

Net Domestic Product by Economic Sector (1870–1913)

Abstract

The table below shows how much of Germany's net domestic product (NDP)—in millions of marks (at factor cost)—was generated by the country's various economic sectors. We see that agriculture lost its economic primacy around 1890, with its share of the NDP decreasing between 1870 and 1913 from more than 40% to just 23%. Agriculture's loss was industry's gain: in 1913 more than half of Germany's NDP was generated by industry, crafts, mining, and transportation.

Source

Net Domestic Product: Figures in Millions of Marks at 1913 Prices

| Year | Agriculture, forestry, fishery | Mining and salt-works | Industry and crafts | Transportation | Trade, banking, insurances, restaurant business | Domestic services | Other services excluding defense | Defense | Non-agricultural housing | Total |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1870 | 5,738 | 255 | 3,742 | 280 | 1,082 | 1,014 | – | – | 488 | 14,169 |
| 1875 | 6,595 | 356 | 5,453 | 412 | 1,438 | 1,025 | 1,586 | 172 | 614 | 17,651 |
| 1880 | 6,427 | 455 | 5,194 | 506 | 1,437 | 1,027 | 1,694 | 174 | 765 | 17,679 |
| 1885 | 7,525 | 563 | 6,110 | 629 | 1,741 | 1,024 | 1,760 | 185 | 880 | 20,417 |
| 1890 | 7,732 | 674 | 7,941 | 878 | 1,982 | 1,054 | 2,074 | 203 | 1,051 | 23,589 |
| 1895 | 8,573 | 757 | 9,732 | 1,073 | 2,478 | 1,081 | 2,383 | 243 | 1,301 | 27,621 |
| 1900 | 9,924 | 1,049 | 12,220 | 1,576 | 2,881 | 1,038 | 2,685 | 252 | 1,544 | 33,169 |
| 1905 | 10,231 | 1,201 | 13,931 | 1,984 | 3,564 | 1,060 | 3,088 | 261 | 1,869 | 37,189 |
| 1910 | 10,625 | 1,530 | 17,016 | 2,621 | 3,953 | 1,080 | 3,651 | 272 | 2,233 | 42,981 |
| 1913 | 11,270 | 1,903 | 19,902 | 3,146 | 4,415 | 1,061 | 4,000 | 346 | 2,437 | 48,480 |
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 1870 | 40.5 | 1.8 | 26.4 | 2.0 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 100 |
| 1913 | 23.3 | 3.9 | 41.1 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 100 |

This table shows the net product of the various economic sectors, as well as the sum total of these contributions, which, according to Alfred Stobbe (*Volkswirtschaftliches Rechnungswesen*, 3rd edition. Berlin, 1972, p. 331), amounts to the net domestic product at factor costs. [Walther] Hoffmann—probably neglecting the difference between the “domestic market” and “domestic residence” concepts [*Inlands- und Inländerkonzept*—calls this “national income” or “net national product at factor costs” (p. 453).^[1] The estimate was derived through the commodity service method based on production statistics and the additional use of the structure of employment and capital incomes according to economic sector in 1913.

NOTES

^[1] According to the “domestic market concept” [*Inlandskonzept*], national income is defined as all income earned in the domestic market of a country, including income earned by foreigners who commute to jobs in the country, but excluding income paid to residents of that country who commute to jobs elsewhere. According to the “domestic residence concept” [*Inländerkonzept*],

national income is defined as all income earned by residents of a given country – trans.

Source: Walther G. Hoffmann et al., *Das Wachstum der deutschen Wirtschaft seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*. Berlin, 1965, pp. 454–55. Original German table reprinted in Gerd Hohorst, Jürgen Kocka and Gerhard A. Ritter, *Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch II*, 2nd ed. Munich: Beck, 1978, pp. 88–89 (note pp. 90–91).

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