

National Accounts

at a glance



2022

Periodicity: irregularly
Published: 30.08.2023
Product number: 0310200-229034

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

© Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), 2023
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 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)
24.11.2023	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 1
Production, Use and Distribution of Gross Domestic Product 2022
in EUR bn.

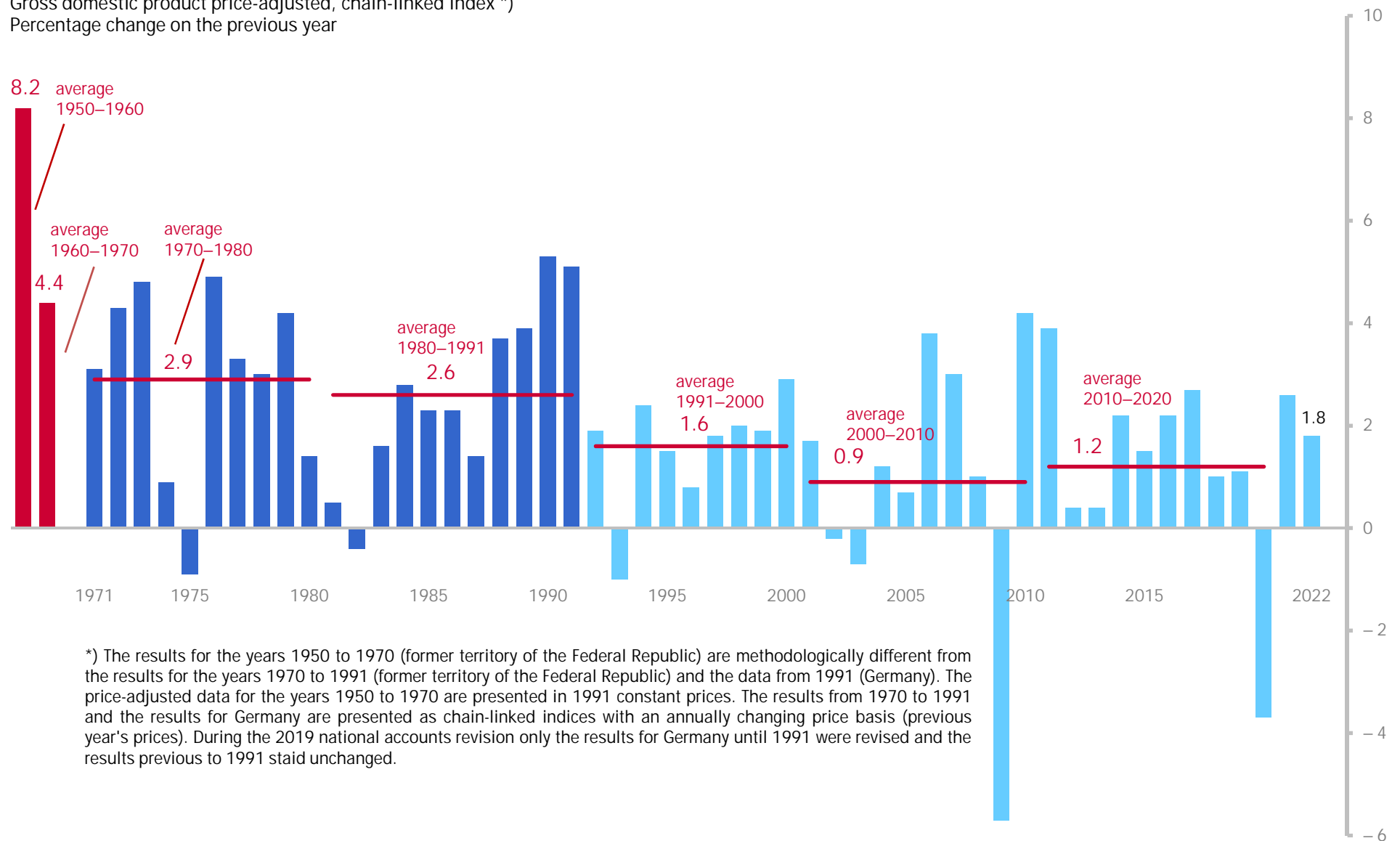
[illegible]

Graph 2

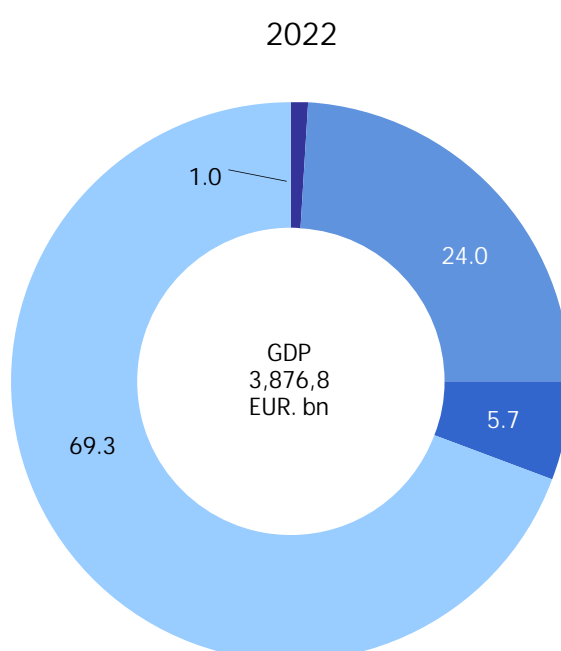
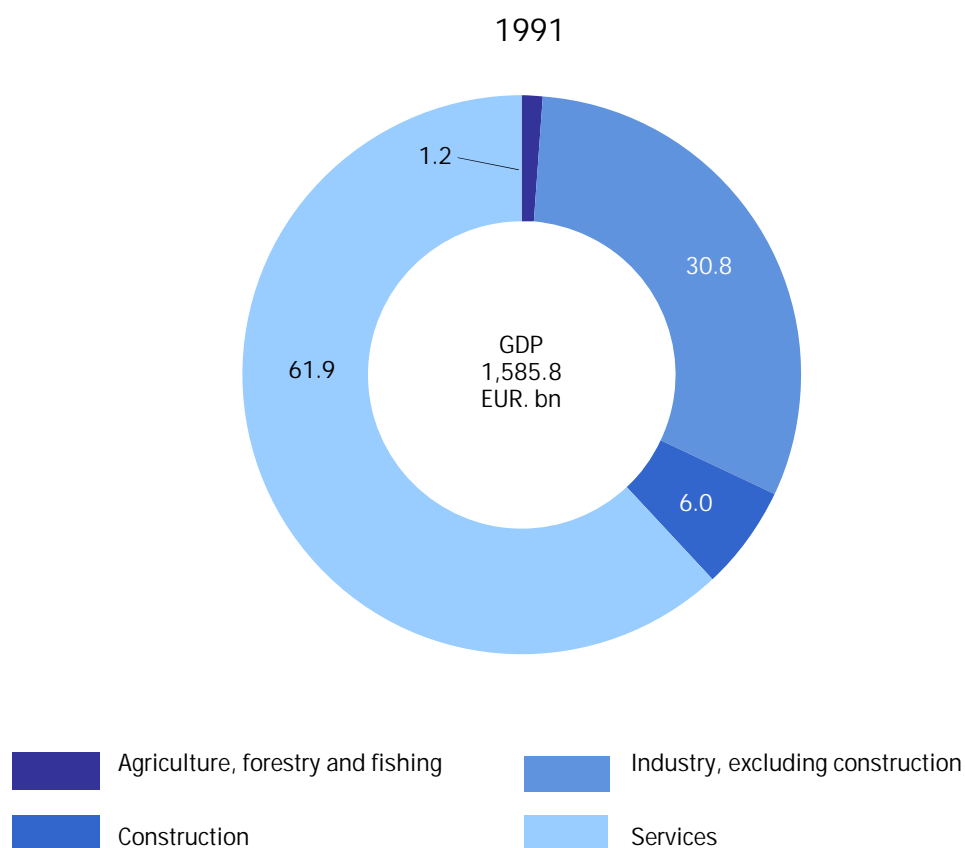
Economic growth

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

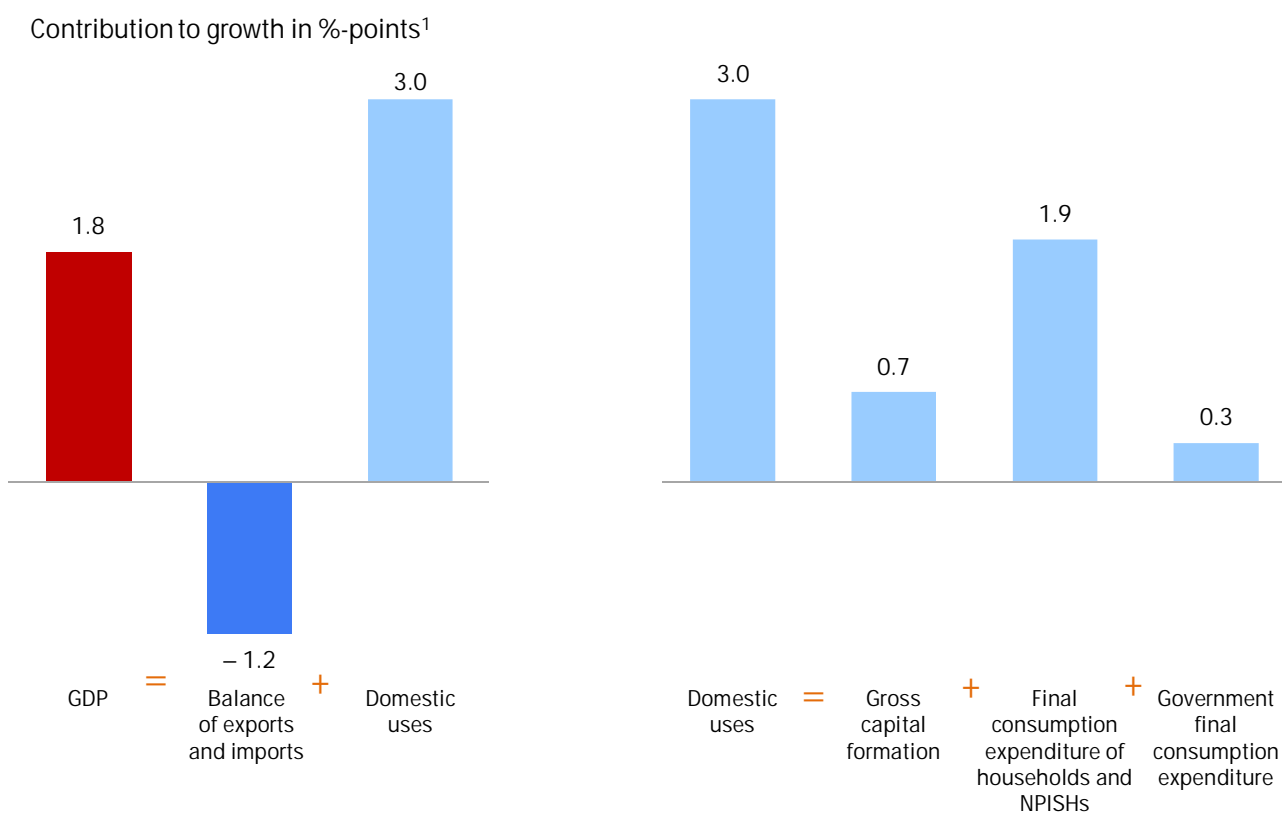
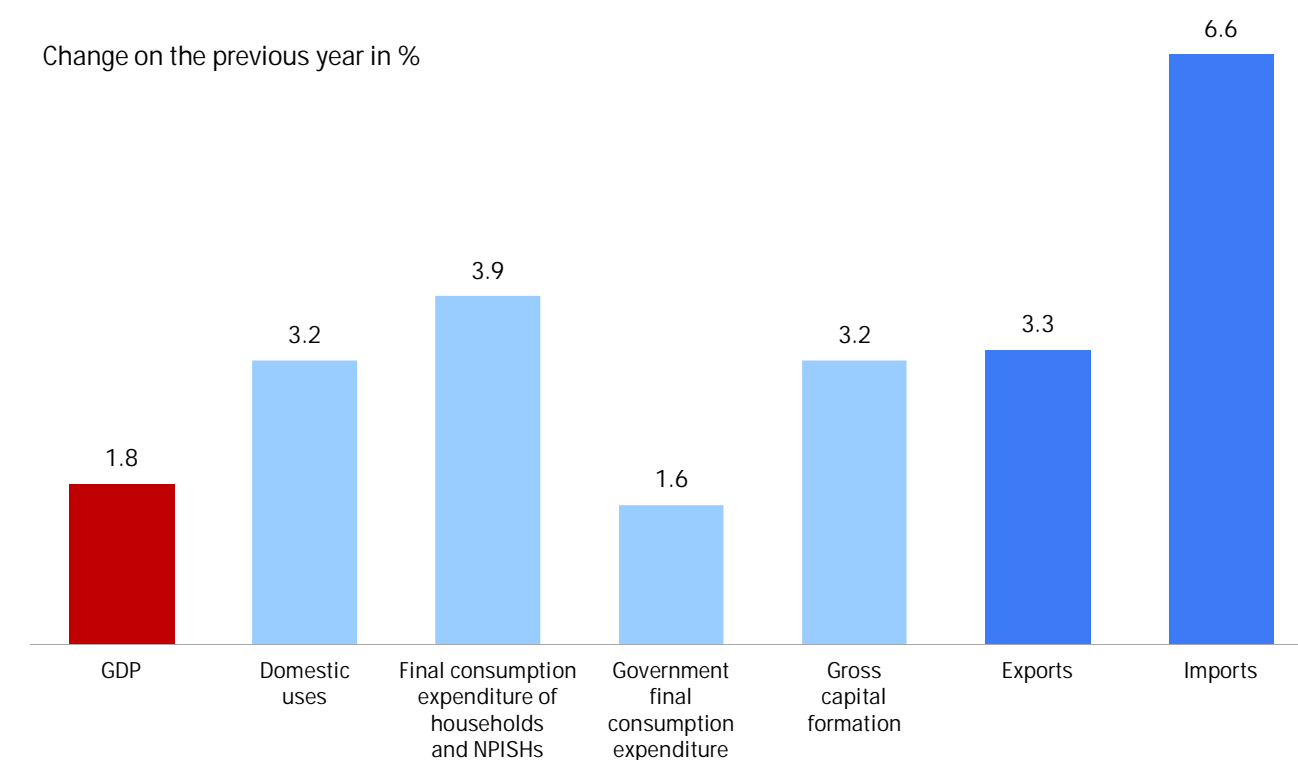
Percentage change on the previous year



Graph 3
 Production of gross domestic product
 Economic structure 1991 and 2022
 % of nominal gross value added

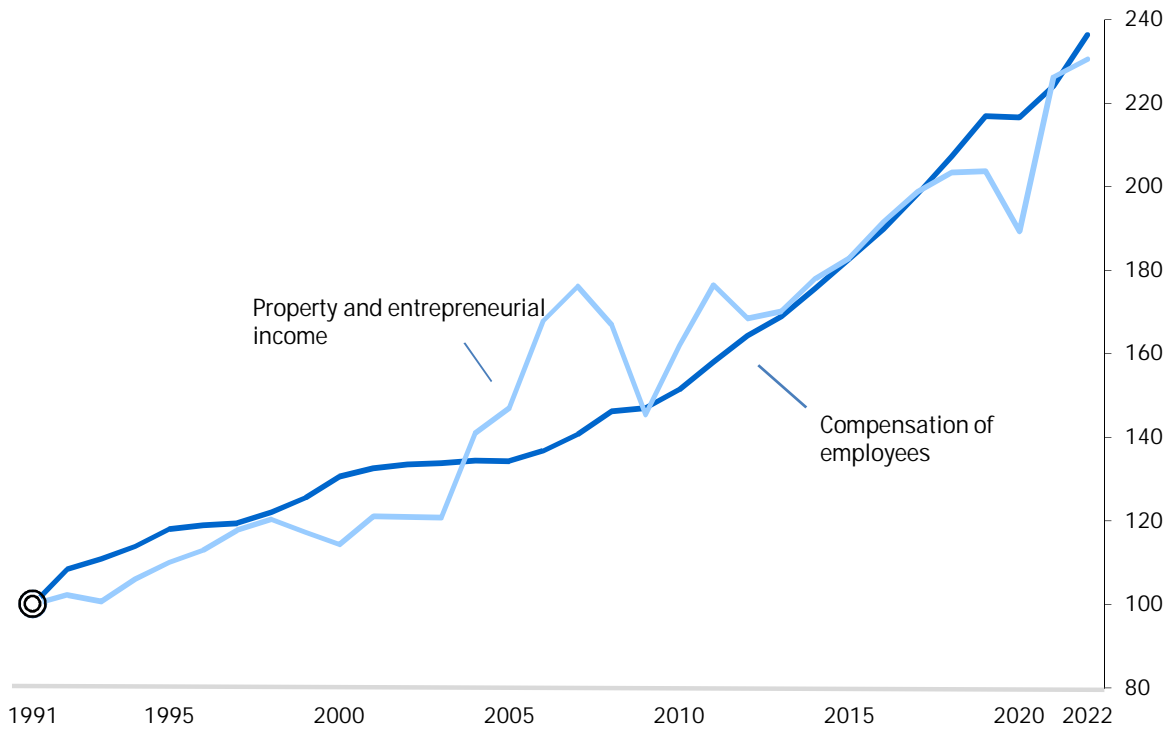


Graph 4
Use of gross domestic product 2022
Price-adjusted

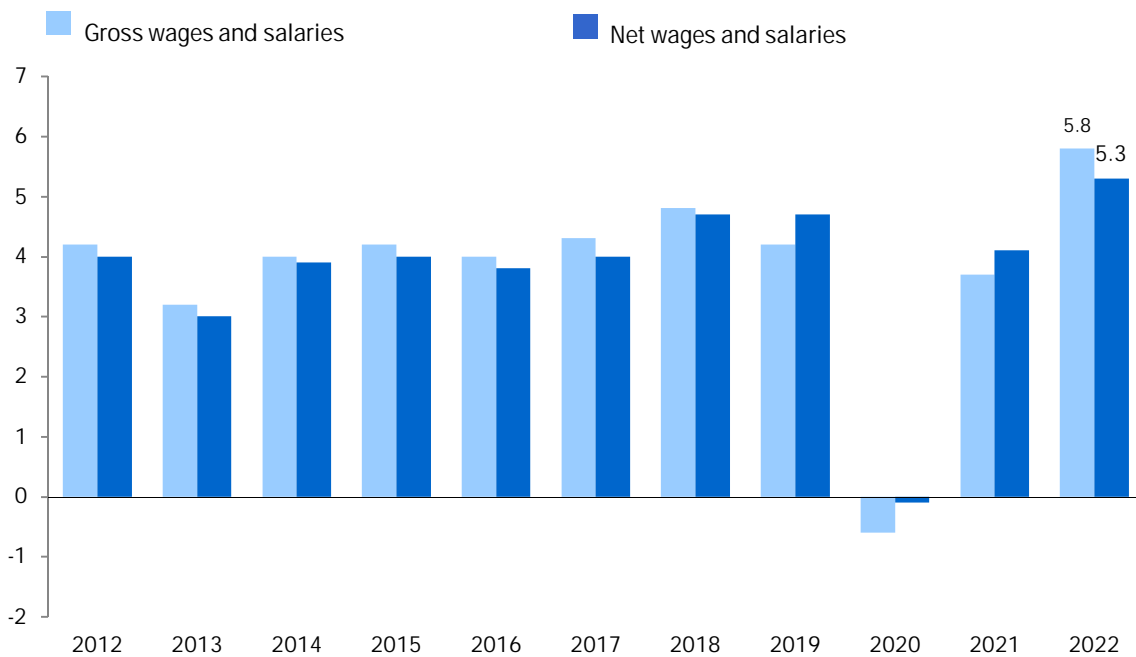


Graph 5
Distribution of gross domestic product

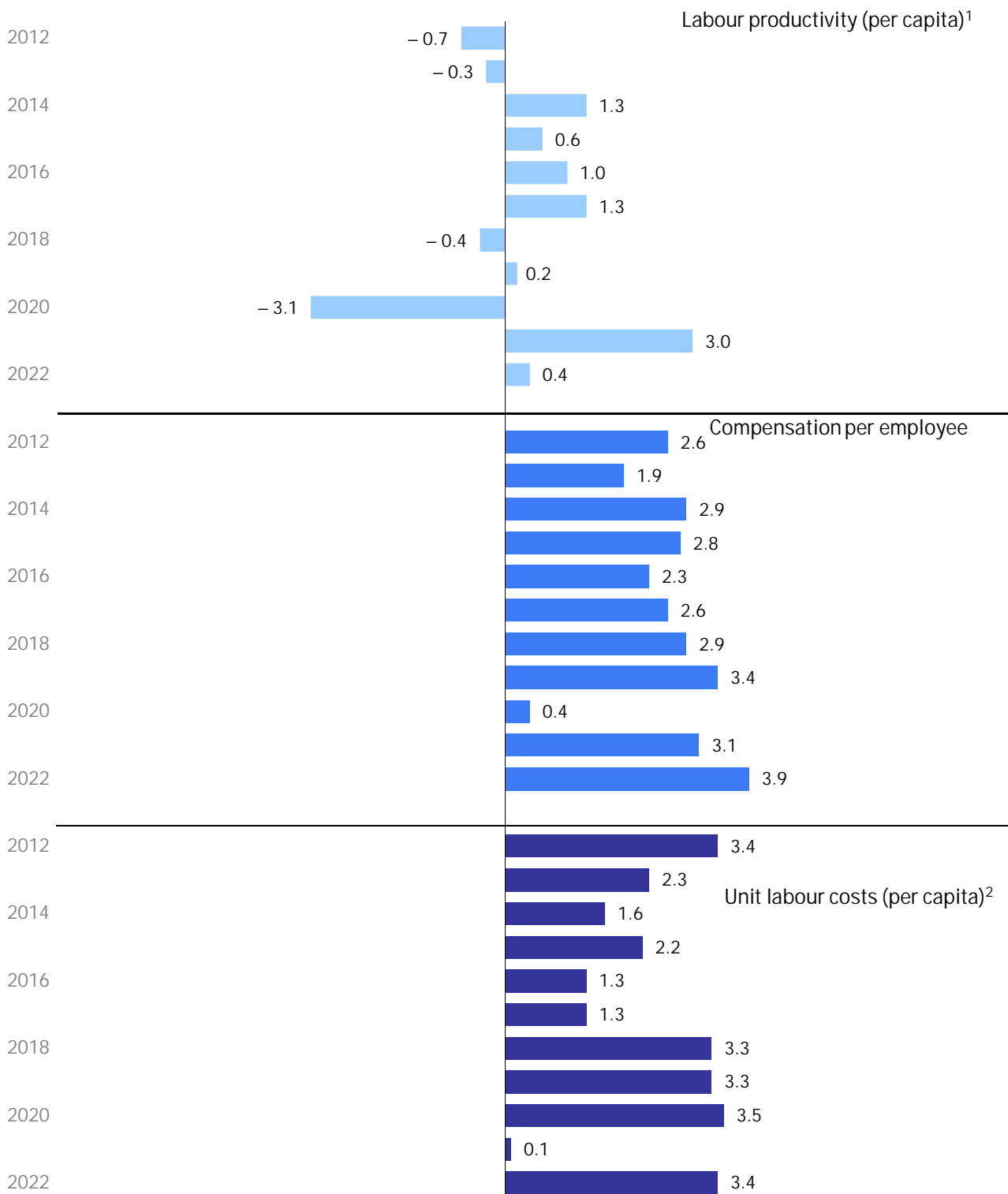
Compensation of employees, property and entrepreneurial income
1991 = 100



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

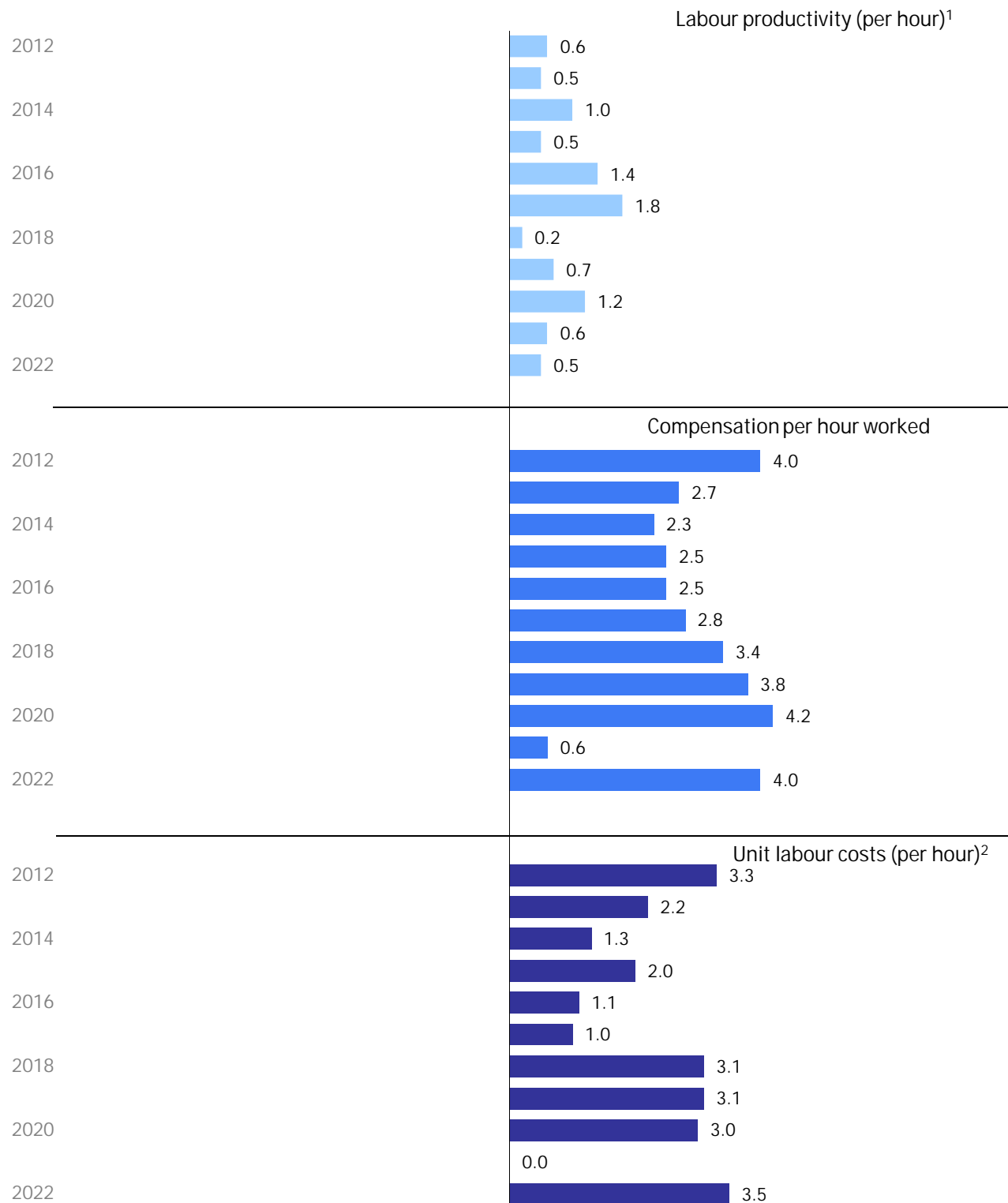


Graph 6
Labour productivity and compensation per employee
Change on the previous year in %



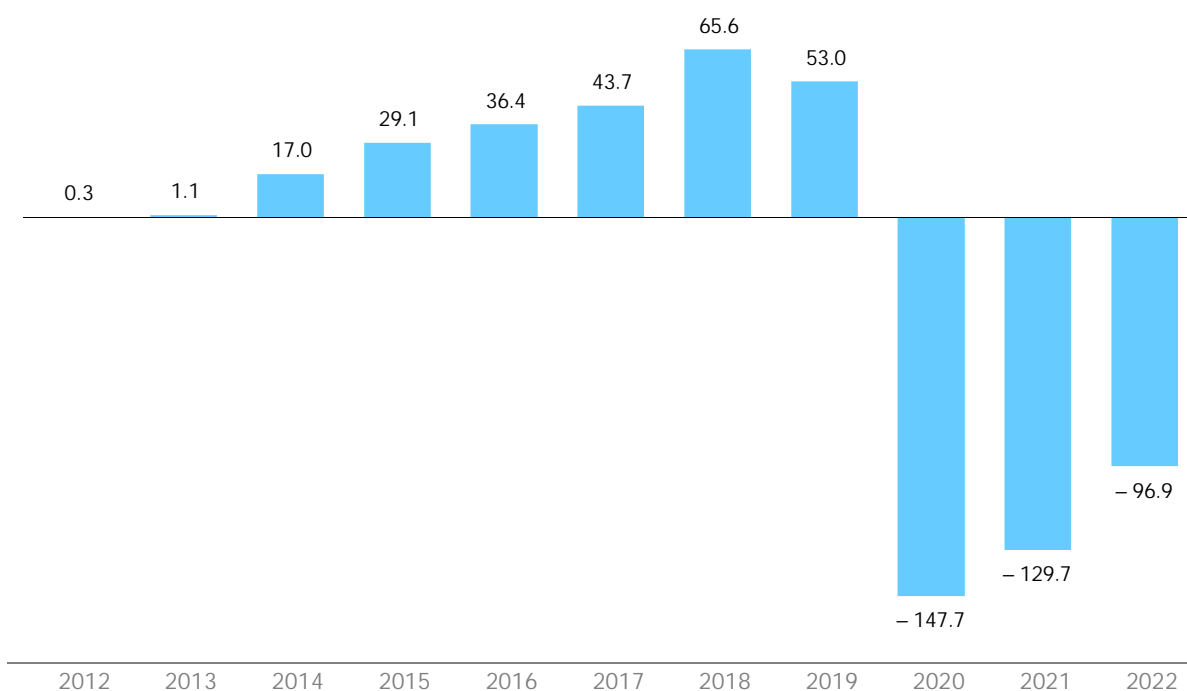
1 Gross domestic product (price-adjusted) per person employed. 2 Compensation per employee in relation to labour productivity per person employed.

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.

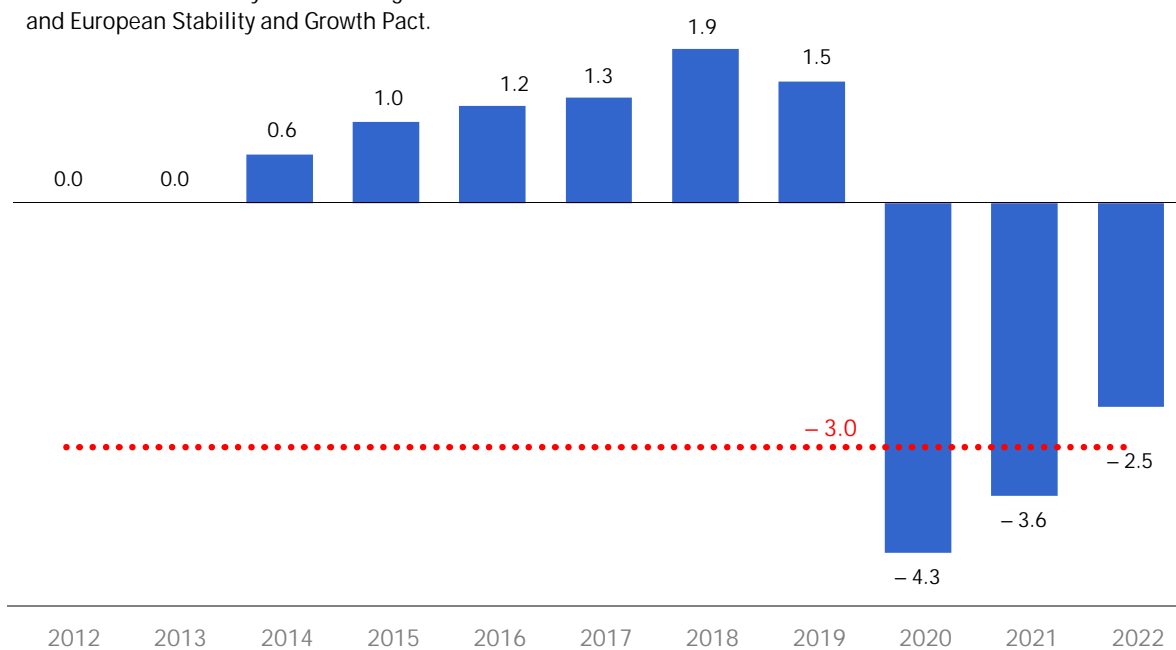


Table 1
Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, National Income (Factor Costs) *)

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	107.14	1.1	3,474.110	3,604.127	2,622.845	41,810	43,375	31,565
2020	103.04	– 3.8	3,403.730	3,500.918	2,565.671	40,929	42,098	30,852
2021	106.30	3.2	3,617.450	3,756.795	2,769.291	43,481	45,156	33,286
2022	108.22	1.8	3,876.810	4,027.600	2,890.927	46,264	48,063	34,499

*) 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	3,130.567	3,086.377	3,276.377	3,509.628
2 + Net taxes on products	312.297	323.086	332.714	343.543	317.353	341.073	367.182
3 Taxes on products	319.143	329.847	339.600	350.942	325.967	365.141	390.670
4 less: subsidies on products	6.846	6.761	6.886	7.399	8.614	24.068	23.488
5 = Gross domestic product	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,365.450	3,474.110	3,403.730	3,617.450	3,876.810
6 – Consumption of fixed capital	558.689	581.352	609.855	639.460	660.399	703.560	788.845
7 = Net domestic product	2,576.051	2,685.808	2,755.595	2,834.650	2,743.331	2,913.890	3,087.965
8 Net taxes on production 1)	309.679	320.978	331.407	343.315	276.828	286.792	353.955
9 Compensation of employees (domestic concept)	1,622.728	1,693.096	1,771.262	1,853.439	1,848.583	1,913.780	2,019.751
10 Operating surplus/mixed income	643.644	671.734	652.926	637.896	617.920	713.318	714.259
National income and net national income (factor costs)							
11 Gross domestic product	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,365.450	3,474.110	3,403.730	3,617.450	3,876.810
12 + Primary income from the rest of the world	212.192	208.016	240.420	250.161	201.685	254.868	294.197
13 – Primary income to the rest of the world	134.428	130.171	126.960	120.144	104.497	115.523	143.407
14 = Gross national income	3,212.504	3,345.005	3,478.910	3,604.127	3,500.918	3,756.795	4,027.600
15 – Consumption of fixed capital	558.689	581.352	609.855	639.460	660.399	703.560	788.845
16 = Net national income (primary income)	2,653.815	2,763.653	2,869.055	2,964.667	2,840.519	3,053.235	3,238.755
17 – Taxes on production and imports 2)	335.128	345.768	356.565	369.769	345.726	393.174	417.798
18 + Subsidies 3)	26.816	26.354	26.666	27.947	70.878	109.230	69.970
19 = Net national income (factor costs)	2,345.503	2,444.239	2,539.156	2,622.845	2,565.671	2,769.291	2,890.927
20 Compensation of employees (national concept)	1,625.050	1,696.317	1,774.011	1,856.320	1,853.614	1,918.260	2,023.565
21 Property and entrepreneurial income	720.453	747.922	765.145	766.525	712.057	851.031	867.362
National income and national disposable income							
22 Net national income (primary income)	2,653.815	2,763.653	2,869.055	2,964.667	2,840.519	3,053.235	3,238.755
23 + Current transfers from the rest of the world	66.303	67.947	70.013	81.015	85.076	99.201	100.850
24 – Current transfers to the rest of the world	103.199	114.706	116.424	126.235	134.427	152.177	156.751
25 = National disposable income	2,616.919	2,716.894	2,822.644	2,919.447	2,791.168	3,000.259	3,182.854
Price-adjusted Chain-linked index (2015 = 100)							
26 Gross value added	102.25	105.11	106.10	107.00	102.67	106.06	107.86
27 Gross domestic product	102.23	104.97	106.00	107.14	103.04	106.30	108.22
28 Consumption of fixed capital	101.78	103.71	105.85	108.10	109.97	111.41	112.79
29 Net domestic product	102.33	105.25	106.04	106.92	101.49	105.16	107.20
Deflators 4) Index (2015 = 100)							
30 Gross value added	101.41	102.90	105.00	107.49	110.44	113.49	119.53
31 Gross domestic product	101.33	102.85	104.92	107.15	109.16	112.46	118.38
32 Consumption of fixed capital	101.14	103.28	106.15	108.99	110.64	116.35	128.86
33 Net domestic product	101.37	102.76	104.64	106.75	108.85	111.57	115.99
34 Domestic uses	100.74	102.60	105.09	107.09	108.40	112.93	121.53

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	27,475	25,152	25,754	35,673
2	01	Agriculture	24,100	19,291	24,918	23,838	23,931	...
3	02	Forestry	3,531	3,709	2,445	1,167	1,673	...
4	03	Fishing	0,197	0,191	0,112	0,147	0,150	...
5	B bis F	Industry	897,238	918,979	937,701	909,047	977,945	1,042,947
6	B bis E	Industry, excluding construction	759,244	770,935	782,970	740,900	806,005	841,844
7	B	Mining and quarrying	4,262	4,351	4,577	4,371	4,923	9,190
8	C	Manufacturing	666,185	674,397	680,205	637,987	684,032	714,822
9	CA	M. o. food products, beverages and tobacco	46,309	47,013	47,928	50,959	49,879	...
10	CB	M. o. textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7,667	7,551	7,490	6,800	7,334	...
11	CC	M. o. wood and paper products and printing	25,112	25,257	26,393	27,399	27,059	...
12	16	M. o. products of wood, of plaiting materials, of straw and cork (ex. furniture)	6,858	6,947	7,875	9,151	9,720	...
13	17	M. o. paper and paper products	11,015	11,777	11,974	11,424	10,547	...
14	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	7,239	6,533	6,544	6,824	6,792	...
15	CD	M. o. coke and refined petroleum products	5,459	4,954	5,510	2,032	5,256	...
16	CE	M. o. chemical products	49,473	46,368	46,611	49,405	51,142	...
17	CF	M. o. pharmaceutical products	22,123	24,405	26,380	25,062	28,710	...
18	CG	M. o. rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	47,144	48,828	49,865	48,969	51,414	...
19	22	M. o. rubber and plastic products	29,588	30,360	30,824	29,782	32,095	...
20	23	M. o. other non-metallic mineral products	17,556	18,468	19,041	19,187	19,319	...
21	CH	M. o. basic metals and fabricated metal products	77,008	81,240	78,763	71,578	79,133	...
22	24	M. o. basic metals	20,748	23,050	20,855	18,029	19,907	...
23	25	M. o. fabricated metal products	56,260	58,190	57,908	53,549	59,226	...
24	CI	M. o. computer, electronic and optical products	40,466	43,365	44,387	42,386	45,402	...
25	CJ	M. o. electrical equipment	44,513	45,709	44,250	43,258	45,552	...
26	CK	M. o. machinery and equipment n.e.c.	103,120	106,289	105,318	94,203	105,264	...
27	CL	M. o. transport equipment	156,099	152,965	153,557	132,222	143,585	...
28	29	M. o. motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	138,378	137,823	136,761	118,849	127,817	...
29	30	M. o. other transport equipment	17,721	15,142	16,796	13,373	15,768	...
30	CM	M. o. furniture, other manufacturing: repair of machinery and equipment	41,692	40,453	43,753	43,714	44,302	...
31	31-32	M. o. furniture, other manufacturing	26,368	25,438	26,758	26,924	27,700	...
32	33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	15,324	15,015	16,995	16,790	16,602	...
33	D	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	57,489	59,135	63,765	63,485	80,858	84,576
34	E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	31,308	33,052	34,423	35,057	36,192	33,256
35	36	Water collection, treatment and supply	5,608	5,814	5,871	5,868	5,850	...
36	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	25,700	27,238	28,552	29,189	30,342	...
37	F	Construction	137,994	148,044	154,731	168,147	171,940	201,103
38	G bis T	Services	2,019,008	2,090,566	2,165,391	2,152,178	2,272,678	2,431,008
39	G bis I	Trade, transport, accommodation and food services	469,106	483,104	502,562	480,971	515,035	591,773
40	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	294,929	302,092	312,628	321,381	337,504	371,214
41	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47,999	48,058	52,587	50,081	54,124	...
42	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	143,896	149,651	156,223	155,832	166,973	...
43	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	103,034	104,383	103,818	115,468	116,407	...
44	H	Transportation and storage	128,259	132,526	139,329	128,607	146,515	173,042
45	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	48,524	50,525	53,186	46,487	49,262	...
46	50	Water transport	6,366	6,074	6,317	4,718	12,920	...
47	51	Air transport	8,116	7,338	6,671	4,686	5,616	...
48	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	48,576	52,009	55,225	52,484	58,447	...
49	53	Postal and courier activities	16,677	16,580	17,930	20,232	20,270	...
50	I	Accommodation and food services	45,918	48,486	50,605	30,983	31,016	47,517

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	152,264	154,220	167,544	176,206
52	JA	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	30,564	30,692	31,296	28,629	28,322	...
53	58	Publishing activities	14,579	14,659	14,441	13,705	11,998	...
54	59-60	Audiovisual and broadcasting activities	15,985	16,033	16,855	14,924	16,324	...
55	JB	Telecommunications	26,378	26,630	27,774	29,551	27,843	...
56	JC	Computer programming, information service activities	78,576	88,549	93,194	96,040	111,379	...
57	K	Financial and insurance services	118,422	118,488	121,701	125,184	138,631	139,044
58	64	Financial service activities, ex. insurance and pension funding	72,703	69,555	70,653	73,453	75,692	...
59	65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, ex. compulsory social security	28,186	30,196	30,443	28,923	37,464	...
60	66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	17,533	18,737	20,605	22,808	25,475	...
61	L	Real estate activities	313,185	319,338	325,113	329,091	336,490	343,894
62	M bis N	Business services	336,821	353,827	359,251	348,855	374,882	400,917
63	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	189,038	196,304	197,168	200,029	216,656	227,811
64	MA	Professional and technical activities	138,051	143,649	143,290	146,554	154,957	...
65	69-70	Legal and accounting activities, management consultancy activities	93,327	99,456	99,196	100,471	107,718	...
66	71	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	44,724	44,193	44,094	46,083	47,239	...
67	MB	Scientific research and development	23,786	24,699	26,454	26,564	31,598	...
68	MC	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	27,201	27,956	27,424	26,911	30,101	...
69	73	Advertising and market research	13,055	12,469	13,578	12,037	13,728	...
70	74-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c., veterinary activities	14,146	15,487	13,846	14,874	16,373	...
71	N	Other business services	147,783	157,523	162,083	148,826	158,226	173,106
72	77	Rental and leasing activities	47,081	49,059	50,953	49,758	50,824	...
73	78	Employment activities	30,671	30,049	31,316	26,866	29,809	...
74	79	Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	6,791	7,731	5,972	1,766	1,492	...
75	80-82	Business services n.e.c.	63,240	70,684	73,842	70,436	76,101	...
76	O bis Q	Public services, education, health	533,999	554,503	583,813	603,901	628,345	657,478
77	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	177,980	185,629	195,429	203,636	212,758	226,883
78	P	Education	132,867	138,547	145,423	148,824	155,267	163,525
79	Q	Human health and social work activities	223,152	230,327	242,961	251,441	260,320	267,070
80	QA	Human health activities	157,032	162,170	171,016	177,795	183,027	...
81	QB	Social work activities	66,120	68,157	71,945	73,646	77,293	...
82	R bis T	Other services	111,957	115,435	120,687	109,956	111,751	121,696
83	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	39,487	40,746	42,768	34,538	34,718	40,358
84	90-92	Creative, arts and entertainment activities, gambling and betting activities	22,210	22,619	23,430	18,934	18,673	...
85	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	17,277	18,127	19,338	15,604	16,045	...
86	S	Other services n.e.c.	65,324	67,312	70,307	67,919	69,276	73,354
87	94	Activities of membership organisations	30,104	31,375	32,996	34,008	34,077	...
88	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	1,736	1,693	1,820	1,741	1,848	...
89	96	Other personal service activities	33,484	34,244	35,491	32,170	33,351	...
90	T	Private households	7,146	7,377	7,612	7,499	7,757	7,984
91	A bis T	All industries	2,944,074	3,032,736	3,130,567	3,086,377	3,276,377	3,509,628
92		+ Taxes on products	329,847	339,600	350,942	325,967	365,141	390,670
93		- Subsidies on products	6,761	6,886	7,399	8,614	24,068	23,488
94		= Gross domestic product	3,267,160	3,365,450	3,474,110	3,403,730	3,617,450	3,876,810

Table 4
Use of gross domestic product

Specification		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
At current prices EUR bn.								
1	Consumption	2,277.567	2,350.684	2,422.537	2,508.081	2,458.314	2,582.334	2,830.218
	Final consumption expenditure:							
2	Households	1,608.214	1,654.556	1,703.415	1,752.890	1,654.464	1,730.730	1,921.570
3	Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	45.502	47.909	49.975	51.643	54.202	54.760	57.727
4	General Government	623.851	648.219	669.147	703.548	749.648	796.844	850.921
	Actual final consumption:							
5	Actual individual consumption	2,058.391	2,121.475	2,183.906	2,255.723	2,188.536	2,302.352	2,521.058
6	Actual collective consumption	219.176	229.209	238.631	252.358	269.778	279.982	309.160
7 +	Gross capital formation	625.927	684.871	737.693	759.779	747.775	839.848	970.315
8	Gross fixed capital formation	636.299	666.876	708.939	740.545	733.188	770.497	856.194
9	Construction	307.923	321.721	345.489	363.109	384.633	406.540	463.509
10	Machinery and equipment 1)	214.122	224.440	235.527	241.176	217.120	227.478	253.355
11	Other products 2)	114.254	120.715	127.923	136.260	131.435	136.479	139.330
12	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-10.372	17.995	28.754	19.234	14.587	69.351	114.121
13 =	Domestic uses	2,903.494	3,035.555	3,160.230	3,267.860	3,206.089	3,422.182	3,800.533
14 +	Balance of exports and imports	231.246	231.605	205.220	206.250	197.641	195.268	76.277
15	Exports	1,444.277	1,540.892	1,592.156	1,637.264	1,479.839	1,710.313	1,974.224
16	less: Imports	1,213.031	1,309.287	1,386.936	1,431.014	1,282.198	1,515.045	1,897.947
17 =	Gross domestic product	3,134.740	3,267.160	3,365.450	3,474.110	3,403.730	3,617.450	3,876.810
Price-adjusted Chain-linked index (2015 = 100)								
18	Consumption	102.88	104.40	105.77	107.75	104.46	106.54	109.94
	Final consumption expenditure:							
19	Households	102.44	103.84	105.37	107.05	100.63	102.23	106.22
20	Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	102.70	105.83	108.22	109.66	108.40	107.18	111.78
21	General Government	104.04	105.77	106.62	109.44	113.94	117.50	119.34
	Actual final consumption:							
22	Actual individual consumption	102.89	104.26	105.55	107.28	103.09	105.34	108.83
23	Actual collective consumption	102.73	105.75	107.80	112.21	117.27	117.79	120.39
24	Gross capital formation	103.78	110.92	114.04	114.18	110.66	115.06	118.73
25	Gross fixed capital formation	103.81	106.53	110.10	112.00	109.26	109.09	109.22
26	Construction	103.83	104.87	107.57	108.61	112.88	109.96	108.01
27	Machinery and equipment 1)	103.04	107.34	112.04	113.15	100.58	103.39	107.53
28	Other products 2)	105.21	109.52	113.37	119.14	114.32	116.69	115.83
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	109.12	105.77	108.37	111.83
31	Balance of exports and imports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
32	Exports	102.47	107.49	109.88	112.38	101.98	111.84	115.54
33	less: Imports	104.49	109.95	114.34	118.18	108.39	118.02	125.85
34	Gross domestic product	102.23	104.97	106.00	107.14	103.04	106.30	108.22
Implicit deflators 3) Index (2015 = 100)								
35	Consumption	100.68	102.39	104.16	105.86	107.03	110.23	117.07
	Final consumption expenditure:							
36	Households	100.67	102.18	103.66	105.01	105.44	108.57	116.00
37	Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	101.73	103.94	106.03	108.13	114.81	117.31	118.58
38	General Government	100.62	102.85	105.32	107.88	110.41	113.80	119.65
	Actual final consumption:							
39	Actual individual consumption	100.71	102.44	104.16	105.85	106.88	110.03	116.62
40	Actual collective consumption	100.41	102.00	104.17	105.85	108.26	111.87	120.86
41	Gross capital formation	100.95	103.34	108.27	111.38	113.10	122.17	136.79
	including:							
42	Gross fixed capital formation	101.18	103.33	106.29	109.14	110.76	116.58	129.39
43	Construction	101.83	105.33	110.28	114.80	117.00	126.95	147.35
44	Machinery and equipment 1)	102.30	105.42	109.97	114.61	116.61	126.84	146.46
45	Other products 2)	100.87	102.39	104.82	106.24	106.80	108.65	111.74
46	Domestic uses	100.74	102.60	105.09	107.09	108.40	112.93	121.53
47	Terms of Trade 4)	101.76	100.90	100.13	100.85	102.82	99.84	94.97
48	Exports	99.27	100.96	102.05	102.61	102.20	107.70	120.34
49	Imports	97.55	100.06	101.92	101.75	99.40	107.87	126.72
50	Gross domestic product	101.33	102.85	104.92	107.15	109.16	112.46	118.38

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	83,798
2 – Inactive population	37,141	37,017	36,812	36,680	36,792	36,792	36,998
3 = Economically active population	45,208	45,640	46,094	46,413	46,369	46,404	46,800
4 – Unemployed persons 2)	1,649	1,509	1,367	1,280	1,551	1,536	1,343
5 = Persons in employment (national concept)	43,559	44,131	44,727	45,133	44,818	44,868	45,457
6 – Self-employed 3)	4,341	4,273	4,225	4,159	4,055	3,957	3,909
7 = Employees (national concept)	39,218	39,858	40,502	40,974	40,763	40,911	41,548
8 + Commuter balance	102	120	139	143	97	116	139
9 = Employees (domestic concept)	39,320	39,978	40,641	41,117	40,860	41,027	41,687
10 incl.: marginal employees 4)	5,428	5,363	5,288	5,202	4,853	4,699	4,736
11 + Self-employed 3)	4,341	4,273	4,225	4,159	4,055	3,957	3,909
12 = Persons in employment (domestic concept)	43,661	44,251	44,866	45,276	44,915	44,984	45,596
Mill. hours							
Hours worked							
13 by persons in employment	60,933	61,471	61,945	62,168	59,104	60,623	61,410
14 by employees	52,451	53,219	53,876	54,304	52,000	53,518	54,317
Key data for total economy							
15 Economic growth (GDP price-adjusted, chain-linked) 5)	2.2	2.7	1.0	1.1	– 3.8	3.2	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	2.9
18 Gross domestic product at current prices per person in employment in EUR	71,797	73,832	75,011	76,732	75,782	80,416	85,025
19 Gross domestic product at current prices per hour worked by persons in employment in EUR	51.45	53.15	54.33	55.88	57.59	59.67	63.13
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	0.2	– 3.1	3.0	0.4
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	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5
22 Compensation of employees per employee in EUR per month	3,439	3,529	3,632	3,756	3,770	3,887	4,038
23 Compensation of employees per hour worked by employees in EUR	30.94	31.81	32.88	34.13	35.55	35.76	37.18
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	3.5	0.1	3.4
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	3.0	0.0	3.5
26 Wages and salaries per employee in EUR per month	2,829	2,902	2,994	3,084	3,081	3,183	3,315
27 Wages and salaries per employee in EUR per month (without marginal employees) 4)	3,229	3,300	3,391	3,482	3,452	3,551	3,694
28 Wages and salaries per hour worked by employees in EUR	25.45	26.16	27.10	28.02	29.05	29.28	30.53
29 Wage ratio, unadjusted (compensation of employees as % of net national income (factor costs))	69.3	69.4	69.9	70.8	72.2	69.3	70.0
30 Wage ratio, adjusted 6)	69.9	69.8	70.1	70.8	72.2	69.0	69.6
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	78.0	79.4	76.0	76.6

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.											
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	1,616.462	1,425.901	827.673	598.228	1,563.438	187.433	273.619	549.322	296.915	84.178	53.024
2020	1,569.885	1,381.094	773.005	608.089	1,717.583	211.303	285.208	599.112	305.339	92.947	-147.698
2021	1,712.862	1,511.298	879.215	632.083	1,842.603	226.582	295.388	609.787	331.296	92.527	-129.741
2022	1,821.233	1,613.385	946.635	666.750	1,918.143	238.394	307.946	619.070	354.937	100.883	-96.910
Change on the previous year											
	in %				in EUR bn.						
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	3.3	4.5	4.8	6.2	5.1	5.3	4.5	7.2	-12.599
2020	-2.9	-3.1	-6.6	1.6	9.9	12.7	4.2	9.1	2.8	10.4	-200.722
2021	9.1	9.4	13.7	3.9	7.3	7.2	3.6	1.8	8.5	-0.5	17.957
2022	6.3	6.8	7.7	5.5	4.1	5.2	4.3	1.5	7.1	9.0	32.831
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	50.5	6.2	8.4	17.6	9.0	2.7	-4.3
2021	47.3	41.8	24.3	17.5	50.9	6.3	8.2	16.9	9.2	2.6	-3.6
2022	47.0	41.6	24.4	17.2	49.5	6.1	7.9	16.0	9.2	2.6	-2.5

Table 7
National account
2022
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
Resour- ces	Uses							
0 Goods and services account								
P.1	Output		7,581.412	–	–	–	–	–
D.21	Taxes on products		390.670	–	–	–	–	–
P.7	Imports of goods and services		1,897.947	–	–	–	–	–
	P.2 Intermediate consumption		4,071.784	–	–	–	–	–
D.31	Subsidies on products		23.488	–	–	–	–	–
P.3	Final consumption expenditure		2,830.218	–	–	–	–	–
P.5g	Gross capital formation		970.315	–	–	–	–	–
P.6	Exports of goods and services		1,974.224	–	–	–	–	–
Uses	Resour- ces							
I Production account								
	P.1 Output		7,581.412	5,511.454	307.311	639.170	1,123.477	–
	including: FISIM 1)		77.095	–	77.095	–	–	–
P.2	Intermediate consumption		4,071.784	3,246.895	171.655	238.394	414.840	–
	including: FISIM 1)		51.260	23.137	1.999	1.823	24.301	–
B.1g	Gross value added		3,509.628	2,264.559	135.656	400.776	708.637	-76.277
P.51c	Consumption of fixed capital		788.845	428.078	16.140	100.703	243.924	–
B.1n	Net value added 2)		2,720.783	1,836.481	119.516	300.073	464.713	-76.277
II.1.1 Generation of income account								
	B.1n Net value added		2,720.783	1,836.481	119.516	300.073	464.713	-76.277
	D.39 Other subsidies on production		51.192	44.930	0.004	0.189	6.069	–
D.1	Compensation of employees		2,019.751	1,383.795	76.225	307.946	251.785	17.707
D.29	Other taxes on production		37.965	22.106	5.486	0.283	10.090	–
B.2/3n	Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net		714.259	475.510	37.809	-7.967	208.907	-93.984
II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account								
	B.2/3n Operating surplus, net/mixed income, net		714.259	475.510	37.809	-7.967	208.907	-93.984
	D.1 Compensation of employees		2,023.565	–	–	–	2,023.565	13.893
	D.2 Taxes on production and imports, receivable		417.798	–	–	417.798	–	10.837
	D.21 Taxes on products		383.209	–	–	383.209	–	7.461
	D.211 Value added type taxes (VAT)		285.665	–	–	285.665	–	–
	D.212 Taxes and duties on imports excl. VAT		23.993	–	–	23.993	–	7.463
	D.214 Taxes on products excl. VAT and import taxes		73.551	–	–	73.551	–	-0.002
	D.29 Other taxes on production		34.589	–	–	34.589	–	3.376
	D.4 Property income		904.739	196.739	265.816	17.636	424.548	118.677
	D.41 Interest 3)		215.724	36.283	144.488	7.965	26.988	54.296
	memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation		239.956	28.763	194.811	6.520	9.862	54.285
	D.42 Distributed income of corporations		493.326	112.746	50.849	7.328	322.403	49.448
	D.43 Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment		69.941	42.602	27.339	0.000	0.000	7.123
	D.44 Other investment income		120.837	5.092	43.140	0.955	71.650	7.810
	D.45 Rents		4.911	0.016	–	1.388	3.507	–
D.3	Subsidies, payable		69.970	–	–	69.970	–	4.710
D.31	Subsidies on products		23.484	–	–	23.484	–	0.004
D.39	Other subsidies on production		46.486	–	–	46.486	–	4.706
D.4	Property income		751.636	436.885	267.690	26.510	20.551	271.780
D.41	Interest 3)		187.257	25.213	117.505	26.510	18.029	82.763
	memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation		207.098	40.830	92.732	26.888	46.648	87.143
D.42	Distributed income of corporations		435.398	406.699	28.699	–	–	107.376
D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment		7.123	2.584	4.539	–	–	69.941
D.44	Other investment income		116.947	0.000	116.947	–	–	11.700
D.45	Rents		4.911	2.389	–	–	2.522	–
B.5n	Primary income		3,238.755	235.364	35.935	330.987	2,636.469	-227.067

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	529.625	475.510	37.809	-7.967	24.273	-93.984
	B.3n	Mixed income, net	184.634	–	–	–	184.634	–
	D.4	Property income	465.014	196.739	265.816	–	2.459	7.123
	D.41	Interest 3)	183.230	36.283	144.488	–	2.459	–
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	223.617	28.763	194.811	–	0.043	–
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	163.595	112.746	50.849	–	–	–
	D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	69.941	42.602	27.339	–	–	7.123
	D.44	Other investment income	48.232	5.092	43.140	–	–	–
	D.45	Rents	0.016	0.016	–	–	–	–
D.4		Property income	279.070	27.602	234.452	–	17.016	–
D.41		Interest 3)	157.212	25.213	117.505	–	14.494	–
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	169.213	40.830	92.732	–	35.651	–
D.44		Other investment income	116.947	–	116.947	–	–	–
D.45		Rents	4.911	2.389	–	–	2.522	–
B.4n		Entrepreneurial income	900.203	644.647	69.173	-7.967	194.350	-86.861
II.1.2.2 Allocation of other primary income account								
	B.4n	Entrepreneurial income	900.203	644.647	69.173	-7.967	194.350	-86.861
	D.1	Compensation of employees	2,023.565	–	–	–	2,023.565	13.893
	D.2	Taxes on production and imports, receivable	417.798	–	–	417.798	–	10.837
	D.4	Property income	439.725	–	–	17.636	422.089	111.554
	D.41	Interest 3)	32.494	–	–	7.965	24.529	54.296
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	16.339	–	–	6.520	9.819	54.285
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	329.731	–	–	7.328	322.403	49.448
	D.44	Other investment income	72.605	–	–	0.955	71.650	7.810
	D.45	Rents	4.895	–	–	1.388	3.507	–
D.3		Subsidies, payable	69.970	–	–	69.970	–	4.710
D.4		Property income	472.566	409.283	33.238	26.510	3.535	271.780
D.41		Interest 3)	30.045	–	–	26.510	3.535	82.763
		memorandum item: total interest before FISIM allocation	37.885	–	–	26.888	10.997	87.143
D.42		Distributed income of corporations	435.398	406.699	28.699	–	–	107.376
D.43		Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	7.123	2.584	4.539	–	–	69.941
D.44		Other investment income	–	–	–	–	–	11.700
D.45		Rents	–	–	–	–	–	–
B.5n		Primary income	3,238.755	235.364	35.935	330.987	2,636.469	-227.067

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	3,238.755	235.364	35.935	330.987	2,636.469	-227.067
	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	528.837	—	—	528.837	—	0.566
	D.51	Taxes on income	513.253	—	—	513.253	—	0.566
	D.59	Other current taxes	15.584	—	—	15.584	—	—
	D.61	Net social contributions	815.480	20.718	127.149	666.750	0.863	4.417
	D.611	Employers' actual social contributions	314.928	19.071	29.235	266.622	—	2.443
	D.612	Employers' imputed social contributions	46.809	1.647	0.595	43.704	0.863	—
	D.613	Households' actual social contributions	424.116	—	67.692	356.424	—	1.974
	D.614	Households' social contribution supplements	37.859	—	37.859	—	—	—
	D.61SC	Social insurance scheme service charges	8.232	—	8.232	—	—	—
	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	688.611	—	—	—	688.611	8.607
	D.621	Social security benefits in cash	422.845	—	—	—	422.845	8.212
	D.622	Other social insurance benefits	164.293	—	—	—	164.293	0.228
	D.623	Social assistance benefits in cash	101.473	—	—	—	101.473	0.167
	D.7	Other current transfers	378.331	21.191	186.128	28.013	142.999	143.161
	D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	151.658	—	151.658	—	—	25.017
	D.72	Non-life insurance claims	123.270	15.010	31.885	0.424	75.951	50.553
	D.73	Current transfers within general government	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D.74	Current international cooperation	3.478	—	—	3.478	—	12.657
	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	99.925	6.181	2.585	24.111	67.048	24.054
	D.76	VAT and GNI – based EU own resources	—	—	—	—	—	30.880
D.5		Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	515.136	107.736	14.830	—	392.570	14.267
D.51		Taxes on income	499.552	107.736	14.830	—	376.986	14.267
D.59		Other current taxes	15.584	—	—	—	15.584	—
D.61		Net social contributions	815.285	—	—	—	815.285	4.612
D.611		Employers' actual social contributions	315.004	—	—	—	315.004	2.367
D.612		Employers' imputed social contributions	46.809	—	—	—	46.809	—
D.613		Households' actual social contributions	423.845	—	—	—	423.845	2.245
D.614		Households' social contribution supplements	37.859	—	—	—	37.859	—
D.61SC		Social insurance scheme service charges	8.232	—	—	—	8.232	—
D.62		Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	696.692	16.923	59.836	619.070	0.863	0.526
D.621		Social security benefits in cash	431.057	—	—	431.057	—	—
D.622		Other social insurance benefits	163.995	16.923	59.836	86.373	0.863	0.526
D.623		Social assistance benefits in cash	101.640	—	—	101.640	—	—
D.7		Other current transfers	440.047	45.654	187.200	111.436	95.757	81.445
D.71		Net non-life insurance premiums	126.438	17.862	31.885	0.424	76.267	50.237
D.72		Non-life insurance claims	151.658	—	151.658	—	—	22.165
D.73		Current transfers within general government	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.74		Current international cooperation	12.657	—	—	12.657	—	3.478
D.75		Miscellaneous current transfers	118.414	27.792	3.657	67.475	19.490	5.565
D.76		VAT and GNI – based EU own resources	30.880	—	—	30.880	—	—
B.6n		Disposable income, net	3,182.854	106.960	87.346	824.081	2,164.467	-171.166

Table 7
National account
2022
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	3 182.854	106.960	87.346	824.081	2 164.467	− 171.166
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	63.020	−	−	−	63.020	−
D.8		Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	63.020	3.532	59.488	−	−	−
P.3		Final consumption expenditure including: FISIM 1)	2 830.218	−	−	850.921	1 979.297	−
			24.040	−	−	1.823	22.217	−
P.31		Individual consumption expenditure	2 521.058	−	−	541.761	1 979.297	−
P.32		Collective consumption expenditure	309.160	−	−	309.160	−	−
B.8n		Net saving	352.636	103.428	27.858	− 26.840	248.190	− 171.166
Changes in								
assets	liabilities							
III.1.1 Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer account								
	B.8n	Net saving	352.636	103.428	27.858	− 26.840	248.190	− 171.166
	D.9r	Capital transfers	112.373	67.129	2.394	18.824	24.026	22.269
	D.91r	Capital taxes	9.226	−	−	9.226	−	−
	D.92r	Investment grants	52.347	42.102	−	3.478	6.767	11.467
	D.99r	Other capital transfers	50.800	25.027	2.394	6.120	17.259	10.802
D.9p		Capital transfers	126.693	1.197	20.163	89.730	15.603	7.949
D.91p		Capital taxes	9.226	−	−	−	9.226	−
D.92p		Investment grants	60.336	−	−	60.336	−	3.478
D.99p		Other capital transfers	57.131	1.197	20.163	29.394	6.377	4.471
B.10.1n		Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	338.316	169.360	10.089	− 97.746	256.613	− 156.846
III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account								
	B.10.1n	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	338.316	169.360	10.089	− 97.746	256.613	− 156.846
	P.51c	Consumption of fixed capital	788.845	428.078	16.140	100.703	243.924	−
P.5g		Gross capital formation	970.315	567.309	17.667	100.883	284.456	−
P.51g		Gross fixed capital formation	856.194	465.994	16.734	100.773	272.693	−
P.52		Changes in inventories	103.719	101.315	0.933	0.110	1.361	−
P.53		Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	10.402	−	−	−	10.402	−
NP		Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets	14.390	5.043	9.782	− 1.016	0.581	− 14.390
B.9		Net lending (+)/ Net borrowing (−)	142.456	25.086	− 1.220	− 96.910	215.500	− 142.456

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