

National Accounts

at a glance



2021

Periodicity: irregularly
Published: 01.06.2022
Product number: 0310200-219024

You may contact us at:
www.destatis.de/contact
Phone: +49 (0) 611 /75 24 05

© Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), 2022

Reproduction and distribution, also of parts, are permitted provided that the source is mentioned.

Contents

	Page
Introductory Note, territory, explanation of symbols	2
Explanations to national accounts (NA).....	3
Release calendar for national accounts data	7
The Gross domestic product	8
Graph 1: Production, use and distribution of gross domestic product	9
Graph 2: Economic growth – Gross domestic product, price-adjusted, chain-linked	10
Graph 3: Production of gross domestic product.....	11
Graph 4: Use of gross domestic	12
Graph 5: Distribution of gross domestic product	13
Graph 6: Labour productivity and compensation per employee.....	14
Graph 7: Labour productivity and compensation per hour.....	15
Graph 8: Net lending/net borrowing by general government	16
Table 1: Gross domestic product, gross national income, national income	17
Table 2: Value added, domestic product and income	19
Table 3: Gross value added at current prices.....	20
Table 4: Use of gross domestic product.....	22
Table 5: Population, employment and total hours worked	23
Table 6: Revenue and expenditure as well as net lending/net borrowing by general government	24
Table 7: National accounts	25
Important terms of national accounts	29

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. end 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 2022

14.01.2022	Press conference "Gross domestic product 2021 for Germany" (first annual results)
28.01.2022	First results for the 4th quarter of 2021 (GDP only)
25.02.2022	Detailed results for the 4th quarter 2021
29.04.2022	First results for the 1st quarter of 2022 (GDP only)
25.05.2022	Detailed results for the 1st quarter 2022
29.07.2022	First results for the 2nd quarter of 2022 (GDP only)
25.08.2022	Detailed results for the 2nd quarter 2022
28.10.2022	First results for the 3rd quarter of 2022 (GDP only)
25.11.2022	Detailed results for the 3rd quarter 2022

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.

Production, Use and Distribution of Gross Domestic Product 2021

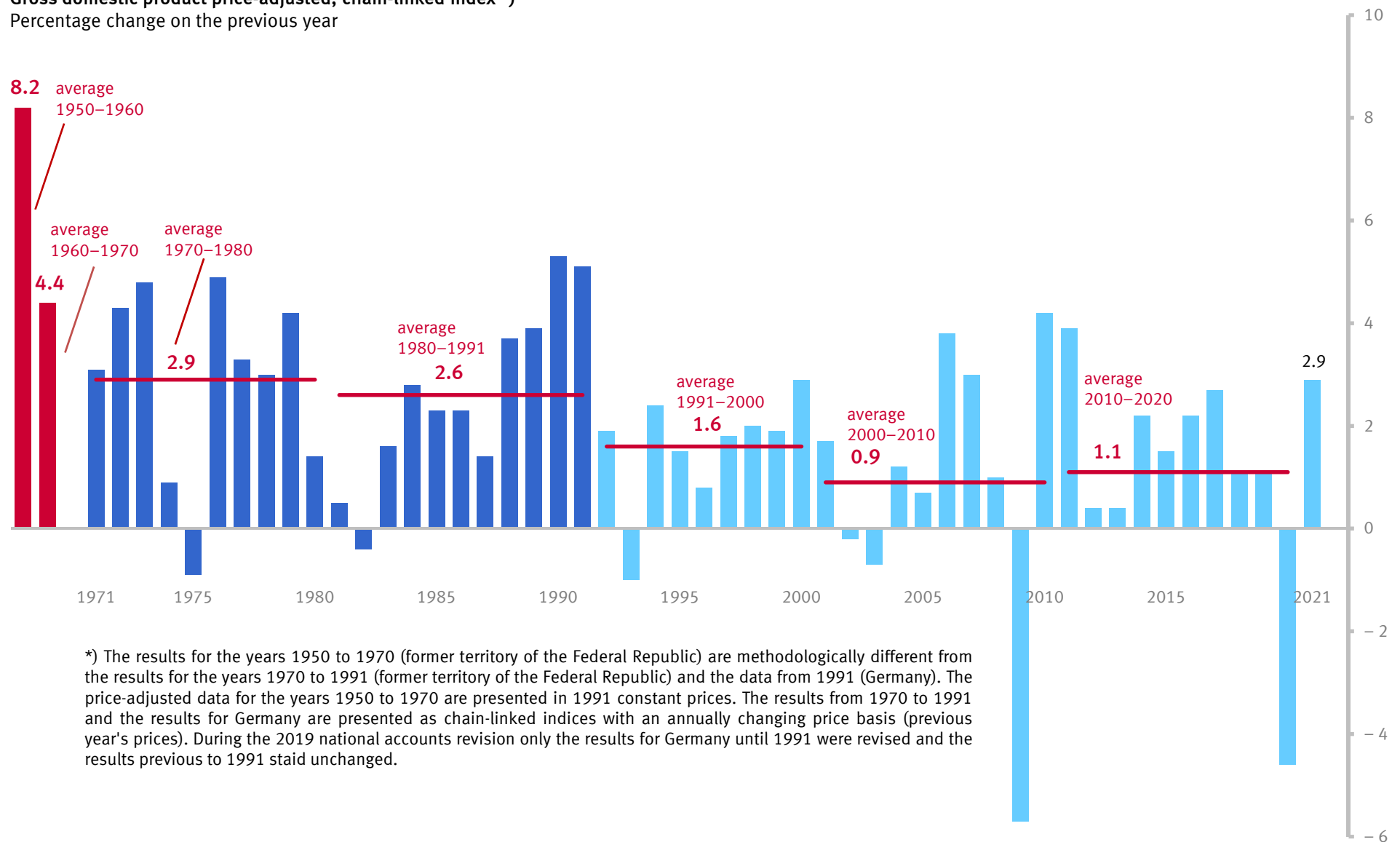
[illegible]

Graph 2

Economic growth

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

Percentage change on the previous year

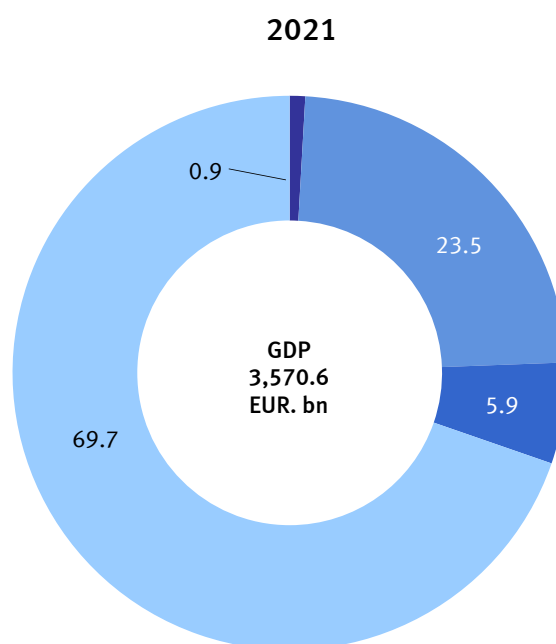
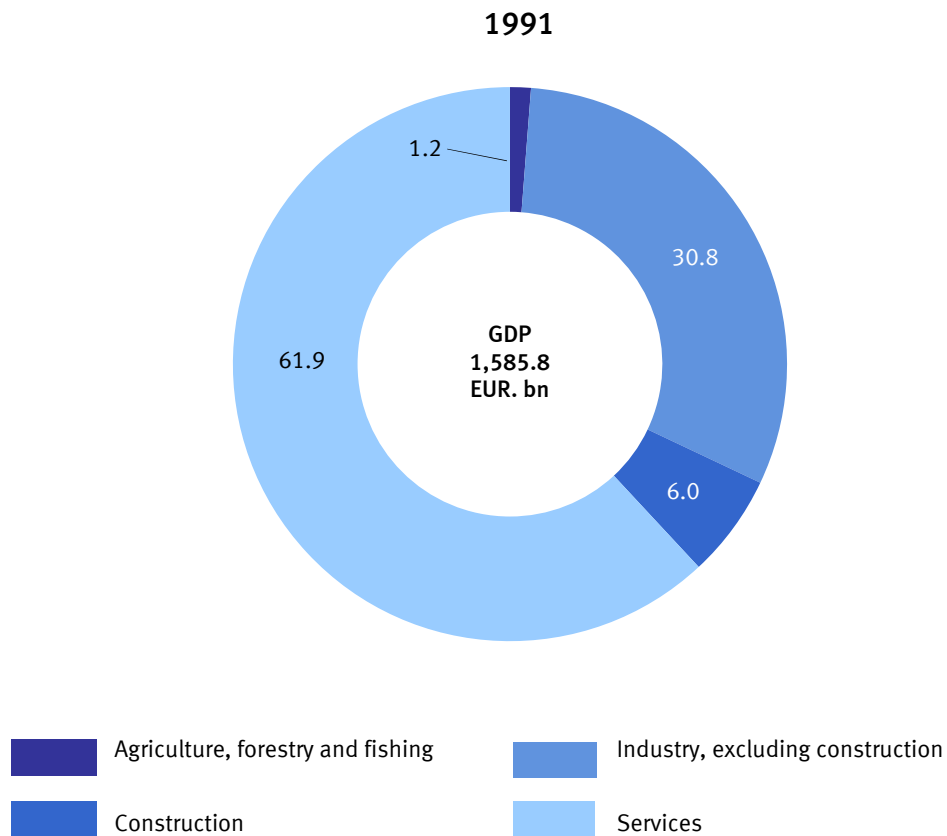


Graph 3

Production of gross domestic product

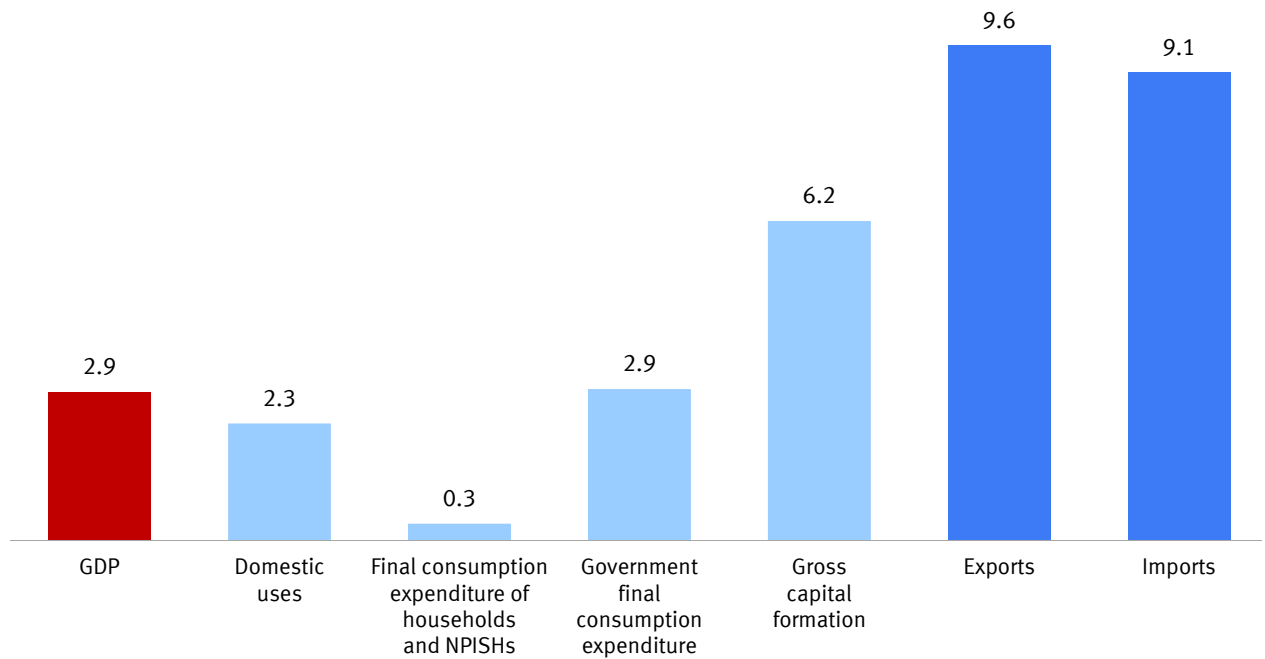
Economic structure 1991 and 2021

% of nominal gross value added

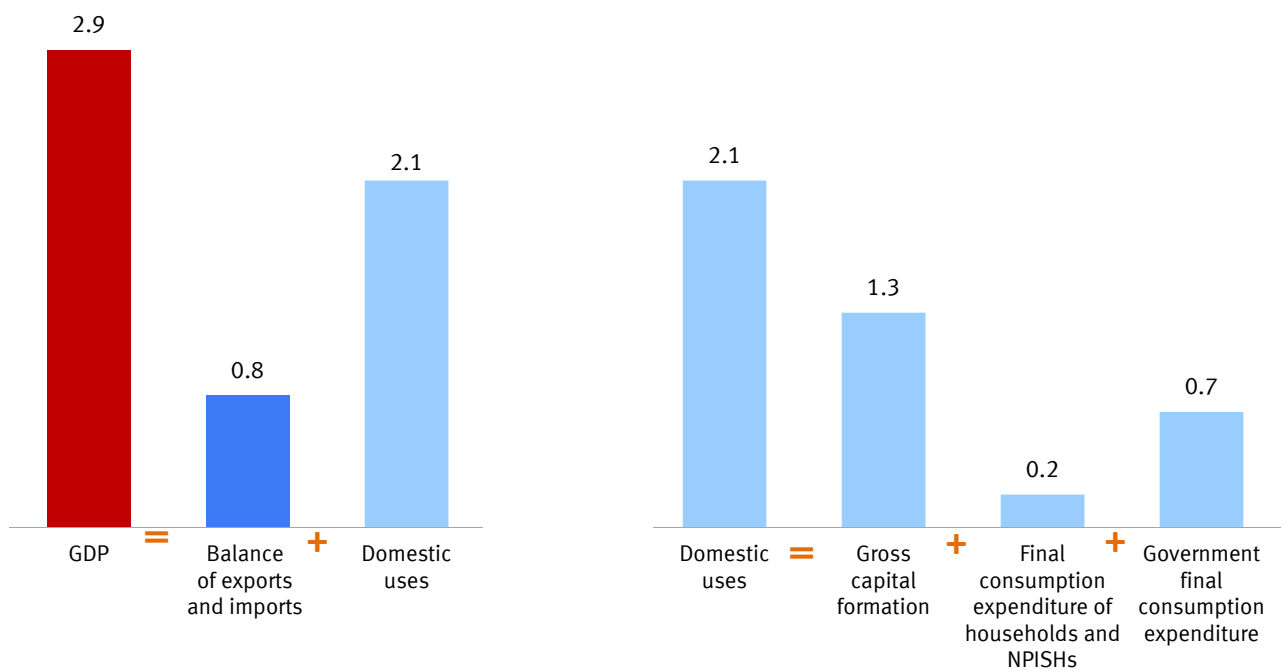


Graph 4
Use of gross domestic product 2021
 Price-adjusted

Change on the previous year in %

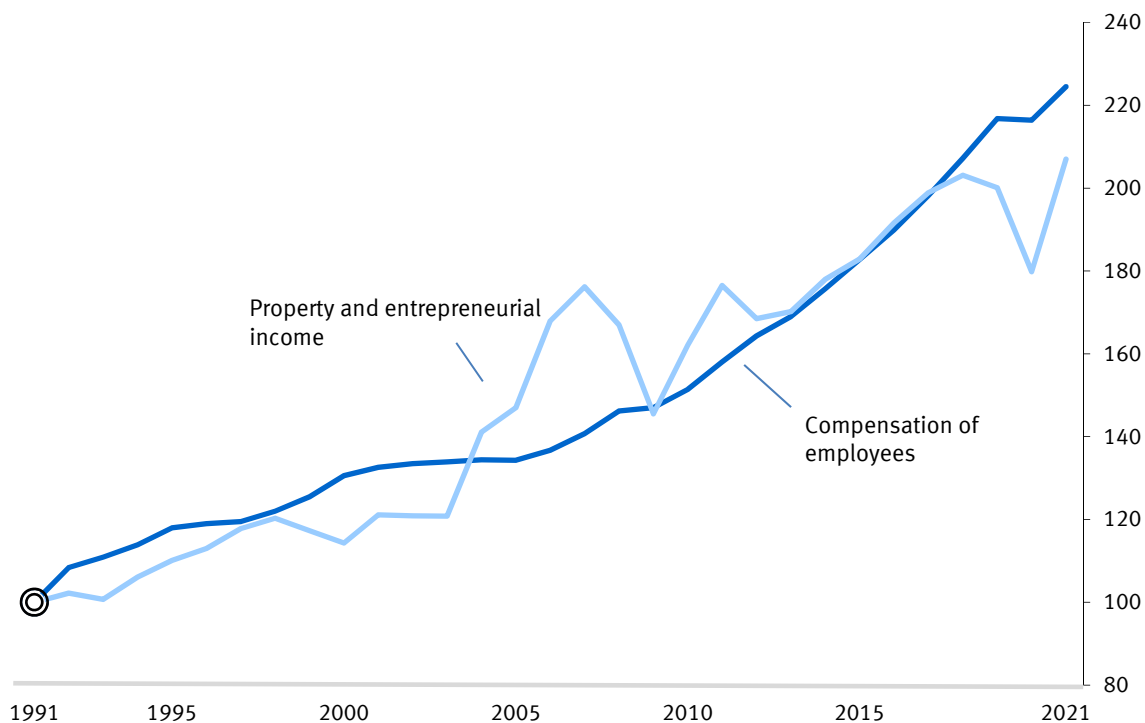


Contribution to growth in %-points ¹



Graph 5
Distribution of gross domestic product

Compensation of employees, property and entrepreneurial income
1991 = 100



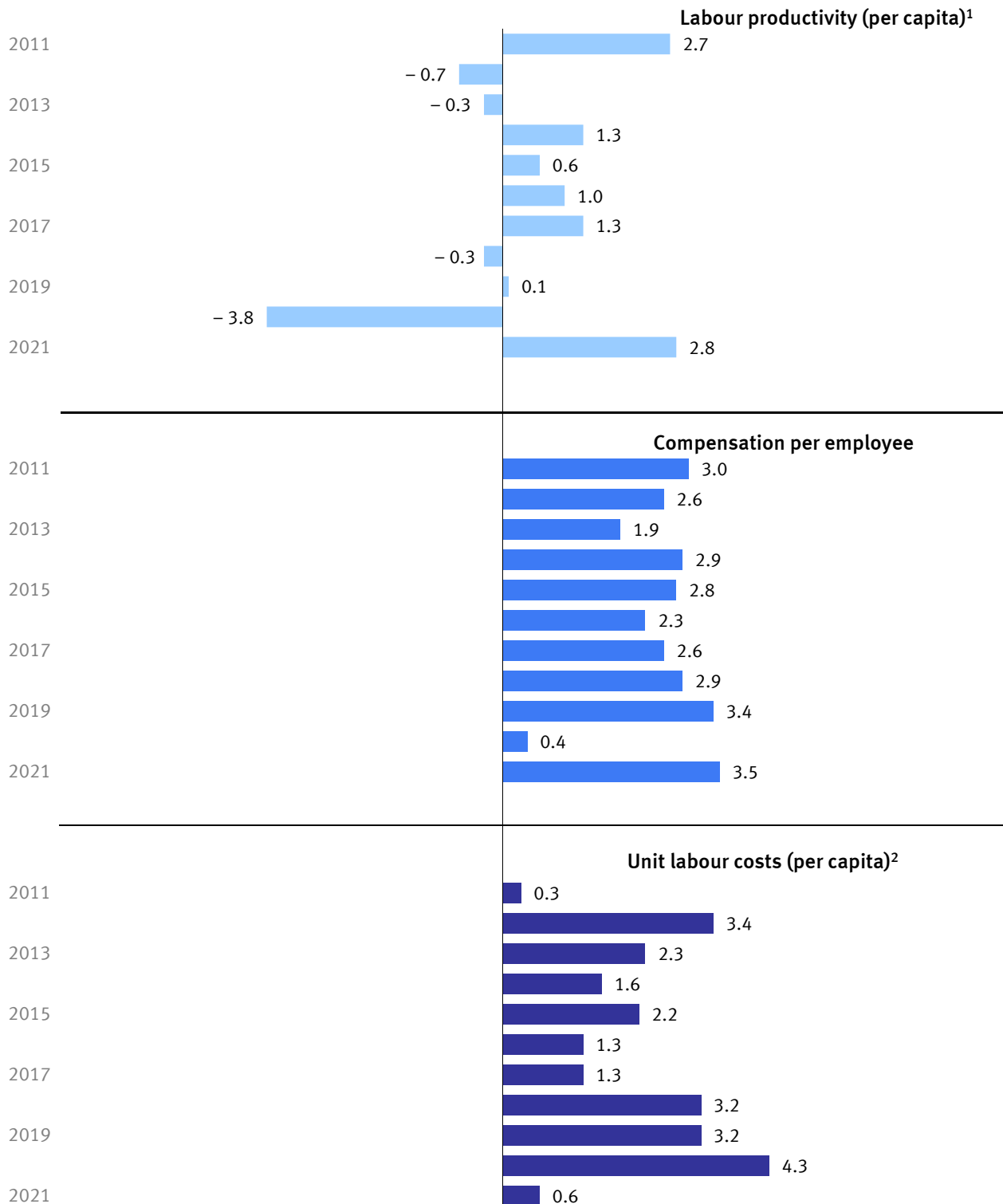
Gross or net wages and salaries
Change on the previous year in %



Graph 6

Labour productivity and compensation per employee

Change on the previous year in %

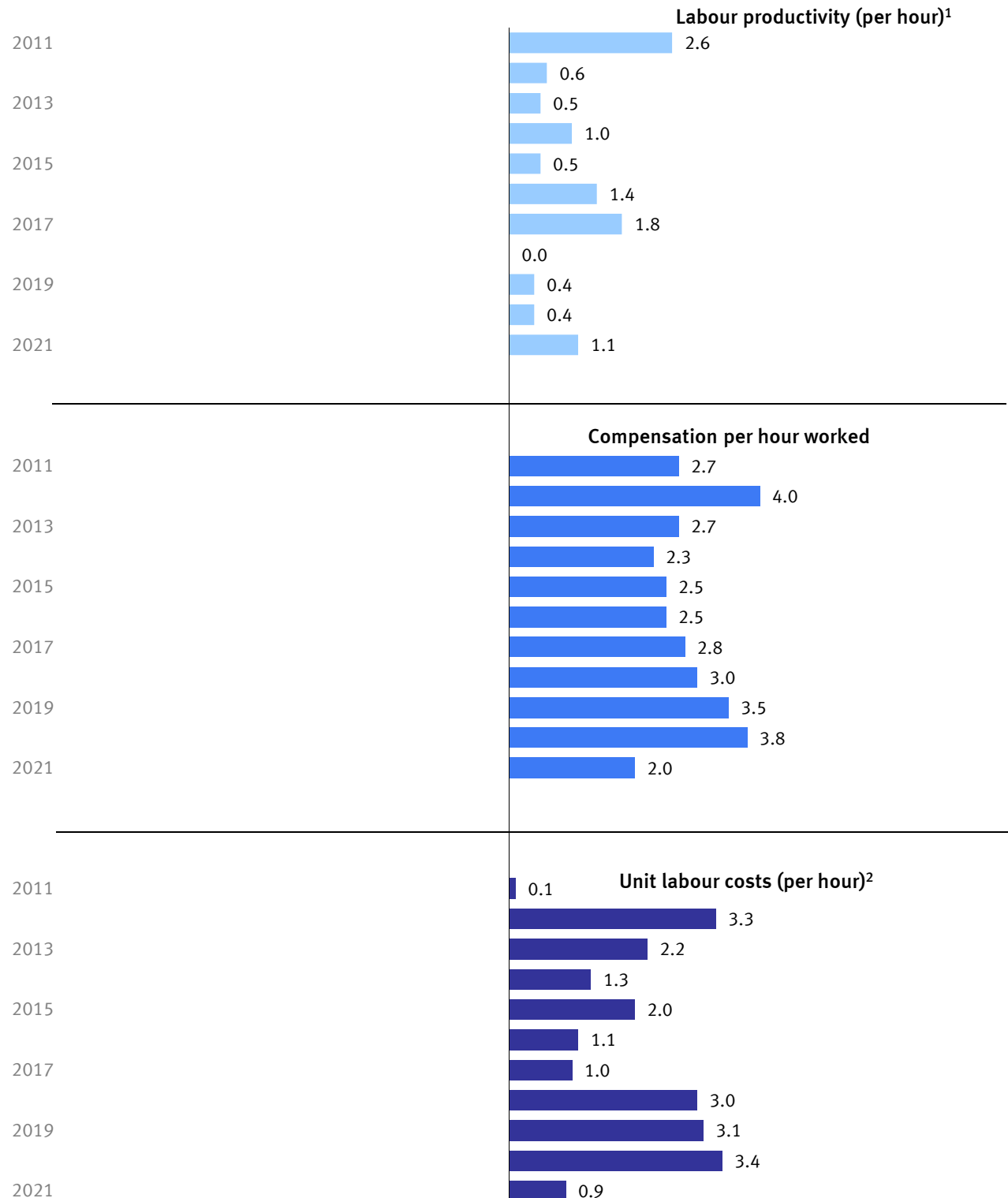


1 Gross domestic product (price-adjusted) per person employed. 2 Compensation per employee in relation to labour productivity per person employed.

Graph 7

Labour productivity and compensation per hour

Change on the previous year in %

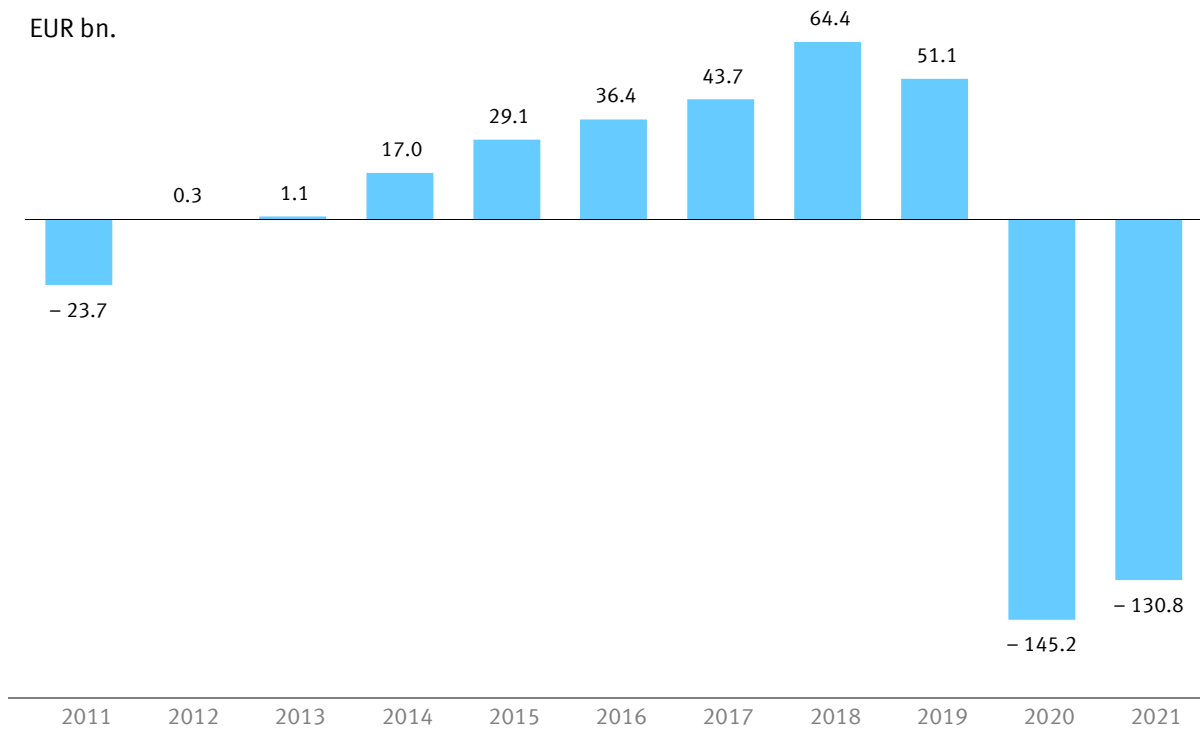


1 Gross domestic product (price-adjusted) per hour worked. 2 Compensation per hour worked in relation to labour productivity per hour worked.

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.

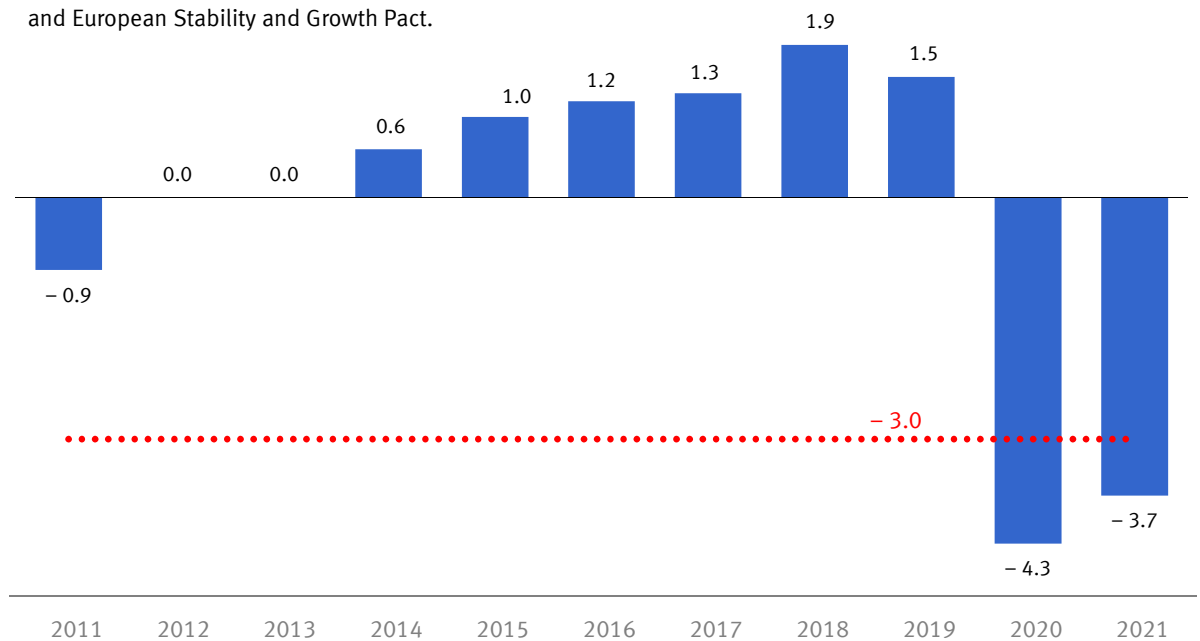


Table 1
Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, National Income (Factor Costs) *)

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	106.11	1.1	3,367.860	3,476.173	2,537.455	40,623	41,929	30,606
2019	107.23	1.1	3,473.350	3,585.963	2,608.223	41,801	43,156	31,389
2020	102.33	– 4.6	3,367.560	3,461.285	2,528.233	40,494	41,621	30,402
2021	105.29	2.9	3,570.620	3,677.820	2,699.856	42,918	44,206	32,451

*) 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		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
At current prices								
EUR bn.								
Value added and domestic product								
1	Gross value added	2,722.020	2,822.443	2,944.074	3,035.165	3,130.661	3,050.322	3,226.339
2	+ Net taxes on products	304.160	312.297	323.086	332.695	342.689	317.238	344.281
3	Taxes on products	310.942	319.143	329.847	339.600	350.901	325.991	365.953
4	less: subsidies on products	6.782	6.846	6.761	6.905	8.212	8.753	21.672
5	= Gross domestic product	3,026.180	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,367.860	3,473.350	3,367.560	3,570.620
6	– Consumption of fixed capital	542.758	558.689	581.352	609.861	638.962	658.449	694.247
7	= Net domestic product	2,483.422	2,576.051	2,685.808	2,757.999	2,834.388	2,709.111	2,876.373
8	Net taxes on production 1)	302.012	309.679	320.978	330.365	340.273	276.587	286.510
9	Compensation of employees (domestic concept)	1,561.976	1,622.728	1,693.096	1,771.221	1,852.846	1,847.868	1,917.892
10	Operating surplus/mixed income	619.434	643.644	671.734	656.413	641.269	584.656	671.971
National income and net national income (factor costs)								
11	Gross domestic product	3,026.180	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,367.860	3,473.350	3,367.560	3,570.620
12	+ Primary income from the rest of the world	201.897	212.192	208.016	232.952	231.141	195.915	211.636
13	– Primary income to the rest of the world	132.934	134.428	130.171	124.639	118.528	102.190	104.436
14	= Gross national income	3,095.143	3,212.504	3,345.005	3,476.173	3,585.963	3,461.285	3,677.820
15	– Consumption of fixed capital	542.758	558.689	581.352	609.861	638.962	658.449	694.247
16	= Net national income (primary income)	2,552.385	2,653.815	2,763.653	2,866.312	2,947.001	2,802.836	2,983.573
17	– Taxes on production and imports 2)	327.044	335.128	345.768	356.560	369.724	345.853	393.550
18	+ Subsidies 3)	27.415	26.816	26.354	27.703	30.946	71.250	109.833
19	= Net national income (factor costs)	2,252.756	2,345.503	2,444.239	2,537.455	2,608.223	2,528.233	2,699.856
20	Compensation of employees (national concept)	1,564.814	1,625.050	1,696.317	1,773.656	1,855.525	1,852.105	1,921.378
21	Property and entrepreneurial income	687.942	720.453	747.922	763.799	752.698	676.128	778.478
National income and national disposable income								
22	Net national income (primary income)	2,552.385	2,653.815	2,763.653	2,866.312	2,947.001	2,802.836	2,983.573
23	+ Current transfers from the rest of the world	71.354	66.303	67.947	70.938	74.265	72.841	76.703
24	– Current transfers to the rest of the world	108.269	103.199	114.706	115.391	117.987	121.095	127.683
25	= National disposable income	2,515.470	2,616.919	2,716.894	2,821.859	2,903.279	2,754.582	2,932.593
Price-adjusted								
Chain-linked index (2015 = 100)								
26	Gross value added	100.00	102.25	105.11	106.26	107.31	102.10	105.02
27	Gross domestic product	100.00	102.23	104.97	106.11	107.23	102.33	105.29
28	Consumption of fixed capital	100.00	101.78	103.71	105.79	107.83	109.55	110.12
29	Net domestic product	100.00	102.33	105.25	106.18	107.09	100.72	104.21
Deflators 4)								
Index (2015 = 100)								
30	Gross value added	100.00	101.41	102.90	104.93	107.18	109.76	112.86
31	Gross domestic product	100.00	101.33	102.85	104.88	107.04	108.75	112.06
32	Consumption of fixed capital	100.00	101.14	103.28	106.21	109.18	110.74	116.16
33	Net domestic product	100.00	101.37	102.76	104.60	106.57	108.31	111.14
34	Domestic uses	100.00	100.74	102.60	105.07	106.99	107.93	112.30

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.894	27.828	23.205	27.057	24.762
2	01	Agriculture	18.068	24.100	19.293	24.524	...
3	02	Forestry	3.575	3.531	3.728	2.426	...
4	03	Fishing	0.251	0.197	0.184	0.107	...
5	B bis F	Industry	864.201	897.238	919.664	938.105	893.472
6	B bis E	Industry, excluding construction	731.653	759.244	771.438	777.564	715.829
7	B	Mining and quarrying	4.026	4.262	4.340	4.512	3.584
8	C	Manufacturing	647.696	666.185	674.858	675.190	611.888
9	CA	M. o. food products, beverages and tobacco	45.874	46.309	46.967	47.534	...
10	CB	M. o. textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7.465	7.667	7.547	7.425	...
11	CC	M. o. wood and paper products and printing	25.447	25.112	25.222	26.145	...
12	16	M. o. products of wood, of plaiting materials, of straw and cork (ex. furniture)	6.873	6.858	6.924	7.815	...
13	17	M. o. paper and paper products	11.063	11.015	11.777	11.840	...
14	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	7.511	7.239	6.521	6.490	...
15	CD	M. o. coke and refined petroleum products	5.424	5.459	4.923	5.078	...
16	CE	M. o. chemical products	47.542	49.473	46.389	45.999	...
17	CF	M. o. pharmaceutical products	25.434	22.123	25.404	26.545	...
18	CG	M. o. rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	47.505	47.144	48.565	49.275	...
19	22	M. o. rubber and plastic products	29.816	29.588	30.159	30.457	...
20	23	M. o. other non-metallic mineral products	17.689	17.556	18.406	18.818	...
21	CH	M. o. basic metals and fabricated metal products	76.275	77.008	81.219	78.035	...
22	24	M. o. basic metals	20.601	20.748	23.019	20.546	...
23	25	M. o. fabricated metal products	55.674	56.260	58.200	57.489	...
24	CI	M. o. computer, electronic and optical products	40.320	40.466	43.350	44.219	...
25	CJ	M. o. electrical equipment	42.942	44.513	45.293	43.749	...
26	CK	M. o. machinery and equipment n.e.c.	96.427	103.120	106.321	104.724	...
27	CL	M. o. transport equipment	146.950	156.099	153.216	152.900	...
28	29	M. o. motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	132.551	138.378	138.004	136.219	...
29	30	M. o. other transport equipment	14.399	17.721	15.212	16.681	...
30	CM	M. o. furniture, other manufacturing; repair of machinery and equipment	40.091	41.692	40.442	43.562	...
31	31-32	M. o. furniture, other manufacturing	23.977	26.368	25.454	26.656	...
32	33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	16.114	15.324	14.988	16.906	...
33	D	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	50.136	57.489	59.174	63.573	65.702
34	E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	29.795	31.308	33.066	34.289	34.655
35	36	Water collection, treatment and supply	5.814	5.608	5.814	5.851	...
36	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23.981	25.700	27.252	28.438	...
37	F	Construction	132.548	137.994	148.226	160.541	177.643
38	G bis T	Services	1,936.348	2,019.008	2,092.296	2,165.499	2,132.088
39	G bis I	Trade, transport, accommodation and food services	447.235	469.106	483.134	501.006	479.546
40	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	279.317	294.929	302.068	311.336	316.630
41	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47.959	47.999	48.046	52.385	...
42	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	133.792	143.896	149.611	155.615	...
43	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	97.566	103.034	104.411	103.336	...
44	H	Transportation and storage	123.838	128.259	132.560	139.263	131.315
45	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	47.797	48.524	50.557	53.651	...
46	50	Water transport	4.299	6.366	6.054	6.188	...
47	51	Air transport	8.323	8.116	7.319	6.595	...
48	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	47.289	48.576	52.032	54.944	...
49	53	Postal and courier activities	16.130	16.677	16.598	17.885	...
50	I	Accommodation and food services	44.080	45.918	48.506	50.407	31.601

Table 3
Gross value added at current prices
EUR bn.

ser.no.	WZ 2008	Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
51	J	Information and communication	129.842	135.518	145.925	151.718	153.349
52	JA	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	30.478	30.564	30.913	30.786	...
53	58	Publishing activities	14.283	14.579	14.647	14.527	...
54	59-60	Audiovisual and broadcasting activities	16.195	15.985	16.266	16.259	...
55	JB	Telecommunications	25.234	26.378	26.606	27.611	...
56	JC	Computer programming, information service activities	74.130	78.576	88.406	93.321	...
57	K	Financial and insurance services	118.113	118.422	118.399	121.421	121.815
58	64	Financial service activities, ex. insurance and pension funding	74.972	72.703	69.480	70.674	...
59	65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, ex. compulsory social security	26.734	28.186	30.193	30.151	...
60	66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	16.407	17.533	18.726	20.596	...
61	L	Real estate activities	305.682	313.185	320.531	329.222	336.743
62	M bis N	Business services	316.879	336.821	353.556	358.478	337.134
63	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	176.412	189.038	195.932	196.498	190.424
64	MA	Professional and technical activities	124.370	138.051	142.589	142.333	...
65	69-70	Legal and accounting activities, management consultancy activities	83.601	93.327	99.113	98.905	...
66	71	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	40.769	44.724	43.476	43.428	...
67	MB	Scientific research and development	22.940	23.786	25.171	26.549	...
68	MC	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	29.102	27.201	28.172	27.616	...
69	73	Advertising and market research	12.935	13.055	12.504	13.514	...
70	74-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c., veterinary activities	16.167	14.146	15.668	14.102	...
71	N	Other business services	140.467	147.783	157.624	161.980	146.710
72	77	Rental and leasing activities	45.700	47.081	48.757	51.157	...
73	78	Employment activities	28.711	30.671	30.041	31.158	...
74	79	Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	6.233	6.791	7.737	5.947	...
75	80-82	Business services n.e.c.	59.823	63.240	71.089	73.718	...
76	O bis Q	Public services, education, health	510.204	533.999	555.191	583.367	592.478
77	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	170.548	177.980	185.494	195.592	204.076
78	P	Education	128.044	132.867	138.562	144.704	149.732
79	Q	Human health and social work activities	211.612	223.152	231.135	243.071	238.670
80	QA	Human health activities	150.460	157.032	162.148	170.310	...
81	QB	Social work activities	61.152	66.120	68.987	72.761	...
82	R bis T	Other services	108.393	111.957	115.560	120.287	111.023
83	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	37.702	39.487	40.842	42.591	36.945
84	90-92	Creative, arts and entertainment activities, gambling and betting activities	21.380	22.210	22.624	23.247	...
85	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	16.322	17.277	18.218	19.344	...
86	S	Other services n.e.c.	63.682	65.324	67.371	70.084	66.572
87	94	Activities of membership organisations	28.944	30.104	31.376	33.008	...
88	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	1.702	1.736	1.698	1.817	...
89	96	Other personal service activities	33.036	33.484	34.297	35.259	...
90	T	Private households	7.009	7.146	7.347	7.612	7.506
91	A bis T	All industries	2,822.443	2,944.074	3,035.165	3,130.661	3,050.322
92		+ Taxes on products	319.143	329.847	339.600	350.901	325.991
93		- Subsidies on products	6.846	6.761	6.905	8.212	8.753
94		= Gross domestic product	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,367.860	3,473.350	3,367.560

Table 4
Use of gross domestic product

Specification		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
At current prices								
EUR bn.								
1	Consumption	2,198.877	2,277.567	2,350.684	2,422.423	2,508.108	2,462.553	2,566.910
	Final consumption expenditure:							
2	Households	1,559.417	1,608.214	1,654.556	1,702.820	1,753.141	1,656.162	1,713.421
3	Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	43.552	45.502	47.909	49.237	49.772	51.816	53.219
4	General Government	595.908	623.851	648.219	670.366	705.195	754.575	800.270
	Actual final consumption:							
5	Actual individual consumption	1,986.392	2,058.391	2,121.475	2,183.643	2,256.217	2,180.135	2,281.380
6	Actual collective consumption	212.485	219.176	229.209	238.780	251.891	282.418	285.530
7	+ Gross capital formation	597.457	625.927	684.871	737.718	769.039	712.206	811.356
8	Gross fixed capital formation	605.836	636.299	666.876	709.177	742.218	735.869	781.488
9	Construction	291.243	307.923	321.721	345.495	364.056	380.064	411.610
10	Machinery and equipment 1)	206.943	214.122	224.440	235.479	241.125	216.903	228.397
11	Other products 2)	107.650	114.254	120.715	128.203	137.037	138.902	141.481
12	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-8.379	-10.372	17.995	28.541	26.821	-23.663	29.868
13	= Domestic uses	2,796.334	2,903.494	3,035.555	3,160.141	3,277.147	3,174.759	3,378.266
14	+ Balance of exports and imports	229.846	231.246	231.605	207.719	196.203	192.801	192.354
15	Exports	1,419.906	1,444.277	1,540.892	1,593.033	1,619.423	1,462.090	1,690.567
16	less: Imports	1,190.060	1,213.031	1,309.287	1,385.314	1,423.220	1,269.289	1,498.213
17	= Gross domestic product	3,026.180	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,367.860	3,473.350	3,367.560	3,570.620
Price-adjusted								
Chain-linked index (2015 = 100)								
18	Consumption	100.00	102.88	104.40	105.77	107.83	104.36	105.54
	Final consumption expenditure:							
19	Households	100.00	102.44	103.84	105.34	107.07	100.71	100.92
20	Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	100.00	102.70	105.83	106.71	105.89	102.58	106.76
21	General Government	100.00	104.04	105.77	106.80	109.96	113.86	117.21
	Actual final consumption:							
22	Actual individual consumption	100.00	102.89	104.26	105.54	107.40	102.31	103.79
23	Actual collective consumption	100.00	102.73	105.75	107.85	111.91	123.48	121.95
24	Gross capital formation	100.00	103.78	110.92	114.16	115.76	108.39	115.12
25	Gross fixed capital formation	100.00	103.81	106.53	110.14	112.16	109.67	110.91
26	Construction	100.00	103.83	104.87	107.57	108.71	111.43	111.48
27	Machinery and equipment 1)	100.00	103.04	107.34	112.01	113.13	100.46	103.80
28	Other products 2)	100.00	105.21	109.52	113.66	119.87	121.07	121.89
29	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
30	Domestic uses	100.00	103.07	105.80	107.56	109.53	105.19	107.58
31	Balance of exports and imports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
32	Exports	100.00	102.47	107.49	109.95	111.17	100.81	110.51
33	less: Imports	100.00	104.49	109.95	114.20	117.50	107.41	117.18
34	Gross domestic product	100.00	102.23	104.97	106.11	107.23	102.33	105.29
Implicit deflators 3)								
Index (2015 = 100)								
35	Consumption	100.00	100.68	102.39	104.16	105.78	107.31	110.61
	Final consumption expenditure:							
36	Households	100.00	100.67	102.18	103.66	105.00	105.45	108.88
37	Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	100.00	101.73	103.94	105.94	107.92	115.99	114.46
38	General Government	100.00	100.62	102.85	105.33	107.62	111.22	114.57
	Actual final consumption:							
39	Actual individual consumption	100.00	100.71	102.44	104.16	105.75	107.27	110.66
40	Actual collective consumption	100.00	100.41	102.00	104.19	105.93	107.64	110.19
41	Gross capital formation	100.00	100.95	103.34	108.16	111.20	109.98	117.96
	including:							
42	Gross fixed capital formation	100.00	101.18	103.33	106.28	109.23	110.75	116.30
43	Construction	100.00	101.83	105.33	110.28	114.98	117.11	126.78
44	Machinery and equipment 1)	100.00	102.30	105.42	109.96	114.70	116.77	126.68
45	Other products 2)	100.00	100.87	102.39	104.78	106.20	106.57	107.83
46	Domestic uses	100.00	100.74	102.60	105.07	106.99	107.93	112.30
47	Terms of Trade 4)	100.00	101.76	100.90	100.10	100.80	102.86	100.29
48	Exports	100.00	99.27	100.96	102.04	102.59	102.14	107.74
49	Imports	100.00	97.55	100.06	101.94	101.78	99.30	107.43
50	Gross domestic product	100.00	101.33	102.85	104.88	107.04	108.75	112.06

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average in 1000							
1 Population 1)	81,687	82,349	82,657	82,906	83,093	83,161	83,197
2 – Inactive population	36,700	37,016	36,905	36,719	36,594	36,694	36,860
3 = Economically active population	44,987	45,333	45,752	46,187	46,499	46,467	46,337
4 – Unemployed persons 2)	1,950	1,774	1,621	1,468	1,374	1,664	1,536
5 = Persons in employment (national concept)	43,037	43,559	44,131	44,719	45,125	44,803	44,801
6 – Self-employed 3)	4,405	4,341	4,273	4,223	4,151	4,038	3,929
7 = Employees (national concept)	38,632	39,218	39,858	40,496	40,974	40,765	40,872
8 + Commuter balance	85	102	120	139	143	95	117
9 = Employees (domestic concept)	38,717	39,320	39,978	40,635	41,117	40,860	40,989
10 incl.: marginal employees 4)	5,500	5,428	5,363	5,282	5,201	4,854	4,672
11 + Self-employed 3)	4,405	4,341	4,273	4,223	4,151	4,038	3,929
12 = Persons in employment (domestic concept)	43,122	43,661	44,251	44,858	45,268	44,898	44,918
Mill. hours							
Hours worked							
13 by persons in employment	60,412	60,933	61,471	62,113	62,539	59,454	60,490
14 by employees	51,754	52,451	53,219	54,030	54,624	52,479	53,398
Key data for total economy							
15 Economic growth (GDP price-adjusted, chain-linked) 5)	1.5	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.1	– 4.6	2.9
16 Employment ratio (economically active population as % of population)	55.1	55.0	55.4	55.7	56.0	55.9	55.7
17 Unemployment ratio (unemployed persons as % of economically active population)	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.3
18 Gross domestic product at current prices per person in employment in EUR	70,177	71,797	73,832	75,078	76,729	75,005	79,492
19 Gross domestic product at current prices per hour worked by persons in employment in EUR	50.09	51.45	53.15	54.22	55.54	56.64	59.03
20 Labour productivity per person in employment (gross domestic product price-adjusted, chain-linked per person in employment) 5)	0.6	1.0	1.3	– 0.3	0.1	– 3.8	2.8
21 Labour productivity per hour worked by persons in employment (GDP price-adjusted, chain-linked per hour worked by persons in employment) 5)	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1
22 Compensation of employees per employee in EUR per month	3,362	3,439	3,529	3,632	3,755	3,769	3,899
23 Compensation of employees per hour worked by employees in EUR	30.18	30.94	31.81	32.78	33.92	35.21	35.92
24 Unit labour costs (per capita) (compensation of employees per employee in relation to productivity per person in employment) 5)	2.2	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.2	4.3	0.6
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)	2.0	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	0.9
26 Wages and salaries per employee in EUR per month	2,761	2,829	2,902	2,994	3,083	3,079	3,189
27 Wages and salaries per employee in EUR per month (without marginal employees) 4)	3,164	3,229	3,300	3,391	3,480	3,450	3,556
28 Wages and salaries per hour worked by employees in EUR	24.78	25.45	26.16	27.02	27.85	28.77	29.37
29 Wage ratio, unadjusted (compensation of employees as % of net national income (factor costs))	69.5	69.3	69.4	69.9	71.1	73.3	71.2
30 Wage ratio, adjusted 6)	70.3	69.9	69.8	70.1	71.2	73.1	70.9
31 Ratio of earned income (compensation of employees as % of net national income at factor costs per person in employment)	77.4	77.0	76.8	77.2	78.3	80.5	78.0

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 contri- butions		intermediate consumption	compen- sation 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.											
2000	973.832	878.661	495.907	382.754	1,007.254	80.651	176.124	369.228	154.807	50.184	-33.422
2001	964.408	862.374	473.758	388.616	1,030.137	85.225	178.837	383.020	159.782	48.719	-65.729
2002	967.097	864.326	470.019	394.307	1,052.274	88.278	182.353	398.062	164.693	47.330	-85.177
2003	986.360	877.311	475.415	401.896	1,068.281	87.643	184.190	409.043	168.792	47.122	-81.921
2004	983.231	875.402	473.803	401.599	1,058.667	89.467	184.386	411.159	165.475	42.937	-75.436
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	1,557.251	1,373.985	801.396	572.589	1,492.813	176.163	260.266	520.193	285.453	78.361	64.438
2019	1,613.797	1,425.646	827.425	598.221	1,562.698	184.164	272.680	546.611	299.945	83.685	51.099
2020	1,566.885	1,381.364	773.416	607.948	1,712.131	209.820	284.090	595.075	310.102	90.940	-145.246
2021	1,711.127	1,511.731	878.438	633.293	1,841.938	229.899	294.044	607.172	329.028	92.121	-130.811
Change on the previous year											
	in %										in EUR bn.
2000	1.7	2.0	3.4	0.1	1.4	-0.8	0.3	-0.3	3.0	3.6	1.985
2001	-1.0	-1.9	-4.5	1.5	2.3	5.7	1.5	3.7	3.2	-2.9	-32.307
2002	0.3	0.2	-0.8	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.9	3.1	-2.9	-19.448
2003	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.5	-0.7	1.0	2.8	2.5	-0.4	3.256
2004	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	2.1	0.1	0.5	-2.0	-8.9	6.485
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	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.7	9.5	20.786
2019	3.6	3.8	3.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.1	6.8	-13.339
2020	-2.9	-3.1	-6.5	1.6	9.6	13.9	4.2	8.9	3.4	8.7	-196.345
2021	9.2	9.4	13.6	4.2	7.6	9.6	3.5	2.0	6.1	1.3	14.435
in % of GDP											
2000	46.2	41.7	23.5	18.1	47.8	3.8	8.4	17.5	7.3	2.4	-1.6
2001	44.4	39.7	21.8	17.9	47.4	3.9	8.2	17.6	7.4	2.2	-3.0
2002	44.0	39.3	21.4	17.9	47.9	4.0	8.3	18.1	7.5	2.2	-3.9
2003	44.6	39.7	21.5	18.2	48.3	4.0	8.3	18.5	7.6	2.1	-3.7
2004	43.5	38.7	20.9	17.8	46.8	4.0	8.1	18.2	7.3	1.9	-3.3
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	46.2	40.8	23.8	17.0	44.3	5.2	7.7	15.4	8.5	2.3	1.9
2019	46.5	41.0	23.8	17.2	45.0	5.3	7.9	15.7	8.6	2.4	1.5
2020	46.5	41.0	23.0	18.1	50.8	6.2	8.4	17.7	9.2	2.7	-4.3
2021	47.9	42.3	24.6	17.7	51.6	6.4	8.2	17.0	9.2	2.6	-3.7

Table 7
National account
2021
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			
Resour- ces	Uses							
0 Goods and services account								
P.1	Output		6,591.280	–	–	–	–	–
D.21	Taxes on products		365.953	–	–	–	–	–
P.7	Imports of goods and services		1,498.213	–	–	–	–	–
	P.2 Intermediate consumption		3,364.941	–	–	–	–	–
	D.31 Subsidies on products		21.672	–	–	–	–	–
	P.3 Final consumption expenditure		2,566.910	–	–	–	–	–
	P.5g Gross capital formation		811.356	–	–	–	–	–
	P.6 Exports of goods and services		1,690.567	–	–	–	–	–
Uses	Resour- ces							
I Production account								
	P.1 Output		6,591.280	4,679.394	274.605	604.738	1,032.543	–
	including: FISIM 1)		73.381	–	73.381	–	–	–
	P.2 Intermediate consumption		3,364.941	2,614.222	156.154	229.899	364.666	–
	including: FISIM 1)		50.601	20.604	1.846	1.764	26.387	–
B.1g	Gross value added		3,226.339	2,065.172	118.451	374.839	667.877	-192.354
P.51c	Consumption of fixed capital		694.247	389.374	13.979	87.320	203.574	–
B.1n	Net value added 2)		2,532.092	1,675.798	104.472	287.519	464.303	-192.354
II.1.1 Generation of income account								
	B.1n Net value added		2,532.092	1,675.798	104.472	287.519	464.303	-192.354
	D.39 Other subsidies on production		92.889	64.606	0.061	0.147	28.075	–
D.1	Compensation of employees		1,917.892	1,306.742	75.040	294.044	242.066	16.160
D.29	Other taxes on production		35.118	20.304	4.629	0.436	9.749	–
B.2/3n	Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net		671.971	413.358	24.864	-6.814	240.563	-208.514
II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account								
	B.2/3n Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net		671.971	413.358	24.864	-6.814	240.563	-208.514
	D.1 Compensation of employees		1,921.378	–	–	–	1,921.378	12.674
	D.2 Taxes on production and imports, receivable		393.550	–	–	393.550	–	7.521
	D.21 Taxes on products		360.922	–	–	360.922	–	5.031
	D.211 Value added type taxes (VAT)		260.275	–	–	260.275	–	–
	D.212 Taxes and duties on imports excl. VAT		26.651	–	–	26.651	–	5.031
	D.214 Taxes on products excl. VAT and import taxes		73.996	–	–	73.996	–	–
	D.29 Other taxes on production		32.628	–	–	32.628	–	2.490
	D.4 Property income		681.360	140.326	214.706	15.425	310.903	84.241
	D.41 Interest 3)		170.229	26.692	113.685	6.499	23.353	34.694
	memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation		197.725	19.705	163.809	5.130	9.081	34.648
	D.42 Distributed income of corporations		352.535	86.983	45.550	6.424	213.578	39.942
	D.43 Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment		34.952	21.624	13.328	0.000	0.000	2.295
	D.44 Other investment income		118.842	5.010	42.143	1.125	70.564	7.310
	D.45 Rents		4.802	0.017	–	1.377	3.408	–
D.3	Subsidies, payable		109.833	–	–	109.833	–	4.728
D.31	Subsidies on products		21.670	–	–	21.670	–	0.002
D.39	Other subsidies on production		88.163	–	–	88.163	–	4.726
D.4	Property income		574.853	314.553	220.854	21.786	17.660	190.748
D.41	Interest 3)		145.856	23.871	84.999	21.786	15.200	59.067
	memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation		169.683	37.488	63.588	22.181	46.426	62.690
D.42	Distributed income of corporations		305.857	284.387	21.470	–	–	86.620
D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment		2.295	3.953	-1.658	–	–	34.952
D.44	Other investment income		116.043	0.000	116.043	–	–	10.109
D.45	Rents		4.802	2.342	–	–	2.460	–
B.5n	Primary income		2,983.573	239.131	18.716	270.542	2,455.184	-299.554

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
2021
EUR bn.

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	474.298	413.358	24.864	-6.814	42.890	-208.514
	B.3n	Mixed income, net	197.673	—	—	—	197.673	—
	D.4	Property income	357.045	140.326	214.706	—	2.013	2.295
	D.41	Interest 3)	142.390	26.692	113.685	—	2.013	—
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	183.507	19.705	163.809	—	-0.007	—
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	132.533	86.983	45.550	—	—	—
	D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	34.952	21.624	13.328	—	—	2.295
	D.44	Other investment income	47.153	5.010	42.143	—	—	—
	D.45	Rents	0.017	0.017	—	—	—	—
D.4		Property income	241.817	26.213	201.042	—	14.562	—
D.41		Interest 3)	120.972	23.871	84.999	—	12.102	—
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	136.874	37.488	63.588	—	35.798	—
D.44		Other investment income	116.043	—	116.043	—	—	—
D.45		Rents	4.802	2.342	—	—	2.460	—
	B.4n	Entrepreneurial income	787.199	527.471	38.528	-6.814	228.014	-206.219
II.1.2.2 Allocation of other primary income account								
	B.4n	Entrepreneurial income	787.199	527.471	38.528	-6.814	228.014	-206.219
	D.1	Compensation of employees	1,921.378	—	—	—	1,921.378	12.674
	D.2	Taxes on production and imports, receivable	393.550	—	—	393.550	—	7.521
	D.4	Property income	324.315	—	—	15.425	308.890	81.946
	D.41	Interest 3)	27.839	—	—	6.499	21.340	34.694
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	14.218	—	—	5.130	9.088	34.648
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	220.002	—	—	6.424	213.578	39.942
	D.44	Other investment income	71.689	—	—	1.125	70.564	7.310
	D.45	Rents	4.785	—	—	1.377	3.408	—
D.3		Subsidies, payable	109.833	—	—	109.833	—	4.728
D.4		Property income	333.036	288.340	19.812	21.786	3.098	190.748
D.41		Interest 3)	24.884	—	—	21.786	3.098	59.067
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	32.809	—	—	22.181	10.628	62.690
D.42		Distributed income of corporations	305.857	284.387	21.470	—	—	86.620
D.43		Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	2.295	3.953	-1.658	—	—	34.952
D.44		Other investment income	—	—	—	—	—	10.109
D.45		Rents	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B.5n	Primary income	2,983.573	239.131	18.716	270.542	2,455.184	-299.554

3) Interest after FISIM adjustment

Table 7
National account
2021
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	2,983.573	239.131	18.716	270.542	2,455.184	-299.554
	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	484.888	–	–	484.888	–	0.553
	D.51	Taxes on income	469.552	–	–	469.552	–	0.553
	D.59	Other current taxes	15.336	–	–	15.336	–	–
	D.61	Net social contributions	774.742	22.601	117.977	633.293	0.871	3.329
	D.611	Employers' actual social contributions	304.452	20.953	28.502	254.997	–	1.872
	D.612	Employers' imputed social contributions	45.212	1.648	0.566	42.127	0.871	–
	D.613	Households' actual social contributions	400.244	–	64.075	336.169	–	1.457
	D.614	Households' social contribution supplements	32.620	–	32.620	–	–	–
	D.61SC	Social insurance scheme service charges	7.786	–	7.786	–	–	–
	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	672.136	–	–	–	672.136	8.388
	D.621	Social security benefits in cash	416.101	–	–	–	416.101	7.979
	D.622	Other social insurance benefits	155.718	–	–	–	155.718	0.228
	D.623	Social assistance benefits in cash	100.317	–	–	–	100.317	0.181
	D.7	Other current transfers	326.230	16.658	163.273	30.006	116.293	115.413
	D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	131.465	–	131.465	–	–	16.345
	D.72	Non-life insurance claims	111.550	12.335	29.274	0.349	69.592	33.946
	D.73	Current transfers within general government	–	–	–	–	–	–
	D.74	Current international cooperation	5.547	–	–	5.547	–	10.737
	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	77.668	4.323	2.534	24.110	46.701	20.799
	D.76	VAT and GNI – based EU own resources	–	–	–	–	–	33.586
D.5		Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	473.380	98.081	11.580	–	363.719	12.061
D.51		Taxes on income	458.044	98.081	11.580	–	348.383	12.061
D.59		Other current taxes	15.336	–	–	–	15.336	–
D.61		Net social contributions	773.833	–	–	–	773.833	4.238
D.611		Employers' actual social contributions	304.138	–	–	–	304.138	2.186
D.612		Employers' imputed social contributions	45.212	–	–	–	45.212	–
D.613		Households' actual social contributions	399.649	–	–	–	399.649	2.052
D.614		Households' social contribution supplements	32.620	–	–	–	32.620	–
D.61SC		Social insurance scheme service charges	7.786	–	–	–	7.786	–
D.62		Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	679.886	16.480	55.363	607.172	0.871	0.638
D.621		Social security benefits in cash	424.080	–	–	424.080	–	–
D.622		Other social insurance benefits	155.308	16.480	55.363	82.594	0.871	0.638
D.623		Social assistance benefits in cash	100.498	–	–	100.498	–	–
D.7		Other current transfers	381.877	39.297	163.947	90.232	88.401	59.766
D.71		Net non-life insurance premiums	114.129	14.649	29.274	0.349	69.857	33.681
D.72		Non-life insurance claims	131.465	–	131.465	–	–	14.031
D.73		Current transfers within general government	–	–	–	–	–	–
D.74		Current international cooperation	10.737	–	–	10.737	–	5.547
D.75		Miscellaneous current transfers	91.960	24.648	3.208	45.560	18.544	6.507
D.76		VAT and GNI – based EU own resources	33.586	–	–	33.586	–	–
B.6n		Disposable income, net	2,932.593	124.532	69.076	721.325	2,017.660	-248.574

Table 7
National account
2021
EUR bn.

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				
			S.1	S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14 / S.15	S.2
Uses	Resour- ces							
II.4 Use of disposable income account								
	B.6n	Disposable income, net	2 932.593	124.532	69.076	721.325	2 017.660	- 248.574
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	60.764	-	-	-	60.764	-
D.8		Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	60.764	5.836	54.928	-	-	-
P.3		Final consumption expenditure including: FISIM 1)	2 566.910	-	-	800.270	1 766.640	-
			21.598	-	-	1.764	19.834	-
P.31		Individual consumption expenditure	2 281.380	-	-	514.740	1 766.640	-
P.32		Collective consumption expenditure	285.530	-	-	285.530	-	-
B.8n		Net saving	365.683	118.696	14.148	- 78.945	311.784	- 248.574
Changes in								
assets	liabilities							
III.1.1 Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer account								
	B.8n	Net saving	365.683	118.696	14.148	- 78.945	311.784	- 248.574
	D.9r	Capital transfers	98.930	48.136	1.295	20.322	29.177	16.936
	D.91r	Capital taxes	9.776	-	-	9.776	-	-
	D.92r	Investment grants	45.755	36.165	-	3.595	5.995	8.947
	D.99r	Other capital transfers	43.399	11.971	1.295	6.951	23.182	7.989
D.9p		Capital transfers	107.684	0.977	22.243	68.610	15.854	8.182
D.91p		Capital taxes	9.776	-	-	-	9.776	-
D.92p		Investment grants	51.107	-	-	51.107	-	3.595
D.99p		Other capital transfers	46.801	0.977	22.243	17.503	6.078	4.587
B.10.1n		Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	356.929	165.855	- 6.800	- 127.233	325.107	- 239.820
III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account								
	B.10.1n	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	356.929	165.855	- 6.800	- 127.233	325.107	- 239.820
	P.51c	Consumption of fixed capital	694.247	389.374	13.979	87.320	203.574	-
P.5g		Gross capital formation	811.356	456.580	14.603	92.121	248.052	-
P.51g		Gross fixed capital formation	781.488	434.370	14.603	91.325	241.190	-
P.52		Changes in inventories	25.148	22.210	-	0.796	2.142	-
P.53		Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	4.720	-	-	-	4.720	-
NP		Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets	0.198	- 2.468	3.160	- 1.223	0.729	- 0.198
B.9		Net lending (+)/ Net borrowing (-)	239.622	101.117	- 10.584	- 130.811	279.900	- 239.622

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

dwellings 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 (dwellings, 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 $\text{index 2015} = 100$ 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