

Logistics Indicator

Results for 2006-Q4 to 2015-Q4

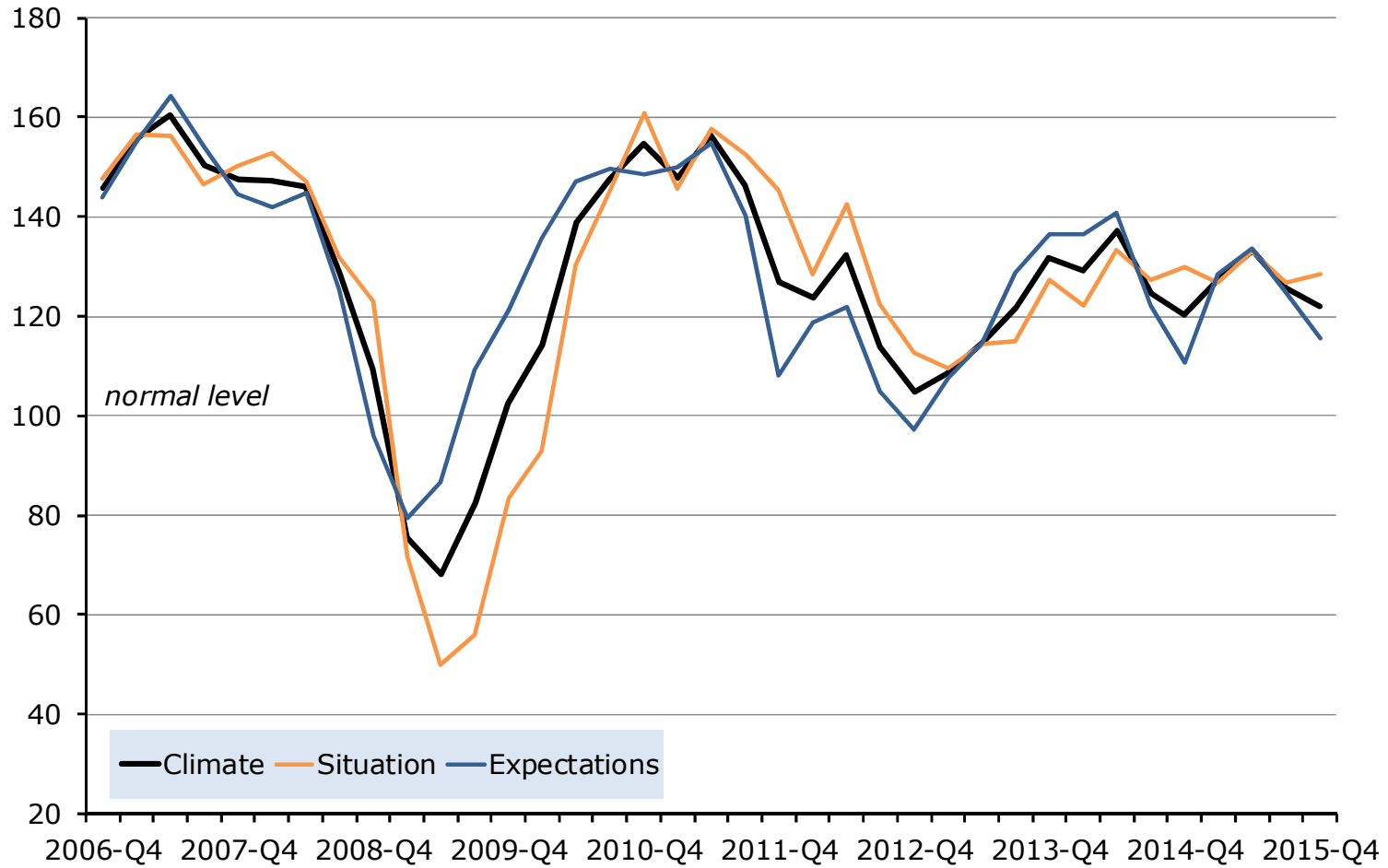
Prof. Dr. Stefan Kooths
Forecasting Center
Kiel Institute for the World Economy

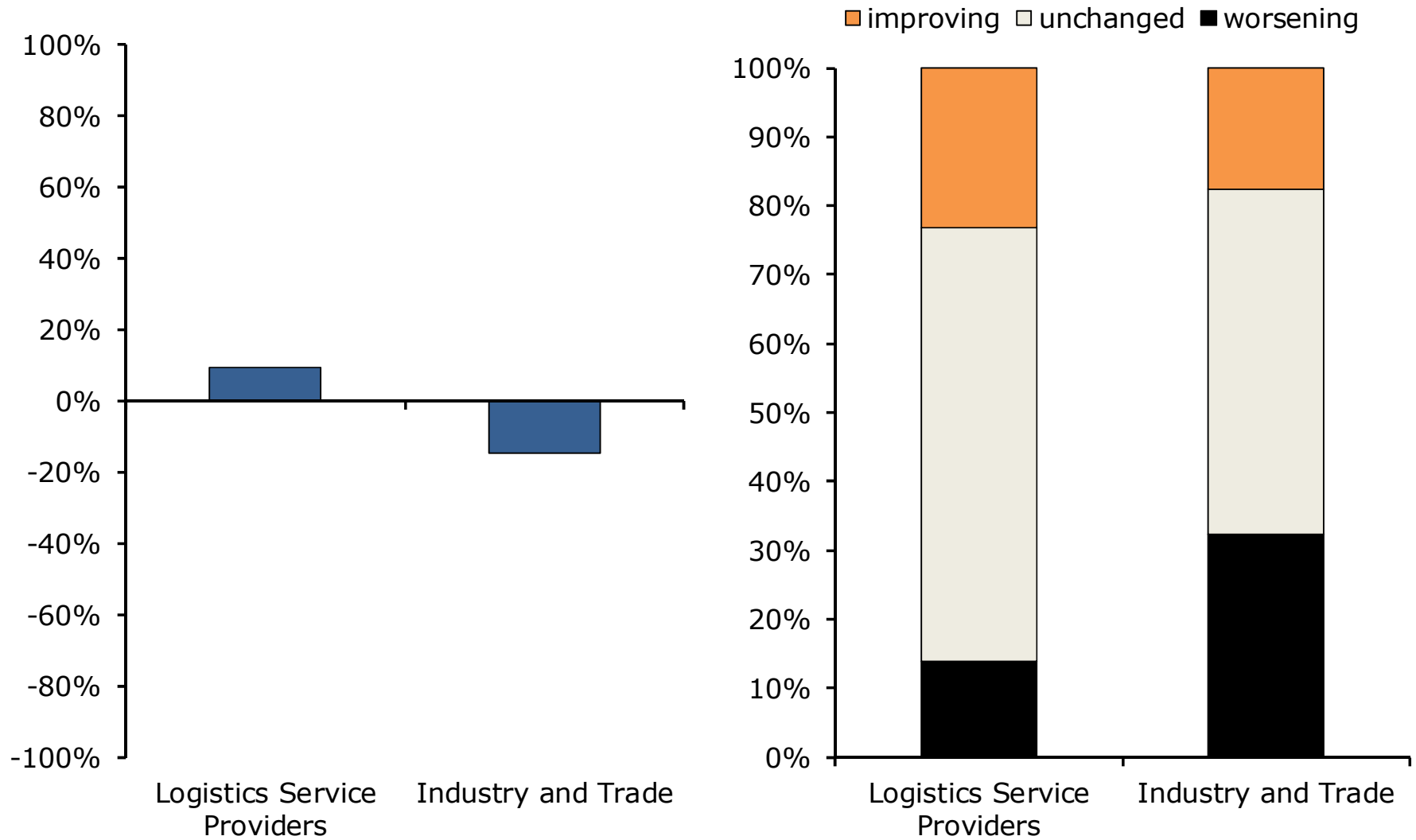


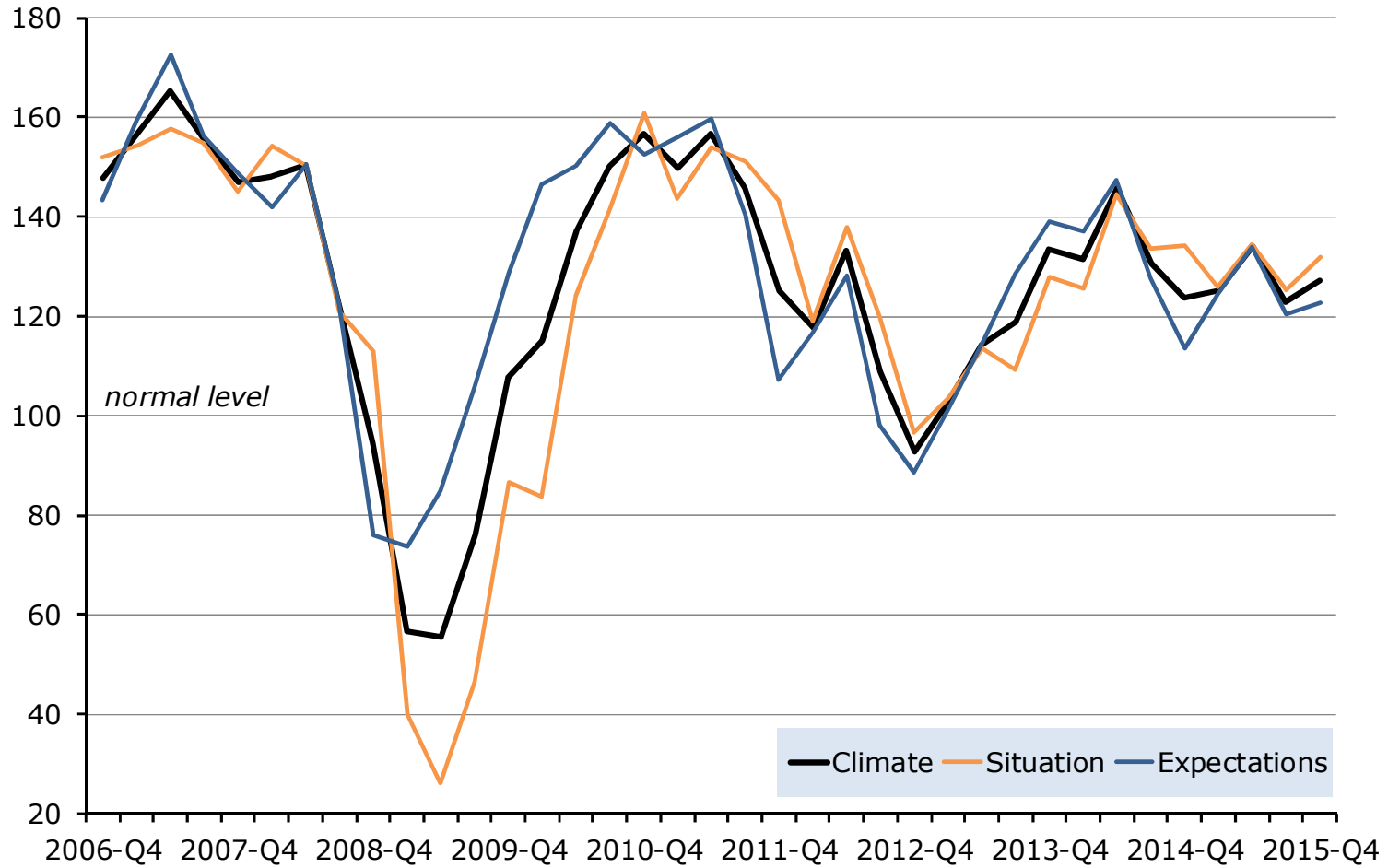
Methodology on final slide



Composite Indicator

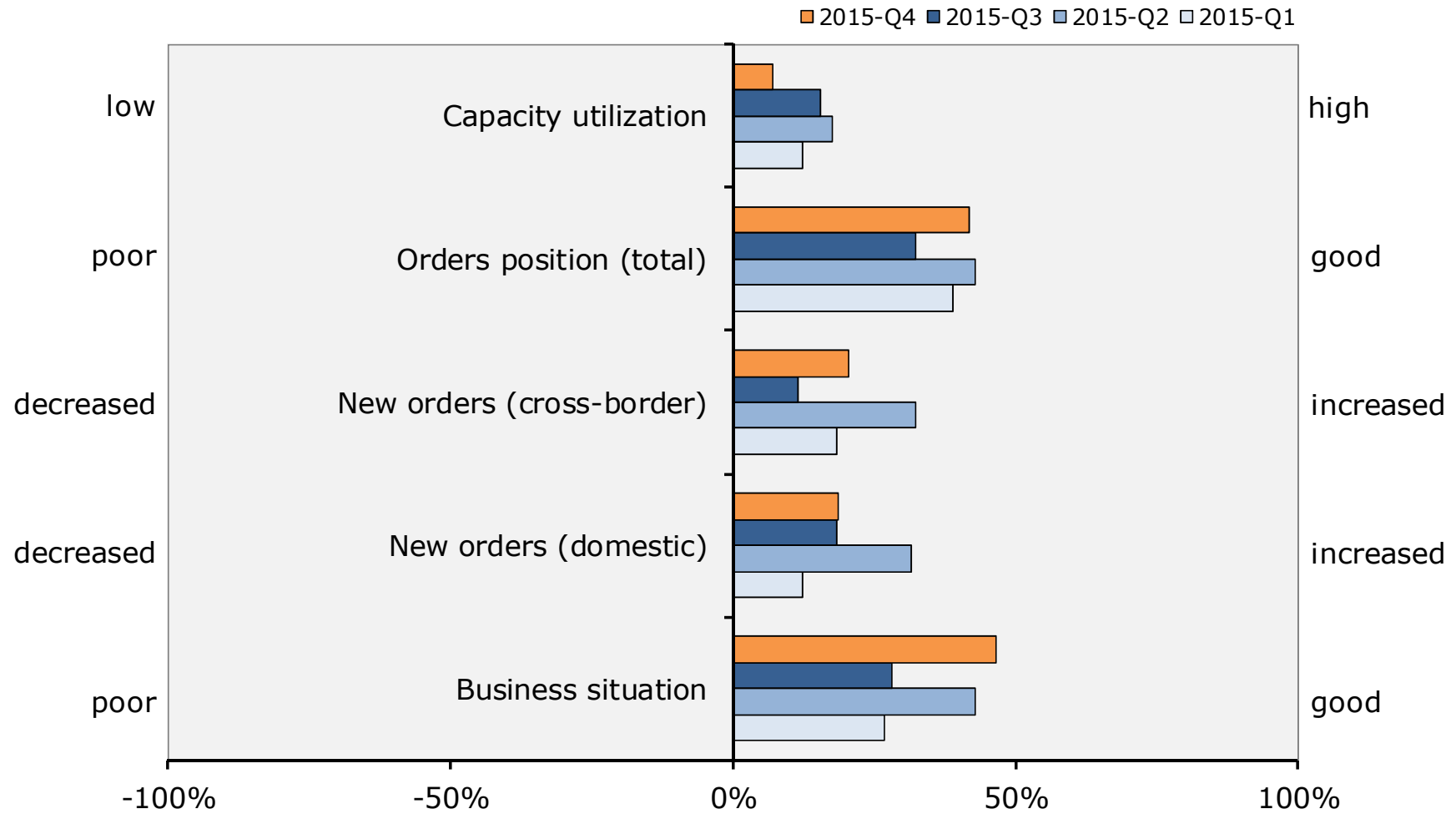






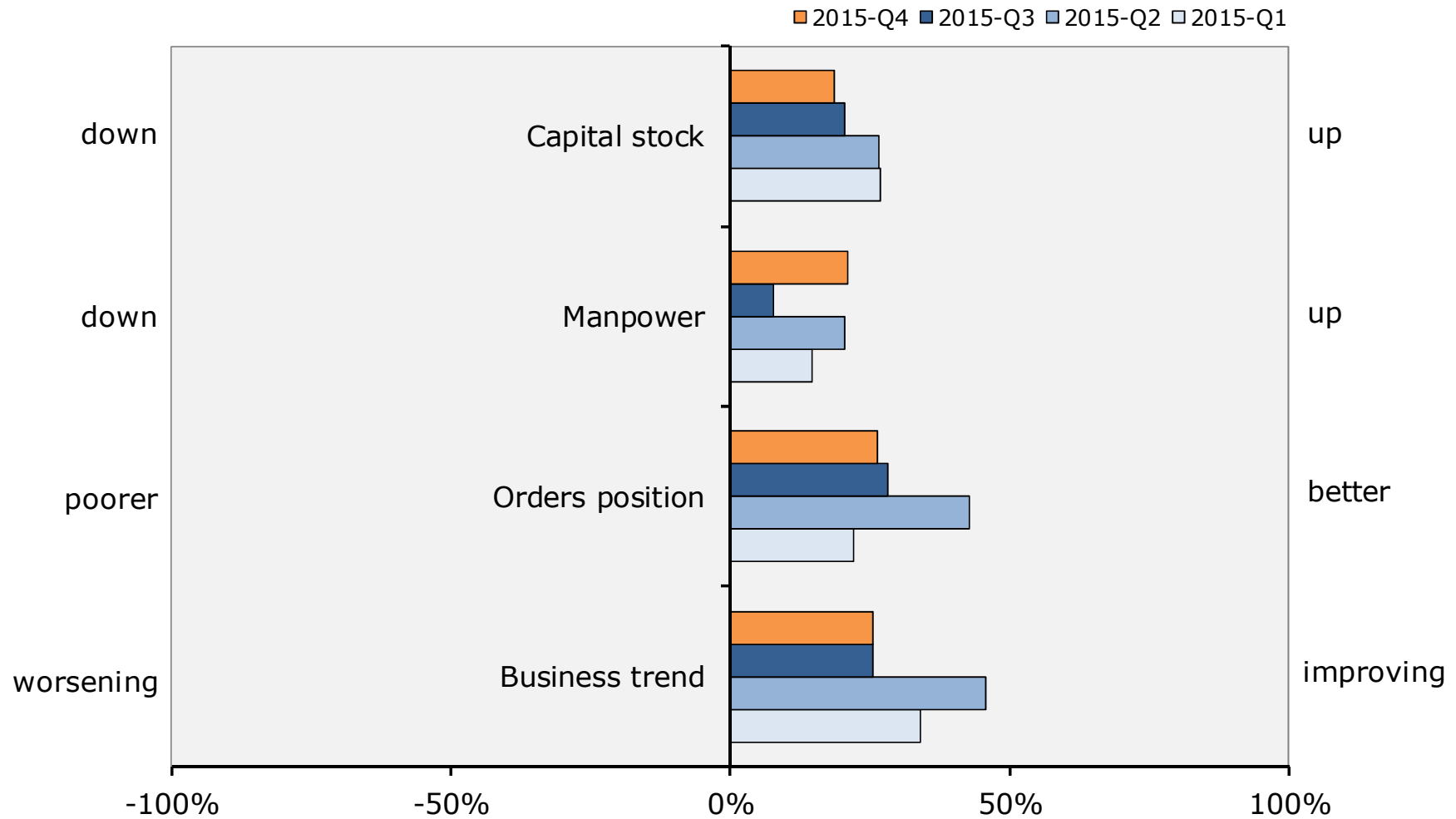


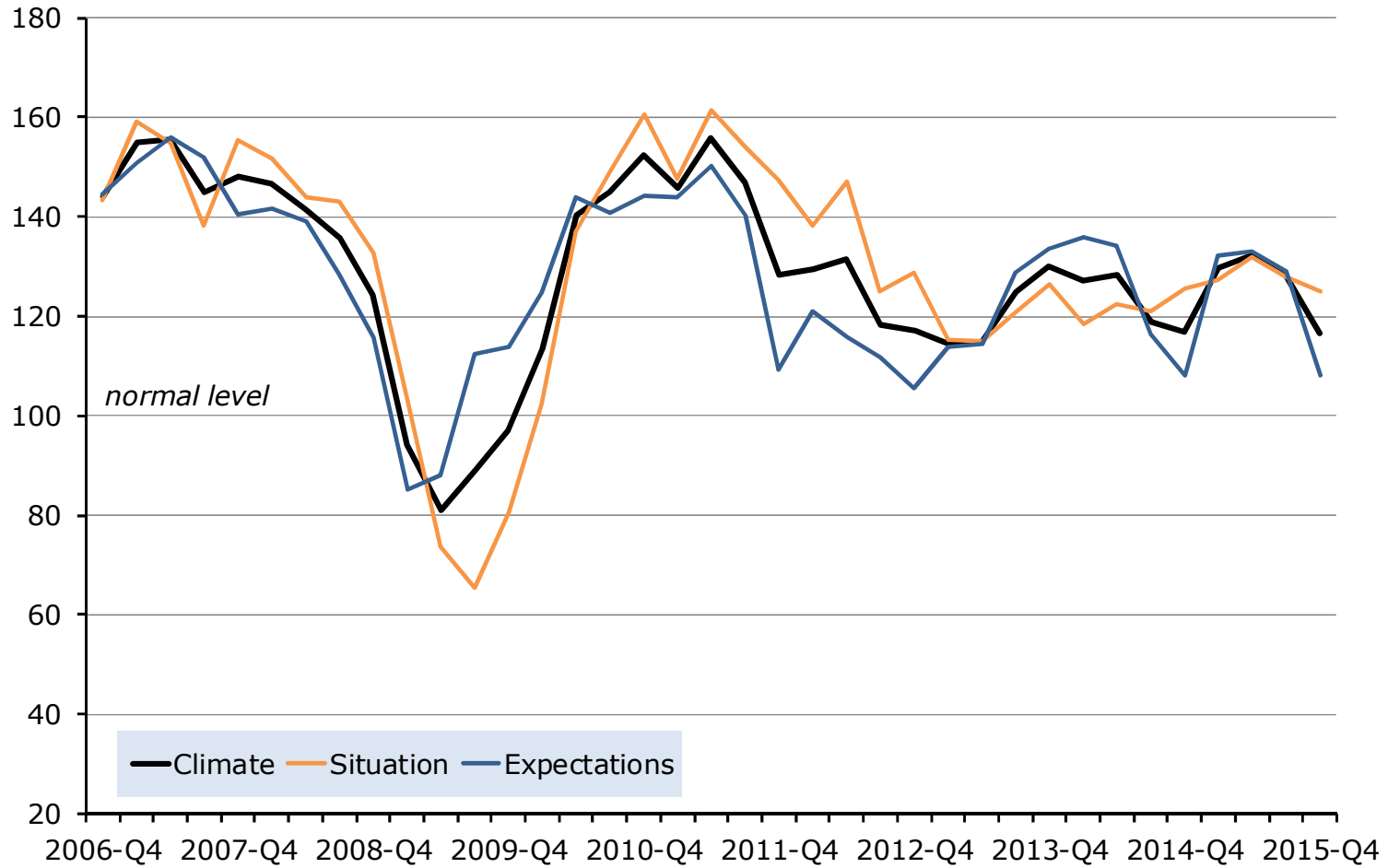
Logistics Service Providers: Situation

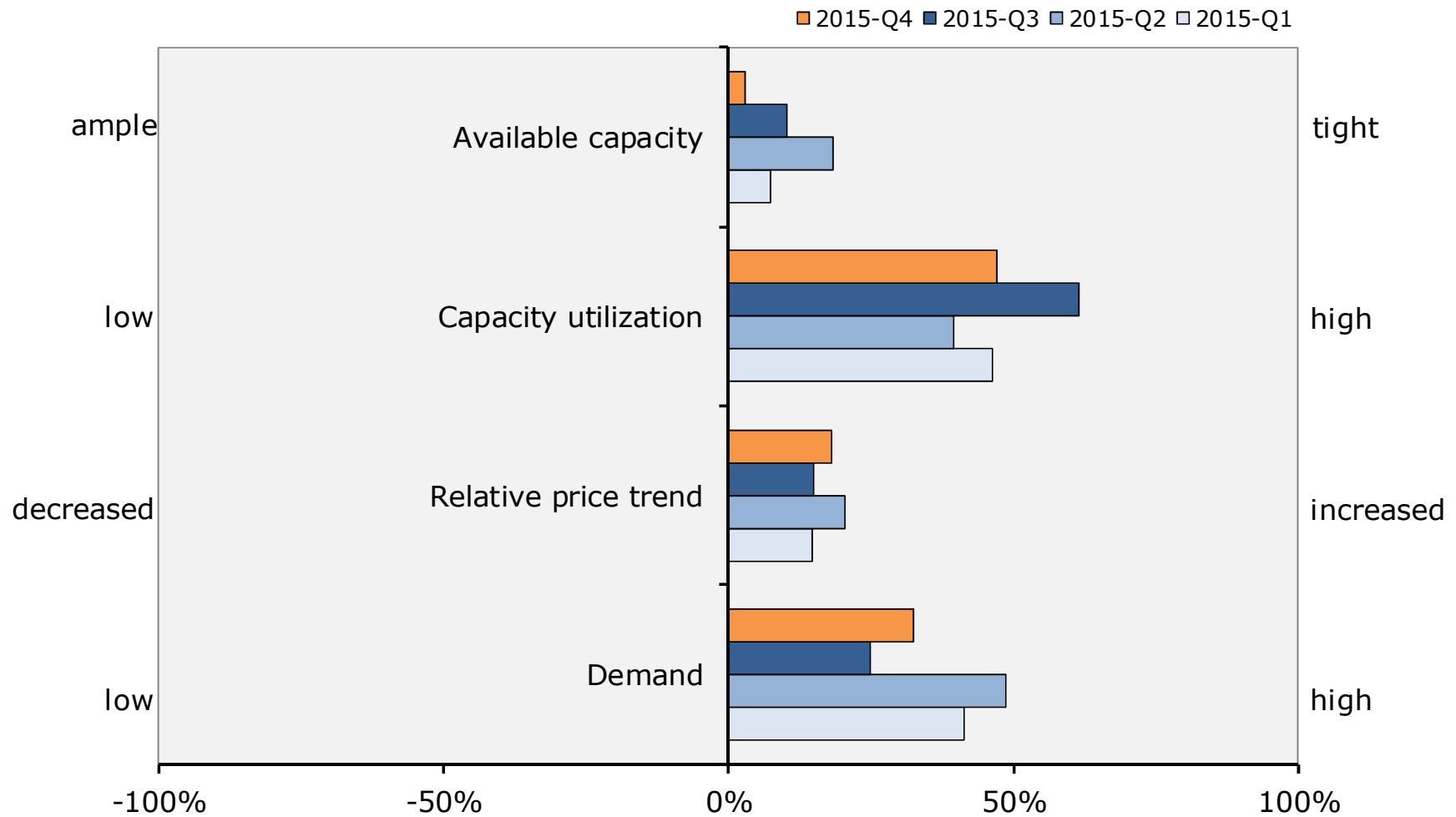




Logistics Service Providers: Expectations

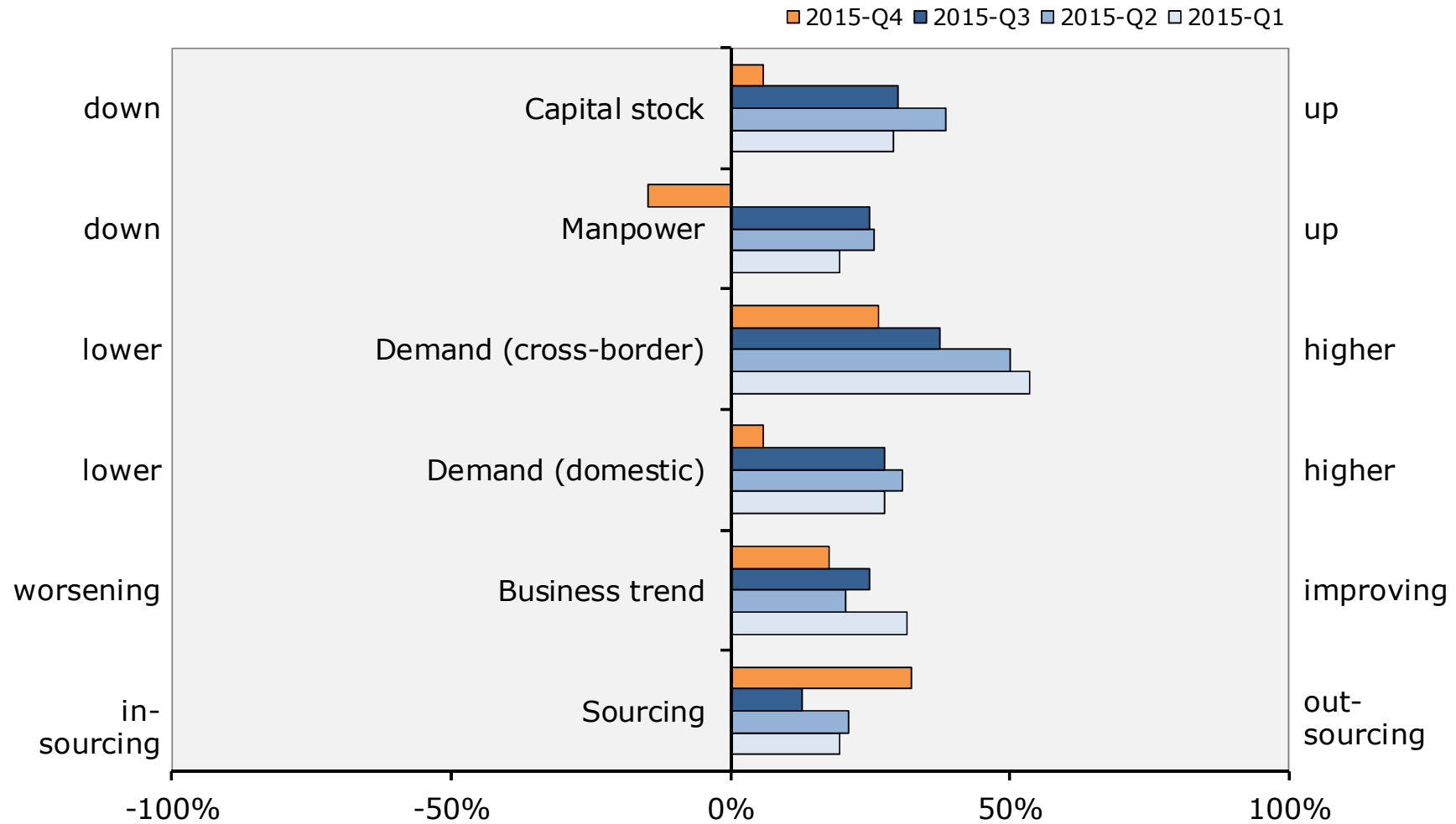








Industry and Trade: Expectations

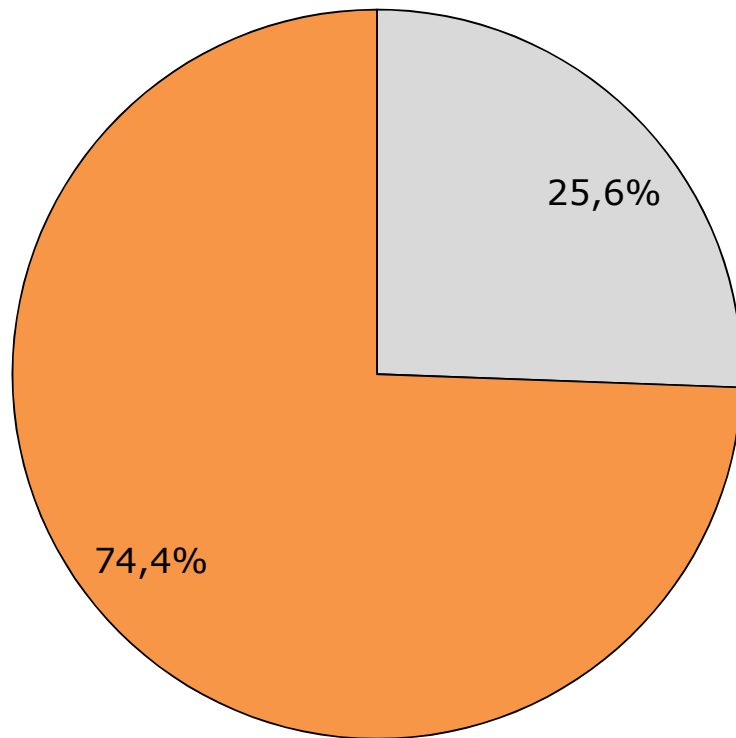




Future employment of refugees

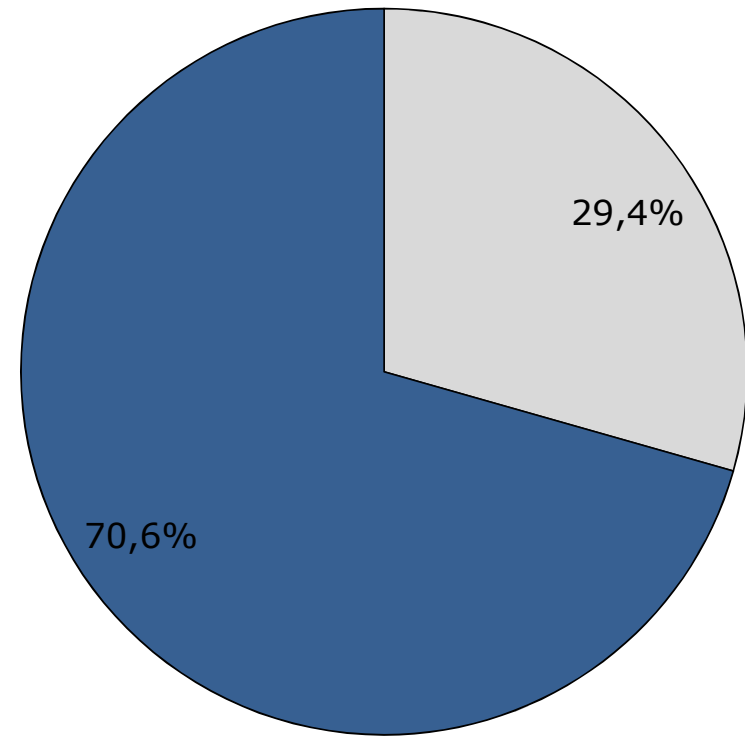
Logistics Service Providers

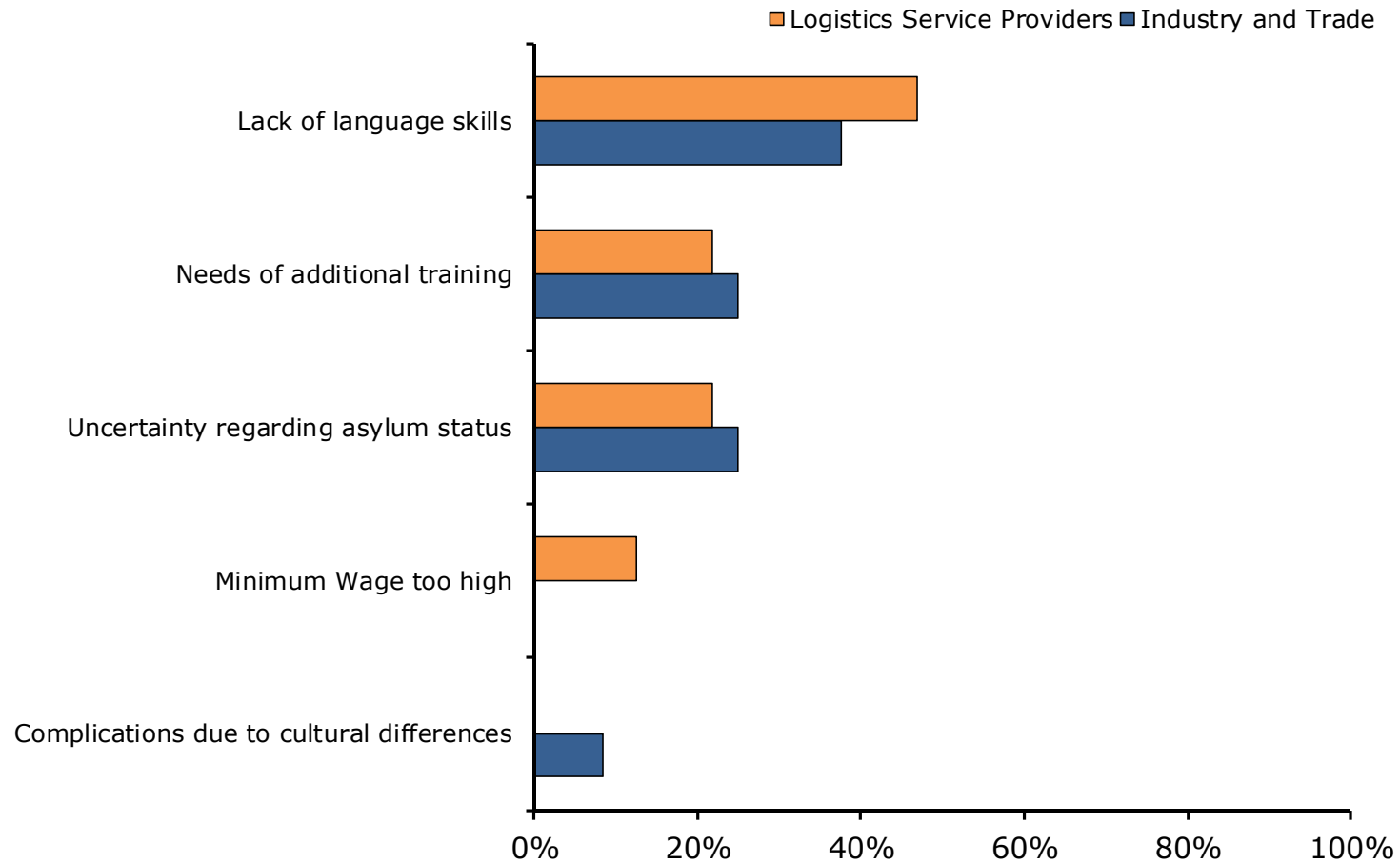
□ No ■ Yes



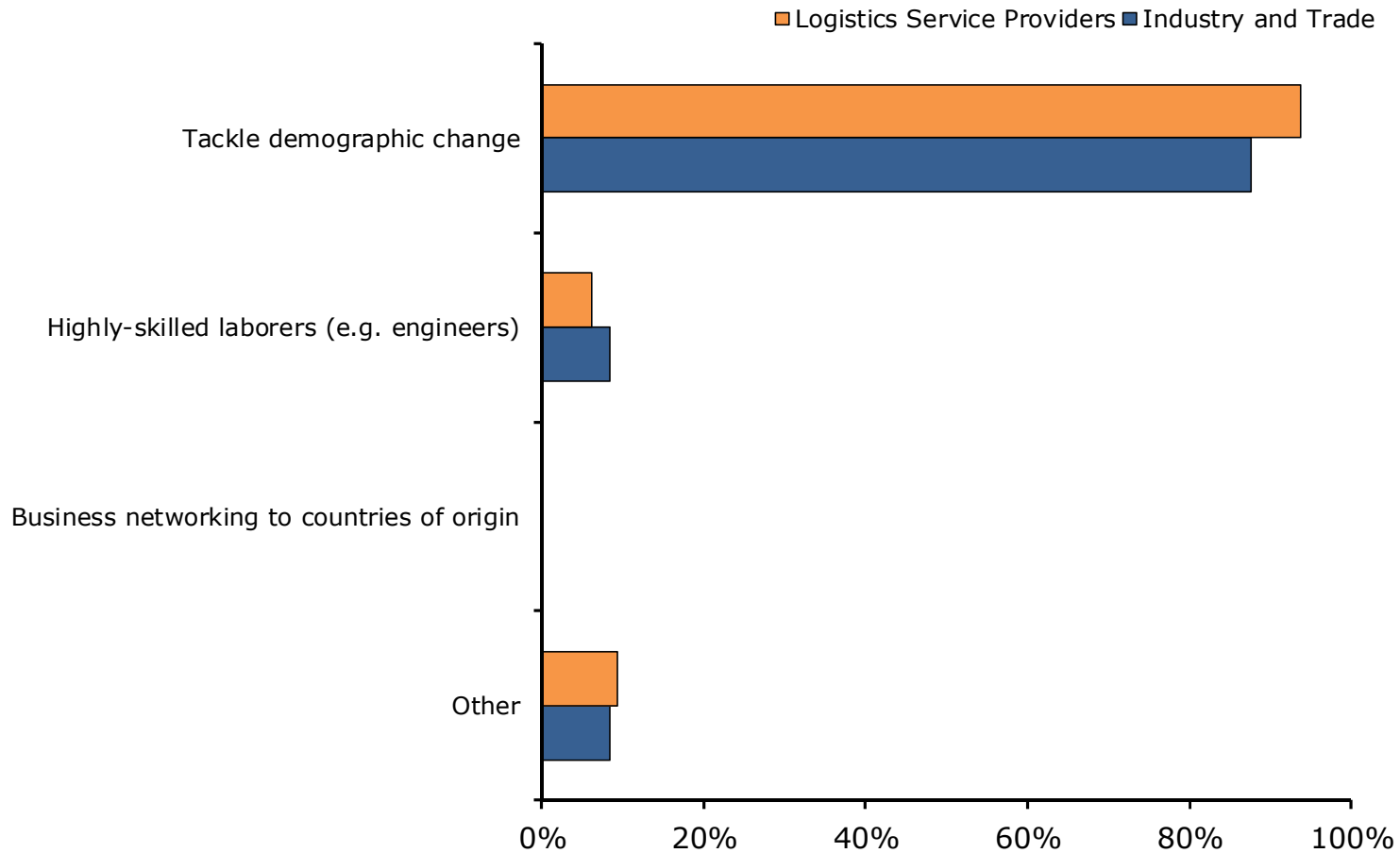
Industry and Trade

□ No ■ Yes





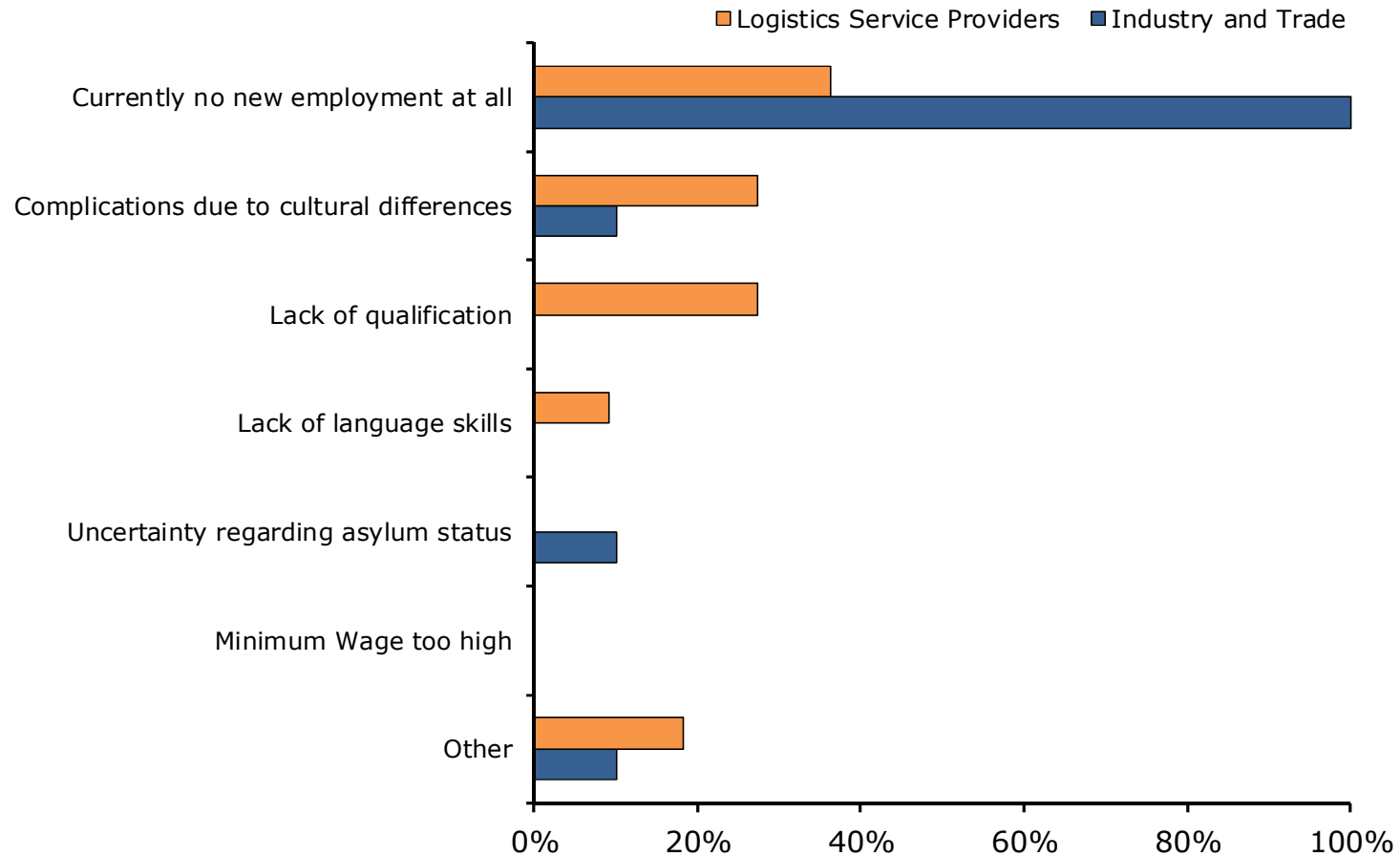
If Yes: What challenges do you expect? (multiple responses allowed)



If Yes: Which opportunities do you expect? (multiple responses allowed)



Reasons not to employ



If No: Why do you exclude the possibility to employ refugees? (multiple responses allowed)



- The quarterly Logistics Indicator is computed by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy on behalf of the German Logistics Association (BVL). It reflects the current business situation as well as the expectations over the next 12 months of Germany's logistics service providers and customers of logistical services in industry and trade. Each quarter, a panel of 200 decision makers is polled (100 managers of the most important logistics service providers and 100 top executives of industrial customers of logistical services). Polling takes place in the first half of the end-quarter month. The design of the questionnaire targets the cyclical assessment of all logistics-related activities in the Federal Republic of Germany. All questions on quarterly developments refer to seasonally adjusted values.
- For all questions, three alternative answers apply: positive/expansionary, normal/neutral, and negative/contractionary. In a first step, the polled answers are balanced by subtracting the negative answers from the positive ones. The results are then related to the number of all answers for each question (the resulting percentage values are published separately, see slides 4, 5, 7, and 8). Next, for each market side and each indicator category (current situation and 12-months expectations) all relative balances are averaged and scaled to a span reaching from 0 (implying that 100 % of all answers are negative) to 200 (only positive answers). A value of 100 (normal level) indicates that positive and negative answers are equally represented. By further averaging the situation and expectations components the climate indicator for each market side results. Finally, the composite logistics indicator represents the equally weighted mean of the corresponding specific market side values.