Ratio of earned income (compensation of employees as % of net national income at factor costs per person in employment)	77.0	76.8	77.2	78.4	79.3	76.7	77.4

1) From 2011 onwards results of current population statistic, before that back calculations based on the 2011 census. 2) Results of the labour force survey; persons in households aged between 15 and 74 years. – 3) Including family workers. –4) Marginally employed employees refer to persons who, as wage earners or salaried employees, do not perform any job subject to full social insurance contributions but who are considered as persons in employment according to the ILO standards if they worked for remuneration for at least one hour in the one-week reference period. In Germany this includes especially those persons who exclusively pursue marginal jobs or who are employed in job opportunities ("one-euro job") – 5) Change on the previous year in %. – 6) Ratio of earned income multiplied by the ratio of employees (employees in relation to persons in employment) in a constant base year (here 1991).

Table 6
Revenue and expenditure as well as net lending/net borrowing by general government

Year	Revenue				Expenditure						net lending/net borrowing
	total	including: levies			total	including					
		total	taxes	net social contributions		intermediate consumption	compensation of employees	social benefits other than social transfers in kind	social benefits in kind	gross capital formation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

EUR bn.

2005	995.446	887.294	486.060	401.234	1,071.405	93.156	184.466	412.643	169.450	44.968	-75.959
2006	1,039.469	928.860	523.526	405.334	1,078.898	97.598	185.371	409.284	173.657	48.578	-39.429
2007	1,091.269	974.894	570.261	404.633	1,084.748	101.929	186.281	402.287	180.106	47.957	6.521
2008	1,122.573	1,001.243	588.690	412.553	1,125.536	109.396	191.194	405.356	187.410	53.558	-2.963
2009	1,101.797	973.011	557.452	415.559	1,178.850	117.446	200.150	426.776	198.436	58.879	-77.053
2010	1,122.258	985.911	559.439	426.472	1,234.544	124.897	205.811	430.497	204.363	59.866	-112.286
2011	1,194.783	1,044.569	601.949	442.620	1,218.524	131.804	211.021	424.289	209.783	61.262	-23.741
2012	1,233.394	1,082.381	627.797	454.584	1,233.138	135.719	214.746	430.433	215.174	60.375	0.256
2013	1,264.668	1,111.671	646.304	465.367	1,263.544	141.819	220.474	438.925	227.687	60.993	1.124
2014	1,313.906	1,149.905	667.562	482.343	1,296.940	147.106	227.508	451.507	239.752	60.528	16.966
2015	1,364.857	1,199.969	698.804	501.165	1,335.789	152.984	232.991	469.662	252.202	64.512	29.068
2016	1,426.748	1,256.473	732.183	524.290	1,390.374	162.512	240.702	486.859	267.676	68.118	36.374
2017	1,486.925	1,316.652	767.171	549.481	1,443.273	169.547	250.586	506.893	277.930	71.558	43.652
2018	1,557.224	1,373.845	801.253	572.592	1,491.601	176.417	260.284	521.488	284.062	78.498	65.623
2019	1,615.820	1,425.477	827.281	598.196	1,562.647	187.246	273.209	548.693	296.903	84.410	53.173
2020	1,569.061	1,382.579	774.482	608.097	1,716.615	209.396	284.254	599.982	304.861	93.220	-147.554
2021	1,711.747	1,511.471	877.781	633.690	1,845.999	227.167	294.422	610.940	329.993	93.368	-134.252
2022	1,820.753	1,614.069	948.262	665.807	1,922.078	236.866	306.715	618.681	355.568	101.603	-101.325

Change on the previous year

Year	in %										in EUR bn.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2005	1.2	1.4	2.6	-0.1	1.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	2.4	4.7	-0.523
2006	4.4	4.7	7.7	1.0	0.7	4.8	0.5	-0.8	2.5	8.0	36.530
2007	5.0	5.0	8.9	-0.2	0.5	4.4	0.5	-1.7	3.7	-1.3	45.950
2008	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.0	3.8	7.3	2.6	0.8	4.1	11.7	-9.484
2009	-1.9	-2.8	-5.3	0.7	4.7	7.4	4.7	5.3	5.9	9.9	-74.090
2010	1.9	1.3	0.4	2.6	4.7	6.3	2.8	0.9	3.0	1.7	-35.233
2011	6.5	5.9	7.6	3.8	-1.3	5.5	2.5	-1.4	2.7	2.3	88.545
2012	3.2	3.6	4.3	2.7	1.2	3.0	1.8	1.4	2.6	-1.4	23.997
2013	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.0	5.8	1.0	0.868
2014	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.2	2.9	5.3	-0.8	15.842
2015	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.0	4.0	2.4	4.0	5.2	6.6	12.102
2016	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	6.2	3.3	3.7	6.1	5.6	7.306
2017	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	5.1	7.278
2018	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.3	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.2	9.7	21.971
2019	3.8	3.8	3.2	4.5	4.8	6.1	5.0	5.2	4.5	7.5	-12.450
2020	-2.9	-3.0	-6.4	1.7	9.9	11.8	4.0	9.3	2.7	10.4	-200.727
2021	9.1	9.3	13.3	4.2	7.5	8.5	3.6	1.8	8.2	0.2	13.302
2022	6.4	6.8	8.0	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	1.3	7.8	8.8	32.927

in % of GDP

2005	43.5	38.8	21.2	17.5	46.8	4.1	8.1	18.0	7.4	2.0	-3.3
2006	43.6	38.9	22.0	17.0	45.2	4.1	7.8	17.2	7.3	2.0	-1.7
2007	43.7	39.0	22.8	16.2	43.4	4.1	7.5	16.1	7.2	1.9	0.3
2008	44.1	39.3	23.1	16.2	44.2	4.3	7.5	15.9	7.4	2.1	-0.1
2009	45.0	39.8	22.8	17.0	48.2	4.8	8.2	17.4	8.1	2.4	-3.2
2010	43.8	38.4	21.8	16.6	48.1	4.9	8.0	16.8	8.0	2.3	-4.4
2011	44.4	38.8	22.3	16.4	45.2	4.9	7.8	15.8	7.8	2.3	-0.9
2012	44.9	39.4	22.9	16.6	44.9	4.9	7.8	15.7	7.8	2.2	0.0
2013	45.0	39.5	23.0	16.6	44.9	5.0	7.8	15.6	8.1	2.2	0.0
2014	44.9	39.3	22.8	16.5	44.3	5.0	7.8	15.4	8.2	2.1	0.6
2015	45.1	39.7	23.1	16.6	44.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	8.3	2.1	1.0
2016	45.5	40.1	23.4	16.7	44.4	5.2	7.7	15.5	8.5	2.2	1.2
2017	45.5	40.3	23.5	16.8	44.2	5.2	7.7	15.5	8.5	2.2	1.3
2018	46.3	40.8	23.8	17.0	44.3	5.2	7.7	15.5	8.4	2.3	1.9
2019	46.5	41.0	23.8	17.2	45.0	5.4	7.9	15.8	8.5	2.4	1.5
2020	46.1	40.6	22.7	17.9	50.4	6.1	8.3	17.6	9.0	2.7	-4.3
2021	47.5	42.0	24.4	17.6	51.3	6.3	8.2	17.0	9.2	2.6	-3.7
2022	47.1	41.7	24.5	17.2	49.7	6.1	7.9	16.0	9.2	2.6	-2.6

Table 7
National account
2022
EUR bn.

Account	Transactions and aggregates, resources and uses, balancing items	Total economy	Non financial	Financial	General government	Households and non-profit inst. serving households	Rest of the world
		S.1	Corporations		S.13	S.14 / S.15	S.2
			S.11	S.12			
Resources							
Uses							
0 Goods and services account							
P.1	Output	7,501.909	-	-	-	-	-
D.21	Taxes on products	391.960	-	-	-	-	-
P.7	Imports of goods and services	1,867.062	-	-	-	-	-
P.2	Intermediate consumption	4,003.414	-	-	-	-	-
D.31	Subsidies on products	23.405	-	-	-	-	-
P.3	Final consumption expenditure	2,827.341	-	-	-	-	-
P.5g	Gross capital formation	960.181	-	-	-	-	-
P.6	Exports of goods and services	1,946.590	-	-	-	-	-
Uses	Resources						
I Production account							
P.1	Output	7,501.909	5,433.907	283.797	635.852	1,148.353	-
	including: FISIM 1)	77.302	-	77.302	-	-	-
P.2	Intermediate consumption	4,003.414	3,182.254	162.691	236.866	421.603	-
	including: FISIM 1)	51.435	23.179	1.967	1.871	24.418	-
B.1g	Gross value added	3,498.495	2,251.653	121.106	398.986	726.750	-79.528
P.51c	Consumption of fixed capital	792.715	436.760	15.980	100.316	239.659	-
B.1n	Net value added 2)	2,705.780	1,814.893	105.126	298.670	487.091	-79.528
II.1.1 Generation of income account							
B.1n	Net value added	2,705.780	1,814.893	105.126	298.670	487.091	-79.528
D.39	Other subsidies on production	54.082	44.702	0.004	0.143	9.233	-
D.1	Compensation of employees	2,025.303	1,388.017	76.928	306.715	253.643	18.286
D.29	Other taxes on production	38.571	22.622	5.570	0.320	10.059	-
B.2/3n	Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net	695.988	448.956	22.632	-8.222	232.622	-97.814
II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account							
B.2/3n	Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net	695.988	448.956	22.632	-8.222	232.622	-97.814
D.1	Compensation of employees	2,029.760	-	-	-	2,029.760	13.829
D.2	Taxes on production and imports, receivable	420.511	-	-	420.511	-	10.020
D.21	Taxes on products	385.316	-	-	385.316	-	6.644
D.211	Value added type taxes (VAT)	287.508	-	-	287.508	-	-
D.212	Taxes and duties on imports excl. VAT	24.035	-	-	24.035	-	6.646
D.214	Taxes on products excl. VAT and import taxes	73.773	-	-	73.773	-	-0.002
D.29	Other taxes on production	35.195	-	-	35.195	-	3.376
D.4	Property income	842.974	189.626	239.277	16.569	397.502	100.461
D.41	Interest 3)	200.684	36.385	131.326	6.625	26.348	42.110
	memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	225.764	29.004	182.153	5.229	9.378	42.078
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	464.567	103.354	54.953	7.147	299.113	47.974
D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	53.746	45.614	8.132	0.000	0.000	3.255
D.44	Other investment income	119.292	4.256	44.866	1.427	68.743	7.122
D.45	Rents	4.685	0.017	-	1.370	3.298	-
D.3	Subsidies, payable	72.752	-	-	72.752	-	4.735
D.31	Subsidies on products	23.401	-	-	23.401	-	0.004
D.39	Other subsidies on production	49.351	-	-	49.351	-	4.731
D.4	Property income	710.256	418.583	245.303	26.148	20.222	233.179
D.41	Interest 3)	175.119	22.604	108.530	26.148	17.837	67.675
	memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	195.658	38.402	84.022	26.623	46.611	72.184
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	411.354	388.171	23.183	-	-	101.187
D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	3.255	5.508	-2.253	-	-	53.746
D.44	Other investment income	115.843	0.000	115.843	-	-	10.571
D.45	Rents	4.685	2.300	-	-	2.385	-
B.5n	Primary income	3,206.225	219.999	16.606	329.958	2,639.662	-211.418

1) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured. – 2) Concerning rest of the world: imports minus exports of goods and services to/from rest of the world.
– 3) Interest after FISIM adjustment.

Table 7
National account
2022
EUR bn.

Account		Transactions and aggregates, resources and uses, balancing items	Total economy	Non financial	Financial	General government	Households and non- profit inst. serving households	Rest of the world		
Uses	Resour- ces								Corporations	
									S.1	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14 / S.15	S.2
II.1.2.1 Entrepreneurial income account										
	B.2n	Operating surplus, net	488.451	448.956	22.632	-8.222	25.085	-97.814		
	B.3n	Mixed income, net	207.537	-	-	-	207.537	-		
	D.4	Property income	431.330	189.626	239.277	-	2.427	3.255		
	D.41	Interest 3)	170.138	36.385	131.326	-	2.427	-		
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	211.191	29.004	182.153	-	0.034	-		
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	158.307	103.354	54.953	-	-	-		
	D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	53.746	45.614	8.132	-	-	3.255		
	D.44	Other investment income	49.122	4.256	44.866	-	-	-		
	D.45	Rents	0.017	0.017	-	-	-	-		
	D.4	Property income	266.087	24.904	224.373	-	16.810	-		
	D.41	Interest 3)	145.559	22.604	108.530	-	14.425	-		
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	158.148	38.402	84.022	-	35.724	-		
	D.44	Other investment income	115.843	-	115.843	-	-	-		
	D.45	Rents	4.685	2.300	-	-	2.385	-		
	B.4n	Entrepreneurial income	861.231	613.678	37.536	-8.222	218.239	-94.559		
II.1.2.2 Allocation of other primary income account										
	B.4n	Entrepreneurial income	861.231	613.678	37.536	-8.222	218.239	-94.559		
	D.1	Compensation of employees	2,029.760	-	-	-	2,029.760	13.829		
	D.2	Taxes on production and imports, receivable	420.511	-	-	420.511	-	10.020		
	D.4	Property income	411.644	-	-	16.569	395.075	97.206		
	D.41	Interest 3)	30.546	-	-	6.625	23.921	42.110		
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	14.573	-	-	5.229	9.344	42.078		
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	306.260	-	-	7.147	299.113	47.974		
	D.44	Other investment income	70.170	-	-	1.427	68.743	7.122		
	D.45	Rents	4.668	-	-	1.370	3.298	-		
	D.3	Subsidies, payable	72.752	-	-	72.752	-	4.735		
	D.4	Property income	444.169	393.679	20.930	26.148	3.412	233.179		
	D.41	Interest 3)	29.560	-	-	26.148	3.412	67.675		
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	37.510	-	-	26.623	10.887	72.184		
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	411.354	388.171	23.183	-	-	101.187		
	D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	3.255	5.508	-2.253	-	-	53.746		
	D.44	Other investment income	-	-	-	-	-	10.571		
	D.45	Rents	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	B.5n	Primary income	3,206.225	219.999	16.606	329.958	2,639.662	-211.418		

3) Interest after FISIM adjustment

Table 7
National account
2022
EUR bn.

Account		Transactions and aggregates, resources and uses, balancing items	Total economy	Non financial	Financial	General government	Households and non- profit inst. serving households	Rest of the world
Uses	Resour- ces								Corporations
				S.1	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14 / S.15	S.2
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								
B.5n	Primary income		3,206.225	219.999	16.606	329.958	2,639.662	-211.418
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.		527.751	-	-	527.751	-	0.595
D.51	Taxes on income		512.166	-	-	512.166	-	0.595
D.59	Other current taxes		15.585	-	-	15.585	-	-
D.61	Net social contributions		809.162	20.964	121.508	665.807	0.883	4.520
D.611	Employers' actual social contributions		313.181	19.306	27.850	266.025	-	2.500
D.612	Employers' imputed social contributions		46.446	1.658	0.562	43.343	0.883	-
D.613	Households' actual social contributions		422.832	-	66.393	356.439	-	2.020
D.614	Households' social contribution supplements		34.496	-	34.496	-	-	-
D.61SC	Social insurance scheme service charges		7.793	-	7.793	-	-	-
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind		685.538	-	-	-	685.538	8.601
D.621	Social security benefits in cash		422.621	-	-	-	422.621	8.212
D.622	Other social insurance benefits		160.809	-	-	-	160.809	0.225
D.623	Social assistance benefits in cash		102.108	-	-	-	102.108	0.164
D.7	Other current transfers		363.676	17.801	173.515	27.991	144.369	131.279
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums		143.377	-	143.377	-	-	20.201
D.72	Non-life insurance claims		116.919	13.880	27.737	0.381	74.921	43.800
D.73	Current transfers within general government		-	-	-	-	-	-
D.74	Current international cooperation		3.520	-	-	3.520	-	14.732
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers		99.860	3.921	2.401	24.090	69.448	21.715
D.76	VAT and GNI – based EU own resources		-	-	-	-	-	30.831
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.		514.120	109.368	13.079	-	391.673	14.226
D.51	Taxes on income		498.535	109.368	13.079	-	376.088	14.226
D.59	Other current taxes		15.585	-	-	-	15.585	-
D.61	Net social contributions		809.072	-	-	-	809.072	4.610
D.611	Employers' actual social contributions		313.302	-	-	-	313.302	2.379
D.612	Employers' imputed social contributions		46.446	-	-	-	46.446	-
D.613	Households' actual social contributions		422.621	-	-	-	422.621	2.231
D.614	Households' social contribution supplements		34.496	-	-	-	34.496	-
D.61SC	Social insurance scheme service charges		7.793	-	-	-	7.793	-
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind		693.502	16.428	57.510	618.681	0.883	0.637
D.621	Social security benefits in cash		430.833	-	-	430.833	-	-
D.622	Other social insurance benefits		160.397	16.428	57.510	85.576	0.883	0.637
D.623	Social assistance benefits in cash		102.272	-	-	102.272	-	-
D.7	Other current transfers		424.843	42.269	174.587	113.372	94.615	70.112
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums		120.080	16.739	27.737	0.381	75.223	43.498
D.72	Non-life insurance claims		143.377	-	143.377	-	-	17.342
D.73	Current transfers within general government		-	-	-	-	-	-
D.74	Current international cooperation		14.732	-	-	14.732	-	3.520
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers		115.823	25.530	3.473	67.428	19.392	5.752
D.76	VAT and GNI – based EU own resources		30.831	-	-	30.831	-	-
B.6n	Disposable income, net		3,150.815	90.699	66.453	819.454	2,174.209	-156.008

Table 7
National account
2022
EUR bn.

Account		Transactions and aggregates, resources and uses, balancing items	Total economy	Non financial	Financial	General government	Households and non- profit inst. serving households	Rest of the world
				Corporations				
			Uses	Resour- ces	S.1	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14 / S.15	S.2
II.4 Use of disposable income account								
	B.6n	Disposable income, net	3 150.815	90.699	66.453	819.454	2 174.209	- 156.008
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	58.976	-	-	-	58.976	-
D.8		Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	58.976	4.252	54.724	-	-	-
P.3		Final consumption expenditure including: FISIM 1)	2 827.341	-	-	848.404	1 978.937	-
			23.969	-	-	1.871	22.098	-
P.31		Individual consumption expenditure	2 519.255	-	-	540.318	1 978.937	-
P.32		Collective consumption expenditure	308.086	-	-	308.086	-	-
B.8n		Net saving	323.474	86.447	11.729	- 28.950	254.248	- 156.008
III.1.1 Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer account								
	B.8n	Net saving	323.474	86.447	11.729	- 28.950	254.248	- 156.008
	D.9r	Capital transfers	112.394	71.326	1.581	18.965	20.522	19.800
	D.91r	Capital taxes	9.226	-	-	9.226	-	-
	D.92r	Investment grants	50.014	40.207	-	3.478	6.329	9.448
	D.99r	Other capital transfers	53.154	31.119	1.581	6.261	14.193	10.352
D.9p		Capital transfers	125.166	1.080	17.076	91.353	15.657	7.028
D.91p		Capital taxes	9.226	-	-	-	9.226	-
D.92p		Investment grants	55.984	-	-	55.984	-	3.478
D.99p		Other capital transfers	59.956	1.080	17.076	35.369	6.431	3.550
B.10.1n		Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	310.702	156.693	- 3.766	- 101.338	259.113	- 143.236
III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account								
	B.10.1n	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	310.702	156.693	- 3.766	- 101.338	259.113	- 143.236
	P.51c	Consumption of fixed capital	792.715	436.760	15.980	100.316	239.659	-
P.5g		Gross capital formation	960.181	554.013	15.403	101.603	289.162	-
P.51g		Gross fixed capital formation	872.285	479.850	15.403	101.406	275.626	-
P.52		Changes in inventories	82.483	74.163	-	0.197	8.123	-
P.53		Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	5.413	-	-	-	5.413	-
NP		Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets	10.749	1.469	9.770	- 1.300	0.810	- 10.749
B.9		Net lending (+)/ Net borrowing (-)	132.487	37.971	- 12.959	- 101.325	208.800	- 132.487

1) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured.

Important terms of National Accounts

Consumption of fixed capital

decline in value of fixed assets owned, as a result of normal wear and tear and obsolescence

Employees

persons (manual workers, non-manual workers, public servants, judges, soldiers, social service workers, trainees, interns or volunteers) who are employed or engaged in an employment relationship, i.e. who work for an employer in a dependent employment relationship and receive payment for their main job on a contractual basis (including home workers and marginal employment)

Compensation of employees

wages and salaries including employers' social contributions

Ratio of earned income

compensation of employees per employee in percent of net national income (factor costs) per person in employment

Labour productivity

price-adjusted gross domestic product (total economy) resp. price-adjusted gross value added (industry) per person in employment respectively per hour worked

Total hours worked

actual hours worked by all persons in employment resp. employees

Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment

machinery and equipment (including weapons systems), operating and office equipment, vehicles and similar equipment not permanently fixed to buildings

Balance of exports and imports

balance of exports and imports of goods and services

as Germany traditionally exports more than it imports, the balance is usually positive (export surplus)

Gross fixed capital formation in construction

dwelling and other buildings and structures (building and underground) as well as buildings with fixed installations like lifts, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, gardening facilities and fencing

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

equipment (machinery and equipment including weapon systems, transport equipment), construction (dwelling, other buildings and structures) and other products (mainly consisting of research and development, software and databases)

Gross domestic product (GDP)

value of the output generated in Germany in a specific period (quarter, year)

Gross capital formation

gross fixed capital formation (machinery and equipment, construction, other products) and changes in inventories including acquisitions less disposals of valuables

Wages and salaries

all wages and salaries, including income tax and employees' social contributions, paid to recipients (manual workers, non-manual workers, civil servants, trainees and similar groups of employees) from their employment or employment relationship

Gross national income

gross domestic product less primary income paid to the rest of the world and including primary income received by domestic economic units from the rest of the world

gross national income is primarily an income indicator.

Gross value added

difference between output and intermediate consumption for each industry; including only the value added in the production process

gross value added is measured at basic prices, i.e. excluding taxes payable on products (taxes on products), but including subsidies on products received. In the transition from gross value added (at basic prices) to gross domestic product (at market prices), net taxes on products (taxes on products less subsidies on products) must be added globally

Deficit ratio → Net lending (+) / net borrowing (–) of general government

negative net lending (+) / net borrowing (–) of general government in percent of nominal gross domestic product (positive: surplus ratio)

deficit ratio may not exceed limit of 3% following Maastricht Treaty to avoid excessive government deficits

Deflator → Price index, implicit**Inhabitants**

all persons (Germans and foreigners), who have their permanent residence in the economic territory (Germany). Members of foreign missions and military forces are not included in the inhabitants

Unemployed persons

all persons, who are not employed, but who are available for work and actively searching for work (Definition by International Labour Organization, ILO)

Unemployment ratio

unemployed persons as % of economically active population

Economically active population

unemployed persons and persons in employment (national concept)

Persons in employment

all persons, who have an activity as employees, as self-employed or family workers, aimed at economic profit, independent of the volume of this activity

depending on the question asked, the persons in employment are presented according to the national concept (residence concept) or the domestic concept (working place concept)

Exports

all sales of goods and services to economic units which have their permanent residence outside Germany

Export surplus → Balance of exports and imports**Net lending/net borrowing of general government**

revenue less expenditure of government (central government, state government, local government, social security funds)

if expenditure is higher than revenue in a period, the net lending/borrowing is negative (government deficit). With a positive net lending/borrowing there is a government surplus

FISIM

financial intermediation services indirectly measured

this includes the model-based indirect compensation of the financial institutions from the lending and investment activities, which they obtain in addition to the directly generated volume of sales (e.g. account services or safe deposit fees)

Taxes on products

all taxes and similar levies payable per value or quantity unit of a traded good or service

they include non-deductible Value added tax (VAT), taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT (including duties and levies amounts for imported products) and taxes on products except VAT and import taxes (consumption taxes, entertainment taxes, insurance taxes, etc.)

Subsidies on products

all subsidies which are paid per value or quantity unit of a produced or imported good or service, for example grants for public transport, grants for agricultural and animal products

Imports

all payments of goods and services from economic units which have their permanent residence outside Germany

Domestic concept

also called working place concept, because it measures all economic services produced in an economic area, independent of who has produced them (→ gross domestic product)

National concept

also called residence concept, because it measures the economic output of all domestic economic units, independent of where it was produced (→ gross national income)

Chain linked index

temporal linking (multiplication) of sub-indices, which refer to the previous year and therefore have an annually changing weighting scheme

for presentation purposes, the chain linked index is related to a specific reference year (e.g. year 2015 = 100), but this should not be confused with the previous price base year (for fixed price calculation)

Actual final consumption

consumer goods those are available for use in households, NPISHs or general government

Final consumption expenditure

final consumption expenditure of households, NPISHs or general government for consumer goods

Household final consumption expenditure

goods and services of domestic households for consumption

in addition to actual purchases, which include, between others, payments for household services, it also includes certain imputed purchases, such as consumption by entrepreneurs and the value of owner-occupied housing

Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs

consumption by NPISHs, i.e. the value of the goods produced by them, less capital formation and sales, and, where relevant, expenditure on goods provided to households for their consumption as social transfers in kind

Government final consumption expenditure

value of goods produced by government itself, less capital formation and sales, and expenditure on goods provided to households for consumption as social transfers in kind

Unit labour costs

compensation of employees per employee or per hour worked in relation to labour productivity per person in employment or per hour worked

Wage ratio (adjusted)

ratio of earned income multiplied with the employee ratio (employees in % of persons in employment) in a fixed basic year, here 1991

Wage ratio (unadjusted)

compensation of employees in percent of net national income (factor costs)

Net wages and salaries

wages and salaries received by residents, excluding employees' income tax and social contributions

Net national income → net national income (factor costs)**Net value added**

gross value added less consumption of fixed capital

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables

purchases less sales of gold bars and coins of bullion, jewellery, precious stones, art objects and antiquities for the purpose of value retention

acquisitions less disposals of valuables are published together with changes in inventories

Price adjustment

adjustment of price effects

the price adjustment is based on an annually changing price basis (previous year's price basis), i.e. the results are expressed in prices of the current previous year (e.g. results for the year 2018 in prices of 2017)

Price index, implicit

data at current prices calculated as index 2015 = 100 divided by price-adjusted data (chain linked index 2015 = 100)

Private consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs

households final consumption expenditure and final consumption expenditure of NPISHs

Taxes on production and imports

taxes on products (e.g. value added type taxes (VAT), taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT, insurance taxes) and other taxes on production (e.g. taxes on property)

Output

value of sales of goods and services produced by the owner to other economic units (domestic and foreign), excluding taxes on products, including goods produced but not yet sold and assets produced by the owner (enterprise)

The output of the so-called "non-market producers" from the sectors of government and NPISHs, whose services are not sold but provided to the general public primarily for no special compensation, is determined instead by adding the cost items (e.g. compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital)

Productivity → labour productivity**Other products**

intellectual property products (research and development, computer software and databases, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, mineral exploration and evaluation) and cultivated biological resources (cultivated assets)

Saving of households

non-consumed part of the disposable income of households (expenditure concept) excluding the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements

Saving ratio of households

saving as a percentage of the disposable income of households (including the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements)

Terms of Trade

development of export prices in relation to the development of import prices

Rest of the world

the region outside the relevant economic territory

In national accounts, this is not referred to as foreign countries, but as the "rest of the world"

Property and entrepreneurial income

together with the compensation of employees forms the net national income

the starting point for the calculation of property and entrepreneurial income is the net operating surplus, including the mixed income of all economic units, calculated as the balance in the statement of income. By adding the balance of property income received from foreign countries less the property income paid to foreign countries, you obtain the property and entrepreneurial income

Disposable income of households

income accruing to households and which they can use for consumption and saving

Net national income (factor costs)

includes compensation of employees and property and entrepreneurial income received by residents and is also called net national income at factor costs

Intermediate consumption

value of goods and services that domestic economic units procured from other (domestic and foreign) economic units and consumed in the period under review in the production process, e.g. raw materials, supplies, other intermediate products, regular repairs, transport costs, postal charges, lawyers' fees, commercial rentals, etc.

Changes in inventories

are calculated in the annual accounts on the basis of stock figures for inventories as the difference between starting and ending inventories

changes in inventories are published together with the acquisitions less disposals of valuables

Economic growth

change in price-adjusted gross domestic product