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**Smaller Productivity Gap Between
German Regions
When Different Producer Prices
are Taken into Account**

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Smaller Productivity Gap Between German Regions
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Abstract

Productivity in East Germany was 1995 41,2 percent lower than in West Germany. However, the productivity gap between East and West Germany on basis of nominal value added is not only caused by differences in real economic values but also by different price vectors. The analysis at hand distinguishes between the "nominal" and the "real" differences. It verifies the hypothesis that lower producer prices of East German products significantly enlarge the nominal productivity gap. A modern method is applied, which uses a stochastic approach to estimate the "average" price difference. Estimated producer price ratios are used to deduce price factors for all sectors of the East German economy. Adapting the method of double deflation, all outputs and inputs produced by East German firms are revalued with these price factors. The analysis shows that for all sectors the productivity gap between East and West Germany declines considerably when all outputs and inputs produced by East German firms are revalued. In total, the productivity gap decreases from 41,2 percent to 29,4 percent. With regard to Manufacturing however, the productivity gap greatly decreases from 44,9 percent to 16,6 percent. The results should not be interpreted in a way that East German firms could (or even should) raise good prices to amplify productivity. Their market position does not allow for price increases. In fact, flexible prices are an important substitute for a flexible exchange rate and thus a substantial regulative for interregional competition.

Inhaltsangabe

In Ostdeutschland lag das Produktivitätsniveau 1995 41,2 Prozent niedriger als in Westdeutschland. Jedoch ist zu beachten, daß die nominale Produktivitätslücke nicht nur durch reale Unterschiede bedingt ist sondern auch durch unterschiedliche Preisvektoren. Dieses Arbeitspapier unterscheidet zwischen den „nominalen" und den „realen" Unterschieden. Insgesamt wird die Hypothese bestätigt, daß niedrigere Erzeugerpreise, die für ostdeutsche Produkte erzielt werden können, die nominale Produktivitätslücke signifikant vergrößern. Mit einem modernen stochastischen Ansatz wie auch mit herkömmlichen Methoden werden „durchschnittliche" Differenzen bei den Erzeugerpreisen für alle Wirtschaftssektoren geschätzt. Entsprechend der Methode der doppelten Deflationierung werden die ermittelten Preisdifferenzen genutzt, um alle in Ostdeutschland produzierten Vorleistungen und Endprodukte gleichsam mit westdeutschen Preisen zu bewerten. Über alle Sektoren hinweg bewirkt diese Neubewertung einen deutlichen Rückgang der Produktivitätslücke. Insgesamt sinkt die Produktivitätslücke von 41,2 vH auf 29,4 vH. Besonders ausgeprägt ist der Effekt beim Verarbeitenden Gewerbe, dort sinkt die Produktivitätslücke von 44,9 vH auf 16,6 vH. Dieses Ergebnis darf jedoch nicht dahingehend interpretiert werden, daß Ostdeutsche Unternehmen ihre Produktpreise erhöhen könnten (oder gar sollten) um ihre Produktivität zu steigern, denn auf Grund ihrer Marktposition sind Preiserhöhungen nicht realisierbar. Tatsächlich sind die darin zum Ausdruck kommenden flexiblen Preise ein Ersatz für flexible Wechselkurse und somit ein wichtiges Korrektiv für den interregionalen Wettbewerb.

1 Introduction

In the first four years following the German reunification and the initial breakdown of the East German economy, productivity quickly increased. Yet, since 1994 the convergence process slowed down considerably. The productivity in East Germany was 1995 still 41,2 percent lower than in West Germany. Until 1997, the productivity gap decreased by 2 percent.[1]

The productivity within a region is in general important because of two reasons: First, it influences the attractiveness of a region for investment. Second, it sets limits for wage increases. The author and his colleagues have analysed a number of possible causes of the productivity gap, such as capital deployment, economic patters, and firm size.[2]

The analysis at hand has its focus on the level of the producer prices, which are presumably lower in East Germany than in West Germany – even for products that cannot vary much in terms of quality.[3] Producer prices have a considerable influence on the calculated level of productivity, which is usually given as nominal output per worker and year. Although prices for inputs and for outputs can vary across regions, the input and output quantities are usually valued with regional, nominal prices. To compare levels of productivity in the technical sense, i.e. realised efficiency, it is necessary to analyse the relevant price levels.

Three causes for the lower price level of East German products are prominent:

- The low purchasing power in East Germany is certainly a substantial reason. The purchasing power would increase with higher employment levels or with higher wages. However, higher wages are not possible unless the productivity in real terms increases, too.

- Also of importance – particularly for the manufacturing sector – is the dumping-price strategy to introduce new East German products. Producers of interregional tradable goods try to introduce their products despite a costly wage-output-ratio, with low prices. In addition, consumers are willing to pay a higher product price for brand products. But, until now only very few East German firms were able to accumulate this kind of reputation.

- Finally, producer prices for East German products might be lower due to lower product quality. However, the analysis at hand shows that differences in quality are

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[1] Not including Housing and Government Services.

[2] RAGNITZ, J. (1997), DIETRICH, V. (1997), ROTHFELS, J. (1997), BEER, S.; RAGNITZ, J. (1997), MÜLLER, G. (1998), RAGNITZ, J.; ROTHFELS, J.; WÖLFL, A. (1998), MÜLLER, G.; ROTHFELS, J.; WÖLFL, A. (1998).

[3] Anecdotal evidence for lower producer prices is for example given by HACHMANN, K.; KÜHN, W.; SCHULDT, K. (1998), p. 70.

only of minor importance. However, a product is not only the content of a package, it is also defined by the customer service, terms of delivery, advertisement, etc. Here, East German producers still have to build up a profile.

The situation on procurement markets is different. East German firms are able to purchase certain inputs relatively inexpensive on local markets, e.g., diverse services or agricultural goods. Other inputs might even be more expensive for East German than for West German firms, as the former might in general have a deficit of negotiating power.[4]

2 Method: How to estimate the real level of productivity

The productivity gap is usually defined as value added per worker in East Germany in relation to the value added per worker in West Germany. Here, neither the number of workers nor the value added of West Germany are discussed. This analysis focuses on the value added of the various sectors in East Germany, which is defined as gross production minus sum of inputs. Hence, the gross production of each sector as well as all inputs have to be revalued with prices reflecting the difference between East and West Germany. Thus, the method of double deflation is used to estimate the "real" productivity level of East Germany.

The first step is to estimate the price differences at the level of single sectors. It seems plausible to assume for sectors with an emphasis on non tradable goods that the relation of consumer prices reflects the relation of producer prices. However, for sectors with an emphasis on tradable goods this is certainly not the case. Hence, information about producer prices has to be gathered and aggregated. There are numerous possibilities to estimate the "average" price difference. The method described in the next section embodies several ideas taken from the literature of growth accounting and interprets them as a result of a stochastic approach to price indices.

2.1 Prices for manufactured goods

The problem of aggregating single price information into an overall price index can be approached in different ways. One approach is to follow an intuitive line of reasoning. Single price information can be aggregated into industry price indices by using a product basket, which is merely a set of weights for each product. These industry price indices can again be aggregated into higher levels of aggregation. The decision of what type of weights are used (e.g. home country versus foreign country output values) is

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[4] See DIW/IfW/IWH (1997), p. 57.

made by intuition. It can be shown that the most frequently used price indices have a number of desirable properties.[5]

A second approach views single price information as stochastic signals for true values. This is a logical conclusion from the fact that no bureau of census is capable of collecting a perfect set of price information. The literature following this new approach shows that some of the most frequent used price indices can actually be viewed as estimators resulting from least-square regressions.

In the following section a Divisia price index is deduced by employing the intuitive approach. Thereafter, it is shown how the same price index can be computed by using a GLS-regression.

2.1.1 Intuitive approach

There are n industries j. In each industry j, k_j different goods i are produced. In many cases, the data published by the statistical offices (Statistischen Landesämter) does not only cover the value of the goods produced but also the produced quantities. Thus, the prices (or the unit values) of single goods in East Germany is obviously given by

$$(1) \qquad P_{ji}^{east} = \frac{value_{ji}^{east}}{quantity_{ji}^{east}}$$

where P_{ji}^{east} is the price of one quantity of the good ji. The same unit values can be calculated for West Germany. Now, the relative prices or unit value ratios (UVRs) can be defined by taking natural logarithms of the price ratios

$$(2) \qquad p_{ji} = \ln\left(\frac{P_{ji}^{east}}{P_{ji}^{west}}\right)$$

There are a number of reasons for taking the natural logarithm of the price ratio. If a price is twice as high in East Germany than in West Germany p_{ji} becomes ln(2)=0,69. On the other hand if P_{ji}^{east} is only half of P_{ji}^{west} then p_{ji} becomes ln(0.5)=-0.69. Thus, if $P_{ji}^{east}=a_{ji}P_{ji}^{west}$ where a_{ji} is a stochastic variable with ln(a_{ji})~N(0, σ) than also p_{ji} is p_{ji}~N(0, σ) distributed. This holds independently from the structure of the economies of East and West Germany.

Yet, simply using mean(p_{ji}) as an indicator, for the price difference between East Germany and West Germany, would suggest that all price ratios are equally important in terms of additional price information. A better indicator should in fact make use of additional information, e.g., on the weights which the observed price ratios have within

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[5] See DIEWERT, W.E. (1992).

different levels of aggregation. Thus, in a second step for each industry j, a price index p_j is calculated using the following index

(3) $p_j = \sum_i^{k_j} a_{ji} p_{ji}$

where a_{ji} is

(4) $a_{ji} = \dfrac{value_{ji}^{east}}{\sum_i^{k_j} value_{ji}^{east}}$ with $\sum_i^{k_j} a_{ji} = 1$.

Instead of using for a_{ji} the rate of output value on total industry output of East Germany, also West German figures could be used. The intuition behind using Saxon output values for weighting is that we finally want to estimate how much the value added of the East Germany manufacturing sector would increase if East German firms would acquire the same producer prices as their West German counterparts. If we would use West German output values for weighting, the result would be spoiled by an unwanted structural effect. In any case, one should keep in mind that, according to the findings of Gerschenkron, products which are produced in relative small quantities in one country have relative high unit value ratios.[6]

For the price index of total manufacturing the same procedure as for estimating the price index at the industry level is used

(5) $p = \sum_j^n b_j p_j$.

The average price difference is then given by $1 - e^p$. Again, appropriate values for the weights b_j have to be found. One possibility is to use the production values related to the price information. However, only 38 percent of the Saxon output are covered by the price information. Hence, to calculate the average price level for all manufactured goods, the total production values, including those goods where price information was not available, were used for weighting. This method is suggested by the theory of stratified sampling.[7] Therefore b_j is given by

(6) $b_j = \dfrac{value_j^{east}}{\sum_j^n value_j^{east}}$ with $\sum_j^n b_j = 1$

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[6] See GERSCHENKRON, A. (1962).

[7] See for example: TIMMER, M. (1996).

where $value_j^{east}$ is the total production value of the industry j in Saxony. Again, the list of alternative weights for b_j is long. Also, completely different strategies to estimate price index for *Total Manufacturing* have been established. Hence, estimates following, for example, the approach of the International Comparison Project (ICP) are given in the empirical part of this paper.

The analysis is quite simple due to the utilisation of natural logs. However, the price index can also be written without using logs. Doing this, it becomes clear that the price index is of Cobb-Douglas type and therefore belongs to the group of Divisia price indices

$$(7) \qquad P = e^p = e^{\sum_j^n b_j p_j} = e^{\sum_j^n \ln P_j^{b_j}} = \prod_j^n P_j^{b_j} \quad \text{where} \quad p_j = \ln P_j \quad \text{and} \quad p = \ln P .$$

Using Equation (3), P_j can be expressed as

$$(8) \qquad P_j = e^{\sum_i^{k_j} a_{ji} p_{ji}} = e^{\sum_i^{k_j} a_{ji} \ln\left(\frac{P_{ji}^{east}}{P_{ji}^{west}}\right)} = \prod_i^{k_j} \left(\frac{P_{ji}^{east}}{P_{ji}^{west}}\right)^{a_{ji}} .$$

Substituting p_j into (7) gives the complete picture how P is constructed on basis of the relative prices p_{ji}.

$$(9) \qquad P = \prod_j^n \left(\prod_i^{k_j} \left(\frac{P_{ji}^{east}}{P_{ji}^{west}}\right)^{a_{ji}} \right)^{b_j} .$$

Thus, Equation (9) summarises how the "average" level of East German producer prices for *Manufactured Goods* in terms of West German prices was estimated. For all other sectors, the price level is estimated on basis of various indicators. This is described in more detail within the empirical part of the paper. But before we turn to an analysis of the total economy the following section reveals that the described producer price index for *Manufactured Goods* can also be interpreted from a stochastic viewpoint.

2.1.2 Stochastic approach to production price indices

In the empirical part of the paper, price information of goods produced in Saxony and Bavaria is used to estimate an average price difference of producer prices in East and West Germany. These prices cover about 38 percent of the Saxon total industry output. However, the coverage is far from being complete. Consequently, now prices are taken as indicators or signals for true values, e.g., Saxony is used as a representative for all of East Germany and single *Chemical Products* are used as representatives for all *Chemical Products*. Hence, it becomes clear that a stochastic approach would in fact be appropriate. E.A. Selvanathan and D.S. Prasada Rao give an overview on how index

numbers in general can be viewed as estimators resulting from least-square regressions.[8] Also, E.A. Selvanathan and D.S. Prasada Rao address the question, how the reliability associated with each index can be calculated.

As a first step, it could be assumed that

$$(10) \qquad \ln\left(\frac{P_{ji}^{east}}{P_{ji}^{west}}\right) = \hat{p} + \varepsilon_{ji}$$

where $\hat{p}$ is a systematic part equal for all relative prices and ε_{ji} is a random component with zero-mean. If the random term is uncorrelated and has a common variance, then the OLS-estimator for $\hat{p}$ has the property of being the best linear unbiased estimator. However, in this simple case, the OLS-estimator is equal to the unweighted average of all relative prices (UVRs).

In the intuitive approach of the previous section, it was argued that relative prices which represent a relative large share of the Saxon industry output contain more price information and hence should have a larger weight, when the overall average is calculated. For the stochastic approach, this is analogous to assuming that relative prices that represent a relative large share of Saxon industry output have a lower variance. In other words, the ε_{ji}'s are negatively correlated with the output shares. Thus, a GLS-regression would be the appropriate method to find the best linear unbiased estimator. For estimating the average price relation $\hat{p}_j^w$ of the industry j, the GLS-regression is represented by the following equation

$$(11) \qquad \sqrt{w_{ji}} \ln\left(\frac{P_{ji}^{east}}{P_{ji}^{west}}\right) = \sqrt{w_{ji}}\,\hat{p}_j^w + \sqrt{w_{ji}}\,\varepsilon_{ji} \qquad \text{where } w_{ji}=a_{ji}.$$

In fact $\hat{p}_j^w$ equals p_j which is given in Equation (3). Hence, it becomes clear that the Divisia price index can be interpreted as a GLS-regression using output shares as weights. Instead of estimating $\hat{p}_j^w$ for every single industry j by restricting the sample to only one industry, dummies can be introduced. Consequently, Equation (11) would change into

$$(12) \qquad \sqrt{w_{ji}} \ln\left(\frac{P_{ji}^{east}}{P_{ji}^{west}}\right) = \sum_{j}^{n} \sqrt{w_{ji}}\,\hat{p}_j^w + \sqrt{w_{ji}}\,\varepsilon_{ji} \qquad \text{where } w_{ji}=a_{ji}.$$

For the overall price index p, see Equation (5), the weights $w_{ji}=a_{ji}$ have to be replaced with $w_{ji}=a_{ji}*b_{ji}$. Following this approach, the standard error of the estimated $\hat{p}$ (or $\hat{p}_j^w$

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[8] SELVANATHAN, E.A.; PRASADA RAO, D.S. (1994). Other sources are FRISCH, R. (1936), BANERJEE, K.S. (1975), THEIL, H.; SUHM, F.E.; MEISNER, J.F. (1981), KOTT, P.S. (1984), CLEMENTS, K.W.; IZAN, H.Y. (1981), CLEMENTS, K.W.; IZAN, H.Y. (1987).

respectively) can be used to calculated confidence intervals for the true estimator. Also, the standard error of regression can be used to compare the quality of different weighting procedures.

2.2 Double deflating the East German economy

Now, we turn to an analysis of the total economy. Every sector of the East German economy buys a different collection of inputs. Some of these inputs are manufactured goods, but not all of them. Some of these inputs are bought from West German firms or even from foreign firms. Others are bought from East German firms. Now, all the goods and services sold by East German firms to final consumers, and all goods and services bought as inputs from East German firms have to be deflated or revalued. In this special case, they are in fact inflated, as the desired West German price level is higher.

The productivity gap in the sector s is determined by the value added (VA) per worker in East Germany in relation to the value added per worker in West Germany

$$(13) \qquad productivity\ gap_s^{East} = \frac{\dfrac{VA_s^{East}}{\text{workers}_s^{East}}}{\dfrac{VA_s^{West}}{\text{workers}_s^{West}}} \quad \text{for } s=1....10.$$

The value added in sector s is again determined by the difference between output value and sum of input values. Here, every sector produces and uses up to ten different groups of goods k

$$(14) \qquad VA_s = \sum_{k}^{10} Output - \sum_{k}^{10} Input \qquad \text{for } k=1...10.$$

For East Germany the level of productivity in sector s in West German prices can be calculated as follows

$$(15) \qquad VA_s^{new} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} P_k^{corr} Output_k - \sum_{k=1}^{10} m_k P_k^{corr} Input_k - \sum_{k=1}^{10} (1 - m_k) Input_k$$

where P_k^{corr} is the price correction factor (see Table 4), $Output_k$ is the value of production of goods belonging to the group of goods k and produced by the sector s (see Table 6), $Input_k$ is the value of all inputs belonging to group k and bought by sector s (see Table 5) and m_k is the share of inputs bought by East German firms from East German firms (see Table 4). How much the new level of value added exceeds the initial level depends quite directly on the level of P_k^{corr} and indirectly on the share of inputs bought from East German firms m_k and also indirectly on the input and output structure. For the total economy, it is more simple to write the system of equations down in terms of a matrix notation

(16) $VA^{new} = Output\ P^{corr} - Input\ M\ P^{corr} - Input\ \overline{M}\ \iota_k$

where VA^{new} is a vector containing the new level of value added for all sectors s, and p^{corr} is a vector containing all price correction factors, *Output* is a matrix where the element $y_{s,k}$ gives the share of the good k on the total output of sector s. Similarly, *Input* is a matrix where the element $x_{s,k}$ gives the share of the good k on the total input of sector s. M is a matrix where the element $m_{k,k}$ of the diagonal gives the import share of good k on the total import amount of good k. Similarly, $\overline{M}$ contains $1\text{-}m_{k,k}$ as elements of the diagonal. Finally, ι_k is a unit vector.

The logic of the system becomes quite clear, if the matrix notation is written out.

$$(17)\begin{bmatrix} VA_1^{new} \\ \vdots \\ VA_{10}^{new} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1,1} & \cdots & y_{1,10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y_{10,1} & \cdots & y_{10,10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1^{corr} \\ \vdots \\ P_{10}^{corr} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & \cdots & x_{1,10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{10,1} & \cdots & x_{10,10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_{1,1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & m_{10,10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1^{corr} \\ \vdots \\ P_{10}^{corr} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & \cdots & x_{1,10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{10,1} & \cdots & x_{10,10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-m_{1,1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1-m_{10,10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The new estimates for the value added VA_s^{new} can then be put into Equation (1) in order to calculate the productivity gap.

For reasons of accuracy, also inputs cheaply bought by West German firms from East Germany should be corrected, which should decrease the West German level of productivity a little bit. However, as the effect would be minor, this correction has not been made.

3 Empirical study of the price effect on East German productivity

3.1 Comparison of regional producer prices

Unfortunately, information about regional price differences is limited. The National Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) appears to have some reservations about publishing absolute prices. On a larger scale this information is provided by the Statistical Offices of Saxony and Bavaria (Statischtischen Landesämter) for 1995.[9] In total, 297 relative prices (UVRs) of individual goods were obtainable from these data sources. The share of the utilised goods covers about 38 percent of the total output of

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[9] BAYERISCHES LANDESAMT FÜR STATISTIK UND DATENVERARBEITUNG (1996), STATISTISCHES LANDESAMT DES FREISTAATES SACHSEN (1996).

the Saxon manufacturing sector. Diagram 1 shows the distribution the relative prices p_{ij}. The mean of p_{ji} is lower than zero. In other words, producer prices are lower in East Germany than in West Germany. In fact, mean(p_{ji})=-0,31 corresponds with a price level of producer goods that is on average 27 percent lower in East Germany than in West Germany. The Jarque-Bera test-statistic confirms the initial presumption that the relative prices defined as $ln(P^{east}/P^{west})$ are normal distributed.[10]

Diagram 1
Distribution of unit value ratios

Series: LNUVR	
Sample 1 297	
Observations 297	
Mean	-0.312300
Median	-0.261594
Maximum	2.178001
Minimum	-3.813307
Std. Dev.	0.627685
Skewness	-0.689389
Kurtosis	6.607733
Jarque-Bera	184.5950
Probability	0.000000
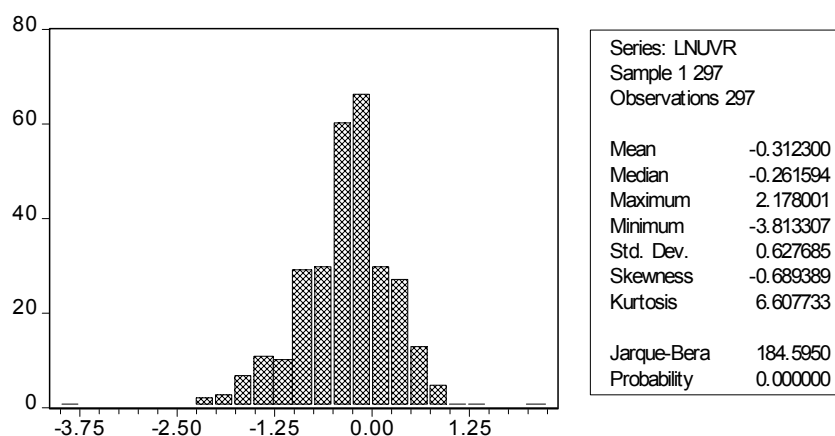
However, now the additional information on the regional economic patterns is taken into account. If we follow the method described in the previous section and calculate a Divisia price index with stratified sampling then the producer prices for East German manufactured goods are on average 80,7 percent of the West German prices. Hence, East German producer prices are on average 19,3 percent lower (see Table 1).

As mentioned before, there are numerous ways to calculate the average price level. Instead of using stratified data, we could as well reject the idea of stratified sampling and simply weight all relative prices (UVRs) with the shares that these goods have on the sum of all analysed goods. If the method of stratified sampling is not applied than the estimated average price level increases to 82,5 percent. In this case it does not matter for the overall price index if the data is grouped or not. Calculating the price indices on the industry level becomes an unnecessary stopover.

Instead of using Saxon output values, also Bavarian values could be used. This would decrease the calculated price indices to 72 percent or 71,3 percent respectively. However, now the stochastic approach delivers some indicators on the quality of these price indices as estimators for the true, but unknown, price level.

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[10] Further price information is provided by the Statistical Offices of Brandenburg, Hessen and Rheinland-Pfalz. Overall, these additional information supports the findings given in table 2.

The point of departure is the sum of squared residuals, SSR, given in Table 1. With Bavarian output weights the SSR are clearly higher than with Saxon output weights. This indicates that relative prices (UVRs) with a higher variance get higher weights, when the Bavarian output structure is used for weighting, while the whole idea of weighting was to give those observations a higher weight which systematically show lower variance. Hence, Saxon output weights produce a better estimator for the overall price level. (The intuitive reason for using Saxon weights was all ready given on p. 4.)

The OLS estimator given in Table 1 also shows that without weighting the SSR would also be higher. This is an argument in favour of the GLS estimator.

The standard error of regression is given by (SSR/degrees of freedom)$^{1/2}$. The standard error of coefficient SE is a linear function of the standard error of regression. The standard error of coefficient can be used to calculate a confidence interval of the estimated price level. Remember that the coefficient is the natural logarithm of the price level. The 95 percent confidence interval c is given by

$$(15) \quad c = [\min, \max] = \left[P_j e^{-2SE}, P_j e^{2SE} \right].$$

The estimated adjusted R² delivers counter intuitive results, which could be due to the fact that applying GLS changes the value of the endogenous variable (see Table 1).

Table 1:

Price level of East German producer goods 1995

- West Germany 1995=100 -

Method	Price level P	Standard error of coefficient SE	Confidence interval, in percent		Adjusted R²	Standard error of Regression	Sum of squared residuals SSR
			Min.	Max.			
Divisia-Saxony							
Stratified sampling (Saxony)	80,7	0,03	76	85	0,04	0,66	130,01
Grouped data	-[a]	-	-	-	0,26	0,63	111,13
Non stratified sampling (Saxony)	82,5	0,02	78	87	0,00	0,55	87,73
Divisia-Bavaria							
Stratified sampling (Bavaria)	72,0	0,06	64	80	0,06	1,36	546,60
Grouped data	-[a]	-	-	-	0,31	0,88	216,16
Non stratified sampling (Bavaria)	71,3	0,04	66	77	0,13	0,82	196,32
Ordinary least square OLS							
No weights	73,2	0,03	69	78	0,00	0,63	116,61
Laspeyres ICP							
Stratified sampling (Bavaria)	125,4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grouped data	-[a]	-	-	-	0,45	0,81	183,17
Non stratified sampling (Bavaria)	85,1	0,04	77	93	0,38	0,86	216,90
Paasche ICP							
Stratified sampling (Saxony)	70,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grouped data	-[a]	-	-	-	0,31	0,88	216,16
Non stratified sampling (Saxony)	74,6	0,02	71	79	0,63	0,43	55,81

[a]   Equal to non stratified sampling.

Source: calculations by the author.

In the following section of the paper all manufactured goods produced by East German firms are revalued or inflated by the factor $0{,}807^{-1}$, regardless if they are final products or inputs to other firms. When the analysis was restricted to all input goods and to all final goods respectively, the estimated price levels do not differ much. Thus, it seems reasonable not to distinguish between final products and input goods.

Table 1 also reports the results if the methods of the International Comparison Project ICP are applied. Again, four combinations are conceivable: The stratified sampling method can be used or not and either Bavarian weights (Laspeyres ICP) or Saxon

weights (Paasche ICP) can be used. For a detailed representation of the methods see the numerous publications of the ICP.[11]

The Paasche and Laspeyres price indices can be likewise interpreted as estimators resulting from a least-square regression. The basic difference compared to the Divisia price index is that P^{east}/P^{west} is the endogenous variable and not $\ln(P^{east}/P^{west})$. However, Diagram 1 already showed that the later variable is normally distributed, while the distribution of the former is asymmetric and right skewed. Hence, the underlying stochastic process is better modelled by the Divisia price index. However, the result of the method favoured in the analysis at hand lies within the bounds of the Paasche and Laspeyres price indices (see Table1).

It is remarkable that the price level computed following the Laseyres ICP approach with stratified sampling reaches 124 percent. However, this is due to one single product namely switches for high voltage. These switches are much more expansive in Saxony, but large quantities are produced in Bavaria. Through the weighting procedure these switches for high voltage distort the overall price index.

The analysis of the price indices on the industry level shows, that the overall price index hides a number of differences which are present on the industry level.

Again as in the case of the overall price index it is possible – by always restricting the sample to only one industry – to estimate the standard error of coefficient. Hence, it is possible to estimate a confidence interval. Clearly, the confidence interval is generally smaller (and therefore the reliability of the price index higher) for those industries where the number of relative prices (UVRs) is high. Marcus Timmer suggests that the coverage of each industry should be taken into account, i.e. the standard error of coefficient, SE, should be zero when the coverage is 100 percent. Equally, if the coverage is 70 percent then the standard error of the coefficient, SE, should be multiplied by 30 percent. However, for two reasons this is not done in the analysis at hand. First, here Saxony is used as a representative for all of East Germany, and second, even the relative prices are in most cases averages over a set of goods and not 'true' values for identical products.

It has been argued that the observed price differences are mainly due to differences in quality. In fact, differences in quality might have a significant influence, despite an exact description and categorisation of the individual goods (see Appendix). This is certainly the case with heterogeneous groups of goods, e.g., *Textiles* or *Clothing*. However, price differences of homogeneous groups of goods range from 19 to 14 percent (see Table 2). This can be taken as an argument that the average price difference is only to a minor degree due to a lower product quality of East German products.

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[11] For example GERSBACH, H.; ARK, B. VAN (1994).

Table 2:

Level of producer prices in Saxony and Bavaria on industry level, 1995

- West Germany 1995=100 -

Industries (subgroups of goods)	Saxon price in relation to Bavarian price, in percent	Number of utilised goods	Share of the utilised goods on total output of the industry, in percent	Standard error of coefficient SE	Confidence interval, in percent		Wald-co-efficient test, p=0,807
					Min.	Max.	
Non-metallic Mineral Products	114	7	30	0,14	86	151	8,80***
Food, Beverages, Tobacco	86	60	59	0,02	82	90	0,15
Textiles	62	29	27	0,09	51	74	6,80***
Clothing	43	30	67	0,08	36	50	35,94***
Wood Products	108	10	57	0,11	87	133	5,94**
Paper Products	79	7	32	0,12	63	99	0,16
Printing, Publishing	81	3	36	0,20	55	120	0,02
Chemical Products	83	10	22	0,12	66	105	0,01
Rubber and Plastic Products	80	19	23	0,16	59	110	0,06
Pottery, China, Glass Products	85	32	62	0,07	75	97	0,11
Iron and Steel	83	19	94	0,11	67	104	0,01
Metal Products	84	33	44	0,08	72	99	0,03
Machinery	91	13	7	0,11	73	113	0,85
Electrical Equipment	43	6	11	0,47	17	109	35,23***
Furniture, Jewellery, etc.	59	19	46	0,11	48	74	8,72***
Total[a]	80,7	297	38				

[a] Using stratified sampling method. *** (**, *) significant different from 0,807 at the 1 (5, 10) percent level.

Source: calculations by the author.

The last row of Table 2 gives the F-statistic of a Wald-coefficient test, where the null hypothesis is that the industry price index is equal to the overall price index. In five cases this null hypothesis was rejected. *Non-metallic Mineral Products* and *Wood Products* show a significant higher price level than average, while the price level for *Textiles*, *Clothing*, *Electrical Equipment* and *Furniture, Jewellery, etc.* is significantly lower than average. The former two product groups each hold a larger number of certain construction materials. The higher price level reflects the high demand as well as high transportation costs, that reduce their tradability. For the other three product groups, it can only be assumed that these industries face an especially hard price competition due to competitors from oversees.

The fact that the price level for some industries differs from the overall price level is a strong argument for stratification of the data.

3.2 Consumer prices as indicators for producer prices

For non-tradable goods it is justified to use consumer prices as indicators for producer prices, as they should be directly related by a mark-up which also includes taxes. This mark-up on the producer price should be about the same percentage in East and West Germany. However, consumer prices cannot be used as estimates for tradable goods, as West German products dominate the local markets.

A major source of regional price levels is a survey of G. Ströhl, research assistant at the National Statistical Office, in which he compares the level of certain consumer prices within 50 German towns. His survey allows for a comparison of East and West Germany. In the present case, prices for non-tradable goods are of interest, e.g., for services or housing. Table 3 shows important results from the survey.[12] The price level for Housing originates from a study of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW). [13]

Table 3:
Consumer prices in East and West Germany, July 1995
- West Germany = 100, in percent -

Product	Price level
Energy (no fuels)	89,2
Transport and Communication Services	95,8
Housing	70,1
Other Services	89,2
Government Services	96,5

Source: National Statistical Office, DIW, and calculations by the author.

3.3 Price factors to revalue the East German output values

From all these indicators price factors to revalue or inflate the East German output values can now be deduced. These price correction factors p^{corr} are then used to revalue East German product values to make them comparable to West German ones:

– The price factor for *Agricultural Products* is deduced from the reciprocal value of the producer price level for food products given in Table 1. This is justified as within this group a large number of basic agricultural goods (flour, potatoes, halve pigs) are included and their average price difference is not significantly different from the average of the whole group.

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[12] STRÖHL, G. (1994), pp. 415-434. A method to extrapolate the data to 1995 is described in: GRUNERT, R. (1997).

[13] LAHMANN, H.; FRICK, J. (1994).

– The price factor for *Electricity, Water and Mining* is taken from the consumer price level for energy (electricity, gas, water, fuel oil, briquettes) given in the paper of G. Ströhl.

– The price factor for *Manufactured Goods* is deduced from the reciprocal value of the producer price level for manufactured goods given in Table 2 and described at length in the previous section.

– For *Construction* it is assumed that prices are on average 10 percent lower in East Germany than in West Germany. This is concluded from price comparisons on basis of information from *Verband Deutscher Makler*.

– Consumer prices in 1995 were some 5 percent lower in East than West Germany. For *Wholesale and Retail Trade* it is reasonable to assume that prices are calculated with a constant surcharge. Thus, if prices in East and West Germany were identical, value added of the East German *Wholesale and Retail Trade* sector would have been some 5 percent higher, therefore the price correction factor is set at 1,05.

– Again on basis of the paper of G. Ströhl the price correction factor for *Transport and Communication Services* is set at 1,04. Obviously, the prices for public transportation are lower in East Germany, e.g., approximately 6 percent for railway tickets at the *Deutsche Bahn AG*. However, communication holds a large share of this sector. Here no regional price differences are found.

– Only small price differences are present in the *Finance and Insurance* sector as there are only few cases of regional price discrimination to be found. A price correction factor of 1,03 seems to be justified.

– Table 1 shows that rents in East Germany are 70,1 percent of the West German level. However, the price correction factor for *Housing* is set at 1,25 in order to take differences in quality into account.

– The price correction factor for *Other Services* and also for *Government Services* are deduced from G. Ströhl. Again the reciprocal value is taken.

Table 4:
Factors needed to compare regional levels of productivity

Products	Price correction factors (p^{corr})	Share of East German products of total inputs (m_k)
Agricultural Products	1,16	0,80
Energy, Water, Mining	1,12	0,43
Manufactured Goods	1,21	0,43
Construction	1,10	0,80
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,05	0,80
Transport and Communication Services	1,04	0,80
Finance and Insurance	1,03	0,80
Housing	1,25	1,00
Other Services	1,12	0,90
Government Services	1,04	1,00

Source: calculations by the author.

3.4 Input structure

All outputs and inputs produced by East German firms have to be valued at higher prices. Thus, in order to estimate the productivity of all East German sectors, it is necessary to be informed about:

– how many and what kind of inputs are purchased from each sector, and

– what share of these inputs is produced in East Germany.

The estimates of the author about the share of inputs produced in East Germany are given in Table 3. These estimates are based on a survey of the IWH (Institute for Economic Research Halle), which status that in East Germany 43 percent of all needed inputs of manufactured goods are supplied by East German firms. Moreover, 80 percent of all services purchased by East German firms are also produced in East Germany.[14]

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[14] See DIW/IfW/IWH (1997), p. 59.

Table 5:
Input-Table 1995, groups of goods and sectors in East Germany (*Input$_k$*)
- According to the German concept for calculating the domestic product, in percent -

Group of goods	Sector									
	Agri-culture	Mining, Energy	Manu-facturing	Con-struction	Retail	Trans-port, commu-nication	Finance, Insu-rance	Housing	Other services	Govern-ment
Agricultural Products	6,0	-	5,2[a]	-	6,0	-	0,5	1,7	0,9	0,4
Energy, Water, Mining	2,9	47,2[a]	3,7	0,2	1,5	3,1[a]	0,6	3,3	0,9	1,5
Manufactured goods	32,0	6,3[b]	39,7[b]	39,1[a]	68,9	14,2	4,5	1,2	15,0	14,4
Construction	2,1[a]	1,8	0,4	1,5[a]	0,1	4,1[a]	0,4	21,8[a]	0,9	3,9[a]
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0,1	0,1	1,0	0,1	1,7	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and Communication Services	2,4	1,5	1,5	1,1	0,5	26,3	1,7	-	1,5	1,5
Finance and Insurance	0,8	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,1	1,4	-	3,0	0,9	0,4
Housing	0,1	0,5	0,6	0,5	1,6	2,4	1,0	-	3,4	1,1
Other Services	6,3[a]	7,2[a]	14,1[a]	12,0[a]	2,9	6,3[a]	16,0	12,1	15,5	16,6
Government Services	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,3	5,4	0,8	12,0
Sum: quota of all inputs	53,4	65,7	66,8	55,5	83,5	58,4	25,1	48,5	39,7	51,8
Share of value added	46,6	34,3	33,2	44,5	16,5	41,6	74,9	51,5	60,3	48,2
Producer value	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

[a] Value was appreciated. – [b] Value was depreciated.
Source: National Statistical Office, adjustments by the author.

An up-to-date input table would be necessary to reveal the type of inputs and their amounts purchased by individual East German sectors. Unfortunately, there is no reliable information available on the input structure of the East German economy. Table 5 is based on an input table for West Germany for 1990. However, the given values have been adjusted to make the input quota presented for each sector identical to the input quota given by the official statistics. Also, information from tables for 1993 on a higher aggregate level (only three, not six service sectors) are included. Further, information deduced by subtracting tables for the former Federal Republic from tables for entire Germany was also included. In general, the share of services on all inputs increased about 2 to 3 percent since 1990. In East Germany the share of construction as an input factor is higher than in West Germany.[15]

For the output structure, it was assumed that the differences between East and West Germany are of minor degree. Which seems to be reasonable, as any output table should

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[15] Input-output-tables do not represent changes in works. Hence, in this context *Constructions* covers only reparations and restorations.

be close to an identity matrix. Hence, the same output structure given by the official statistics for West Germany for 1990 was applied.

Table 6:
Output-Table, groups of goods and sectors ($Output_k$)
- According to the German concept for calculating the domestic product, in percent -

Group of goods	Sector									
	Agri-culture	Mining, Energy	Manu-facturing	Con-struction	Retail	Trans-port, commu-nication	Finance, Insu-rance	Housing	Other Services	Govern-ment
Agricultural Products	97,4	-	-	-	6,9	-	0,7	-	-	-
Energy, Water, Mining	-	94,4	0,4	-	1,0	-	0,1	-	-	-
Manufactured Goods	0,4	1,1	98,1	5,9	87,8	2,9	2,4	-	1,8	-
Construction	0,7	1,6	0,2	93,6	-	1,8	-	-	-	0,3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	0,1	-	2,7	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and Communication Services	0,7	0,5	-	0,1	-	94,0	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,0	-	-	-
Housing	-	0,2	0,6	-	0,1	0,6	1,8	100,0	9,4	-
Other Services	0,7	2,2	0,5	0,4	1,4	0,6	-	-	88,9	-
Government Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,7
Sum	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: National Statistical Office.

3.5 Results

Given all this information, the Equation (13) is used to compute the new level of the East German value added VA^{new} for each sector. Thereafter, Equation (10) is applied to calculate the adjusted level of productivity for each industry. The results are given in Table 7.

For all sectors the productivity gap between East and West Germany declines considerably. In total, the productivity gap decreases from 41,2 percent to 29,4 percent (see Table 7). Not surprisingly, the correction is blow average where final product prices do not differ much between East and West Germany, e.g., *Transportation and Communication or Finance and Insurance*. For *Manufacturing* however, the productivity level surges from 55,1 percent to 83,4 percent.

Table 7:
East German levels of productivity, 1995
- West Germany=100 -

	East German level of productivity, in West German prices[a]	East German level of productivity, in nominal prices[b]
Agriculture	90,2	73,4
Mining, Energy	84,7	68,9
Manufacturing	83,4	55,1
Construction	85,5	76,6
Retail	80,3	72,6
Transport, Communication	39,5	38,8
Finance, Insurance	93,2	91,5
Other Services	61,0	53,0
Total (excluding Housing and Government)	70,6	58,8

Source: [a] calculations by the author. – [b] National Statistical Office.

For *Agriculture* output price were inflated by 16 percent was while the hypothetical value of inputs did not increase by the same factor due to the assumed import quota for inputs of 43 percent. Thus, the level of productivity increased by even more than 16 percent. The same effect is present in *Mining, Energy*. Here, output prices were assumed to be some 12 percent higher. The productivity of the *Construction* sector is related quite directly to the effect of the output price inflation, in this case prices for *Constructions* were assumed to be 10 percent higher in West Germany.

For *Wholesale and Retail Trade* the described method was not used. Here the assumption that retail traders could sell all their products at West German prices would produce implausible increases in productivity. It is more realistic to assume that retail trader use a mark-up pricing strategy. Hence, as in our case input prices increase by 10,5 percent, output prices will equally increase by 10,5 percent and so will the value added.

Not much of a change can be seen in *Transport, Storage and Communication*. Here G. Ströhl showed that the price level for transport and communication services is only slightly lower in East Germany than in West Germany. For the same reason, the effect is small in *Finance and Insurance*. The sector *Other Services* shows a moderate productivity increase by 8 percentage points and reaches know 61 percent of the West German productivity level. Here the fact that a large amount of inputs are purchased in East Germany has a dampening effect.

4   Conclusion

The empirical results clearly support the initial presumptions that a) producer prices are significantly lower in East Germany compared to West Germany, and b) the lower

producer prices have an eminent influence on the 'nominal' level of productivity. If the objective is to interpret the East German productivity gap from a rather technical viewpoint then the described adjustments should be made beforehand. If on the contrary the development or the level of productivity were used as a benchmark, e.g. for wage adjustments, then it would not be wise to use the adjusted 'real' Productivity, because only the nominal level shows the realised productivity.

Three possible causes for the lower price level of East German products were already given: Lower purchasing power in East Germany, dumping-prices as a strategy for marketing entry, and differences in quality.

It is difficult to estimate the share these effects have on the overall price difference. The influence of differences in quality might be rather small due, among other things, to the fine disaggregation of products. Of larger importance – especially for the manufacturing sector – seems to be the dumping-price strategy. This is a classical case of asymmetric information. East German producers know about the quality of their products. Nevertheless, they have to acquire a positive reputation. This might take a number of years and thus requires some staying power.

Crucial is the low purchasing power in East Germany. However, the low purchasing power is only the end of a domino effect. At the beginning stands again the level of productivity, which is low in East Germany independent of the price level. Higher wages and thus higher purchasing power, however, will lead to higher levels of unemployment as long as they are not supported by strong productivity increases. Regional price differences are in fact, an important instrument to promote the competitiveness of East German firms. Flexible regional producer prices replace the system of flexible exchange rates as with flexible exchange rates a devaluation could increase the competitiveness of domestic firms on international markets.

From 1995 to 1997 the East German productivity gap only decreased by 2 percent. Growth rates of productivity above average showed the *Manufacturing* sector. Here the level of productivity jumped from 55,1 percent in 1995 to 62,2 percent in 1997. The level of producer prices hardly changed neither in East nor West Germany from 1995 to 1997. While in East Germany the index of producer prices showed an increase of 1,5 percent, the same index decreased by about 0,5 percent in West Germany. There are some differences on the industry level. The price index for *Non-metallic Mineral Products*, *Wood Products*, and *Paper Products* decreased by more than 5 percent compared to the West German price index, while for *Iron and Steel*, and *Printing and Publishing* it increased by more than 5 percent. The price level of services did not increase by more than 2 percent compared to West Germany.

Overall, these developments allow to conclude that the lower price level for East German goods and services still has a significant influence on the 'nominal' level of East German productivity.

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Annex

Tabelle A
Produktion ausgewählter Erzeugnisse, Jahresergebnis 1995

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen			Bayern		
			Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
142100000	Kies und Sand; gebrochene Natrsteine[a]	t	1.496.774	23.206	15,50	29.042.412	527.915	18,18
142111903	Bausand	t	8.301.008	69.409	8,36	15.936.977	209.116	13,12
142112133	Baukies	t	11.612.289	119.348	10,28	14.778.629	180.802	12,23
142112393	Brechsande und Körnungen	t	12.167.575	168.747	13,87	7.843.393	69.522	8,86
142112399	Andere gebrochene Natursteine, a.n.g.	t	11.889.247	140.330	11,80	5.326.202	43.975	8,26
142112930	Körnungen, Splitt von anderen Steinen	t	4.392.990	62.384	14,20	12.191.549	115.414	9,47
142200000	Ton und Kaolin	t	355.426	38.681	108,83	849.170	126.783	149,30
				622.105			1.273.527	
151111403	Kalbfleisch (Fleisch von Rindern bis 150 kg)	kg	129.514	1.522	11,75	1.272.939	15.161	11,91
151113300	Schweinekörper (ganze oder halbe Tierkörper)	kg	42.710.791	148.439	3,48	23.967.593	90.471	3,77
151113500	Schweineschinken oder -schultern und Teile davon, mit Knochen	kg	11.813.055	49.478	4,19	3.671.547	17.009	4,63
151113900	Anderes Schweinefleisch	kg	11.127.971	50.065	4,50	13.362.236	55.572	4,16
151115000	Lamm- oder Schaffleisch, frisch oder gekühlt	kg	55.579	397	7,14	146.291	1.358	9,28
151130300	Schweinespeck ohne magere Teile, Schweine- und Geflügelfett, nicht ausgeschmolzen, frisch, gekühlt, gefroren, gesalzen, in Salzlake getrocknet oder geräuchert	kg	2.085.245	3.154	1,51	692.574	2.768	4,00
151311300	Schweinebäuche (Bauchspeck) und Teile davon	kg	93.872	495	5,27	2.240.647	20.280	9,05
151311500	Anderes Schweinefleisch	kg	1.190.035	11.034	9,27	5.156.892	63.842	12,38
151312130	Leberwürste	kg	2.557.456	18.454	7,22	7.727.441	76.392	9,89
151312151	Rohwürste	kg	7.811.057	71.828	9,20	29.786.508	378.559	12,71
151312153	Kochwürste	kg	6.481.948	48.166	7,43	21.749.771	179.143	8,24
151312155	Brühwürste	kg	27.230.579	179.767	6,60	119.181.458	1.022.055	8,58
151312430	Schinken und Teile davon	kg	5.627.841	58.937	10,47	9.915.076	98.351	9,92
151312530	Fleischsalat	kg	2.167.631	13.358	6,16	135.486	1.366	10,08
151312590	Andere Zubereitungen von Schweinefleisch	kg	2.727.839	15.802	5,79	24.075.229	166.166	6,90
151312630	Rindfleischsalat	kg	6.964	87	12,49	216.428	2.263	10,46
151312690	Andere Zubereitungen von Rind- oder Kalbsfleisch	kg	5.637.748	22.062	3,91	35.205.825	237.735	6,75
152000000	Fischfilets u.a. Fischfleisch, Fischlebern, -rogen, -milch, frisch oder gekühlt	kg	1.269.309	16.140	12,72	421.973	6.154	14,58
153100000	Kartoffeln und Kartofelerzeugnisse[a]	t	12.435	38.030	3058,30	118.493	413.748	3491,75
153112909	Andere zubereitete Kartoffeln	t	5.363	10.474	1953,01	33.765	48.325	1431,22
153200000	Frucht- und Gemüsesäfte[a]	l	3.018.891	4.140	1,37	59.928.108	163.513	2,73
153210150	Orangensaft, nicht gefroren	l	9.534.800	6.868	0,72	21.766.547	30.537	1,40
153210210	Saft aus Pampelmusen oder Grapefruits	l	1.260.162	780	0,62	1.166.375	1.580	1,35
153210250	Traubensaft (einschl. Traubenmost)	l	78.448	94	1,20	4.356.364	6.248	1,43
153210260	Apfelsaft	l	8.062.066	6.294	0,78	51.307.247	53.358	1,04
153210303	Mischungen von Fruchtsäften, mit Zusatz von Vitaminen	l	573.278	518	0,90	11.902.950	27.366	2,30
153300000	Verarbeitetes Obst und Gemüse[a]	kg	45.680.859	82.253	1,80	100.366.082	250.520	2,50
153314990	Anderes Gemüse und Mischungen von Gemüse (ohne Zubereitungen)	kg	1.952.180	4.828	2,47	2.445.391	13.045	5,33
153315001	Gurken	kg	5.965.543	5.948	1,00	80.600.142	124.381	1,54
153315009	Anderes Gemüse und andere Früchte mit Essig haltbargemacht	kg	460.527	1.692	3,67	25.118.538	45.216	1,80
154000000	Pflanzliche und tierische Öle und Fette sowie Nebenprodukte	t	304.350	277.020	910,20	45.278	39.346	868,99
155111300	Milch mit einem Fettgehalt von 1 % oder weniger	10 hl	24.354	8.480	348,20	625.184	224.536	359,15
155111500	Milch mit einem Fettgehalt von mehr als 1 %, jedoch höchstens 6 %	10 hl	381.062	275.598	723,24	1.758.856	1.293.338	735,33
155112000	Milch und Rahm mit einem Fettgehalt von mehr als 6 %, weder eingedickt noch gesüßt	10 hl	25.417	79.788	3139,16	238.804	765.714	3206,45
155130300	Butter mit einem Fettgehalt von 85 % oder weniger	t	29.391	190.839	6493,11	72.177	541.760	7505,99
155140509	Anderer Käse	t	20.433	120.331	5889,05	320.314	2.315.154	7227,76
155151003	Milch und Rahm eingedickt ohne Zusatz von Zucker oder anderen Süßmitteln	t	25.326	45.633	1801,82	155.841	362.321	2324,94
155152501	Buttermilch und Sauermilch auch mit Früchten oder Kakao, flüssig	t	8.149	2.891	354,77	168.382	235.667	1399,60

Tabelle A: Fortsetzung

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Bayern Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
156121000	Mehl von Weizen oder Mengkorn	t	150.740	66.804	443,17	306.906	144.043	469,34
156122000	Mehl von anderem Getreide als Weizen oder Mengkorn (z.B. Roggen, Mais, Reis, Gerste, Hafer)	t	43.587	17.447	400,28	55.242	30.180	546,32
157110030	Futtermittel für Schweine	t	175.152	65.208	372,29	229.361	120.363	524,78
157110053	Futtermittel für Rinder	t	266.321	79.009	296,67	787.975	258.900	328,56
157110070	Futtermittel für Geflügel	t	114.376	48.503	424,07	251.024	100.754	401,37
157200000	Futtermittel für sonstige Tiere	t	1.250	1.599	1279,20	108.067	143.401	1326,96
158111000	Frisches Brot, ohne Zusatz von Honig, Eiern, Käse oder Früchten	t	96.260	222.798	2314,54	375.255	1.205.509	3212,51
158112000	Feine Backwaren (ohne Dauerbackwaren), gesüßt	t	16.933	101.515	5995,10	55.755	430.460	7720,56
158200000	Dauerbackwaren[a]	t	4.726	22.449	4750,11	62.696	418.990	6682,88
158212550	Kekse, ähnliches Kleingebäck, nicht kakaohaltig	t	5.579	20.783	3725,22	12.307	66.198	5378,89
158212590	Waffeln, nicht kakaohaltig	t	2.244	8.941	3984,40	7.855	31.711	4037,05
158400000	Süßwaren (ohne Dauerbackwaren)	kg	27.734.292	135.373	4,88	106.606.363	782.230	7,34
158914390	Lebensmittelzubereitungen auf Getreide- oder Milchbasis (ohne Kindernahrung)	kg	4.181.273	8.343	2,00	121.747.513	294.750	2,42
159100000	Spirituosen[a]	l Alk.	7.376.250	42.858	5,81	6.924.061	27.314	3,94
159110801	Bittere, halbbittere und Kräuterliköre	l Alk.	881.396	12.866	14,60	2.859.258	61.884	21,64
159110802	Andere Liköre (z.B. Eierlikör)	l Alk.	232.229	4.739	20,41	2.013.669	63.039	31,31
159610000	Bier aus Malz	hl	6.561.640	752.104	114,62	22.879.452	2.955.968	129,20
159620000	Treber, Schlempen und Abfälle aus Brauereien und Brennereien	kg	140.135.969	4.360	0,03	375.659.195	14.708	0,04
159812303	Fruchtsafthaltige Limonade nicht-brennwertvermindert	l	63.367.570	36.836	0,58	212.323.502	146.618	0,69
159812305	Bittergetränke (Limonaden)	l	8.763.683	5.950	0,68	4.777.086	3.195	0,67
159812591	Fruchtsaftgetränke nicht-brennwertvermindert	l	2.507.464	2.168	0,86	18.613.722	15.451	0,83
159812597	Trinkfertige Kaffee- und Teegetränke	l	6.337.119	4.358	0,69	258.892	227	0,88
				3.536.695			16.706.211	
171043531	Textile Spinnstoffe mit einem Anteil an Baumwolle von 85 GHT oder mehr	kg	1.133.491	10.988	9,69	5.048.640	50.311	9,97
171052320	Synthetische Spinnfasergarne für Gewebe	kg	2.029.545	10.539	5,19	8.990.275	93.709	10,42
172031540	Gewebe für Gardinen und Wandbehänge	kg	708.806	15.182	21,42	565.138	15.679	27,74
172032140	Gewebe aus synthetischen Spinnfasern für Gardinen und Dekorationsstoff	kg	1.332.790	9.334	7,00	5.649.824	184.107	32,59
173010230	Färben von Garnen aus Baumwolle	kg	762.228	7.652	10,04	3.380.434	20.690	6,12
173022901	Bleichen von Geweben aus Baumwolle für Bekleidung	kg	2.008.835	12.491	6,22	150.190	2.230	14,85
174012530	Decken aus Baumwolle	kg	938.039	21.984	23,44	1.206.552	36.250	30,04
174013530	Tichwäsche aus Baumwolle	kg	444.004	16.097	36,25	341.159	17.328	50,79
174015500	Gardinen, Vorhänge, Bettbehänge aus Geweben	kg	328.986	9.689	29,45	553.603	23.292	42,07
174022100	Planen und Markisen	kg	145.999	5.661	38,77	768.550	15.794	20,55
174024931	Deckbetten (Daunen, Stepp-, Flach-, Oberbetten, Steppdecken)	St	22.400	1.180	52,68	173.551	19.766	113,89
174024935	Kopfkissen	St	98.284	1.225	12,46	665.368	9.131	13,72
174024991	Bettausstattung mit Naturfasern und Haaren gefüllt	St	22.636	908	40,11	925.615	39.918	43,13
174024993	Bettausstattung mit anderem Material (z.B. Chemiefasern) gefüllt	St	123.576	4.083	33,04	982.831	33.901	34,49
174024996	Kopfkissen mit anderem Material (z.B. Chemiefasern) gefüllt	St	137.290	1.868	13,61	143.996	2.701	18,76
174024999	Andere Kissen, auch Kleinkissen	St	2.510.403	7.482	2,98	7.312.712	87.519	11,97
174025909	Andere konfektionierte Waren	kg	1.363.628	53.744	39,41	1.727.517	69.168	40,04
175300000	Vliesstoffe, auch getränkt, betrichen, überzogen oder mit Lagen versehen[a]	kg	4.052.593	21.458	5,29	38.275.011	298.072	7,79
175310500	Vliesstoffe mit einem Quadratmetergewicht von mehr als 150 g	kg	1.717.557	9.236	5,38	29.238.876	188.679	6,45
176000000	Gewirke und Gestricke[a]	kg	2.561.813	27.384	10,69	2.496.190	58.905	23,60
176012300	Gewirke und Gestricke für Vorhänge und Gardinen, aus Chemiefasern	kg	1.741.634	33.903	19,47	5.952.351	206.796	34,74
176012907	Gewirke und Gestricke für Bekleidung	kg	2.572.023	36.692	14,27	2.511.477	47.641	18,97
177110370	Strumpfhosen nicht aus Chemiefasern	St	878.853	1.418	1,61	4.493.414	20.466	4,55
177110903	Herrenstrümpfe nicht aus Chemiefasern	Paar	29.378.044	49.716	1,69	14.571.835	54.591	3,75
177110907	Kinderstrümpfe nicht aus Chemiefasern	Paar	3.073.830	4.300	1,40	910.565	3.258	3,58
177110909	Andere Strumpfwaren (z.B. Krampfaderstrümpfe)	Paar	1.457.960	795	0,55	10.449.124	258.115	24,70

Tabelle A: Fortsetzung

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen			Bayern		
			Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
177200000	Pullover, Strickjacken, Westen, u.ä. Waren (einschl. Unterziehpullies), gewirkt oder gestrikt[a]	St	530.975	5.481	10,32	1.194.388	104.928	87,85
177210320	Pullover, Strickjacken, Westen u.ä. Waren für Frauen oder Mädchen aus Wolle	St	134.974	2.229	16,51	404.333	39.485	97,65
177210900	Pullover, Strickjacken; Westen u.ä. Waren nicht aus Wolle oder Baumwolle	St	134.259	4.700	35,01	166.967	14.479	86,72
	Summe der Gütergruppe			387.419			2.016.909	
182111210	Arbeits- und Berufsbekleidung, Kombinationen aus Baumwolle	St	92.770	4.745	51,15	118.064	5.188	43,94
182111310	Arbeits- und Berufsbekleidung, Jacken aus Baumwolle	St	140.739	2.364	16,80	159.591	3.793	23,77
182112410	Arbeits- und Berufsbekleidung, lange Hosen aus Baumwolle	St	169.355	3.358	19,83	197.355	5.519	27,96
182112510	Arbeits- und Berufsbekleidung, Latzhosen aus Baumwolle	St	40.234	977	24,28	162.379	4.319	26,60
182130210	Arbeits- und Berufsbekleidung, Schürzen, Kittel für Frauen aus Baumwolle	St	58.654	941	16,04	53.681	1.510	28,13
182200000	Oberbekleidung (ohne Arbeits- und Berufsbekleidung) aus Gewirken oder Gestricken[a]	St	1.263.734	33.167	26,25	14.009.269	1.338.433	95,54
182214700	Kleider für Frauen und Mädchen	St	16.553	183	11,06	290.735	13.159	45,26
182232190	Kostüme nicht aus Wolle oder Baumwolle	St	33.345	2.982	89,43	89.630	10.635	118,65
182233390	Jacken nicht aus Wolle oder Baumwolle	St	42.524	2.512	59,07	544.883	47.587	87,33
182234710	Kleider aus Baumwolle	St	27.372	708	25,87	492.522	30.495	61,92
182234760	Kleider aus synthetischen Chemiefasern	St	4.739	216	45,58	345.017	26.608	77,12
182234790	Kleider aus anderen Spinnstoffen	St	10.020	704	70,26	94.814	10.907	115,04
182234810	Röcke und Hosenröcke aus Baumwolle	St	303.514	3.248	10,70	1.470.033	66.802	45,44
182234860	Röcke und Hosenröcke aus synthetischen Chemiefasern	St	128.502	3.579	27,85	1.696.060	93.240	54,97
182234890	Röcke und Hosenröcke aus anderen Spinnstoffen	St	23.855	592	24,82	626.393	29.114	46,48
182235430	Lange Hosen aus anderen Baumwollstoffen	St	130.313	2.532	19,43	1.312.306	78.870	60,10
182235460	Lange Hosen aus synthetischen Chemiefasern	St	144.746	1.879	12,98	1.369.004	63.649	46,49
182312200	Slips u.a. Unterhosen für Männer	St	3.077.703	16.931	5,50	421.088	6.355	15,09
182314200	Slips u.a. Unterhosen für Frauen	St	9.002.901	28.309	3,14	4.071.335	19.049	4,68
182314300	Nachthemden und Schlafanzüge für Frauen	St	795.691	10.988	13,81	223.886	6.907	30,85
182321110	Hemden aus Baumwolle	St	98.939	3.761	38,01	188.988	13.128	69,46
182323110	Blusen aus Baumwolle	St	130.918	5.473	41,80	1.825.009	68.978	37,80
182323150	Blusen aus Chemiefasern	St	86.638	3.426	39,54	3.388.949	169.537	50,03
182325300	Büstenhalter	St	814.691	8.945	10,98	1.168.769	20.463	17,51
182325500	Hüftgürtel, Miederhosen, Korseletts	St	248.226	2.984	12,02	369.067	12.873	34,88
182330300	T-Shirts und Unterhemden aus Baumwolle	St	7.360.743	31.772	4,32	524.983	7.318	13,94
182330900	T-Shirts und Unterhemden aus anderen Spinnstoffen	St	179.484	1.067	5,94	14.157	450	31,79
182412500	Badeanzüge für Frauen oder Mädchen	St	162.343	2.216	13,65	1.723.777	51.753	30,02
182412900	Andere Bekleidung	kg	314.715	9.242	29,37	55.796	7.418	132,95
182422290	Andere Bekleidung nicht aus Chemiefasern	St	1.816	70	38,55	56.603	3.038	53,67
	Summe der Gütergruppe			189.871			2.217.095	
201010310	Nadelschnittholz, >6 mm Dicke, keilverzinkt	m³	7.342	2.869	390,77	318.493	107.833	338,57
201010350	Fichten- oder Tannenholzschnittholz, >6 mmm Dicke	m³	49.354	20.085	406,96	2.003.341	607.347	303,17
201010370	Kiefernholzschnittholz, >6 mmm Dicke	m³	24.366	9.193	377,29	87.106	29.467	338,29
201023030	Holz in Form von Plättchen oder Schnitzeln aus Nadelholz	kg	6.757.668	295	0,04	472.799.062	21.360	0,05
201040050	Sägespäne	kg	2.790.640	59	0,02	576.292.558	21.324	0,04
203011100	Fenster, Fenstertüren, Rahmen und Verkleidungen dafür	St	194.380	163.877	843,08	823.461	537.562	652,81
203011550	Türen und Rahmen dafür, Türverkleidungen und –schwellen, bearbeitet	St	301.562	49.722	164,88	1.410.627	374.019	265,14
203011590	Andere Türen und Rahmen dafür, Türverkleidungen und -schwellen	St	39.276	6.576	167,43	409.216	141.263	345,20
204012135	Kisten, Verpackungsmittel ganz oder teilweise aus fundiertem Holz oder Sperrholz hergestellt	kg	1.856.357	2.006	1,08	18.768.247	31.724	1,69
204012139	Kisten, Verpackungsmitte aus anderem Holz hergestellt	kg	2.316.863	3.411	1,47	16.194.458	28.248	1,74
	Summe der Gütergruppe			258.093			1.900.147	
211230850	Andere Papiere und Pappen, mit einem Quadratmetergewicht von 225 g oder mehr, aus Altpapier	t	16.448	14.503	881,75	106.652	87.836	823,58

Tabelle A: Fortsetzung

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Bayern Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
211230890	Andere Papiere und Pappen, mit einem Quadratmetergewicht von 225 g oder mehr	t	10.413	15.488	1487,37	90.152	69.788	774,11
212100000	Wellpapier und -pappe; Verpackungsmittel aus Papier, Kartonund Pappe[a]	t	28.864	58.841	2038,56	233.769	641.468	2744,03
212113000	Schachteln und Kartons aus Wellpapier oder Wellpappe	t	34.301	62.978	1836,04	645.667	1.196.573	1853,24
212114030	Schachten aus Karton	t	9.011	33.519	3719,79	82.270	316.675	3849,22
212200000	Haushalts-, Hygiene- und Toilettenartikel aus Papier, Pappppe und Zellstoff	t	21.823	86.222	3950,97	35.755	228.292	6384,90
212500000	Andere Waren aus Papier Karton und Pappe	kg	14.655.419	66.076	4,51	128.907.385	927.799	7,20
	Summe der Gütergruppe			337.627			3.468.431	
221210000	Zeitungen u.a. periodische Druckschriften, mindestens viermal wöchentlich erscheinend	St	550.500.971	784.221	1,42	936.509.402	1.581.706	1,69
221300000	Zeitungen u.a. periodische Druckschriften, weniger als viermal wöchentlich erscheinend[a]	St	44.364.620	25.226	0,57	725.830.117	2.431.370	3,35
221310099	Kundenzeitschriften, Amtsblätter	St	37.451.645	33.315	0,89	345.145.719	291.188	0,84
	Summe der Gütergruppe			842.762			4.304.264	
241600000	Kunststoffe in Primärformen	t	68.572	223.381	3257,61	909.811	3.293.517	3620,00
243000000	Anstrichmittel, Druckfarben und Kitte[a]	t	24.196	107.242	4432,22	137.304	1.067.593	7775,40
243011501	Anstrichfarbe für den Innenanstrich	t	15.813	17.040	1077,59	39.511	79.942	2023,28
243011503	Anstrichfarbe für den Außenanstrich	t	3.514	5.094	1449,63	11.993	40.392	3367,96
243012902	Lacke auf der Grundlage von Alkydharzen, lufttrocknend	t	1.859	8.384	4509,95	8.697	54.368	6251,35
243012907	Lacke auf der Grundlage von Epoxidharzen	t	572	3.648	6377,62	3.949	26.689	6758,42
243012908	Lacke auf der Grundlage von Polyuethanharzen	t	1.574	8.451	5369,12	4.866	42.165	8665,23
245211700	Duftwässer (Toilettewässer)	l	53.844	1.515	28,14	29.873	1.081	36,19
246200000	Klebstoffe und Gelantine	t	6.590	13.714	2081,03	13.295	45.853	3448,89
247000000	Chemiefasern	kg	6.012.267	57.630	9,59	366.604.611	2.045.441	5,58
	Summe der Gütergruppe			446.099			6.697.041	
251373650	Formartikel aus vulkanisiertem Zell-, Weich-, Hartkautschuk außer für Kraftfahrzeuge	kg	208.050	7.427	35,70	626.830	23.604	37,66
252110709	Stäbe, Stangen und Profile aus Polymeren des Venylchlorids	kg	2.806.573	10.845	3,86	10.077.070	67.445	6,69
252213000	Dosen, Kisten, Verschläge u.ä. Waren aus Kunststoffen	kg	5.382.511	12.048	2,24	47.717.197	358.608	7,52
252215700	Stöpsel, Deckel u.a. Verschlüsse	kg	896.985	4.555	5,08	14.384.277	120.277	8,36
252314570	Türen und deren Rahmen, Verkleidungen und Schwellen, aus Kunststoffen	kg	616.955	21.446	34,76	484.112	11.537	23,83
252314700	Fensterläden,Jalousien (einschl. Jalousetten) u.ä. Waren, Teile dafür, aus Kunststoffen	kg	1.774.332	40.147	22,63	15.604.491	185.963	11,92
252423290	Geschirr u.a. Artikel für den Tisch- oder Küchengebrauch (Lebensmittelbehälter u.ä.), aus Kunststoffen	kg	283.061	5.099	18,01	8.222.727	81.567	9,92
252423750	Sonstige Toiletten oder Hygieneartikel, aus Kunststoffen	kg	317.413	2.316	7,30	30.625.113	68.639	2,24
252423790	Sonstige Haushaltsartikel, aus Kunststoffen	kg	679.243	4.782	7,04	7.001.072	72.001	10,28
252428799	Andere Waren aus Kunststoffen und u.a. Stoffen als deren Primärformen (ohne Schilder, Verkehrszeichen, u.ä.)	kg	2.888.148	34.554	11,96	24.992.118	496.123	19,85
252490105	Zulieferteile aus faserverstärkten Kunststoffen für Maschinenbauerzeugnisse	kg	1.743.888	6.361	3,65	1.257.647	37.139	29,53
252490109	Zulieferteile aus anderen Kunststoffen für Maschinenbauerzeugnisseaus nicht faserverstärkten Kunststoffen	kg	1.531.883	6.355	4,15	7.757.305	76.573	9,87
252490310	Zulieferteile aus für Elektrowerkzeuge, elektromechanische Haushaltsgeräte, Elektrowärmegeräte für den Haushalt	kg	2.517.735	16.521	6,56	49.435.480	212.385	4,30
252490359	Zulieferteile aus nicht faserverstärkten Kunststoffen für Sendegeräte, Funkgeräte, Rundfunk- und Fernsehgeräten	kg	595.398	4.796	8,06	2.517.521	68.321	27,14
252490375	Zulieferteile aus faserverstärkten Kunststoffen für elektrische Geräte, etc.	kg	30.483	981	32,18	5.307.164	91.646	17,27
252490379	Zulieferteile aus anderen Kunststoffen für elektrische Geräte, etc.	kg	178.811	4.499	25,16	3.437.348	76.409	22,23
252490390	Zulieferteile aus nicht faserverstärkten Kunststoffen für sonstige elektronische Erzeugnisse	kg	2.188.571	24.630	11,25	14.052.612	215.214	15,31
252490555	Zulieferteile aus faserverstärkten Kunststoffen für Straßenfahrzeuge	kg	298.017	7.819	26,24	40.065.914	671.246	16,75

Tabelle A: Fortsetzung

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Bayern Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
252490559	Zulieferteile aus anderen Kunststoffen für Straßenfahrzeuge	kg	4.891.243	44.066	9,01	82.526.413	1.594.764	19,32
	Summe der Gütergruppe			259.247			4.529.461	
261400000	Glasfasern[a]	kg	32.299.562	115.491	3,58	10.276.737	47.098	4,58
262600000	Feuerfeste keramische Werkstoffe	t	16.286	20.031	1229,95	69.430	180.958	2606,34
262612350	Geformte feuerfeste keramische Werkstoffe mit einem Gehalt an Tonerde (AI2O3) von mehr als 7, jedoch weniger als 45 GHT (Schamottesteine)	t	27.050	14.203	525,06	68.704	47.990	698,50
262613005	Schamottemörtel und -massen (Gehalt an Tonerde (AI2O3) von mehr als 10, jedoch weniger als 45 GHT und Kieselsäuregehalt (SiO2) unter 85 GHT)	t	1.347	606	449,89	983	297	302,14
264012505	Biberschwänze (Dachziegeln)	tsd. St	34.573	22.161	640,99	163.731	120.279	734,61
266111303	Baublöcke und Mauersteine, aus Leichtbeton	t	28.363	5.585	196,91	264.321	35.445	134,10
266111306	Baublöcke und Mauersteine, aus Normal- und Schwerbeton	t	24.286	1.938	79,80	286.658	30.602	106,75
266111308	Vollsteine aus Kunststein (Kalksandstein)	t	244.896	24.583	100,38	506.258	36.340	71,78
266111309	Andere Baublöcke und Mauersteine, aus Kunststein (Kalksandstein)	t	164.955	15.585	94,48	242.087	22.427	92,64
266111504	Gehwegplatten, Belagplatten	t	38.332	6.077	158,54	429.679	57.175	133,06
266111505	Betonpflastersteine	t	1.031.059	80.539	78,11	2.181.113	210.296	96,42
266112001	Großformatige Wandbauteile (Wandtafeln) aus Beton	t	631.283	105.452	167,04	460.726	152.466	330,93
266112003	Großformatige Deckentafeln aus Beton	t	331.681	93.715	282,55	1.049.427	258.021	245,87
266112007	Fertigteile für Gartenbau und Landwirtschaft aus Beton	t	7.942	2.518	317,05	297.480	63.103	212,13
266112008	Fertigteile aus Beton konstruktiver Art (zB. Balken, Stürze, Binder usw.)	t	260.090	93.228	358,45	548.991	215.354	392,27
266112009	Andere vorgefertigte Bauelemente aus Beton	t	417.646	92.791	222,18	846.803	255.544	301,78
266113000	Rohre aus Zement, Beton oder Kunststein (Kalksandsstein)	t	163.015	28.104	172,40	1.056.933	142.217	134,56
266120009	Andere vorgefertigte Gebäude außer Wohn- und Nichtwohngebäude (zB. Garagen)	m²	27.068	32.076	1185,02	102.283	31.559	308,55
266310000	Frischbeton(Transportbeton)	m³	5.411.573	627.522	115,96	10.243.181	1.293.264	126,26
266410003	Werk-Naß-Mörtel, Mauermörtel	t	169.575	11.652	68,71	36.487	3.763	103,13
266410005	Werk-Trocken-Mörtel, Putzmörtel	t	467.386	99.331	212,52	997.833	233.401	233,91
266410006	Werk-Trocken-Mörtel, Edelputz, anderer Putzmörtel	t	23.747	7.739	325,89	142.868	64.092	448,61
266410007	Werk-Trocken-Mörtel, Mauermörtel	t	278.061	39.915	143,55	634.219	93.929	148,10
266410008	Werk-Trocken-Mörtel, anderer Mörtel	t	262.525	64.438	245,45	482.193	197.823	410,26
266600000	Andere Beton-, Zement- und Gipswaren	t	287.008	136.643	476,09	433.826	215.268	496,21
267000000	Andere Natursteinerzeugnisse[a]	t	6.391	1.801	281,80	148.155	72.073	486,47
267011000	Bearbeiteter Marmor, Travertin und Alabaster	t	1.737	4.018	2313,18	214.274	230.556	1075,99
267012600	Bearbeiter Granit	t	21.458	37.386	1742,29	81.199	152.229	1874,76
267012800	Andere bearbeitete Werksteine	t	20.258	37.673	1859,66	36.375	81.076	2228,89
268100000	Mühl-, Mahl-, Poliersteine und Schleifkörper	kg	2.396.040	23.574	9,84	14.715.553	149.645	10,17
268213000	Bituminöse Mischungen aus der Grundlage von Naturasphalt, Naturbitumen u.ä. (zB. Asphaltmastix, Verschnittbitumen)	t	1.129.876	58.978	52,20	105.462	22.138	209,91
	Summe der Gütergruppe			1.905.353			4.716.428	
271000000	Roheisen und Stahl (EGKS)	t	319.152	193.183	605,30	1.158.448	814.353	702,97
272000000	Rohre[a]	t	182.375	235.082	1289,00	164.323	437.493	2662,40
272210559	Rohre und Hohlprofile aus Eisen oder Stahl geschweißt, ohne Stahlrohre mit Durchmesser weniger als 406,4 mm	t	1.823	8.373	4592,98	321	7.147	22264,80
272220500	Form-, Verschluß- und Verbindungsstücke, Bogen und Winkel, aus Stahl, nicht gegossen	t	131	1.200	9160,31	2.201	9.252	4203,54
273000000	Andere Erzeugnisse aus Eisen oder Stahl, Ferrolegierungen (nicht EGKS)[a]	t	47.149	119.756	2539,95	52.532	138.140	2629,64
273400000	Draht	t	8.201	23.719	2892,21	20.932	26.963	1288,12
274200000	Aluminium und Halbzeug daraus	t	26.394	126.069	4776,43	254.538	1.167.103	4585,18
274400000	Kupfer und Halbzeug daraus	t	4.019	4.223	1050,76	342.583	1.765.182	5152,57
274500000	Sonstige NE. Metalle, Halbzeug und Waren daraus	t	1.223	74.560	60964,84	4.435	120.570	27186,02
275000000	Erzeugnisse der Gießereien[a]	t	6.694	45.133	6742,31	6.511	117.931	18112,58
275100000	Erzeugnisse der Eisengießereien[a]	t	78.401	197.735	2522,10	82.317	190.850	2318,48
275112500	Teile aus Gußeisen mit Kugelgraphit für sonstige Maschinenbauerzeugnisse	t	9.205	31.015	3369,36	25.255	81.603	3231,16

Tabelle A: Fortsetzung

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Bayern Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
275112900	Teile aus Gußeisen mit Kugelgraphit für sonstige Verwendungszwecke	t	7.270	24.376	3352,96	10.584	76.962	7271,54
275113500	Teile aus nicht verformbarem Gußeisen für sonstige Maschinenbauerzeugnisse	t	18.605	39.065	2099,70	86.371	221.454	2563,99
275113900	Teile aus nicht verformbarem Gußeisen für sonstige Verwendungszwecke	t	18.460	40.793	2209,80	27.391	76.605	2796,72
275300000	Erzeugnisse der Leichtmetallgießereien[a]	t	2.272	26.816	11802,82	34.527	455.732	13199,29
275310500	Teile aus Leichtmmetallguß für sonstige Maschinenbauerzeugnisse	t	1.219	15.012	12315,01	5.068	70.265	13864,44
275310900	Teile aus Leichtmmetallguß für sonstige Verwendungszwecke	t	1.884	19.543	10373,14	9.317	148.729	15963,19
275410900	Teile aus Buntmetallguß für sonstige Verwendungszwecke (nicht für Maschinen und Fahrzeuge)	t	2.136	13.444	6294,01	1.986	44.230	22270,90
	Summe der Gütergruppe			1.239.097			5.970.564	
281123509	Andere Konstruktionen und Konstruktionsteile, ausschließlich oder hauptsächlich aus Stahlblech, außer Rolläden u.ä.	t	9.533	36.072	3783,91	19.496	114.177	5856,43
281123601	Skelettkonstruktionen aus Stahl	t	40.052	143.448	3581,54	73.851	299.655	4057,56
281123602	Stütz- und Trägerkonstruktionen aus Stahl	t	74.732	307.013	4108,19	35.774	139.995	3913,32
281123604	Dachstühle und Teile dafür aus Stahl	t	525	1.968	3748,57	4.296	21.069	4904,33
281123605	Glasdachkonstruktionen aus Stahl	t	1.328	20.636	15539,16	10.213	104.677	10249,39
281123608	Regale aus Stahl (ohne Flachbodenregale und Sytemprofile)	t	3.428	12.127	3537,63	31.615	85.776	2713,14
281123609	Abdeckungen, Roste u.a. Konstrktionen und zu Konstruktionszwecken vorgearbeitete stäbe, Profile u.dgl. aus Stahl	t	27.737	99.226	3577,39	56.813	201.097	3539,63
281123703	Bauelemente aus Aluminium (ohne Tore, Türen, und Fenster)	t	3.599	79.520	22095,03	25.165	572.908	22766,06
281123705	Rolläden aus Aluminium	t	629	15.675	24920,51	6.896	108.480	15730,86
281123709	Andere Konstruktionen und Konstruktionsteile sowie zu Konstruktionszwecken vorgearbei-teteBleche, Profile und dergleichen aus Aluminium	t	36	695	19305,56	9.927	119.337	12021,46
281210333	Stahltore, ohne Garagen- und Rolltore	St	2.465	9.593	3891,68	15.979	54.815	3430,44
281210339	Andere Türen, Tor- und Türschwellen, deren Rahmen und Verkleidung aus Stahl, ohne Feuerschutztüren	St	637	1.213	1904,24	94.913	126.458	1332,36
281210533	Rolltore aus Aluminium	10 hl	1.591	7.347	4617,85	4.164	12.614	3029,30
281210539	Andere Tore, Türen und Tor- und Türschwellen, deren Rahmen und Verkleidungen, aus Aluminium	St	7.724	26.214	3393,84	38.249	115.397	3016,99
281210550	Fenster ohne Verglasung aus Aluminium	St	14.212	16.156	1136,79	106.556	136.571	1281,68
281210570	Fenster mit Verglasung aus Aluminium	St	36.819	52.485	1425,49	290.289	477.182	1643,82
282111509	Behälter für feste Stoffe aus Eisen oder Stahl, ohne Müllgroßbehälter, >300 l	t	5.243	16.341	3116,73	9.076	54.978	6057,51
284000000	Schmiede-, Preß-, Zieh- und und Stanzteile, gewalzte Ringe und pulvermetallurgische Erzeugnisse[a]	t	54.316	141.770	2610,10	87.349	708.597	8112,25
284013100	Preß-, Zieh- und Stanzteile, aus Stahl, für Straßenfahrzeuge	t	9.424	31.267	3317,81	25.482	210.804	8272,66
284013300	Preß-, Zieh- und Stanzteile, aus Stahl, für sonstige Maschinenbauerzeugnisse	t	5.799	10.660	1838,25	4.015	28.607	7125,03
284013500	Preß-, Zieh- und Stanzteile, aus Stahl, für sonstige Verwendungszwecke	t	5.880	27.105	4609,69	19.739	177.370	8985,76
284013700	Preß-, Zieh- und Stanzteile, aus NE- Metall	t	224	9.978	44544,64	1.537	32.665	21252,44
286200000	Werkzeuge[a]	kg	625.292	23.172	37,06	17.089.306	707.995	41,43
286250330	Preß-,Präge-,Tiefzieh-,Gesenkschmiede-, Stanz- oder Lochwerkzeuge für die Metallbearbeitung	kg	3.898.344	174.186	44,68	2.579.043	102.397	39,70
287414330	Schraubendruckfedern, nicht warmgeformt, aus Eisen oder Stahl	kg	661.207	9.039	13,67	966.745	24.287	25,12
287414350	Schraubenzugfedern, nicht warmgeformt, aus Eisen oder Stahl	kg	516.292	4.724	9,15	1.776.845	30.701	17,28
287414370	Schraubenfedern, nicht warmgeformt, nicht aus Eisen oder Stahl	kg	55.990	1.280	22,86	1.139.807	31.016	27,21
287414690	Andere Federn, aus Eisen oder Stahl	kg	267.700	5.569	20,80	6.034.491	92.547	15,34
287527250	Waren aus Eisen- oder Stahldraht (z.B. Vogelkäfige u.ä. Kleinkäfige, Körbe)	kg	11.372.535	30.713	2,70	15.775.206	96.735	6,13
287527330	Paletten u.ä. stapelfähige Transportmittel aus Eisen oder Stahl	kg	1.108.705	4.258	3,84	9.669.106	23.463	2,43

Tabelle A: Fortsetzung

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Bayern Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
287527379	Baubedarfsartikel u.a. Bauartikel aus Stahlblech (z.B. nichtmechanische Dachentlüfter, Dachrinnen, Haken)	kg	2.635.582	13.961	5,30	43.305.708	128.122	2,96
287527499	Andere Waren aus Eisen oder Stahl	kg	2.395.739	16.880	7,05	19.215.286	216.935	11,29
287527871	Kraftfahrzeug-Kennzeichen	kg	77.991	8.468	108,58	202.076	13.297	65,80
	Summe der Gütergruppe			1.358.759			5.370.724	
291424320	Stirnradgetriebe	kg	9.568.443	129.052	13,49	6.209.623	122.062	19,66
292214200	Konsol- oder Wandlaufkrane	St	32	987	30843,75	144	2.018	14013,89
292216309	Personen- und Lastenauszüge, elektrisch, ohne Bauaufzüge	St	72	7.973	110736,11	1.242	80.404	64737,52
292216500	Andere Personen- und Lastenauszüge	St	573	51.512	89898,78	1.753	131.660	75105,53
292218779	Andere Maschinen, Apparate und Geräte zum Heben, Be- und Entlagen oder Fördern, ohne solche für die Landwirtschaft	St	101	406	4019,80	56.716	120.561	2125,70
292220000	Eimer, Kübel, Schaufeln, Löffel, Greifer und Zangen für Krane, Bagger usw.	kg	3.792.089	24.672	6,51	1.721.288	20.137	11,70
294072300	Werkstückgebundene Vorrichtungen, Vorrichtungssätze zum Zusammenstellen von werkstückgebundenenVorrichtungen	kg	341.289	17.459	51,16	5.111.414	153.993	30,13
295316130	Maschinen und Apparate zum Herstellen von Backwaren	St	208	11.892	57173,08	1.957	77.443	39572,30
295624150	Gießereimodelle aus Holz	St	893	4.708	5272,12	2.503	23.323	9318,02
295624200	Formen zum Druckgießen für Metalle oder Hartmetalle (eischl. Spritzgießen)	St	322	10.830	33633,54	1.098	27.455	25004,55
295624750	Formen zum Spritzgießen oder Formpressen für Kunsstoffe	St	2.319	52.402	22596,81	22.765	425.776	18703,10
295625635	Maschinen zur Oberflächenbehandlung oder -veredelung	St	18	2.740	152222,22	528	49.141	93070,08
295625931	Montagemaschinen (mit manuellen Tätigkeiten im mechanisierten Tagesablauf integriert)	St	471	8.409	17853,50	3.377	132.995	39382,59
	Summe der Gütergruppe			323.042			1.366.968	
311024030	Mehrphasen-Wechselstrommotoren mit einer Leistung von mehr von mehr als 750 W bis 7,5 kW	St	425.155	54.024	127,07	612.610	373.179	609,16
311042550	Transformatoren, ohne Transformatoren mit Flüssigkeitsisolation und andere Transforma-toren mit einer Leistung von wenige als 16 kVA	St	388.982	6.292	16,18	241.916	27.680	114,42
312027800	Andere Geräte zum Schließen, Unterbrechen, Schützen oder Verbinden von elektrischen Stromkreisen, für eine Spannung von 1000 V oder weniger	tsd. St	3.999	24.239	6061,27	412.204	282.997	686,55
312031730	Motorschaltschränke und Energieverteiler	St	99.399	107.152	1078,00	63.017	161.708	2566,10
312040300	Tafeln, Felder, Konsolen, Pulte, Schränke u.a. Träger, nicht mit den dazugehörigen Geräten ausgerüstet	St	509.756	18.011	35,33	1.493.435	188.455	126,19
313013500	Elektrische Leiter für eine Spannung von 80 V oder weniger (z.B. Daten- und Steuerkabel), ohne Fernmeldekabel	t	5.670	37.392	6594,71	9.681	241.452	24940,81
	Summe der Gütergruppe			247.110			1.275.471	
361112103	Mehrsitzige gepolsterte Anbauelemente (auch Sofas und Couches)	St	153.652	69.172	450,19	1.328.372	804.475	605,61
361112593	Sessel (auch einseitig gepolsterte Anbauelemente)	St	90.480	28.360	313,44	1.426.523	712.109	499,19
361112599	Andere gepolsterte Sitzmöbel, mit Gestell aus Holz (ohne Sessel)	St	152.458	19.787	129,79	722.510	198.621	274,90
361200000	Büro- und Ladenmöbel[a]	St	176.862	32.291	182,58	69.515	66.420	955,48
361212300	Holzschreibtische mit einer Höhe von 80 cm oder weniger	St	29.695	7.174	241,59	109.870	78.125	711,07
361212550	Holzschränke, Regale u.a. Holzmöbel für Büros, mit einer Höhe von 80 cm oder wenige	St	48.923	11.173	228,38	168.375	91.111	541,12
361212730	Kombinierte Systemschrankelemente	St	66.380	26.281	395,92	38.056	30.591	803,84
361212750	Andere Holzschränke mit einer Höhe von mehr als 80 cm	St	7.299	2.686	368,00	79.907	58.293	729,51
361212990	Andere Holzmöbel für Büros	St	6.587	2.865	434,95	17.635	7.647	433,63
361300000	Holzmöbel für Küchen	St	289.970	86.181	297,21	2.111.187	625.601	296,33
361412353	Liegen (auch sog. französische Betten)	St	29.325	5.094	173,71	289.321	125.917	435,22
361412359	Andere Betten	St	66.078	8.892	134,57	49.095	16.191	329,79
361412393	Kleider- und Wäscheschränke	St	128.212	25.989	202,70	119.665	47.507	397,00
361412505	Wohnzimmerschränke, Bücherschränke	St	18.649	20.030	1074,05	15.445	38.125	2468,44
361412509	Andere Holzmöbel für Eß- und Wonzimmer (z.B. Sideboards)	St	19.091	2.645	138,55	513.544	89.026	173,36

Tabelle A: Fortsetzung

Melde Nr.	Güterarten, -klassen, -gruppen	Ein-heit	Sachsen			Bayern		
			Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM	Menge	Wert in 1.000 DM	Preis in DM
361413030	Badezimmermöbe	St	432	157	363,43	1.097.567	270.696	246,63
361413093	Garderobenmöbel, Schuhschränke, Schuhregale	St	346.464	21.569	62,25	243.287	45.335	186,34
361500000	Matrazen[a]	St	237.868	22.283	93,68	1.261.239	125.115	99,20
361512700	Matrazen mit Federkern nicht aus Zellkunststoff oder Zellkautschuk	St	347.277	31.356	90,29	716.048	85.034	118,75
	Summe der Gütergruppe			423.985			3.515.939	

[a] Soweit in den tieferen Gliederungsebenen nicht erfaßt.

Quelle: Stat. Landesamt d. Freistaates Sachsen "Statistische Berichte E 15-j/95" (Dez. 1996); Bayrisches Landesamt f. Statistik u. Datenverarb. "Statistische Berichte E 15-j/95" (Okt. 1996).