

EU KLEMS Growth and Productivity Accounts

2017 Release, Statistical Module¹

Description of methodology and country notes for the EU-28

Prepared by
Kirsten Jäger
(The Conference Board)

1. General notes for the 2017 release

Introduction

This document describes a new release of [EU KLEMS Productivity and Growth Accounts](#) (2017) with data based on the NACE 2 industry classification and the new European System of National Accounts (ESA 2010) up to 2015 for all 28 member states of the European Union, as well several EU aggregates (including the Euro Area), and the United States.

This release is the second in a series of two (2016 and 2017), which have been carried out with funding from the [European Commission, DG for Economic and Financial Affairs](#). The 2016 and 2017 EU KLEMS releases follow up on earlier rolling releases in 2012 which showed detailed growth accounts up to 2009-2012 depending on the country. The 2017 extends the 2016 release which was for 10 major European economies (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom) with growth accounts another two countries with full growth accounts (Czech Republic and Denmark). All growth accounts are based on the computations of capital and labour contribution to value added as well as total factor productivity², as well as output and labour productivity estimates for all 28 EU member states.

¹ 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.

² The full KLEMS approach, using gross output and all five major input factors (K-L-E-M-S) is only available for the United States with the 2017 release. The full KLEMS approach is currently not applicable for all European countries with gross output and intermediate input deflators by industry being the main bottleneck.

The 2017 EU KLEMS databases retains the standard EU KLEMS structure of previous rounds, where variables are broken down into values, prices, volumes, and additional variables. For more detailed information on the general growth accounting methodology and construction of the database, see O'Mahony and Timmer (2009).

The 2017 release has a number of features worth noting, which are explained in this document in more detail:

- Concepts and methodologies to calculate the various growth and productivity variables were adjusted to the new European System of National Accounts (ESA 2010).
- The time period coverage is 1995-2015 for most countries and industries.
- The data on output, value added and employment is nearly fully consistent with Eurostat at the corresponding industry levels - if not mentioned otherwise in the country notes.
- The data on gross fixed capital formation, prices, and capital stocks is consistent with Eurostat at the corresponding industry levels - if not mentioned otherwise in the country notes.
- The capital asset types were modified and extended according to the ESA 2010 requirements.
- One important deviation from previous EU KLEMS releases (prior to 2016) is that capital stock figures are mostly obtained from Eurostat, and are thus consistent with national accounts assumptions on the measurement of capital stock - if not mentioned otherwise in the country notes.
- The computation of capital services, which are an essential part of a harmonized KLEMS database, require clarification of assumptions regarding depreciation rates and the calculation of the rates of return. As capital services are not part of the official System of National Accounts those assumptions are not harmonized in the official data. While we retained the implicit depreciation rates from the official data, we systematically applied geometric depreciation rates, as in previous EU KLEMS versions. Therefore the measures of capital stock are not fully consistent with our applied measures of rates of return, rental prices and consequently capital services. While this adjustment is somewhat affecting the comparability of the series across countries, the results in this release (as well as the 2016 release) are more in line with the official national accounts estimates of underlying variables. Hence we refer to those releases as a “statistical module” of EU KLEMS, which are therefore not directly comparable to the “analytical module” as developed for earlier releases.
- Output files of the 2017 release comprise a further breakdown of capital services into ICT capital services and non-ICT capital services.
- For constructing labour services for the period 2008-2015, the micro-data underlying the European Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been used through the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR). Years prior 2008 have been extrapolated using the trend in labour services from former versions of EU KLEMS.

Table A1 in the appendix lists all variables of the output and capital files, broken down into values, prices, volumes, and additional variables. Variables will be available to the extent possible as laid out in table A1 in O'Mahony and Timmer (2009) which largely correspond to the set of variables published in the first full release of the EUKLEMS database in March 2008. The 2017 release provides growth accounts across countries and industries where possible (see table 1). Contributions to

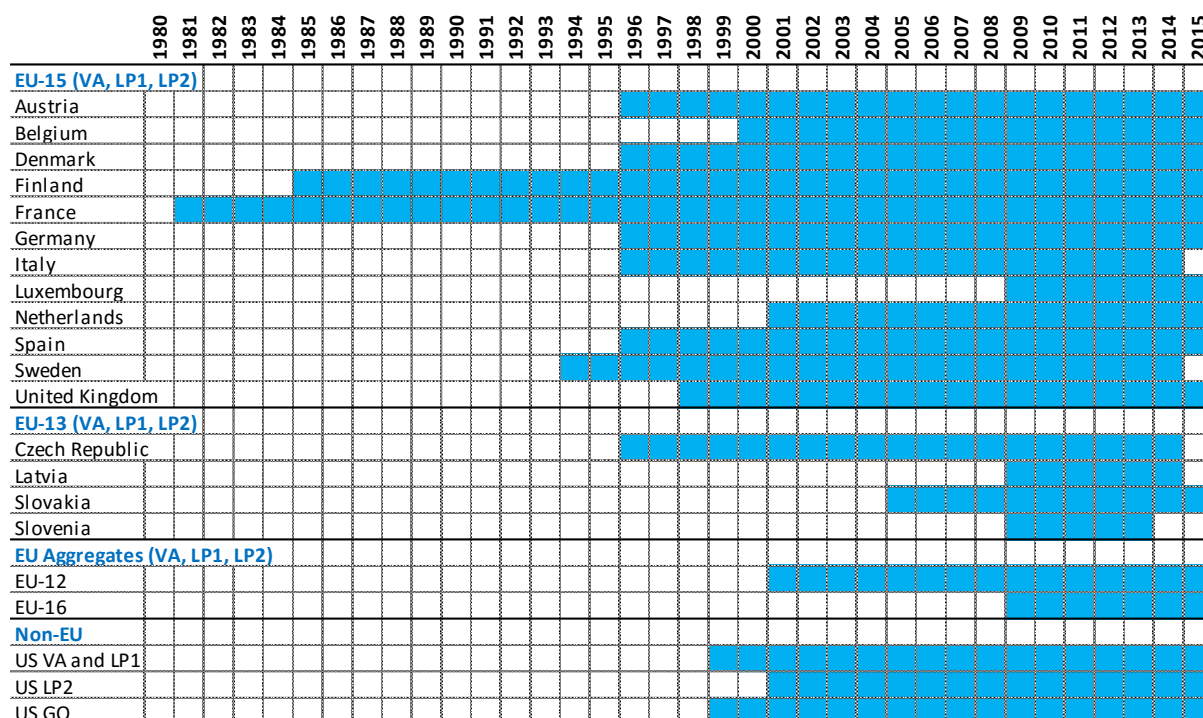
growth rates of value added and labour productivity are calculated, with the latter measured in two ways – value added per hour worked and value added per person employed.

Table 1: Growth accounting approaches of the EU KLEMS release

EU KLEMS Approaches: Contributions to...		
1) LP2: Value Added / Person Employed	VA/EMP	Minimum approach
2) LP1: Value Added / Hour worked	VA/H_EMP	↕
3) Value Added and KL Inputs	VA	
4) Gross Output and KLEMS Inputs (only US)	GO	Maximum approach

Figure 1 shows the availability of growth accounting data for all the countries of the 2017 release. It was possible to calculate growth accounts for 12 of the 15 EU-15 countries, 4 of the EU-13 countries, the United States, and 2 EU aggregates within this release.

Figure 1: Contributions to VA growth, LP1 growth, LP2 growth, and GO growth by country and year



No growth accounts EU-15: Greece, Ireland, Portugal

No growth accounts EU-13: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania

Note: VA=value added, LP1= value added per hour worked, LP2= value added per person employed, GO=gross output

The remainder of this document details the structure of the 2017 EU KLEMS database and general methods applied to this release. The main differences between the former EU KLEMS releases and the 2016 and 2017 release are briefly highlighted. Additionally, this section covers the methods applied for the calculation of labour services.

Industry Classification

European National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) produce data based on the NACE 2 industry classification, which is consistent with the international standardized ISIC Revision 4 industry classification. We distinguish between 34 industries plus 8 aggregates as shown in table 2. The United States is also released in accordance with this industry classification (ISIC Rev. 4/NACE Rev 2) and is therefore not fully in accordance with the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NACE 2 output and labour data used in this release are based on Eurostat insofar available. The National Accounts (NA) data in the new European System of National Accounts (ESA 2010) is provided for shorter time series than were previously available under ESA 1995. Unfortunately, the industry coverage of many capital variables is limited for Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania. National Statistical Institutes of these countries, and therefore also Eurostat, often only release total economy capital data, or the main sections with alphabetical codes. Table A2 in the appendix lists the limitation of capital variables for these countries.

Earlier releases of the EU KLEMS databases provide time series back to 1970 with estimations of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) generally starting in 1980. Back-casts of the time series of output and labour data back to 1970 were made for the 2017 release through linkages to former EU KLEMS files to the extent possible. We used data on value added (values, volume, prices), number of persons engaged, total hours worked by persons engaged, gross value added per hour worked (2010=100), labour compensation, and capital compensation for Austria, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom from the EU KLEMS 2012 release for the years 1970-1994. Time series based on official data for Belgium, Finland, France, Sweden, and the United States were sufficiently long and no back casts to old KLEMS were needed.

Table 2: EU KLEMS industries

34 industry list, based on NACE Rev.2 / ISIC Rev. 4		
No	Description	Code
Agg	TOTAL INDUSTRIES	TOT
Agg	MARKET ECONOMY	MARKT
1	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	A
2	MINING AND QUARRYING	B
Agg	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	C
3	Food products, beverages and tobacco	10-12
4	Textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	13-15
5	Wood and paper products; printing and reproduction of recorded media	16-18
6	Coke and refined petroleum products	19
7	Chemicals and chemical products	20-21
8	Rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	22-23
9	Basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24-25
10	Electrical and optical equipment	26-27
11	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	28
12	Transport equipment	29-30
13	Other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	31-33
14	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	D-E
15	CONSTRUCTION	F
Agg	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	G
16	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45
17	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46
18	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47
Agg	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	H
19	Transport and storage	49-52
20	Postal and courier activities	53
21	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	I
Agg	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	J
22	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	58-60
23	Telecommunications	61
24	IT and other information services	62-63
25	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	K
26	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	L
27	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	M-N
Agg	COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	O-U
28	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O
29	Education	P
30	Health and social work	Q
Agg	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION AND OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	R-S
31	Arts, entertainment and recreation	R
32	Other service activities	S
33	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	T
34	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	U

Aggregation

Not all industries and aggregates shown in table 2 are readily available from Eurostat and several aggregates have to be calculated (table 3). NACE 2 industries are aggregated by simple summation for nominal variables. Tornqvist aggregates are estimated from the corresponding child NACE 2 industries, using the corresponding nominal variable as weights. The following weights were used:

- Value added for variables listed under contributions to value added growth
- Value added for variables listed under contributions to value added per hour worked growth
- Value added for variables listed under contributions to value added per person employed growth
- Gross output for variables listed under contributions to gross output growth (US only)
- Labour compensation for labour services, 2010 = 100
- Capital compensation for capital services, 2010 = 100

All growth accounting related variables, namely growth rates of value added volumes (VA_Q), growth rates of value added per hour worked (LP1_Q), growth rates of value added per person employed (LP2_Q), their growth contributions, and TFP indexes exclude industries T and U from the

aggregate economy. This is because capital stocks and GFCF are usually not available for these industries. The market economy covers all industries minus L, O, P, Q, T, and U for all variables of the output files and capital files. Some series may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding, but any differences are well within the uncertainty of the estimates.

Table 3: EU KLEMS aggregates

	Growth accounting variables*	All other variables
Total Economy	All industries excluding T and U	All industries including T and U
Market Economy	All industries excluding L, O, P, Q, T, and U	All industries excluding L, O, P, Q, T, and U
Chemicals and chemical products (20-21)	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products C21: Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	
Electrical and optical equipment (26-27)	C26: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products C27: Manufacture of electrical equipment	
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply (D-E)	D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	
Transport and storage (49-52)	H49: Land transport and transport via pipelines H50: Water transport H51: Air transport H52: Warehousing and support activities for transportation	
Community Social And Personal Services (O-U)	O-U excluding T and U	O-U including T and U
	O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security P: Education Q: Health and social work R: Arts, entertainment and recreation S: Other service activities T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation And Other Service Activities (R-S)	R: Arts, entertainment and recreation S: Other service activities	

Note: * LAB_QI, CAP_QI, VA_Q, LP1_Q, LP2_Q, their growth contributions, and TFP indexes

Output

Eurostat rounds chain linked volumes of gross value added volumes (2010=100) as well as the percentage change over previous period to one decimal place for some countries. Volumes of gross value added (VA_QI) are therefore denoted in 2010 prices instead of an index where 2010 is set to 100, to keep the detail needed for the growth accounting computations and other tasks. The growth rates of value added volumes (VA_Q) in the output files are calculated based on volumes of gross value added in 2010 prices because Eurostat is also rounding VA_Q to only decimal place and we refrain from decomposing rounded VA growth in the growth accounting exercise. The recalculated growth rates of value added volumes R VA_Q may therefore differ slightly from the official VA_Q figures from Eurostat.

Asset types

Changes in the asset boundary under ESA 2010 do not only affect important figures throughout the national accounts, they also require a revision to the structure of the non-financial assets classification in EU KLEMS. More assets are included in the definition of gross fixed capital formation

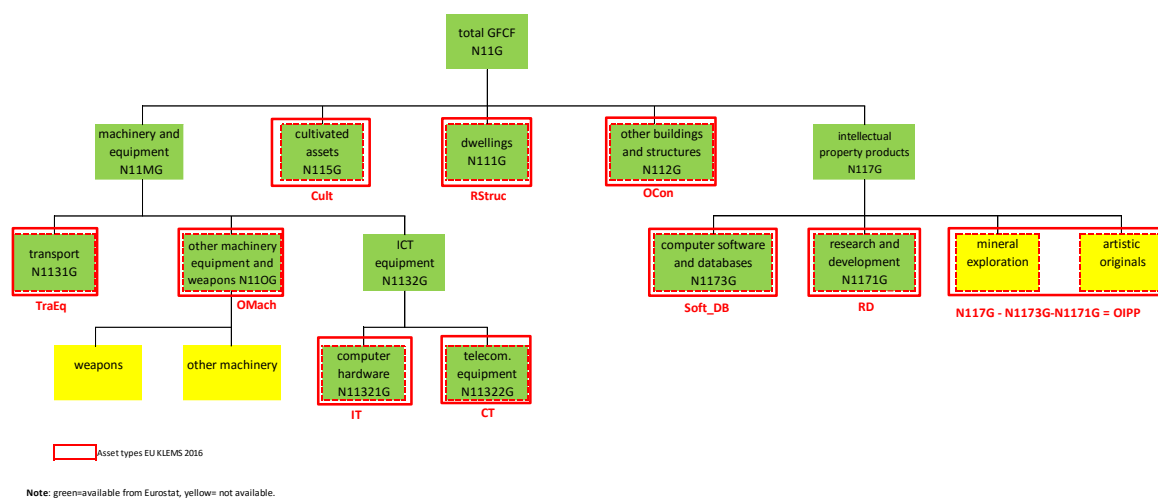
(GFCF) in ESA 2010 as compared to the previously used ESA 1995 system. In addition to the inclusion of new asset types, existing assets have been redefined, re-organised and re-numbered in the nomenclature.

The main changes of ESA 2010 that are relevant for EU KLEMS can be summarised as follows (Eurostat, 2014):

- Intangible assets were recognized as produced fixed assets (AN.112) and non-produced fixed assets (AN.22) in ESA 95³. The produced fixed assets come under the new heading of intellectual products in ESA 2010. The asset boundary under ESA 2010 was further expanded by including research and development as intellectual property under the heading of produced assets.
- Computer software has been modified to include databases, where software and databases are treated as two subcomponents.
- Only the acquisition of military structures and equipment that were considered to have a civilian purpose were recorded as capital formation under ESA 95. The boundary of military capital assets has been extended to include military weapons and supporting systems that do not have an equivalent civilian purpose⁴. Weapons systems are classified separately and are recognized as produced assets under machinery and equipment.

Figure 2 shows the structure of the asset boundary under ESA 2010 and also indicates the current availability in the national accounts section on the Eurostat webpage.

Figure 2: Availability of gross fixed capital formation by assets, based on ESA 2010



³ Mineral exploration (AN.1121), computer software (AN.1122), entertainment, literary and artistic originals (AN.1123), and other intangible fixed assets (AN.1129) were recognized as (produced) intangible fixed assets in ESA95. Patented entities (AN.221) were part of non-produced intangible assets in ESA95.

⁴ ESA 2010 treats expenditures by the military as gross fixed capital formation that meet the definition of being used in production over a period in excess of one year. Examples are warships, submarines, military aircrafts, military vessels, tanks, missile carriers and launchers.

For the purpose of the 2017 EU KLEMS release, we decompose total capital into ten asset types and label them as follows:

Table 4: EU KLEMS asset types, based on ESA 2010.

Code	NA Asset Name	EU KLEMS Asset Name	Short
N111G	Dwellings	Residential structures	RStruc
N112G	Other buildings and structures	Total non-residential investment	OCon
N1131G	Transport equipment	Transport equipment	TraEq
N11321G	Computer hardware	Computing equipment	IT
N11322G	Telecommunications equipment	Communications equipment	CT
N110G	Other machinery and equipment and weapons systems	Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	OMach
N115G	Cultivated biological resources	Cultivated assets	Cult
N117G - N1173G- N1171G	Intellectual property products	Other Intellectual Property Products	OIPP
N1171G	Research and development	Research and development	RD
N1173G	Computer software and databases	Computer software and databases	Soft_DB

The new structure of asset types also has implications for the standard grouping of asset types in EU KLEMS into non-ICT and ICT. In previous versions, ICT capital was classified in three categories, namely computing equipment (IT), communication equipment (CT) and software. The changes in the current EU KLEMS release are as follows:

- Computer hardware which is equal to computing equipment (IT) and telecommunications equipment (CT) together equal ICT equipment and the series are comparable to what has been available under ESA 95.
- Computer software now includes databases and is therefore not entirely comparable to what was measured as software in the previous EU KLEMS datasets.
- In addition, computer software and databases are a subcomponent of intellectual property products, besides research and development and other IPP (OIPP) consisting of mineral exploration, and artistic originals (formerly known as other assets). Other IPP is not readily available from Eurostat and has therefore been calculated by deducting computer software and databases N1173G and research and development N1171G from intellectual property products N117G.
- Investment in cultivated assets accounts for only a minor share in total GFCF as they almost exclusively occurred in section A (agriculture, forestry and fishing). These were part of 'other assets' in former EU KLEMS and are treated as separate asset type in the 2016 release to keep as much detail as possible.

Investment series and capital services

Gross fixed capital formation by industry and asset type is mainly obtained from Eurostat for the EU KLEMS 2016 and 2017 releases. Data from NSIs are used to fill in gaps if any. In most cases, there are no revised ESA 2010 estimates available from Eurostat or NSIs before 1995 which explains why all growth accounting related variables are not available for the pre-1995 period for most countries.

The main difference of this release compared to former EU KLEMS releases concerns capital stocks. EU KLEMS time series of capital stocks prior to the 2016 release were calculated based on an analytical module applying the standard PIM with assumed geometric depreciation rates. Initial capital stocks were estimated based on capital stocks to value added ratios from the output and

capital input files, in a country dependent initial year, usually 1970. The current release deviates from this previous practice and follows a statistical module where capital stocks by industry and asset type are taken directly from Eurostat to ensure that official data are applied. The PIM is also the preferred method of the national statistical offices from those countries that are covered in the 2017 release, with Belgium also being an exception to the standard practice. In the Belgian National Accounts, the capital stocks are estimated using the perpetual inventory method with a straight line depreciation profile.

Volumes of investment and capital stocks in the 2016 and 2017 releases are denoted in 2010 prices instead of an index where 2010 is set to 100, since 2010 investment and stocks are zero in some cases.

ICT investment in the previous versions of EU KLEMS were deflated using hedonic price deflators, based on U.S. constant quality price changes. However, in the current version, we rely on official ICT prices, which are assumed to reflect quality adjusted price declines. Recent evidence, however, suggests that the official deflators underestimate the true price decline even in the United States (Byrne and Corrado, 2016). Alternative price measures developed by Byrne and Corrado (2016) have been used in the Conference Board Total Economy Database (TED), but for the aggregate economy only.

Capital compensation (CAP) is derived using the standard EU KLEMS approach where CAP equals value added minus labour compensation (LAB). LAB is calculated by applying the ratio of hours worked by total persons engaged to hours worked by employees to compensation; assuming the self-employed receive the same hourly wages as employees.

Capital services, an essential part of EU KLEMS database, are not part of the official System of National Accounts. Measurement of capital services requires data on capital stock and rental prices⁵, which necessitates assumptions regarding depreciation rates and the calculation of the rates of return. Capital services (CAP_QI, CAPIT_QI, CAPNIT_QI) are calculated based on geometric depreciation rates by asset and industry largely obtained from previous EU KLEMS versions. Depreciation rates for computing equipment, communications equipment, software and databases, transport equipment, other machinery, total non-residential investment, other IPP (formerly known as other assets) are taken from former EU KLEMS releases. The depreciation rate for cultivated assets stems from Montinari et al. (2016) and the depreciation rate for research and development is taken from the [SPINTAN project](#). However, as our capital stock estimates are taken from official data, this assumption creates some internal inconsistencies. The depreciation rates assumed by the NSIs could be different from the depreciation rates we use in our calculations and therefore, the measures of capital stock are not fully consistent with our measures of rates of return, rental prices and consequently capital services.

As the NSIs mostly apply the standard PIM, we calculated implicit depreciation rates based on investment series and capital stocks in volumes. While those implicit depreciation rates are generally close to the standard EU KLEMS depreciation rates, they frequently fluctuate substantially from one year or industry to another and sometimes even turn negative. Hence we decided to use extended standard EU KLEMS depreciation rates for all countries to calculate capital services.

⁵ We constrain the rental price to be non-negative, setting it to zero in rare cases where it is negative.

Labour services

In order to construct the labour composition indices, we draw on a number of micro-data sources. First of all, we rely on the European Labour Force Survey (EULFS) to provide us with the information on the employment structure of the workforce, such as age, gender, and educational attainment level. We extracted total numbers of people employed for each of the EU-28 countries on an industry basis (19 industries, in the NACE Rev. 2 Classification). We do this on an annual basis by computing the averages of total people employed from the EULFS quarterly files, currently available up to 2015 (the averages are weighted up using population weights). In addition to the country and economic activity dimensions, we split the number of people employed according to a number of demographic characteristics. We distinguish a total of eighteen demographic groups within each country, industry and year cell. We consider two gender categories (male, female), three age categories (15-29 years; 30-49 years; 50 years and higher) and three educational qualifications levels (high, medium and low). A potential drawback of using such a fine split is that there is insufficient information on employment in some of the categories. This is likely to be more problematic in smaller industries in smaller countries, where there was no data or the sample sizes were low. To minimise the problem of large jumps in the data when sample sizes are small, we applied some additional adjustments to the employment series. We calculated growth rates and constrained these to be no more than 50% per annum.

In the case of the UK we draw from the national Labour Force Survey (LFS) to extract employment figures.

The second source of key information in the calculation of labour composition is data on wages. We mainly draw from the Structure of Earning Survey (SES), which contains information on the wage structure of the EU countries in three years: 2002, 2006 and 2010. We extracted average gross hourly wages for an equivalent breakdown to the employment figures. The microdata underlying SES is not yet available for the most recent survey date, 2014. Instead we used the SES tabulations available from EUROSTAT to obtain wage figures for 2010 and 2014. Using growth rates between 2010 and 2014, we are able to bring the wage series forward to the year 2014 by applying linear interpolation. We do this by broad industry groups, that is, B-F, G-J, K-N, O and P-S to avoid data gaps in smaller industries. Whenever there was only one of the two years available for a particular group of industries, i.e. B-F or G-J, we assumed constant wages across all years. Whenever there were single gaps in the data (especially for young and less skilled male and females), we applied the growth rates of the closest sector – these imputations were rarely needed. There was no wage information on industry A, T and U in the SES tabulations. So while employment, technically covers the aggregate S&T&U (except for the UK where this is only S), growth rates of wages for S&T&U only refer to sector S.

We assume the same wage structure for 2015 as for 2014. The drawback of using these tabulations is that they are not available by age and only by industry, gender and qualification, so we assumed the same growth rate between 2010 and 2014 regardless of the age group. As for the UK employment series, we also extract the wage information from the national LFS. Extreme outliers were removed by applying interpolation techniques.

For Croatia the SES tabulation was not available for 2014 so we used SES tabulations for 2010 and assumed constant relative wages from 2008 to 2014. For Slovenia and Malta the SES tabulations were not available for 2010 or 2014. For these countries we used the age ratio of the EU-12 countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands,

Portugal, Spain and the UK) by taking average wages across these 12 countries by sex, skill, industry and year and applied that to both countries to disaggregate the wage figures also by age.

Labour quality is calculated as the difference between the changes in labour services less the changes in hours worked. Both ingredients for labour services (H_shares and W_shares in the labour file) are calculated for the period 2008 to 2015 as described above. We applied the growth rate of labour service from EU KLEMS 2012 for the period prior to 2009.

2. Country specific notes: EU-28

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 2000-2015, but the content of the output file is reduced compared to the individual country files, see Table 5 below.
- Official capital data in NACE 2 from Eurostat are not released from Eurostat.

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	NA
VA, VA_QI, VA_P	2000-2015
GO, II	NA
GO_P, II_P	NA
COMP	1995-2015
LAB, CAP	2000-2015
EMP, EMPE	2000-2015
H_EMP, H_EMPE	2000-2015
I_, Ip_, Iq_	NA
K_, Kq_	NA
Growth accounts VA/LP1/LP2	NA

References

Byrne, David and Carol Corrado (2016): ICT Prices and ICT Services: What Do They Tell Us about Productivity and Technology? *Economics Program Working Paper Series 16(5)*. New York: The Conference Board.

O'Mahony, Mary and Marcel P. Timmer (2009), "Output, Input and Productivity Measures at the Industry Level: the EU KLEMS Database", *Economic Journal*, 119(538), pp. F374-F403.

Eurostat (2014): Manual on the changes between ESA 95 and ESA 2010.

Montinari, Letzia, Antonio F. Amores and José M. Rueda-Cantuche (2016): Capital indicators for the EU-28 Member States (1995-2014): Data and methodology of calculations. Joint Research Centre. Deliverable C5.5 TIMESUT3 Contract JRC Ref. 33324-2014-01 ESTAT N O 04122.2013.376-2013.675, April 2016.

Appendix

Table A1: Variables of the EU KLEMS 2017 release.

Basic File	
Values	
VA	Gross value added at current basic prices (in millions of national currency)
GO	Gross Output at current basic prices (in millions of national currency)
II	Intermediate inputs at current purchasers prices (in millions of national currency)
COMP	Compensation of employees (in millions of national currency)
EMP	Number of persons engaged (thousands)
EMPE	Number of employees (thousands)
H_EMP	Total hours worked by persons engaged (thousands)
H_EMPE	Total hours worked by employees (thousands)
Prices	
VA_P	Gross value added, price indices, 2010 = 100
GO_P	Gross output, price indices, 2010 = 100
II_P	Intermediate inputs, price indices, 2010 = 100
Volumes	
VA_QI	Gross value added, volume (2010 prices)
GO_QI	Gross output, volume (2010 prices)
II_QI	Intermediate inputs, volume (2010 prices)
LP_I	Gross value added per hour worked, volume indices, 2010 = 100
Growth accounting	
LAB	Labour compensation (in millions of national currency)
CAP	Capital compensation (in millions of national currency)
LAB_QI	Labour services, volume indices, 2010 = 100
CAP_QI	Capital services, volume indices, 2010 = 100
CAPIT_QI	ICT capital services, volume indices, 2010 = 100
CAPNIT_QI	Non-ICT capital services, volume indices, 2010 = 100
Contributions to value added growth	
VA_Q	Growth rate of value added volume (% per year)
VAConH	Contribution of hours worked to value added growth (percentage points)
VAConLC	Contribution of labour composition change to value added growth (percentage points)
VAConKIT	Contribution of ICT capital services to value added growth (percentage points)
VAConKNIT	Contribution of non-ICT capital services to value added growth (percentage points)
VAConTFP	Contribution of TFP to value added growth (percentage points)
TFPva_I	TFP (value added based) growth, 2010 = 100
Contributions to value added per hour worked growth	
LP1_Q	Growth rate of value added per hour worked (% per year)
LP1ConLC	Contribution of labour composition change to value added per hour worked growth (percentage points)
LP1ConKIT	Contribution of ICT capital services to value added per hour worked (percentage points)
LP1ConKNIT	Contribution of non-ICT capital services to value added per hour worked (percentage points)
LP1ConTFP	Contribution of TFP to value added per hour worked growth (percentage points)
TFPp1_I	TFP (value added per hour worked based) growth, 2010=100
Contributions to value added per person employed growth	
LP2_Q	Growth rate of value added per person employed (% per year)
LP2ConLC	Contribution of labour composition change to value added per person employed growth (percentage points)
LP2ConKIT	Contribution of ICT capital services to value added per person employed (percentage points)
LP2ConKNIT	Contribution of non-ICT capital services to value added per person employed (percentage points)
LP2ConTFP	Contribution of TFP to value added per person employed growth (percentage points)
TFPp2_I	TFP (value added per person employed based) growth, 2010=100

Capital Input File

Nominal gross fixed capital formation, in millions of national currency

I_IT	Computing equipment
I_CT	Communications equipment
I_Soft_DB	Computer software and databases
I_TraEq	Transport Equipment
I_OMach	Other Machinery and Equipment
I_OCon	Total Non-residential investment
I_RStruc	Residential structures
I_Cult	Cultivated assets
I_RD	Research and development
I_OIPP	Other IPP assets
I_GFCF	All assets

Real gross fixed capital formation volume (2010 prices)

Iq_IT	Computing equipment
Iq_CT	Communications equipment
Iq_Soft_DB	Computer software and databases
Iq_TraEq	Transport Equipment
Iq_OMach	Other Machinery and Equipment
Iq_OCon	Total Non-residential investment
Iq_RStruc	Residential structures
Iq_Cult	Cultivated assets
Iq_RD	Research and development
Iq_OIPP	Other IPP assets
Iq_GFCF	All assets

Gross fixed capital formation price index (2010=100.0)

Ip_IT	Computing equipment
Ip_CT	Communications equipment
Ip_Soft_DB	Computer software and databases
Ip_TraEq	Transport Equipment
Ip_OMach	Other Machinery and Equipment
Ip_OCon	Total Non-residential investment
Ip_RStruc	Residential structures
Ip_Cult	Cultivated assets
Ip_RD	Research and development
Ip_OIPP	Other IPP assets
Ip_GFCF	All assets

Nominal capital stock, in millions of national currency

K_IT	Computing equipment
K_CT	Communications equipment
K_Soft_DB	Computer software and databases
K_TraEq	Transport Equipment
K_OMach	Other Machinery and Equipment
K_OCon	Total Non-residential investment
K_RStruc	Residential structures
K_Cult	Cultivated assets
K_RD	Research and development
K_OIPP	Other IPP assets
K_GFCF	All assets

Real fixed capital stock (2010 prices)

Kq_IT	Computing equipment
Kq_CT	Communications equipment
Kq_Soft_DB	Computer software and databases
Kq_TraEq	Transport Equipment
Kq_OMach	Other Machinery and Equipment
Kq_OCon	Total Non-residential investment
Kq_RStruc	Residential structures
Kq_Cult	Cultivated assets
Kq_RD	Research and development
Kq_OIPP	Other IPP assets
Kq_GFCF	All assets

Additional variables

Deprate	EU KLEMS Geometric depreciation rates
-------------------------	---------------------------------------

Table A2: Reduced industry coverage of capital variables.

Variable	EL	IE	PT	BG	CY	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO
I_IT	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	NA
I_CT	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	NA
I_Soft_DB	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	MS	NA	NA	TE
I_TraEq	-	MS	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
I_OMach	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	MS	TE	MS	TE
I_OCon	-	MS	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
I_RStruc	-	MS	-	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
I_Cult	-	MS	-	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
I_RD	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	TE	TE
I_OIPP	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	TE	TE
I_GFCF	-	TE	-	-	MS	MS	MS	TE	TE	MS	-
Iq_IT	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	NA
Iq_CT	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	NA
Iq_Soft_DB	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	MS	NA	NA	TE
Iq_TraEq	-	MS	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Iq_OMach	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	MS	TE	MS	TE
Iq_OCon	-	MS	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Iq_RStruc	-	MS	-	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Iq_Cult	-	MS	-	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Iq_RD	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	NA	TE
Iq_OIPP	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	TE	TE
Iq_GFCF	-	TE	-	-	MS	MS	MS	TE	TE	MS	-
Ip_IT	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	NA
Ip_CT	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	NA
Ip_Soft_DB	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	MS	NA	NA	TE
Ip_TraEq	-	MS	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Ip_OMach	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	MS	TE	MS	TE
Ip_OCon	-	MS	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Ip_RStruc	-	MS	-	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Ip_Cult	-	MS	-	-	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	TE
Ip_RD	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	NA	TE
Ip_OIPP	TE	TE	-	TE	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	TE	TE
Ip_GFCF	-	TE	-	-	MS	MS	MS	TE	TE	MS	-
K_IT	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	MS	MS	NA	NA
K_CT	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	TE	NA	MS	MS	NA	NA
K_Soft_DB	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	MS	TE	TE	NA
K_TraEq	-	MS	-	NA	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
K_OMach	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA	NA
K_OCon	-	MS	-	NA	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
K_RStruc	-	MS	-	NA	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
K_Cult	-	MS	-	NA	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
K_RD	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	TE	NA
K_OIPP	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	TE	TE	TE	TE	NA
K_GFCF	-	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	TE	MS	MS	NA
Kq_IT	TE	TE	TE	NA	MS	TE	NA	MS	MS	NA	NA
Kq_CT	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	TE	NA	MS	MS	NA	NA
Kq_Soft_DB	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	MS	TE	TE	NA
Kq_TraEq	-	MS	-	NA	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
Kq_OMach	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA	NA
Kq_OCon	-	MS	-	NA	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
Kq_RStruc	-	MS	-	NA	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
Kq_Cult	-	MS	-	NA	-	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NA
Kq_RD	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	TE	TE	NA	NA
Kq_OIPP	TE	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	TE	TE	TE	TE	NA
Kq_GFCF	-	TE	TE	NA	TE	MS	MS	TE	MS	MS	NA

- Full industry detail
TE Total Economy
MS Main sections
NA Asset not available