EU KLEMS -
An EU grants project on production of Swedish multifactor productivity calculations

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Contents

1 Prerequisites for the project 3
1.1 Background 3
1.2 Links to other projects and activities 3
2 Target description 4
2.1 Effect target 4
2.2 Project targets 4
2.3 Delimitations 4
3 Project Organisation 4
4 The project 5
4.1 Theoretical starting points 5
4.1.1 Model description 5
4.1.2 Labour quality index 8
4.2 Execution 9
4.2.1 Application 9
4.2.2 Report retrievals 10
5 Conclusions 11
6 References 12
7 Appendix A 14

1 Prerequisites for the project

1.1 Background

Over a series of years, Statistics Sweden has been conducting different types of test calculations within the area of multifactor productivity (MFP). On their own initiative, they have also delivered data to the EU KLEMS database.[1] A need to systemise previous inputs has arisen over time. In connection with this, there is also a need to look at previous procedures, not only due to changed requirements and development of methods, but also because of changed access to data.

The interest for productivity calculations, nationally and internationally, has in recent years increased and has become more tangible. Previous EU-all-encompassing inputs, such as the EU KLEMS project, have been based on submitted information from separate countries on a voluntary basis. Eurostat has plans to introduce the obligation to submit information on retrievals for member countries in line with the EU KLEMS project's list of variables. The idea is to allow a period of adaptation for the separate countries up until 2012. Those affected during the period could be given grants for introducing the obligation to submit information. Since considerable differences exist between different countries concerning the access to data, the initial requirement will be to set back time series to 1995.

The data that was previously submitted by Statistics Sweden to the EU KLEMS project has not been produced in a systemised/software based form, but has been based on a mix of separate retrievals from the databases of the national accounts and supplemented modifications in Excel. In the project, we have begun to adapt ourselves to the intended transition and have also been able to clarify future needs.

1.2 Links to other projects and activities

The project is an EU grants project and has thus had high priority in the National Accounts Department. The project and upcoming development work within productivity calculations are highly dependent on and supported by the results in other projects and work for change. Some examples include our Analysis Unit's productivity work, the project on long time series, the capital stock project and the new revision of NACE. Since the project has aimed to systemise that which has been available, the results in related projects/work for change have had a strong influence on the final project.

[1] See http://www.euklems.net

2 Target description

2.1 Effect target

The systematisation of multifactor productivity calculations involves improvements in efficiency and quality. Gains in efficiency will above all occur by a reduced amount of time needed and lower costs, while quality improvements will ultimately be noticed by traceability in the calculations and the possibility of continuous further development.

2.2 Project targets

The expected results/targets according to the EU grants application, re-written to clarify, are as follows:

- To be able to present systematised multifactor productivity calculations that use the best possible data and methods, given the presentation of the national accounts in the available databases and based on the current theories of the moment.
- To build a flexible system for collection and calculation of data that can be further developed at the same time as access to data is increased and methods are developed.

2.3 Delimitations

The given EU grants application has the following delimitations:

- The project has only used data from the databases of the national accounts, taken from the produced labour quality index that has been read separately.
- The project has only used data from the definite annual calculations and has thus not used preliminary annual information from quarterly calculations.
- Since the productivity area is always being developed, the project has been based on the best possible methods and data given in the momentary situation of the project.

3 Project Organisation

The following individuals have participated in the project:

Stefan Wilkeståhl
Hans-Olof Hagén
Caroline Ahlstrand
Fredrik Bernström

Fredrik has worked with production and development of the SAS application that is linked to the databases of the national accounts. Hans-Olof has primarily focused on issues of methods and has worked to assure that the

best possible method has been used in theory and practice. Caroline joined near the end of the project via cooperation with Hans-Olof, working to produce the labour quality index that has been used. Stefan, the project leader has mainly worked as a link between theory, the data from the national accounts and the SAS application. The work on the final report has been done by Stefan, Hans-Olof and Caroline.

4 The project

4.1 Theoretical starting points

In 4.1.1 a general theoretical review of the model is given. The model is the basis of the project and in 4.1.2, a description is given of the labour quality index that was used to correct the work input. In the general model description, the intermediate consumption is regarded as a whole, while the latter applied application is divided into energy, material and service.

4.1.1 Model description

The production function expresses the relationship between the factor inputs and the output in the economy. Let gross output (*Y*) be a function of capital (*K*), labour (*L*) and intermediate input (*M*). *A* is an index of the level of technology in the economy:

$Y = AK^{\alpha}L^{\beta}M^{\gamma}$

A is the multifactor productivity (MFP). Changes in *A* shift the production possibility curve making it possible to produce more without changing the factor inputs. Assuming constant returns to scale yields the coefficients to sum to one; $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$. Being focused on growth we need to reformulate the equation. By taking the logarithm and the first difference of the production function, we express all variables in terms of rates of growth and get:

$$\Delta \ln Y = \alpha \Delta \ln K + \beta \Delta \ln L + \gamma \Delta \ln M + \Delta \ln A$$

Δ refers to the first difference, i.e. $\Delta x \equiv x_t - x_{t-1}$.

Studying the model, it is apparent that growth in gross output is possible only by raising the input of one of the input factors or by raising the level of technology in the economy, that is, the multifactor productivity. By expressing the production function in growth rates (log differences) the growth in *Y* is split up in the share weighted growth in capital, labour, intermediate consumption and MFP.

The usage of this model enables us to study the share weighted growth in GDP. In so doing we need estimates on the weights of the factor inputs. By taking the starting point in the firms' profit maximization function, the quantities of capital services, labour and intermediate inputs are chosen so as to minimize total costs and maximize profits. Let Π denote the profit, *Y* is

production, wL is the total cost of labour, rK is the total cost of capital and pM is the total cost of intermediate inputs:

$$\Pi = Y - \omega L - rK - pM$$

While maximizing Π subject to $Y = AK^{\alpha}L^{\beta}M^{\gamma}$ it can be shown that:

$$\alpha = \frac{rK}{Y} \ ,$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega L}{Y} \ ,$$

$$\gamma = \frac{pM}{Y} \ .$$

We see that the weights of the factor inputs, α, β and γ, are represented by each factor's share in total production. Assuming perfect competition, there are no profits other than the remuneration to labour, capital and intermediate input. Hence the value of output can be expressed as:

$$Y = \omega L - rK - pM$$

Then we see that the weights are represented by each factor input's share in total cost.

In the empirical analysis below we are using different types of capital. Splitting capital into these subcategories yields:

$$\alpha \Delta \ln K = \sum_j \alpha_j \Delta \ln K_j$$

where α_j represents each capital's share in total capital costs:

$$\alpha_j = \alpha \frac{r_j K_j}{\sum_j r_j K_j}$$

Since we are interested in the effects of different types of labour, the set of labour was divided into a number of categories. Assume in this case that A is the set of different labour types, and L_a the quantity of labour of type $a \in A$:

$$\beta \Delta \ln L = \sum_{a \in A} \beta_{ait} \Delta \ln l_{ait}$$

Here l_{ait} is the share of category a in total labour, and the β_{ait}-coefficients represent each types share in total labour cost:

$$\beta_{ait} = \beta_{it} \frac{\omega_{ait} L_{ait}}{\sum_a \omega_{ait} L_{ait}}$$

Capital service

The value of the flow of services from the stock is a better measure of the input in production than is the value of the stock itself. Over time there should be a substitution of capital towards capital with higher marginal productivity. For example, as prices on ICT capital are falling, industries tend to invest more in this cheaper and more productive capital. Consider the capital stock K_t. The capital stock is estimated by using the traditional PIM-method:

$$K_t = K_{t-1}(1-\delta_{t-1}) + I_t$$

Here δ is the value of depreciation in period t-1 and I is the value of investment in period t. The value of the stock is estimated at the beginning of the year. Assuming that new investments become available for production in the middle of the year, we express capital services as:

$$C_t = a(0.5K_t + 0.5K_{t+1})$$

The capital service flow is assumed to be proportional to the average of the current and lagged capital stock where α denotes the proportionality constant. The flow of capital services is then estimated by using asset specific user costs to weight the growth in each type of capital and to account for the substitution between them.

User cost

The flow of capital services is weighted with the user cost of each type of capital. The user costs are, under certain assumptions, equal to the marginal productivity of capital. User cost can be seen as the cost of borrowing capital and investing in a capital good, renting it out, and collecting a rent. The estimation of the user cost can be made more or less complex regarding tax regulations. In this project we are relaxing all effects of taxes.

The components of user cost are the rate of alternative investments, depreciation and the change in the price on investment goods. There are different options of choosing the rate of return. In this project we use the endogenous internal rate of return derived from the national accounts. By relating gross operating surplus to the capital stock, the rate of return was derived. This was done for each of the business aggregates in the project. The rate of depreciation is estimated per business and type of capital. Changes in prices on investment goods were derived from implicit price indices on investments in the national accounts.

In a very simple form the user costs were estimated as:

$$\mu_t = r_t + \delta_t - \Delta p_{t,t-1}$$

where μ is the user cost, r is the rate of return, δ is the rate of depreciation and Δp is the rate of price change in new investment goods.

The estimated user costs are then used to calculate the weights by which the flows of services are aggregated. The weights are defined, for a capital good

C_k as: $\upsilon_{k,j,t} = \dfrac{\mu_{k,j,t} C_{k,j,t}}{\sum_k \mu_{k,j,t} C_{k,j,t}}$

4.1.2 Labour quality index

Background

The labour input is measured in worked hours. However, there are quality differences between worked hours. For example, one can assume that an individual with a higher level of education will have higher theoretical knowledge and thereby be able to solve more qualified tasks quicker, that is, more productively, than an individual with a lower level of education. The same is true for a more experienced individual. Therefore the return, in this case salary, for these individuals are higher than for an individual with lower qualifications. We use the standard assumption that the production factor is paid after its marginal productivity.

If consideration is taken to differences in productivity between individuals, that is, if a proxy for human capital is included in the calculations, quality in the measurement multifactor productivity can be raised. According to OECD recommendations, human capital is regarded as being "the knowledge, skills, competencies and attributes embodied in individuals...". Human capital can thereby be regarded as impossible to measure correctly. Instead a proxy is created to roughly measure the complex human capital from available register data.

Data

Data used in the calculations of labour quality index is from an integrated database for labour market research, LISA, created by Statistics Sweden. LISA contains register data on all individuals in Sweden from age 16. One advantage to many other countries is that LISA, among other things, makes it possible to link individuals to their firm and working place.

Model

A simple ordinary least square regression (OLS) accounts for differences in compensation between measureable individual characteristics. Data used includes all individuals working in the private sector which were included in the survey about worked hours per employee (approximately 1 million individuals each year). The model setup is as follows;

$$Y_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta_1 * Reg_{i,t} + \beta_2 * Ind_{i,t} + \beta_3 * Young_{i,t} + \beta_4 * Old_{i,t} + \beta_5 * Exp_{i,t} + \beta_6 * Exp_{i,t}^2 + \beta_7 * Fore_{i,t} + \beta_8 * ISCO_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

The dependent variable used in the model is logged individual wage, $Y_{i,t}$, adjusted to measure full-time working-time. One endogenous variable is regions, $Reg_{i,t}$. Regions included are measuring where the individual is living (6 different dummy variables according to "Swedish Agency for

Economic and Regional Growths" definition of labour market region, from urban to sparsely-populated areas). In total, seven dummy variables for industries most over- respectively under-paid were added to the model. Except industry and region variables, two age dummies were also included ($Young_{i,t}$, 19-29 years of age and $Old_{i,t}$, 50-74 years), experience, $Exp_{i,t}$, and squared experience, $Exp_{i,t}^2$, (as in Mincer's Wage equation) describes the number of years since highest education level was finished and also taking into account the decreasing effect from experience on wage. A dummy for foreign background, $Fore_{i,t}$, (i.e. being born abroad and/or born in Sweden with two foreign parents) was also used. Further, five dummy variables for occupation, $ISCO_{i,t}$, were included (International Standard Classification of Occupation, class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Optimally, one would like to keep the labour force constant between two time periods, that is, with constant experience and so on, to measure only productivity gains. By adjusting individuals' wages by the coefficients calculated in the model above, one can keep some of the labour force characteristics constant between two time periods and make a more correct measure of productivity.

4.2 Execution

4.2.1 Application

We have used an SAS application to conduct the project. The application gathers all data from the databases of the national accounts, taken from the labour quality index that is read separately. The presentation in the databases of the national accounts does not occur directly on the two-digit level of industrial classification, but is on a more detailed industrial level. However, there are differences in the level of detail in the databases that the project has used. The application gathers information from three different databases of the national accounts: Tidlys, Stock and Prior. Broadly, the first database includes information on gross output and labour input, the second information on capital input and the third has information on intermediate input. Information to calculate weights to input variables is also gathered from Tidlys.

The project has had access to broken down time series back to the year 2000, given in the available database presentations in the national accounts. If the requirement to break down intermediate consumption to energy, material and service had been eliminated, it would have been possible to have time series back to 1993. The project has used the available classification system NACE Rev 1.1 in the databases of the national accounts. Of the various databases used in the project, the Stock database has the most aggregated presentation regarding industry. In other words, the Stock database puts a limit on the industrial dimensions.

The produced application is based on the model in 4.1.1 to conduct the required calculations. Supplements to the model have then been made in the form of used labour quality index, division of intermediate consumption and division of type of capital in the sub-calculations for capital input. The labour quality index, described in 4.1.2, is used to correct the projected values of the labour input. In the calculation, the logarithmic first difference is added by the index to the corresponding for worked hours and is then multiplied by the variable weight to produce the corrected labour input. By using the index, the L variable is presented as a quality-adjusted labour input. Intermediate consumption in the calculations is broken down into the sub-groups energy (*E*), materials (*M*) and services (*S*). Since a uniform standard is not available to classify product groups to the prospective intermediate consumption groups, we have produced a breakdown as presented below (CPA):

- Energy: 10-12, 23 & 40
- Materials: 01, 02, 05, 13-22, 24-37 & 41-45
- Services: 50-99

To calculate the capital input variable, information on the level of the type of capital is used; the level of detail differs from country to country, depending on the access to data. The following aggregates of types of capital have been used in the project and the application:

- Agriculture, forestry & fishing products
- Machinery and equipment
- Transport equipment
- Dwellings
- Other buildings and constructions
- Software
- Other

On the basis of the model and the previous supplement, the application of multifactor productivity (*MFP*) is calculated as the unexplained variations in production (*Y*) after deductions for capital inputs (*K*), quality adjusted labour input (*L*) and the broken down intermediate consumption (*EMS*).

4.2.2 Report retrievals

Via the produced application, Statistics Sweden has begun to build up a collective database for productivity calculations and related data retrievals. The application calculates the multifactor productivity equation by industrial classification on the two-digit level and presents the results in Excel. The first Excel tab presents the final results for the main variables of the equation (*Y*, *K*, *L*, *EMS* and *MFP*). Tabs then follow for separate presentation of input data and the sub-calculations that occur to produce the variables. In the application, the user can select the industries for aggregation; the reference

year can also be selected. Appendix A presents the results for the main variables (reference year 2000).

5 Conclusions

On the basis of the delimitations, feedback is given to the two overall targets of the project:

- **Project target 1:** To present systematised multifactor productivity calculations that use the best possible data and methods, given the presentation of the national accounts in the available databases and based on the current theories of the moment.

Via the produced application, Statistics Sweden can present systemised MFP calculations in line with current theoretical ideas. All input data, with reservation for the produced labour quality index, is gathered directly from the databases of the national accounts, and thus also assures access to the best possible data. All in all, the project targets have been reached.

- **Project target 2:** To build a flexible system for collection and calculation of data that can be further developed at the same time as access to data is increased and methods are developed.

Because the subject area of productivity is constantly under development, partly due to improved methods and partly due to increased access to data, it has been of utmost importance to create a flexible end product. Since the application has already linked input data and also has access to data from conducted sub-calculations, upcoming changes and development needs will be easier to build in. The fact that the application already has the method for MFP calculations set, development work will also be easier. The application has also been given a usable supplementary functionality such as selection of reference year and the possibility to select industrial aggregates. Examples of upcoming changes/development work are the transition to the new NACE and the development of MFP calculations based on quarterly data. Given the conditions, project target two has also been reached.

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7 Appendix A

NACE	Year	Y	K	L	E	M	S	EMS	MFP
01	2001	0,0195	0,0006	-0,0069	-0,0024	0,0027	-0,0042	-0,0038	0,0297
01	2002	0,0010	0,0005	-0,0032	0,0045	-0,0089	-0,0016	-0,0059	0,0096
01	2003	-0,0026	0,0005	-0,0113	0,0027	-0,0043	0,0117	0,0101	-0,0018
01	2004	0,0536	0,0004	-0,0050	-0,0027	-0,0003	0,0020	-0,0010	0,0591
01	2005	0,0067	0,0004	-0,0195	0,0018	-0,0144	-0,0046	-0,0172	0,0429
01	2006	-0,0153	0,0002	-0,0045	-0,0057	-0,0043	-0,0078	-0,0178	0,0069
02	2001	0,0125	0,0013	0,0040	-0,0005	-0,0119	-0,0085	-0,0208	0,0279
02	2002	0,0003	0,0019	0,0023	0,0029	-0,0044	0,0009	-0,0006	-0,0033
02	2003	0,0352	0,0021	-0,0106	-0,0012	0,0091	0,0020	0,0100	0,0338
02	2004	0,0396	0,0043	0,0017	0,0000	0,0079	0,0039	0,0118	0,0218
02	2005	-0,0457	0,0029	0,0364	0,0027	0,0643	0,0402	0,1073	-0,1922
02	2006	0,1834	0,0038	0,0106	-0,0011	-0,0182	-0,0096	-0,0289	0,1979
05	2001	0,1155	0,0063	-0,0293	0,0185	0,0620	0,0191	0,0997	0,0389
05	2002	-0,1559	-0,0054	0,0086	-0,0119	-0,0311	-0,0066	-0,0496	-0,1094
05	2003	-0,0065	-0,0060	-0,0193	-0,0063	-0,0559	-0,0219	-0,0841	0,1029
05	2004	0,0000	0,0013	-0,0185	-0,0009	-0,0305	0,0107	-0,0207	0,0378
05	2005	-0,0067	-0,0007	-0,0347	0,0079	-0,0215	0,0014	-0,0122	0,0409
05	2006	0,1063	-0,0024	0,0026	-0,0007	0,0305	0,0097	0,0394	0,0666
10-12	2001	-0,1106	-0,0001	-0,0058	0,0029	-0,0082	-0,0047	-0,0100	-0,0948
10-12	2002	-0,0045	0,0000	-0,0252	0,0172	-0,0169	-0,0116	-0,0112	0,0319
10-12	2003	0,0493	0,0001	0,0263	-0,0163	0,0193	0,0120	0,0150	0,0079
10-12	2004	-0,0588	-0,0001	-0,0132	-0,0502	0,0098	0,0209	-0,0195	-0,0260
10-12	2005	-0,2893	-0,0001	-0,0458	-0,0496	-0,0941	-0,1076	-0,2513	0,0079
10-12	2006	0,1280	-0,0003	0,0068	0,0600	0,0057	0,0141	0,0798	0,0417
13-14	2001	-0,0595	0,0002	-0,0019	0,0031	-0,0013	-0,0353	-0,0335	-0,0243
13-14	2002	0,0487	0,0000	0,0090	-0,0020	0,0138	0,0257	0,0375	0,0023
13-14	2003	0,1133	-0,0011	0,0093	0,0016	0,0420	0,0320	0,0756	0,0296
13-14	2004	0,0441	-0,0019	0,0013	0,0011	0,0550	-0,0229	0,0332	0,0116
13-14	2005	-0,0046	0,0143	0,0020	0,0027	0,0317	0,0035	0,0378	-0,0586
13-14	2006	-0,0541	0,0220	0,0049	0,0064	-0,0019	-0,0028	0,0017	-0,0827
15-16	2001	0,0087	0,0018	0,0015	-0,0011	0,0011	0,0050	0,0049	0,0005
15-16	2002	0,0066	0,0014	-0,0031	0,0001	-0,0042	0,0067	0,0026	0,0057
15-16	2003	-0,0155	0,0005	-0,0039	0,0004	-0,0165	0,0011	-0,0149	0,0028
15-16	2004	0,0163	0,0016	-0,0019	-0,0009	0,0161	0,0155	0,0307	-0,0141
15-16	2005	0,0143	0,0011	-0,0091	0,0018	0,0131	-0,0090	0,0059	0,0165
15-16	2006	0,0398	0,0001	-0,0005	-0,0008	-0,0029	0,0232	0,0195	0,0207
17	2001	-0,0114	0,0002	-0,0008	0,0022	0,0011	-0,0078	-0,0045	-0,0064
17	2002	-0,0179	-0,0017	-0,0068	-0,0023	-0,0045	0,0015	-0,0053	-0,0041
17	2003	-0,0227	0,0022	-0,0099	0,0013	-0,0109	-0,0012	-0,0108	-0,0042
17	2004	-0,0596	-0,0001	-0,0070	-0,0054	-0,0245	0,0022	-0,0277	-0,0248
17	2005	-0,0768	-0,0005	-0,0314	-0,0031	-0,0299	-0,0310	-0,0640	0,0191
17	2006	0,0182	-0,0003	0,0086	-0,0024	0,0977	-0,0537	0,0415	-0,0316
18	2001	-0,0067	-0,0003	-0,0133	0,0059	-0,0125	-0,0072	-0,0138	0,0207
18	2002	0,0520	-0,0015	0,0045	-0,0028	0,0265	0,0172	0,0409	0,0081
18	2003	-0,0861	-0,0014	-0,0160	-0,0023	-0,0057	-0,0173	-0,0254	-0,0434
18	2004	0,0261	-0,0013	-0,0148	-0,0022	0,0396	-0,0142	0,0232	0,0191
18	2005	-0,0298	-0,0013	-0,0186	-0,0004	0,0138	0,0275	0,0408	-0,0507
18	2006	-0,0806	-0,0005	-0,0008	0,0145	0,0007	-0,0491	-0,0339	-0,0455

NACE	Year	Y	K	L	E	M	S	EMS	MFP
19	2001	-0,0214	-0,0005	-0,0044	0,0030	0,0064	0,0071	0,0165	-0,0330
19	2002	-0,0244	-0,0008	-0,0154	-0,0007	-0,0165	0,0062	-0,0110	0,0027
19	2003	0,0302	-0,0005	-0,0056	0,0008	-0,0394	-0,0041	-0,0427	0,0789
19	2004	0,0417	-0,0008	0,0195	-0,0046	-0,0281	0,0260	-0,0067	0,0297
19	2005	0,0531	-0,0009	-0,0143	-0,0063	-0,0456	0,0085	-0,0434	0,1117
19	2006	0,0305	-0,0005	0,0064	0,0160	0,0894	-0,0448	0,0607	-0,0360
20	2001	0,0185	0,0002	0,0057	0,0005	0,0081	0,0008	0,0093	0,0032
20	2002	0,0153	-0,0001	-0,0053	0,0007	0,0063	0,0122	0,0192	0,0013
20	2003	0,0287	-0,0001	-0,0012	0,0014	0,0140	-0,0052	0,0101	0,0199
20	2004	0,0278	0,0002	0,0086	0,0011	0,0228	-0,0023	0,0216	-0,0027
20	2005	0,0939	0,0008	-0,0061	0,0028	0,0539	0,0190	0,0757	0,0235
20	2006	0,0173	0,0004	0,0054	0,0011	-0,0272	0,0337	0,0077	0,0039
21	2001	-0,0532	-0,0006	-0,0046	-0,0019	-0,0336	0,0006	-0,0348	-0,0132
21	2002	0,0382	-0,0002	-0,0021	0,0012	0,0146	0,0033	0,0190	0,0215
21	2003	0,0482	-0,0010	-0,0027	0,0001	0,0139	0,0044	0,0185	0,0334
21	2004	0,0273	-0,0005	0,0017	0,0011	-0,0027	0,0247	0,0232	0,0029
21	2005	0,0029	0,0006	-0,0079	0,0019	0,0090	0,0142	0,0252	-0,0150
21	2006	0,0244	0,0008	-0,0011	0,0010	0,0019	0,0091	0,0120	0,0127
22	2001	-0,0908	0,0012	-0,0055	-0,0003	-0,0361	-0,0213	-0,0576	-0,0289
22	2002	-0,0042	-0,0013	-0,0172	0,0006	-0,0050	0,0018	-0,0026	0,0169
22	2003	-0,0133	-0,0028	-0,0097	0,0010	-0,0083	-0,0057	-0,0130	0,0122
22	2004	-0,0027	-0,0009	-0,0125	-0,0017	0,0525	-0,0364	0,0145	-0,0037
22	2005	-0,0043	-0,0001	0,0009	0,0008	-0,0032	0,0124	0,0101	-0,0151
22	2006	0,0223	-0,0004	0,0020	-0,0002	0,0048	0,0062	0,0108	0,0099
23	2001	-0,0373	0,0013	-0,0024	-0,0253	-0,0060	-0,0035	-0,0348	-0,0014
23	2002	-0,0229	0,0007	0,0035	-0,0577	0,0096	0,0055	-0,0426	0,0155
23	2003	0,0141	0,0027	0,0019	0,0497	-0,0192	-0,0119	0,0187	-0,0092
23	2004	0,0610	0,0016	-0,0005	0,0321	0,0096	0,0160	0,0576	0,0023
23	2005	0,0462	0,0031	0,0047	-0,0215	-0,0041	-0,0028	-0,0284	0,0669
23	2006	0,0739	0,0023	-0,0011	0,0029	0,0070	0,0082	0,0181	0,0547
24	2001	0,0533	0,0048	0,0080	0,0001	0,0064	0,0204	0,0268	0,0137
24	2002	0,0986	0,0023	-0,0013	0,0012	0,0132	0,0212	0,0356	0,0620
24	2003	0,0509	0,0016	-0,0023	0,0062	-0,0116	0,0429	0,0375	0,0141
24	2004	0,0076	0,0015	-0,0060	0,0045	0,0231	-0,0184	0,0092	0,0029
24	2005	0,0200	0,0014	-0,0043	-0,0065	0,0078	-0,0101	-0,0088	0,0317
24	2006	0,0544	0,0012	0,0048	-0,0032	0,0161	0,0185	0,0315	0,0170
25	2001	-0,0244	0,0009	0,0046	0,0017	-0,0103	-0,0094	-0,0179	-0,0120
25	2002	-0,0044	-0,0002	-0,0087	-0,0010	-0,0043	-0,0029	-0,0082	0,0128
25	2003	0,0389	-0,0002	0,0034	0,0004	0,0213	0,0151	0,0367	-0,0010
25	2004	-0,0214	0,0009	-0,0018	0,0007	0,0680	-0,0635	0,0052	-0,0258
25	2005	-0,0139	0,0009	-0,0178	0,0013	-0,0046	0,0045	0,0013	0,0017
25	2006	0,0600	0,0003	0,0087	-0,0005	0,0066	0,0104	0,0165	0,0345
26	2001	0,0444	0,0003	0,0017	0,0096	0,0104	0,0084	0,0284	0,0140
26	2002	0,0146	0,0003	-0,0015	-0,0126	0,0120	0,0099	0,0093	0,0065
26	2003	-0,0606	0,0003	-0,0113	-0,0041	-0,0155	-0,0159	-0,0356	-0,0140
26	2004	0,0326	0,0003	-0,0044	-0,0031	0,0209	0,0037	0,0215	0,0152
26	2005	0,0681	0,0004	0,0012	-0,0014	0,0121	0,0273	0,0381	0,0284
26	2006	0,0913	0,0004	0,0071	0,0109	0,0290	0,0205	0,0604	0,0235

NACE	Year	Y	K	L	E	M	S	EMS	MFP
27	2001	-0,0370	0,0008	0,0007	-0,0018	-0,0299	-0,0025	-0,0342	-0,0044
27	2002	0,0712	-0,0003	0,0099	0,0025	0,0448	0,0055	0,0529	0,0088
27	2003	-0,0159	-0,0004	-0,0054	0,0029	-0,0292	0,0052	-0,0211	0,0109
27	2004	0,0545	0,0001	0,0079	0,0114	0,0353	-0,0082	0,0385	0,0080
27	2005	-0,0011	0,0004	0,0016	-0,0083	-0,0216	0,0328	0,0029	-0,0060
27	2006	0,0299	0,0004	0,0011	-0,0003	0,0248	0,0077	0,0322	-0,0039
28	2001	-0,0301	0,0046	0,0010	0,0007	-0,0119	-0,0026	-0,0138	-0,0219
28	2002	-0,0533	0,0019	-0,0161	-0,0004	-0,0157	-0,0086	-0,0247	-0,0144
28	2003	-0,0224	0,0005	-0,0072	0,0001	-0,0056	-0,0035	-0,0090	-0,0067
28	2004	0,0490	0,0008	0,0149	0,0012	0,0117	0,0052	0,0182	0,0151
28	2005	0,0379	0,0016	-0,0062	0,0046	0,0197	0,0022	0,0265	0,0159
28	2006	0,0588	0,0012	0,0037	-0,0042	0,0249	0,0068	0,0275	0,0264
29	2001	0,0367	0,0013	0,0031	0,0003	0,0181	0,0024	0,0208	0,0116
29	2002	0,0255	0,0004	-0,0001	-0,0005	0,0070	0,0087	0,0152	0,0101
29	2003	0,0160	0,0002	-0,0010	0,0000	0,0113	0,0041	0,0154	0,0014
29	2004	0,0372	0,0003	0,0090	0,0006	0,0185	0,0099	0,0290	-0,0011
29	2005	0,0803	0,0001	-0,0051	-0,0011	0,0389	0,0208	0,0587	0,0267
29	2006	0,0774	-0,0001	0,0046	-0,0004	0,0435	0,0082	0,0513	0,0217
30	2001	0,2070	-0,0043	0,0428	-0,0012	0,1203	0,0142	0,1333	0,0351
30	2002	-0,1125	-0,0028	-0,0519	-0,0004	-0,0521	0,0152	-0,0373	-0,0206
30	2003	0,0267	-0,0033	-0,0098	-0,0002	0,0348	-0,0144	0,0203	0,0194
30	2004	0,1429	-0,0036	0,0224	0,0004	-0,0027	0,1013	0,0989	0,0251
30	2005	0,0316	-0,0010	-0,0060	0,0007	0,0695	0,0397	0,1099	-0,0714
30	2006	0,1522	-0,0003	0,0017	-0,0001	0,2216	0,0084	0,2298	-0,0789
31-32	2001	-0,0165	0,0022	0,0139	-0,0001	-0,0189	0,0517	0,0327	-0,0653
31-32	2002	-0,1534	-0,0008	-0,0339	-0,0011	-0,0934	-0,1270	-0,2214	0,1027
31-32	2003	-0,1403	0,0021	-0,0247	-0,0006	-0,0999	-0,0929	-0,1934	0,0757
31-32	2004	0,1434	-0,0065	-0,0165	-0,0004	0,0209	-0,0558	-0,0352	0,2015
31-32	2005	0,1077	-0,0054	-0,0112	-0,0006	0,0226	0,0320	0,0540	0,0703
31-32	2006	0,1215	-0,0028	0,0022	0,0015	0,0487	0,0111	0,0613	0,0608
33	2001	0,0425	0,0070	0,0145	-0,0002	0,0385	0,0063	0,0447	-0,0236
33	2002	0,1041	0,0093	0,0108	0,0001	0,0501	0,0203	0,0705	0,0135
33	2003	0,0140	0,0038	0,0097	0,0008	-0,0486	0,0532	0,0054	-0,0050
33	2004	0,0051	0,0032	-0,0182	0,0008	0,0141	-0,0067	0,0082	0,0119
33	2005	0,0420	0,0011	-0,0099	-0,0006	0,0535	-0,0248	0,0281	0,0228
33	2006	0,0461	-0,0011	0,0168	0,0021	0,0067	0,0095	0,0183	0,0122
34	2001	-0,0022	0,0022	-0,0022	0,0008	-0,0011	0,0124	0,0122	-0,0143
34	2002	0,0116	0,0016	-0,0017	-0,0003	0,0307	-0,0274	0,0031	0,0086
34	2003	0,1075	0,0011	0,0036	-0,0001	0,0491	0,0334	0,0824	0,0204
34	2004	0,1100	0,0000	0,0061	0,0002	0,0607	0,0173	0,0782	0,0257
34	2005	0,0361	0,0000	-0,0032	-0,0007	0,0254	0,0100	0,0347	0,0045
34	2006	0,0230	0,0002	0,0013	-0,0001	0,0248	-0,0025	0,0222	-0,0008
35	2001	0,0294	0,0013	0,0134	0,0017	0,0248	-0,0059	0,0206	-0,0059
35	2002	-0,0019	0,0006	-0,0042	-0,0011	-0,0063	0,0029	-0,0045	0,0062
35	2003	0,0408	-0,0001	0,0099	-0,0005	0,0001	0,0181	0,0177	0,0133
35	2004	-0,0632	0,0009	-0,0055	0,0020	-0,0569	-0,0008	-0,0556	-0,0030
35	2005	0,0678	0,0006	-0,0052	-0,0027	0,0225	0,0258	0,0456	0,0268
35	2006	0,0173	-0,0003	0,0129	0,0005	-0,0076	0,0212	0,0141	-0,0094

NACE	Year	Y	K	L	E	M	S	EMS	MFP
36	2001	-0,0344	0,0002	0,0055	-0,0024	-0,0015	-0,0193	-0,0232	-0,0168
36	2002	-0,0538	0,0001	-0,0186	-0,0014	-0,0231	-0,0086	-0,0332	-0,0022
36	2003	-0,0266	0,0000	-0,0229	-0,0014	0,0029	-0,0124	-0,0108	0,0072
36	2004	0,0632	0,0002	-0,0139	-0,0015	-0,0058	0,0396	0,0323	0,0445
36	2005	-0,0915	0,0003	-0,0157	0,0008	-0,0447	-0,0224	-0,0662	-0,0099
36	2006	0,0214	0,0003	0,0043	0,0007	0,0305	-0,0415	-0,0103	0,0271
37	2001	0,1552	0,0366	0,0254	0,0009	0,0291	0,0765	0,1065	-0,0133
37	2002	0,0889	0,0294	-0,0001	-0,0034	0,0530	0,0225	0,0721	-0,0126
37	2003	-0,0231	0,0328	0,0068	-0,0020	-0,0235	-0,0003	-0,0258	-0,0369
37	2004	0,2692	0,0293	0,0103	0,0184	0,0701	0,0824	0,1709	0,0586
37	2005	-0,1445	0,0085	-0,0080	0,4330	-0,1042	-0,1410	0,1878	-0,3328
37	2006	-0,0356	0,0030	0,0015	-0,1040	0,1303	0,1255	0,1518	-0,1919
40	2001	0,0742	0,0012	-0,0069	0,0192	0,0154	0,0105	0,0451	0,0348
40	2002	-0,0275	0,0006	-0,0028	0,0076	-0,0098	0,0041	0,0019	-0,0272
40	2003	-0,0198	0,0008	0,0106	-0,0024	0,0066	0,0202	0,0244	-0,0556
40	2004	0,0795	0,0010	0,0103	-0,0154	0,0091	0,0205	0,0141	0,0541
40	2005	0,0262	0,0026	-0,0041	-0,0139	0,0114	0,0016	-0,0009	0,0285
40	2006	-0,0689	0,0020	0,0086	-0,0037	0,0004	0,0228	0,0195	-0,0989
41	2001	0,0153	-0,0002	-0,0004	0,0019	-0,0100	0,0068	-0,0014	0,0172
41	2002	0,0243	-0,0002	0,0021	0,0011	0,0006	0,0042	0,0059	0,0165
41	2003	0,0641	0,0004	0,0156	0,0000	0,0059	0,0205	0,0264	0,0217
41	2004	-0,0033	-0,0095	0,0081	0,0002	-0,0059	-0,0111	-0,0168	0,0149
41	2005	-0,0948	-0,0075	0,0032	-0,0032	-0,0283	-0,0028	-0,0343	-0,0563
41	2006	-0,0039	-0,0012	0,0204	0,0012	0,0302	0,0125	0,0440	-0,0671
45	2001	0,0484	0,0010	0,0229	0,0012	0,0177	0,0056	0,0245	0,0001
45	2002	-0,0028	0,0005	-0,0033	0,0012	-0,0040	0,0016	-0,0012	0,0012
45	2003	-0,0214	0,0005	-0,0161	-0,0006	-0,0064	0,0022	-0,0048	-0,0010
45	2004	0,0620	0,0011	0,0167	-0,0008	0,0376	0,0028	0,0396	0,0047
45	2005	0,0404	0,0012	0,0117	0,0004	0,0139	0,0054	0,0198	0,0077
45	2006	0,0517	0,0008	0,0255	0,0010	0,0269	0,0052	0,0331	-0,0077
50-52	2001	0,0332	0,0030	-0,0043	0,0005	0,0018	0,0148	0,0171	0,0174
50-52	2002	0,0427	0,0017	-0,0087	-0,0002	-0,0002	0,0069	0,0066	0,0431
50-52	2003	0,0471	0,0013	0,0064	0,0001	0,0028	0,0024	0,0054	0,0341
50-52	2004	0,0719	0,0030	0,0022	-0,0003	0,0059	0,0271	0,0326	0,0341
50-52	2005	0,0401	0,0042	0,0082	-0,0007	0,0018	0,0115	0,0126	0,0151
50-52	2006	0,0545	0,0022	0,0134	0,0006	-0,0010	0,0363	0,0360	0,0029
55	2001	0,0254	0,0008	0,0095	0,0005	0,0034	0,0169	0,0207	-0,0056
55	2002	-0,0044	0,0004	-0,0009	0,0000	-0,0106	0,0142	0,0035	-0,0075
55	2003	0,0003	0,0001	0,0074	-0,0005	-0,0072	0,0165	0,0089	-0,0161
55	2004	0,0131	0,0004	0,0047	-0,0004	-0,0027	0,0180	0,0149	-0,0069
55	2005	0,0329	0,0008	-0,0038	0,0003	0,0085	0,0091	0,0178	0,0181
55	2006	0,0260	0,0004	0,0221	0,0005	0,0110	0,0067	0,0182	-0,0148
60	2001	-0,0201	0,0043	-0,0231	-0,0025	0,0028	-0,0016	-0,0014	0,0001
60	2002	0,0036	0,0031	-0,0013	0,0030	0,0009	0,0076	0,0115	-0,0097
60	2003	-0,0043	0,0040	-0,0006	0,0007	0,0008	0,0054	0,0069	-0,0145
60	2004	-0,0043	0,0022	0,0042	0,0040	-0,0034	0,0004	0,0009	-0,0116
60	2005	0,0085	0,0021	-0,0009	-0,0001	0,0002	-0,0052	-0,0051	0,0124
60	2006	0,0476	0,0010	0,0103	-0,0002	0,0040	0,0158	0,0196	0,0167

NACE	Year	Y	K	L	E	M	S	EMS	MFP
61	2001	-0,0171	0,0013	-0,0046	-0,0147	-0,0158	0,0060	-0,0245	0,0106
61	2002	0,0268	0,0026	-0,0054	0,0064	0,0011	-0,0251	-0,0176	0,0472
61	2003	0,0344	0,0043	0,0194	0,0039	-0,0096	0,0398	0,0341	-0,0234
61	2004	0,0276	0,0076	-0,0007	0,0032	-0,0025	-0,0065	-0,0058	0,0266
61	2005	0,0935	0,0037	-0,0044	0,0140	0,0154	0,0226	0,0520	0,0422
61	2006	0,0080	0,0007	0,0092	0,0343	-0,0018	-0,0314	0,0010	-0,0030
62	2001	-0,0289	0,0001	-0,0101	0,0100	-0,0158	0,0391	0,0332	-0,0521
62	2002	-0,0761	-0,0004	-0,0329	-0,0055	0,0009	-0,0770	-0,0816	0,0388
62	2003	-0,0471	-0,0003	0,0023	0,0014	-0,0086	-0,1023	-0,1095	0,0604
62	2004	0,0393	-0,0004	-0,0122	-0,0010	-0,0067	-0,0019	-0,0096	0,0616
62	2005	0,0409	-0,0010	-0,1356	0,0073	0,1301	0,0619	0,1993	-0,0219
62	2006	0,0305	-0,0004	0,0010	0,0064	-0,0060	0,0273	0,0277	0,0021
63	2001	0,0404	0,0007	0,0018	0,0011	0,0030	0,0211	0,0251	0,0127
63	2002	-0,0380	0,0000	-0,0046	0,0001	-0,0014	-0,0203	-0,0216	-0,0118
63	2003	0,0109	0,0000	0,0014	0,0003	0,0017	0,0236	0,0255	-0,0160
63	2004	0,0419	0,0006	0,0006	0,0014	-0,0008	0,0316	0,0323	0,0083
63	2005	0,0733	0,0015	0,0150	-0,0010	0,0007	0,0361	0,0359	0,0209
63	2006	0,0170	0,0012	0,0065	-0,0001	0,0025	0,0227	0,0251	-0,0159
64	2001	0,0572	0,0034	0,0014	0,0009	0,0001	0,0364	0,0374	0,0151
64	2002	0,0542	0,0022	-0,0032	-0,0001	0,0053	0,0271	0,0323	0,0229
64	2003	0,0232	0,0010	-0,0206	0,0004	-0,0032	0,0178	0,0149	0,0279
64	2004	0,0406	-0,0004	-0,0092	-0,0001	0,0061	0,0110	0,0170	0,0333
64	2005	0,0365	0,0004	0,0068	0,0000	0,0034	0,0069	0,0103	0,0190
64	2006	0,0690	0,0004	0,0083	0,0004	0,0038	0,0433	0,0475	0,0128
65	2001	-0,0475	0,0196	0,0017	-0,0001	-0,0051	-0,0305	-0,0357	-0,0330
65	2002	0,0232	0,0056	-0,0113	-0,0001	-0,0018	-0,0100	-0,0119	0,0408
65	2003	0,0113	0,0113	-0,0308	0,0000	-0,0015	-0,0267	-0,0283	0,0592
65	2004	0,0453	0,0161	-0,0150	0,0001	0,0006	0,0136	0,0142	0,0300
65	2005	0,0812	0,0366	0,0095	0,0000	0,0011	0,0153	0,0165	0,0187
65	2006	0,1027	0,0149	0,0248	0,0004	0,0018	0,0196	0,0218	0,0413
66	2001	-0,0096	0,0016	-0,0178	0,0024	0,0007	0,0178	0,0210	-0,0144
66	2002	0,0006	0,0024	0,0116	-0,0025	-0,0006	-0,0142	-0,0172	0,0038
66	2003	-0,0585	0,0034	-0,0166	-0,0015	0,0043	-0,0043	-0,0015	-0,0438
66	2004	-0,0110	0,0046	-0,0016	0,0014	-0,0021	-0,0302	-0,0310	0,0170
66	2005	0,0108	0,0096	0,0027	0,0014	0,0033	0,0214	0,0261	-0,0276
66	2006	0,0032	0,0045	0,0135	0,0010	0,0079	0,0704	0,0794	-0,0943
67	2001	0,0010	0,0016	0,0556	0,0001	0,0007	0,0274	0,0282	-0,0845
67	2002	0,0352	-0,0010	0,0321	0,0002	-0,0008	-0,0007	-0,0013	0,0053
67	2003	-0,0480	-0,0002	0,0187	-0,0004	-0,0013	-0,0624	-0,0641	-0,0025
67	2004	0,0157	-0,0013	-0,0095	-0,0003	0,0002	0,0361	0,0360	-0,0096
67	2005	0,0962	0,0021	0,0462	0,0001	0,0010	0,0604	0,0615	-0,0136
67	2006	0,0702	0,0016	0,0638	0,0001	0,0012	0,0142	0,0155	-0,0107
70	2001	0,0081	-0,0003	-0,0008	0,0006	0,0005	0,0019	0,0030	0,0061
70	2002	0,0285	0,0006	0,0014	0,0003	0,0059	0,0181	0,0243	0,0023
70	2003	0,0056	0,0007	0,0011	0,0004	-0,0024	0,0000	-0,0020	0,0058
70	2004	0,0190	0,0005	0,0024	0,0017	0,0206	0,0166	0,0388	-0,0228
70	2005	0,0250	0,0006	0,0001	-0,0001	0,0117	0,0135	0,0250	-0,0006
70	2006	0,0257	0,0003	0,0040	-0,0007	0,0043	0,0045	0,0081	0,0133

NACE	Year	Y	K	L	E	M	S	EMS	MFP
71	2001	0,0016	0,0428	-0,0072	0,0033	0,0027	-0,0037	0,0023	-0,0364
71	2002	0,0216	0,0374	0,0118	-0,0021	-0,0058	-0,0030	-0,0109	-0,0167
71	2003	0,1114	0,0391	-0,0006	0,0000	0,0099	0,0260	0,0359	0,0371
71	2004	-0,0820	0,0365	-0,0076	-0,0015	-0,0199	-0,0355	-0,0570	-0,0539
71	2005	0,0281	0,0259	0,0038	0,0006	0,0121	0,0286	0,0412	-0,0428
71	2006	0,0575	0,0096	0,0144	-0,0004	0,0075	0,0093	0,0165	0,0171
72	2001	0,0527	0,0029	0,0550	0,0002	-0,0034	0,0021	-0,0010	-0,0043
72	2002	-0,1594	0,0027	-0,0507	-0,0004	-0,0258	-0,0760	-0,1022	-0,0091
72	2003	0,0507	0,0020	-0,0305	0,0001	0,0137	0,0148	0,0286	0,0507
72	2004	0,1725	0,0045	0,0051	0,0001	0,0099	0,0626	0,0725	0,0904
72	2005	0,0950	0,0081	-0,0186	0,0000	0,0076	0,0413	0,0490	0,0566
72	2006	0,0100	0,0027	0,0260	0,0002	-0,0040	-0,0095	-0,0133	-0,0054
73	2001	0,0906	0,0015	0,0772	-0,0010	0,0435	0,0978	0,1403	-0,1283
73	2002	0,3712	0,0005	-0,0154	0,0002	0,1205	0,2572	0,3779	0,0081
73	2003	0,0479	0,0004	0,0217	-0,0002	-0,0447	-0,0899	-0,1348	0,1607
73	2004	0,4254	0,0174	0,0162	0,0010	0,0207	0,0478	0,0696	0,3222
73	2005	0,0807	0,0340	-0,0131	-0,0003	-0,0143	-0,0252	-0,0398	0,0996
73	2006	0,3989	0,0133	0,0058	0,0005	0,0364	0,0993	0,1362	0,2437
74	2001	0,0133	0,0076	0,0143	0,0002	-0,0050	0,0025	-0,0022	-0,0063
74	2002	-0,0458	0,0013	-0,0159	-0,0004	-0,0064	-0,0222	-0,0290	-0,0022
74	2003	-0,0440	0,0003	-0,0033	-0,0002	-0,0036	-0,0276	-0,0314	-0,0096
74	2004	-0,0003	0,0034	-0,0050	-0,0005	0,0006	0,0021	0,0022	-0,0009
74	2005	0,0458	0,0066	0,0177	0,0002	0,0017	0,0253	0,0273	-0,0057
74	2006	0,1011	0,0038	0,0313	0,0002	0,0041	0,0428	0,0471	0,0188
80	2001	-0,0267	0,0098	0,0288	-0,0002	-0,0084	-0,0103	-0,0189	-0,0464
80	2002	0,0235	0,0075	-0,0049	-0,0006	-0,0074	-0,0065	-0,0145	0,0355
80	2003	0,2360	0,0052	0,1467	0,0008	0,0180	0,0444	0,0631	0,0210
80	2004	0,0347	0,0070	0,0081	0,0009	0,0012	-0,0089	-0,0068	0,0263
80	2005	0,0122	0,0071	0,0020	-0,0006	0,0000	0,0137	0,0130	-0,0099
80	2006	0,0787	0,0026	0,0525	-0,0002	0,0039	0,0221	0,0259	-0,0024
85	2001	0,0895	0,0067	0,0325	0,0011	0,0492	0,0566	0,1068	-0,0566
85	2002	0,0986	0,0151	0,0606	0,0000	-0,0127	-0,0058	-0,0184	0,0414
85	2003	-0,0410	0,0089	-0,0360	-0,0006	0,0051	0,0104	0,0149	-0,0289
85	2004	-0,0429	0,0074	-0,0320	0,0017	-0,0004	-0,0123	-0,0109	-0,0074
85	2005	0,0347	0,0073	0,0403	-0,0004	0,0118	0,0019	0,0133	-0,0263
85	2006	0,0577	0,0029	0,0358	0,0001	0,0176	0,0152	0,0330	-0,0139
90	2001	0,0525	0,0097	0,0047	0,0030	0,0029	0,0167	0,0226	0,0155
90	2002	0,1384	0,0079	0,0211	0,0095	0,0065	0,0451	0,0611	0,0482
90	2003	-0,0064	0,0102	0,0068	-0,0006	-0,0020	-0,0059	-0,0085	-0,0147
90	2004	0,0322	0,0073	0,0150	0,0018	-0,0016	0,0280	0,0281	-0,0182
90	2005	0,0515	0,0055	-0,0032	0,0018	0,0059	0,0356	0,0433	0,0059
90	2006	0,0443	0,0041	0,0237	0,0011	0,0024	0,0120	0,0154	0,0011
91	2001	-0,0175	0,1679	-0,0038	-0,0012	0,0073	-0,0911	-0,0851	-0,0965
91	2002	0,0115	0,2609	0,0337	-0,0024	-0,0171	0,0271	0,0076	-0,2906
91	2003	-0,0086	0,1314	-0,0244	-0,0015	0,0084	-0,0241	-0,0172	-0,0984
91	2004	-0,0770	0,0936	-0,0768	0,0012	-0,0335	0,0357	0,0034	-0,0972
91	2005	0,0839	0,0486	-0,0346	0,0050	-0,0164	0,0241	0,0127	0,0572
91	2006	0,0612	0,0176	-0,0152	-0,0034	0,0032	0,0608	0,0606	-0,0017

NACE	Year	Y	K	L	E	M	S	EMS	MFP
92	**2001**	0,0417	0,0129	0,0055	0,0008	-0,0045	0,0266	0,0229	0,0004
92	**2002**	0,0409	0,0094	0,0049	0,0003	0,0076	0,0238	0,0317	-0,0051
92	**2003**	0,0537	0,0054	0,0057	0,0003	0,0033	0,0421	0,0457	-0,0032
92	**2004**	0,0061	0,0046	-0,0017	0,0001	0,0040	0,0073	0,0114	-0,0082
92	**2005**	0,0438	0,0066	0,0137	-0,0012	0,0117	0,0121	0,0226	0,0009
92	**2006**	0,0818	0,0036	0,0074	0,0006	0,0009	0,0406	0,0421	0,0287
93	**2001**	0,0425	-0,0022	0,0147	-0,0001	0,0044	0,0055	0,0097	0,0202
93	**2002**	0,0469	-0,0038	-0,0070	0,0010	0,0048	0,0108	0,0166	0,0411
93	**2003**	-0,0331	0,0010	0,0004	-0,0005	-0,0088	-0,0019	-0,0112	-0,0234
93	**2004**	0,0509	0,0091	0,0043	0,0001	0,0084	0,0128	0,0213	0,0163
93	**2005**	0,0556	0,0239	0,0186	0,0004	0,0182	0,0068	0,0254	-0,0123
93	**2006**	0,0390	0,0154	0,0184	0,0002	0,0128	0,0119	0,0249	-0,0198
95	**2001**	0,0896		0,1049					-0,0153
95	**2002**	0,0678		0,0559					0,0119
95	**2003**	0,1054		0,0968					0,0085
95	**2004**	0,1448		0,1409					0,0039
95	**2005**	0,1065		0,1310					-0,0245
95	**2006**	0,1048		0,0417					0,0631