

# EU KLEMS Growth and Productivity Accounts 2017 Release, Statistical Module<sup>1</sup>

## Country notes for Germany

Prepared by  
Kirsten Jäger  
(The Conference Board)

31 July 2017

Data extracted from Eurostat: 3 July 2017

### Synopsis of the main points

- Official output and labour data in NACE 2 from Eurostat are released for 1995-2015.
- Official capital data in NACE 2 from Eurostat are released for 1995-2015.
- Gross output and intermediate input prices are not available from Eurostat and are added from the OECD STAN database for 1995-2015: SNA08, ISIC REV.4 version of STAN (December 2016). The corresponding volumes are calculated using Eurostat nominals and OECD prices.
- New LFS and SES data for the years 2008-2015 are taken into account to compute labour services. The growth rate of labour services from the EU KLEMS 2012 release is used for the period prior to 2009.
- Growth accounts are released for 1996-2015.

---

<sup>1</sup> This release of the EU KLEMS database is funded by the European Commission, Directorate General Economic and Financial Affairs under the service contract ECFIN-163-2015/SI2.716986. Any errors or omissions are entirely the responsibility of the Conference Board. I am grateful to my Conference Board colleagues, Abdul Azeez Erumban, Oliver Henrich, Frank Steemers, Klaas de Vries, and Bart van Ark for their support at various stages in the process. I also thanks Antonio F. Amores, Bernd Görzig, Chantal Kegels, Martin Gornig, and Laurence Nayman for their advice. A number of systematic cross checks on preliminary versions of the database have been performed by Matilde Mas and Reitze Gouma. Our special gratitude goes to Reitze Gouma and Marcel P. Timmer for their support to transfer EU KLEMS to The Conference Board and to Ana Rincon-Aznar and Mary O'Mahony for the provision of data from the EU Labour Force Surveys. For comments and suggestions please send an email to [euklems@tcb.org](mailto:euklems@tcb.org).

Table 5 summarizes the general coverage of the main variables in the 2017 release. Possible scattered gaps in industries or years are not shown in this table.

Table 5: Coverage of main variables in the output file and the capital file

Variable	Period
LAB_QI	1995-2015
VA, VA_QI, VA_P	1995-2015
GO, II	1995-2015
GO_P, II_P	1995-2015
COMP	1995-2015
LAB, CAP	1995-2015
EMP, EMPE	1995-2015
H_EMP, H_EMPE	1995-2015
I_, Ip_, Iq_	1995-2015
K_, Kq_	1995-2015
Growth accounts VA/LP1/LP2	1996-2015

### Output and labour

Total hours worked by employees (H\_EMPE) and persons engaged (H\_EMP) are not available for the subindustries of ‘wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’ (G) and ‘transportation and storage’ (H).

Value added, intermediate input, and gross output have a few gaps towards the end of the sample period. We added subindustries of C ‘total manufacturing’, G, H, J and ‘information and communication’ in 2015 by applying divisia shares of the two preceding years of the affected subindustries in their parent industry. Growth rates of prices of the parent industries are allocated to missing subindustries in these cases and volumes in 2015 are calculated based on estimated nominals and price deflators. Estimates are color-coded in the output file.

### Capital

Destatis and therefore also Eurostat publish capital variables by industry for ‘computing equipment’ (IT) and ‘communications equipment’ (CT) only as part of ‘machinery and equipment’ (excluding transport) and not separately in the German national accounts. Germany used to publish IT, CT, and OMach separately for the total economy but decided to aggregate the assets in the 2014 national accounts revisions for reasons of confidentiality. To break out nominal and real GFCF as well as nominal capital stocks by industry for the asset types IT, CT, and OMach from total machinery and equipment under ESA 2010, we calculated total machinery and equipment from the EU KLEMS 2012 release as IT+CT+OMach and applied the shares of IT, CT, and OMach on the aggregate total machinery and equipment available from Eurostat. Since the EU KLEMS 2012 release comprises gross fixed capital formation only until 2009 we applied 2009 divisia shares for the years 2010-2015. An alternative would have been to take a pre-revision file from Destatis that still comprises the split of IT, CT, and OMach for the total economy. That was the approach that DIW has taken a couple of years ago when they estimated the capital variables for Germany in 2012. A comparison of both methods showed that both alternatives lead to exactly the same results.

Eurostat publishes gross fixed capital formation (nominal, real, and prices) only for the main sections with alphabetical codes. The required subindustries of C (total manufacturing), G (wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), H (transportation and storage), and J (information and communication) are missing. We obtained GFCF by detailed industries from Destatis for three broad parent asset types and applied the industry shares of C, G, H, and J in these broader asset types to fill in missing subindustries for all EU KLEMS relevant asset types as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Estimation of subindustries C, G, H, J based on broader Destatis asset types

EU KLEMS asset	Destatis asset
IT+CT+OMach	2.1.2 Machinery and equipment, including weapons
TraEq	(Neue Ausrüstungen einschließlich militärischer Waffensysteme)
OCon	2.1.3 Buildings
	(Neue Bauten)
IPP, RD, Soft_DB	2.1.4 Other assets
	(Neue sonstige Anlagen)