

KEY DATA ON GERMANY 2006

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Phone: +49 (0)70 71/93 53 50
Fax: +49 (0)70 71/93 53 35
destatis@s-f-g.com

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- on the Internet: www.destatis.de
or from our information service:
D-65180 Wiesbaden
- Phone: +49 (0)6 11/75 24 05
- Fax: +49 (0)6 11/75 33 30
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Dear readers,

Our data on the economic and social situation in Germany and on ecological trends are now supplied via all modern information channels – as data base extracts, as downloads on the Internet and also in printed form. We thus meet the standard we have defined as the leading provider of high-quality statistical information in Germany. All data have been compiled in accordance with the principles of objectivity and scientific neutrality and can thus be relied on completely.

Leafing through “Key Data on Germany”, the handy coloured paperback, you will detect interesting trends, its brief texts, tables and graphs providing information every year specifically on “The Country and the People”, “Living Conditions”, “Economy” and “Germany in a Global Context”. “Key Data on Germany 2006” is already the 14th edition of the popular information brochure, whose contents is continuously adjusted to recent trends. The present edition was supplemented by information on labour costs in Germany and in Europe, in the chapter “Environment”, information was included on the release of water hazardous substances and data on current expenditure for environmental protection. Another new feature of the present edition of “Key Data on Germany” is information on ILO labour market statistics.

If you should need information in excess of what is included in “Key Data on Germany 2006”, you may contact the experts of our info service using the contact form on the Internet (www.destatis.de/kontakt). We offer online access to our website (www.destatis.de), which provides basic information from numerous fields of statistics, and to our data base “GENESIS-Online”. Via a link to the Statistics Shop you can download or order recent publications of this Office.

As we permanently work on enhancing the data supply and our services, we welcome our readers’ feedback on this pocketbook. Please let us know where to improve! We appreciate your contribution to our success.

Also, I should like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have facilitated our statistical work by supplying the information requested in surveys, and also our colleagues at the statistical offices of the Länder for good co-operation in our “integrated system”.

Wiesbaden, September 2006

Johann Hahlen

President of the Federal Statistical Office

Territory

Germany: Data for the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 3 October 1990.

Former territory of the Federal Republic: Data for the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany before 3 October 1990, incl. Berlin-West.

New Länder and Berlin-East: Data for the Länder Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen, and for Berlin-East.

Abbreviations

Units of measurement	ha	=	hectare
mn = million	kg	=	kilogram
bn = billion	t	=	tonne
% = per cent	tkm	=	tonne-kilometre
mm = millimetre	kWh	=	kilowatt hour (= 10^3 watt hours)
m = metre	GWh	=	gigawatt hour (= 10^9 watt hours)
m ² = square metre	PJ	=	peta joule (= 10^{15} joules)
m ³ = cubic metre	h	=	hour
km = kilometre			
km ² = square kilometre			

Exemplation of Symbols

. = numerical value unknown or not to be disclosed	() = limited informative value because numerical value is of limited statistical reliability
– = no figures or magnitude zero	I = fundamental change within a series affecting comparisons over time
... = data will be available later	x = cell blocked for logical reasons
0 = less than half of 1 in the last digit occupied, but more than zero	
/ = no data because the numerical value is not sufficiently reliable	

Figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

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The Country and the People

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Land use, 2004

Total area	357 050 km ²	(100%)
Agricultural land (incl. bogs and heathland)	189 324 km ²	(53.0%)
Forests	106 488 km ²	(29.8%)
Built-up land and adjacent non-built-up land	23 938 km ²	(6.7%)
Land used for traffic purposes	17 446 km ²	(4.9%)
Waters	8 279 km ²	(2.3%)
Non-built-up land used for industrial, supply or disposal purposes	2 518 km ²	(0.7%)
Recreational land	3 131 km ²	(0.9%)
Land of other use	5 925 km ²	(1.7%)

Neighbouring states and length of borders

Total length of borders	3 757 km
Denmark	67 km
Netherlands	567 km
Belgium	156 km
Luxembourg	135 km
France	448 km
Switzerland (incl. enclave of Büsingen, excl. Upper Lake of the Lake of Constance)	316 km
Austria (excl. Lake of Constance)	815 km
Czech Republic	811 km
Poland	442 km

Elevation of settlements (in metres above/below sea level)

Balderschwang (highest)	1 044 m
Neuendorf near Wilster (lowest)	– 3.5 m

Selected mountains (over 2 500 m altitude above sea level)

Zugspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 962 m
Höllentalspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 745 m
Watzmann (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 713 m
Hochfrottspitze (Allgäu High Alps)	2 649 m
Mädelegabel (Allgäu High Alps)	2 645 m
Alpenspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 628 m
Hochkalter (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 607 m
Hochvogel (Allgäu High Alps)	2 592 m
Östliche Karwendelspitze (Karwendel Mountains)	2 537 m
Hoher Göll (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 522 m

Federal Republic of Germany

Territory on 1 January 2005



Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0201

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Rivers (of over 160 km of navigable length)¹⁾	Length	of which navigable
Danube	647 km	387 km
Rhine	865 km	778 km
Neckar	367 km	203 km
Main	524 km	384 km
Moselle	242 km	242 km
Ems	371 km	238 km
Weser	440 km	440 km
Elbe	700 km	700 km
Havel	343 km	243 km
Elde	208 km	180 km
Oder	162 km	162 km

Navigable canals

(of over 80 km of length, maximum load of at least 650 tonnes)

Midland Canal	321.3 km
Dortmund-Ems Canal	269.0 km
Main-Danube Canal	171.0 km
Elbeseitenkanal (North-South Canal)	115.2 km
Kiel Canal	98.7 km
Oder-Spree Canal	83.7 km
Oder-Havel Canal	82.8 km

Natural lakes (with over 20 km² of surface)

Lake of Constance	535.9 km ²
Müritz	109.2 km ²
Chiemsee	79.9 km ²
Schweriner See	61.5 km ²
Starnberger See	56.4 km ²
Ammersee	46.6 km ²
Plauer See	38.4 km ²
Kummerower See	32.5 km ²
Großer Plöner See	30.0 km ²
Steinhuder Meer	29.1 km ²
Schaalsee Meer	22.8 km ²
Selenter See	22.4 km ²
Kölpinsee	20.3 km ²

1) Within the borders of Germany.

Storage lakes (with a retaining capacity of over 100 mn m³)

Beiloch (Saale)	215.0 mn m ³
Schwammenauel (Rur)	202.6 mn m ³
Edersee (Eder)	202.0 mn m ³
Hohenwarte (Saale)	182.0 mn m ³
Bigge (Bigge)	171.8 mn m ³
Forggensee (Lech)	165.0 mn m ³
Großer Brombachsee (Brombach)	145.0 mn m ³
Möhne (Möhne)	134.5 mn m ³
Rappbode (Rappbode)	109.1 mn m ³
Schluchsee (Schwarza)	108.0 mn m ³
Sylvensteinsee (Isar)	104.0 mn m ³

Islands (of over 20 km² of area)

Rügen	930.0 km ²
Usedom ¹⁾	373.0 km ²
Fehmarn	185.4 km ²
Sylt	99.2 km ²
Föhr	82.9 km ²
Nordstrand	50.4 km ²
Pellworm	37.4 km ²
Poel	34.3 km ²
Borkum	30.7 km ²
Norderney	26.3 km ²
Amrum	20.4 km ²

Climate

Temperate oceanic/continental climatic zone with frequent weather changes and prevailing westerly winds.

Annual precipitations

North German Lowlands	under 500 to 700 mm
Low mountain range	ca. 700 to over 1 500 mm
Alps	up to over 2 000 mm

1) Part belonging to the Federal Republic of Germany; total area: 445.0 km².

The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state. Its Constitution is the Basic Law of 23 May 1949, last amended by the law of 26 July 2002. Since the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990, its constituent states have been the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Niedersachsen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. The federal capital is Berlin.

According to Article 1, Para. 1 of the Basic Law, the dignity of man is inviolable, and to respect and protect it is the duty of all state authority. The dignity of man is the supreme value and the core of the Constitution. Therefore, a major function of the state is the protection of human and civil rights. The Federal Republic of Germany is a constitutional state. This means that the legislature is bound by the constitutional order, while the executive and the judiciary are bound by law; anyone may have recourse to law against the governmental power. In the Federation and the Länder, all Germans can elect their representations in general, direct, free, equal, and secret elections, thus determining who is to govern – for a limited period of time. “All state authority emanates from the people”; this is declared in the Basic Law (Art. 20, Para. 2).

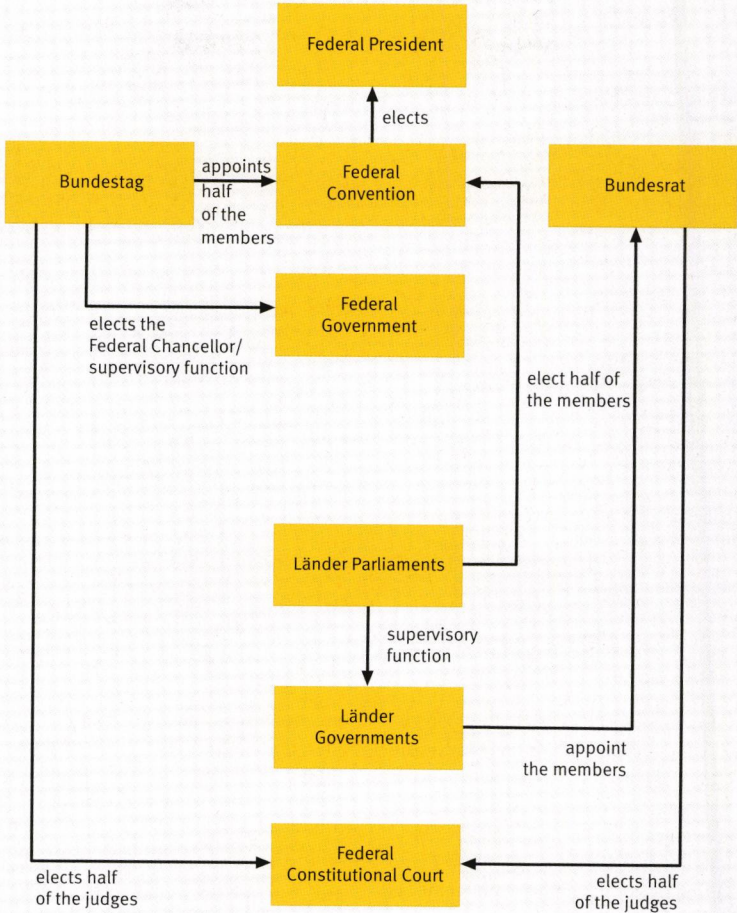
Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany is the Federal President who is elected for a five-year term by the Federal Convention. He may be reelected

once. The Federal Convention consists of all members of the Bundestag and an equal number of members elected by the Länder Parliaments according to the rules of proportional representation. Federal Presidents of the Federal Republic of Germany were Theodor Heuss from 1949 to 1959, Heinrich Lübke from 1959 to 1969, Gustav Heinemann from 1969 to 1974, Walter Scheel from 1974 to 1979, Karl Carstens from 1979 to 1984, Richard von Weizsäcker from 1984 to 1994, and Roman Herzog from 1994 to 1999, Johannes Rau from 1999 to 2004, and in 2004 Horst Köhler was elected to become Rau’s successor.

The members of the Bundestag are elected every four years. For the election of these 598 Bundestag members the electoral law of the Federal Republic of Germany provides for a system of proportional representation (299 members of the Bundestag elected with relative majority in the constituencies, the others according to Land party lists). The persons entitled to vote may cast their first vote for the election in the constituency and their second vote for the election of a Land party list. Those parties which receive five or more percent of the second votes in the electoral territory or directly obtain a seat in at least three constituencies will participate in the allocation of seats.

The two chambers, Bundestag and Bundesrat, are the legislative bodies of the Federal Republic of Germany. The main functions of the Bundestag, apart from legislation, are the election of the Federal Chancellor and the scrutiny of the Fed-

State structure



Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0202

Results of parliamentary elections in percent

Election	Elec- tion year	Parties' shares in valid votes					
		SPD	CDU, in Bayern CSU	FDP	GREENS	Die Linke.	Others
Elections to the Länder Parliaments							
Baden-Württemberg ..	2006	25.2	44.2	10.7	11.7	–	8.4
Bayern	2003	19.6	60.7	2.6	7.7	–	9.4
Berlin ¹⁾	2001	29.7	23.8	9.9	9.1	22.6	5.0
Brandenburg ¹⁾	2004	31.9	19.4	3.3	3.6	28.0	13.8
Bremen	2003	42.3	29.8	4.2	12.8	1.7	9.2
Hamburg	2004	30.5	47.2	2.8	12.3	–	7.1
Hessen ¹⁾	2003	29.1	48.8	7.9	10.1	–	4.1
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern ¹⁾	2002	40.6	31.4	4.7	2.6	16.4	4.3
Niedersachsen ¹⁾	2003	33.4	48.3	8.1	7.6	0.5	2.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen ..	2005	37.1	44.8	6.2	6.2	0.9	4.8
Rheinland-Pfalz ¹⁾	2006	45.6	32.8	8.0	4.6	–	9.0
Saarland	2004	30.8	47.5	5.2	5.6	2.3	8.6
Sachsen ¹⁾	2004	9.8	41.1	5.9	5.1	23.6	14.5
Sachsen-Anhalt ¹⁾	2006	21.4	36.2	6.7	3.6	24.1	8.1
Schleswig-Holstein ¹⁾ ..	2005	38.7	40.2	6.6	6.2	0.8	7.5
Thüringen ¹⁾	2004	14.5	43.0	3.6	4.5	26.1	8.3
Election to the Bundestag¹⁾²⁾							
Germany	2005	34.2	35.2 ³⁾	9.8	8.1	8.7	3.9
European Election							
Germany	2004	21.5	44.5 ⁴⁾	6.1	11.9	6.1	9.8

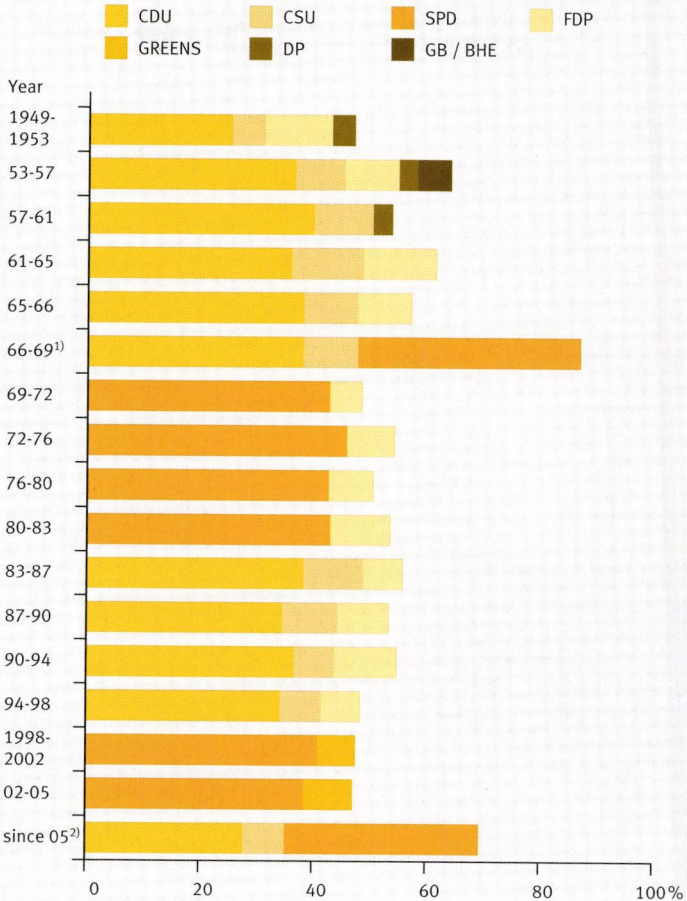
1) Second votes. – 2) Election results of the 16th electoral period. – 3) CDU: 27.8%, CSU: 7.4%. – 4) CDU: 36.5%, CSU: 8.0%.

eral Government. The activities of the Bundestag are performed not only in the plenum but also, and especially, in the committees. Through the Bundesrat, the Länder participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation, and in European Union matters. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed and recalled by the Länder Governments. They can vote only collectively per Land and

are bound by the instructions given by their respective Länder Governments. The total of 69 votes is divided among the 16 Länder according to the number of their inhabitants. Each of the Länder has at least three and not more than six votes.

The Federal Government participates in the legislative process mainly by introducing bills and issuing ordinances on the basis of special legal authorization. It

Share of the vote of the Federal Government's coalition parties, 1949 - 2005



1) From 1 Dec. 1966 Grand Coalition. – 2) From 11 Nov. 2005 Grand Coalition.

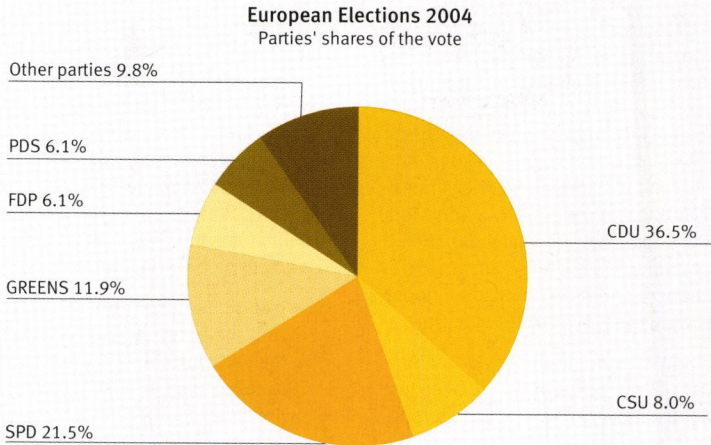
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consists of the Federal Chancellor who is elected by the Bundestag on the proposal of the Federal President, and the Federal Ministers who are appointed and dismissed by the Federal President on the proposal of the Federal Chancellor.

Executive power is generally vested in the Länder, unless otherwise provided for or permitted in the Basic Law.

Under the Basic Law, judicial authority is vested in the judges. It is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the federal courts provided for in the Basic Law and the courts of the Länder, with the Federal Constitutional Court in its capacity as the “Guardian of the Constitution” occupying a special position. It decides in particular on the interpretation of the Basic Law in the event of constitutional disputes between government organs, on the compatibility of federal and Länder law with the Basic Law (judicial review) as well as on complaints lodged by individual citizens in constitutionality matters.

The jurisdiction of the Federation – not regarding the Federal Constitutional Court – is limited to the supreme courts of the individual court branches: Federal Court of Justice, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Finance Court, Federal Labour Court, Federal Social Court as well as Federal Patent Court. Otherwise, jurisdiction lies with the Länder.



Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0204

After the end of World War II, Germany played an active part in the process of European unification. As early as in May 1948, at the First Congress of the Hague, delegates from 19 European countries demanded that a European assembly be convened. This was the first initiative in forming the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

The foundations of the European Communities (EC) were laid by the so-called Schuman Plan (named after the then French Foreign Minister). The Plan included a proposal for pooling the European coal and steel production. In April 1951, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). In 1957, these 6 countries

founded the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). On 1 July 1967, the three Communities were linked up by merging their executives (Merger Treaty of 1965). Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland acceded to the European Communities (EC) in 1973, Greece in 1981, Portugal and Spain in 1986. For almost one decade, the number of Member States of the European Union remained at 15 after Finland, Austria and Sweden had joined it in 1995. When another ten states, namely Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus acceded to the European Union on 1 May 2004, the number of EU members rose to 25. That latest round of expansion was the largest one. One of the Union's aims is to welcome

Bulgaria and Romania as new Member States presumably on 1 January 2007. In addition, accession negotiations with Turkey and Croatia have been held since 3 October 2005. Since the European Council meeting on 15 and 16 October 2005, Macedonia has been an official candidate country. With the other Western Balkan countries (Albania, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina), the EU is negotiating stabilisation and association treaties, and the Commission hopes to conclude them by the end of 2006.

In the area of statistics, each of the new members-to-be has above all been assisted in adopting the existing European statistical standards ("acquis statistique") during the pre-accession phase. In the past few years, the Federal Statistical Office has taken an active part in implementing a large number of measures to assist those countries and it will continue to do so in the future.

The process of expansion has gone hand in hand with an increasing economic and political integration of the European countries. Based on a joint coal and steel market, the initial steps towards integration included the abolition of customs barriers between the countries concerned and the introduction of common external tariffs. Economic co-operation on an equal footing was gradually extended to cover social, regional and environmental policies as well. The introduction of the European single market in 1993 led to a liberalisation of the movement of persons, services and capital. To meet the challenges of globalisation, the Lisbon Euro-

pean Council in 2000 adopted a detailed strategy for modernising the EU economy, which also covered issues of social cohesion and the environment. Statistical data have played an important role in assessing the progress made towards achieving the agreed goals. In March 2005, the strategy was readjusted to make better use of the synergy potential between the three dimensions (economy, social aspects and the environment).

Both economic and political advancement and the accession of new members have regularly required changes in the EC or EU treaties. In the past few years, the following basic treaties have been adopted: Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty, 1992), Amsterdam Treaty (1997), and Nice Treaty (2002). In the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992 (which entered into force on 1 November 1993), the heads of state and government of the European Communities agreed on a stage-by-stage plan regarding the creation of Economic and Monetary Union by the year 1999 whose third stage included the introduction of a single European currency (euro). With the exception of Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the ten new EU members, all other Member States have joined the euro zone (EU-12). Apart from creating Economic and Monetary Union, the Maastricht Treaty was aimed at developing a common foreign and security policy and co-operation in the area of internal and legal policies.

The Amsterdam Treaty, which was signed on 2 October 1997, served as a basis for

the eastern enlargement of the European Union. Based on the Nice Treaty, which entered into force on 1 February 2003, the functioning of the European institutions was adjusted to permit the extensive enlargement of the European Union by ten new Member States. Following the meeting of the European Council in Nice in December 2002, the presidents of the European Parliament, the European Council and the Commission solemnly proclaimed the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union which, in view of the social, economic, scientific and technological development of society, has been aimed at strengthening the importance of human rights.

About 50 years after the beginning of the integration process, it became time to review and revise the framework consisting of several treaties in order to maintain the Unions's capability to act. Against that background, the Laeken European Council in December 2001 convened a Convention to work out an EU Constitution. On 29 October 2004, the heads of state and government of the 25 EU Member States and the three candidate countries signed the Treaty on the European Constitution. The Member States have to ratify the Constitution in line with their national procedures (approval either by referendum or by parliament). When the European Constitution was rejected in two states (France and the Netherlands), the ratification process was interrupted for the time being in summer 2005. Therefore, the European Council agreed in June 2005 to have a phase of reflection in which de-

tailed discussions will be held about the goals and contents of the EU. As a result of that situation, the Nice Treaty continues to be in force until further notice. By the way, it was the Amsterdam Treaty concluded in 1997 which for the first time included an Article on statistics that was also integrated in the draft EU Constitution in an almost unchanged form.

The political system of the Federal Republic of Germany is characterised by its federal state structure (Article 20, Para. 1 of the Basic Law). Besides the Federation at central government level, there are sixteen Länder, which are constituent states with equal rights. Not only the principal division, but also the multifaceted co-operation between these two government levels is regulated by the Basic Law. The Länder are not mere self-governing bodies but genuine states endowed with their own powers. This „state quality“ is guaranteed by Article 79, Para. 3 of the Basic Law.

As states, they have their own constitutions and constitutional bodies such as a parliament, government, administration and jurisdiction. The Länder also have established their own representations to the European Union in Brussels. The Länder do not only enjoy extensive rights of participating in the legislation of the Federation, but on principle are responsible for performing state functions (Article 30, Basic Law) unless the latter can be better fulfilled at federal level (subsidiarity principle). This principle also applies to official statistics. By an act of law, the Federation may order all-German statistics to be compiled for its own purposes or those of the European Union. The actual compilation is however done by the Länder.

The Länder are entitled to their own revenue from taxes (Article 106, Basic Law) for carrying out their functions. The economic and financial capacities of the Länder however differ quite considerably. Structurally disadvantaged Länder often are not in a

position to provide the funds required for performing their functions from their own resources. In order to ensure that the population in these regions is not affected by unreasonable restrictions on their living standards, there exists a scheme of transfer payments from the Federation and among the Länder (Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme).

But differences between the sixteen Länder do not only exist with regard to their economies. History, geography, cultural diversity, size and number of population – they all help to give each Land its own individual character within the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe.

This diversity, combined with the Länder's autonomy, is however the reason why comparative information often has to be painstakingly collected from a multitude of sources. Therefore, the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Länder have set up an information database called GENESIS-Online. The database enables interested users to obtain information on the wide range of data offered by official statistics in a quick and comfortable manner. The uniform and nearly self-explaining user guidance greatly facilitates individual data inquiries. For those who would like to get to know the „Common New Statistical Information System of the Federation and the Länder“, please refer to the website

<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online/logon> or

<https://www.regionalstatistik.de/genesis/online/logon>.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Area	Popu- lation	Inhabitants per km ²	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-) ¹⁾	Excess of arrivals (+) or departures (-) ¹⁾²⁾
	31 Dec. 2004	31 Dec. 2005	31 Dec. 2004		
	km ²	1 000	Number	1 000	
Baden-Württemberg	35 752	10 735	300	+ 5	+ 21
Bayern	70 549	12 469	176	- 5	+ 26
Berlin	892	3 395	3 799	- 2	+ 2
Brandenburg	29 478	2 559	87	- 8	+ 1
Bremen	404	663	1 641	- 2	+ 2
Hamburg	755	1 744	2 297	- 1	+ 8
Hessen	21 115	6 092	289	- 4	+ 12
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	23 179	1 707	74	- 4	- 9
Niedersachsen	47 620	7 994	168	- 11	+ 20
Nordrhein-Westfalen	34 084	18 058	530	- 26	+ 22
Rheinland-Pfalz	19 853	4 059	205	- 8	+ 10
Saarland	2 569	1 050	411	- 4	- 1
Sachsen	18 415	4 274	233	- 15	- 10
Sachsen Anhalt	20 446	2 470	122	- 12	- 17
Schleswig-Holstein	15 763	2 833	179	- 6	+ 11
Thüringen	16 172	2 335	146	- 8	- 10
Germany	357 046	82 438	231	- 113	+ 82

1) Preliminary result. - 2) Total migration across the Länder borders.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Persons in employ- ment ¹⁾	Unem- ployed ²⁾	Unemploy- ment rate ^{2) 3)}	Job vacancies ^{2) 4)}	Short-time workers ²⁾
	2005				
	1 000		%		1 000
Baden-Württemberg	5 400.7	385.3	7.0	49.7	17.8
Bayern	6 356.5	505.0	7.8	55.8	15.2
Berlin	1 538.5	319.2	19.0	19.1	3.4
Brandenburg	1 005.9	244.0	18.2	13.5	3.7
Bremen	381.0	53.2	16.8	3.3	1.2
Hamburg	1 050.9	98.2	11.3	16.0	1.7
Hessen	3 029.5	296.5	9.7	29.9	10.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern .	702.8	180.4	20.3	12.2	1.4
Niedersachsen	3 524.1	457.1	11.6	31.7	11.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	8 408.6	1 058.0	12.0	78.7	32.3
Rheinland-Pfalz	1 779.4	178.5	8.8	22.7	5.3
Saarland	506.4	53.5	10.7	5.2	1.9
Sachsen	1 885.1	402.3	18.3	19.1	8.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	988.1	258.5	20.2	12.2	3.7
Schleswig-Holstein	1 225.2	161.5	11.6	12.4	3.4
Thüringen	1 000.4	209.9	17.1	12.2	4.4
Germany	38 783.0	4 861.0	11.7	413.1	125.5

1) Results of the employment accounts compiled as part of national accounts. – 2) Results of the labour market statistics compiled by the Federal Employment Agency (BA). – 3) Percentage of registered unemployed persons in the total civilian labour force. – 4) The job vacancies reported by the Central Placing Services (ZAV) are included in the total for "Germany".

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Foreign trade		Gross domestic product at current prices	Unadjusted gross value added
	Imports	Exports		
	2005 ¹⁾			
	EUR mn		EUR bn	
Baden-Württemberg	97 738	123 488	330.7	298.6
Bayern	98 951	127 806	403.7	364.5
Berlin	6 894	9 931	79.6	71.9
Brandenburg	8 459	6 554	48.1	43.4
Bremen	11 409	12 790	24.5	22.1
Hamburg	45 784	22 729	80.0	72.2
Hessen	56 953	39 403	197.7	178.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	2 563	2 792	31.3	28.3
Niedersachsen	54 562	60 114	188.4	170.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	149 748	142 960	489.1	441.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	21 013	34 100	97.5	88.0
Saarland	10 448	11 821	27.5	24.8
Sachsen	10 752	17 525	85.8	77.5
Sachsen-Anhalt	7 231	7 595	48.1	43.5
Schleswig-Holstein	18 069	16 323	69.0	62.3
Thüringen	5 515	7 780	44.7	40.3
Germany	629 134 ²⁾	786 186 ²⁾	2 246	2 028

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Incl. transactions that cannot be allocated to an individual Land.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Building permits	Construction work completed	Stock of dwellings	Physicians ¹⁾	Hospital beds ²⁾
	(dwellings)				
	2004			31.12.2004	2004
	1 000		Mill.	Number	
Baden-Württemberg	38.4	38.2	4.8	39 420	62 387
Bayern	57.7	58.5	5.8	49 047	79 674
Berlin	3.7	3.8	1.9	17 867	20 531
Brandenburg	10.9	11.1	1.3	7 787	15 534
Bremen	1.2	1.4	0.4	3 244	5 877
Hamburg	4.2	3.9	0.9	9 404	11 848
Hessen	19.5	15.7	2.8	23 101	37 059
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	7.7	7.3	0.9	6 202	10 390
Niedersachsen	28.4	31.7	3.7	25 863	45 518
Nordrhein-Westfalen	50.7	56.6	8.4	65 462	130 489
Rheinland-Pfalz	15.8	16.6	1.9	14 240	25 780
Saarland	2.6	2.7	0.5	4 166	7 351
Sachsen	7.9	8.4	2.3	14 220	28 507
Sachsen-Anhalt	5.1	5.8	1.3	8 141	17 332
Schleswig-Holstein	10.2	11.7	1.4	10 476	16 297
Thüringen	4.7	4.7	1.2	7 795	16 759
Germany	268.7	278.0	39.4	306 435	531 333

1) Data of the German Medical Association. – 2) Excl. prevention/rehabilitation facilities.

On 31 December 2004, some 82.5 million people were living in Germany, 42.2 million of whom were girls or women and 40.4 million boys or men. A total of 6.7 million residents were foreign citizens, 61% of whom had been living in Germany for ten years or more; 1.4 million foreigners had been born in Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a densely populated country: in 2003, the average number of population per square kilometre was 231. However, population density differs considerably between western and eastern Germany. In the former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. data for Berlin-East) it ran up to 264 in 2003, while in the new Länder (excl. data for Berlin-East) it was 126.

According to provisional results, 396 000 couples married in Germany in 2004. 706 000 children were born alive, which corresponds to 8.6 live births per 1 000 inhabitants. The share of children born outside marriage was 28%.

A total of 818 000 people died during the year 2004. Hence, the number of deaths exceeded that of live births by 113 000. In 2000/2002, the average life expectancy at birth was 75.4 years for boys and 81.2 years for girls.

The quantitative relation between older and younger people will change considerably in Germany in the next few decades. As envisaged by the most recent co-ordinated population projection of the Federal Statistical Office, half of the population will be aged over 48 and one third be 60 or older in 2050. Besides, the number of

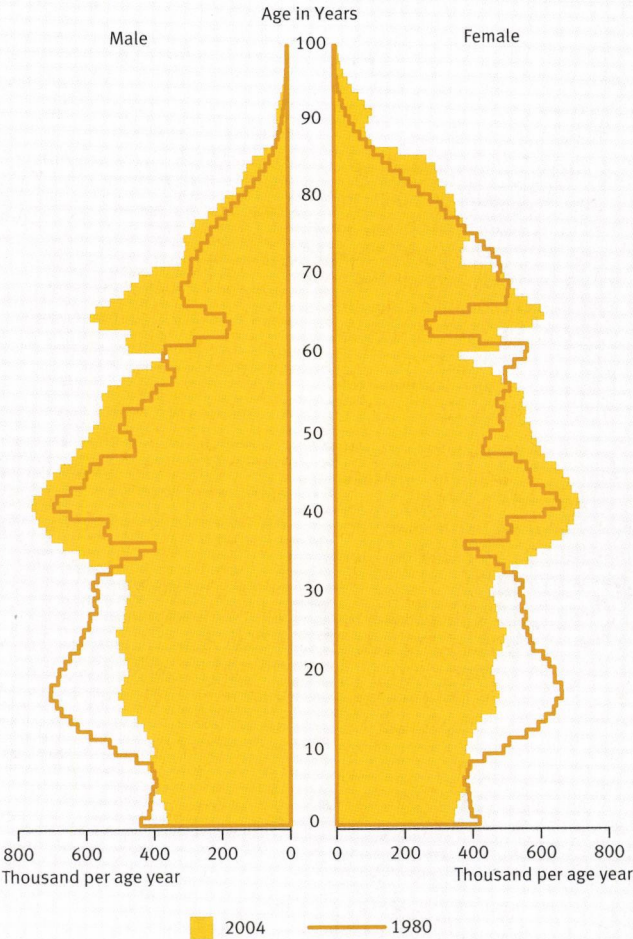
inhabitants in Germany will decline in the long term despite the assumed rates of immigration from abroad.

In accordance with the "middle variant" of the population projection the population figures will – after a small increase to 83 million – decline from 2013 down to the 1963 level (slightly more than 75 million) by the year 2050. The "middle variant" is based on the following assumptions: constant birth rate of an average 1.4 children per woman, increase in the life expectancy of a new-born boy to 81.1 years and of a new-born girl to 86.6 years by 2050, and an annual net immigration of about 200 000 persons.

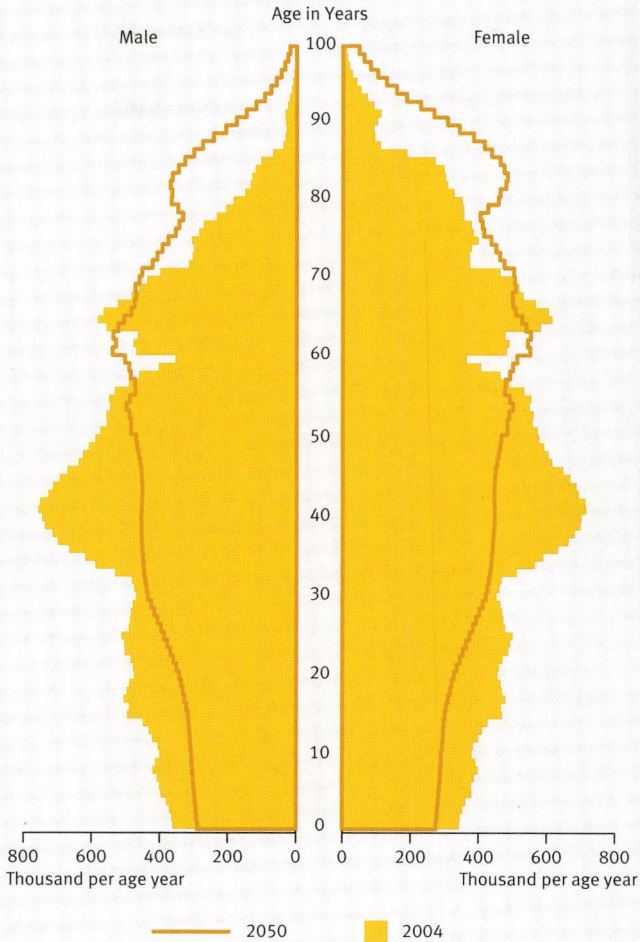
In accordance with this projection, the old-age ratio, i.e. the ratio of people at retirement age to 100 persons at working age (between 20 and 59 years) expected for the year 2050 would rise up to 78 from 44 today.

Since the degree of reliability of the values' development the population projection is based on declines with an increasing distance from the base date 31 December 2001, such long-term calculations have a model character and should not be considered as prognoses.

Age structure of the population of Germany 2004 and 1980¹⁾



1) Reference date 31 Dec.

Age structure of the population of Germany 2004¹⁾ and 2050

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POPULATION

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	82 536.7	82 531.7	82 500.8
Male	1 000	40 344.9	40 359.0	40 353.6
Female	1 000	42 191.8	42 172.6	42 147.2
By age groups				
from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	4 623.5	4 519.3	4 435.1
6 – 15	1 000	7 792.1	7 642.8	7 489.5
15 – 18	1 000	2 821.1	2 892.7	2 904.2
18 – 25	1 000	6 693.4	6 728.9	6 773.9
25 – 45	1 000	24 763.8	24 461.1	24 088.7
45 – 60	1 000	15 740.5	15 950.3	16 244.2
60 – 65	1 000	5 663.6	5 476.4	5 197.8
65 and over	1 000	14 438.8	14 859.9	15 367.5
By marital status				
Single	1 000	33 568.5	33 730.3	33 847.4
Married	1 000	37 595.7	37 256.1	36 991.2
Widowed	1 000	6 156.9	6 112.8	6 078.6
Divorced	1 000	5 215.6	5 432.5	5 583.7
Foreign population¹⁾	1 000	7 335.6	7 334.8	6 717.1
Europe	1 000	5 816.7	5 800.4	5 340.3
European Union	1 000	1 862.1	1 850.0	2 108.0
Incl.: Italy	1 000	609.8	601.3	548.2
Greece	1 000	359.4	354.6	316.0
Austria	1 000	189.3	189.5	174.0
Netherlands	1 000	115.2	118.7	114.1
United Kingdom	1 000	114.7	113.6	95.9
Serbia-Montenegro	1 000	591.5	568.2	507.3
Croatia	1 000	231.0	236.6	229.2
Turkey	1 000	1 912.2	1 877.7	1 764.3
Africa	1 000	308.2	310.9	277.0
America	1 000	223.9	228.5	202.9
Incl.: United States	1 000	112.9	112.9	96.6
Asia	1 000	901.7	912.0	826.5

1) Due to an update of the Central Register of foreigners, the figures for 2004 are not comparable with the data for the years prior to 2004.

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Households¹⁾	1 000	38 944	39 122	39 178
1-person households	1 000	14 426	14 566	14 695
2-person households	1 000	13 169	13 335	13 266
3-person households	1 000	5 462	5 413	5 477
4-person households	1 000	4 268	4 218	4 213
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	1 618	1 590	1 527
Marriages, births, deaths				
Marriages	Number	382 911	396 007 ²⁾	...
Live births	Number	706 721	705 631 ²⁾	...
Viz.: Illegitimate	Number	190 641	197 228 ²⁾	...
Foetal deaths	Number	2 699	2 728 ²⁾	...
Deaths	Number	853 946	818 263 ²⁾	...
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (-)	Number	- 147 225	- 112 632 ²⁾	...
Divorces	Number	213 975	213 691	...
Migrations between Germany and foreign countries³⁾				
Arrivals, total	1 000	769	780	707 ²⁾
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	602	602	579 ²⁾
Departures, total	1 000	626	698	628 ²⁾
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	499	547	484 ²⁾
Naturalized persons	Number	140 731	127 153	...

1) Microcensus results in May (2003) March (2004), and Year (2005). – 2) Preliminary result. – 3) Incl. area of origin/destination "unsettled" and "not indicated".

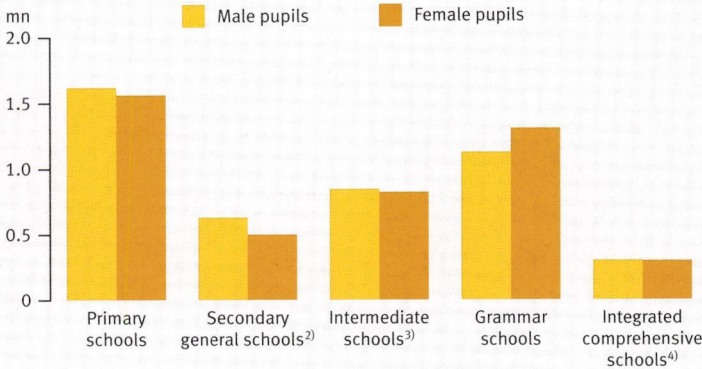
Outside the family context, education is provided mainly in public and private institutions established for this purpose. The bodies of official statistics provide data on pupils, apprentices, university students and teachers, which certainly are of increasing interest not least on account of the ongoing discussion about the educational system in Germany.

The demographic structure of the population is decisive for the educational system as it is the cause of different birth cohort strength, for instance at school enrolment. However, individual decisions, the economic situation and the pursuit of educational policy objectives also influence the demand for and the provision of education.

In 2004, a total of EUR 193.3 billion were spent in Germany on education, science and research, accounting for 8.7% of the gross domestic product. Compared with 2002, that was an increase of 0.2%. The largest share of that expenditure, EUR 121.7 billion, was spent on schools, schools of higher education and other educational institutions. A total of EUR 12.3 billion was used to provide assistance to pupils, students and apprentices, while EUR 55.3 billion were spent on research and development.

In Germany, compulsory schooling starts for all children when they are six years old. In recent years, an increasing number of opportunities have been provided for children to start school earlier. The period of compulsory schooling covers twelve years,

**Pupils at schools of general education, 2005/2006¹⁾
by selected types of schools**



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Incl. orientation stage independent of school type. – 3) Incl. schools with different courses of education. – 4) Incl. Free Waldorf schools.

which nowadays usually comprise nine to ten years of full-time schooling and two to three years of part-time schooling.

In 2005/2006, close to 9.5 million pupils in Germany attended schools of general education, of whom 3.2 million were at primary schools, 1.1 million at secondary general schools (incl. orientation stage independent of school type), 1.3 million at intermediate schools and 2.4 million at grammar schools. In the same year, about 597 000 pupils were counted at integrated comprehensive schools (incl. Free Waldorf Schools), while schools with different courses of education were attended by 342 000 pupils. A total of 416 000 girls and boys went to special schools, and some 63 000 adults were educated at evening schools and adult education colleges.

Upon completion of compulsory full-time schooling, 246 000 young people obtained a secondary general school certificate at schools of general education in 2004. About 420 000 pupils left school in that year with an intermediate school-leaving certificate, while 238 000 pupils attained a general university entrance qualification or an entrance qualification for a "Fachhochschule" (specialised college of higher education).

Vocational schools were attended in 2005/2006 by some 2.8 million youths, of whom 1.7 million were educated at vocational schools (dual system) and about 561 000 at full-time vocational schools. At that type of schools, a total of 42 000 pupils obtained a secondary

general school certificate in 2004, some 79 000 attained an intermediate school-leaving certificate and 149 000 pupils achieved a qualification for general university entrance (incl. university entrance restricted to a specified field of study and entrance to a "Fachhochschule"). Schools for nurses, midwives etc. were attended by 118 000 women and men in 2005/2006.

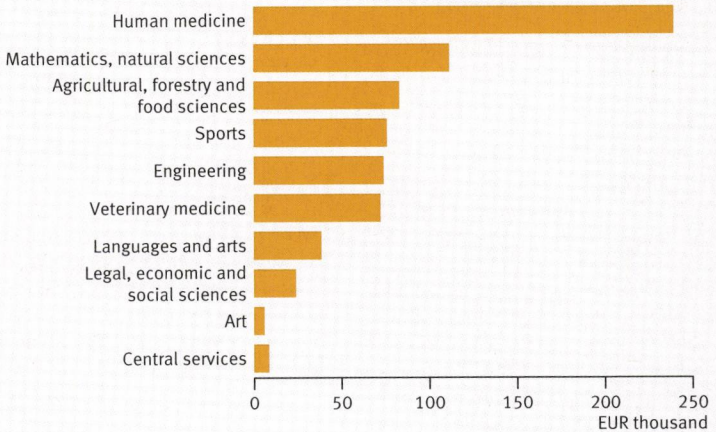
In 2005, there were some 1.6 million apprentices in Germany, of whom 848 000 were trained in industry and trade, 477 000 in the crafts sector, 130 000 in the liberal professions and about 98 000 in the remaining areas.

There are still marked differences between the genders regarding the training occupations that are chosen most frequently. Hence, there were about 40 500 hairdresser's apprentices in Germany in 2004. Almost all of these apprentices (91.5%) were young women. Just over 6% of all female apprentices had chosen that occupation, in contrast to less than 1% of young men.

In the winter semester of 2005/2006, 2.0 million students were enrolled at institutions of higher education in Germany, 1.4 million of them at universities, 535 000 at "Fachhochschulen" and 32 000 at colleges of art and music.

In the academic year of 2005 (summer and following winter semester), the number of first-year students amounted to some 355 000. That was a decline by just under 1% against the preceding year. After more women than men had for the

Outside funds received per chair, by subject groups, 2003



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first time enrolled in the academic year of 2002/2003, the rate of female first-year students was only 48.9% in the academic year of 2005.

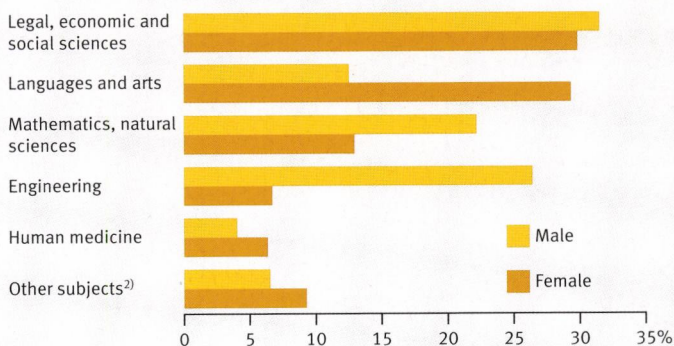
In the winter semester of 2004/2005, the most popular courses of study with an internationally accepted bachelor's degree – based on the number of students – were computer science (10 700), business administration (7 100) and interdisciplinary courses [focus on linguistics and cultural studies (4 200)]. The largest number of students wishing to obtain a master's degree was found in computer science (2 400), international business administration/management (2 300) and electrical engineering/electronics (2 300).

231 000 students passed their final examinations at institutions of higher education in 2004. In that year, close to half a million persons worked at institutions of higher education in Germany in the science, arts and music, and administrative departments.

Specification	Unit	2003/2004 ¹⁾	2004/2005 ¹⁾	2005/2006 ¹⁾
Pupils	1 000	12 571	12 508	12 276
Schools of general education	1 000	9 727	9 625	9 506
School-kindergartens and pre-school classes	1 000	54	48	30
Primary schools	1 000	3 147	3 150	3 177
Secondary general schools ²⁾	1 000	1 380	1 195	1 126
Schools with different courses of education	1 000	429	379	342
Special schools	1 000	429	424	416
Intermediate schools	1 000	1 297	1 351	1 323
Grammar schools	1 000	2 316	2 404	2 432
Integrated comprehensive schools ³⁾	1 000	619	613	597
Evening schools, adult education colleges	1 000	57	60	63
Vocational schools	1 000	2 726	2 763	2 770
Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	1 685	1 672	1 656
Vocational extension schools	1 000	1	1	1
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	498	542	561
"Fachoberschulen"	1 000	117	122	126
Specialised grammar schools ⁴⁾	1 000	115	117	121
"Berufs-/Technische Oberschulen"	1 000	14	18	19
Trade and technical schools ⁵⁾	1 000	168	163	158
Schools for nurses, midwives etc.	1 000	118	120	118
School-leavers of schools of general education	1 000	986	...	...
With secondary general school certificate .	1 000	246	...	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate	1 000	420	...	...
With qualification for general university entrance or entrance to a "Fachhochschule"	1 000	238	...	...
School-leavers of vocational schools, total .	1 000	1 145	...	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate	1 000	79	...	...
With qualification for general university entrance	1 000	149	...	...
Full- and part-time teaching staff				
Schools of general education	1 000	677	672	...
Vocational schools	1 000	119	121	...

1) School year. 2004/2005: preliminary result. – 2) Incl. orientation stage independent of school type. – 3) Incl. Free Waldorf Schools. – 4) Incl. "Kollegschulen". – 5) Incl. specialised vocational academies.

Students by subject groups, winter term 2005/2006¹⁾



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Sports; veterinary medicine; agricultural, forestry and food sciences; art; other subjects and unclear information.

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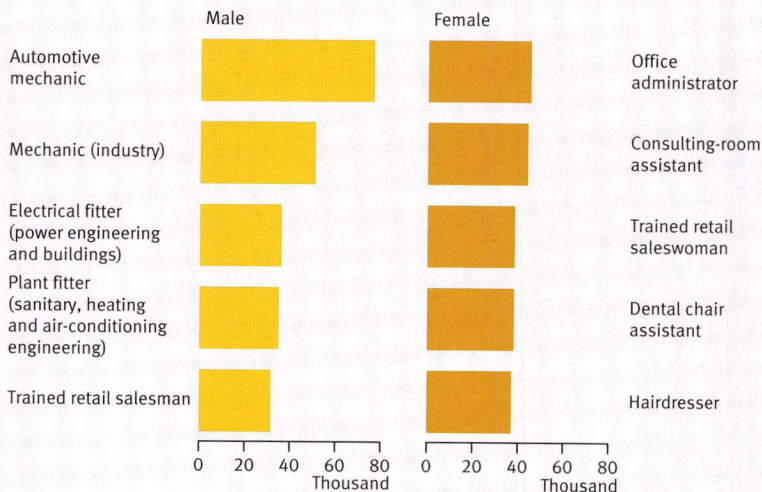
Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Students²⁾	1 000	2 020	1 964	1 977
Universities ³⁾	1 000	1 437	1 373	1 378
Colleges of art and music	1 000	31	31	32
“Fachhochschulen”	1 000	513	524	535
Colleges of public administration	1 000	38	36	33
Incl.: Students in their first semester in higher education	1 000	317	301	299
Universities ³⁾	1 000	211	198	197
Colleges of art and music	1 000	4	4	4
“Fachhochschulen”	1 000	92	91	91
Colleges of public administration	1 000	10	8	7
Exam. passed at inst. of higher education ...	1 000	218	231	...
University diploma and equivalent examinations	1 000	95	98	...
Qualifications for a doctor's degree	1 000	23	23	...
State examinations for the teaching profession	1 000	22	23	...
Fachhochschule diploma examinations	1 000	72	76	...
Bachelor's degrees	1 000	2	6	...
Master's degrees	1 000	3	6	...

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Students in winter term. – 3) Incl. colleges of education and theology, comprehensive universities.

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Apprentices	1 000	1 582	1 564	1 553
Industry and trade	1 000	838	838	848
Crafts	1 000	502	489	477
Agriculture	1 000	38	40	41
Public service	1 000	43	44	43
Liberal professions	1 000	146	139	130
Home economics, merchant shipping	1 000	14	14	12
Participants in advanced training examinations and master craftsman's examinations	1 000	126	125	...
Industry and trade	1 000	63	65	...
Crafts	1 000	51	49	...
Agriculture	1 000	2	2	...
Public service	1 000	4	9	...
Liberal professions	1 000	5	5	...
Home economics, merchant shipping	1 000	1	1	...

1) Preliminary result.

Apprentices, 2004, in the most frequent vocational training occupations



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EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Formal level of qualification¹⁾				
Data provided on general school education .	1 000	66 574	66 397	70 984
Presently attending schools	1 000	2 992	2 966	3 401
Secondary general school certificate	1 000	29 391	28 946	29 555
Ten-grade school of general education certificate	1 000	4 807	4 701	4 780
Intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent	1 000	12 732	12 837	14 266
“Fachhochschule” entrance qualification/ university entrance qualification	1 000	14 092	14 419	15 905
Data provided on vocational training	1 000	65 575	65 185	70 984
Apprenticeship/on-the-job training	1 000	33 639	32 921	35 305
Trade and technical school certificate	1 000	4 015	4 078	4 485
Specialised and engineering school certificate in the former GDR	1 000	977	971	868
“Fachhochschule” degree	1 000	2 868	3 025	3 062
University degree	1 000	3 758	3 909	4 505
Doctor's degree	1 000	853	815	648

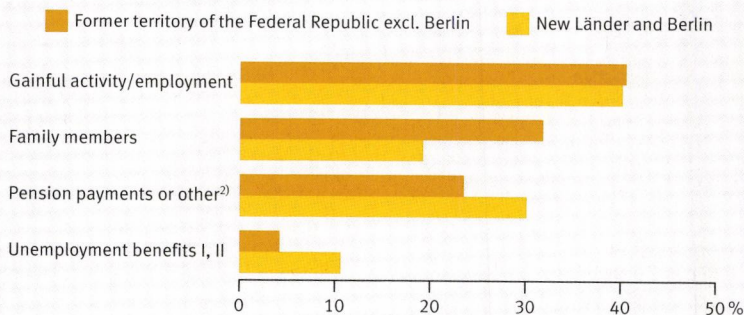
1) Results of the microcensus. – Persons aged 15 years and over. For persons aged 51 years and over response is voluntary.

More than half of Germany's population actively or passively participated in economic life in 2005. Those 42.6 million persons (the labour force), whose place of residence is in the Federal Republic of Germany, include both persons in employment pursuing a gainful activity, irrespective of its extent of time, and unemployed persons actively looking for a job and able to take up an employment within two weeks. Persons in employment comprise not only those performing a job in dependent employment, but also the self-employed and family workers, irrespective of what importance that activity has for their subsistence. The inactive population comprises all those who neither perform nor look for a gainful activity. According to the results of the ILO labour market statistics, a total of 38.7 million persons were

in employment on an annual average in 2005 in Germany. The employment/population ratio, which indicates the share of persons in employment aged 15 to 64 years in the population of the same age, was 67.9% in 2005. Over the last ten years, the employment/population ratio rose by 1.7 percentage points.

In the same period, 3.9 million men and women were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 9.1%; it indicates the share of unemployed in the labour force of the same age. Over the last ten years, that share was up by 2 percentage points. The unemployment rate for men (8.8%) increased by 3.3 percentage points between 1995 and 2005, whereas for women (9.5%) it was up by just 0.5 percentage points. Younger persons aged under 25 years were particularly affected

Population, 2005, by main source of subsistence¹⁾



1) Results of the microcensus. – 2) Pension payments; own property, letting, interest, life interest reserved to transferor on transfer of a farmstead to a descendant; public assistance/social benefit, basic security (incl. benefits to asylum seekers); benefits paid by a long-term care insurance agency; other benefits (e.g. BAföG study grant).

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EMPLOYMENT

Specification ¹⁾	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Germany				
Labour force	1 000	42 335	42 713	42 565
Residents in employment ²⁾³⁾	1 000	38 632	38 782	38 672
Unemployed ⁴⁾	1 000	3 703	3 931	3 893
Inactive population	1 000	40 185	39 788	39 899
Employment/population ratios of those aged 15 to under 65 years	%	67.7	68.2	67.9
Unemployment rates of those aged 15 to under 65 years	%	8.8	9.2	9.2
Persons in employment in the economic territory ²⁾⁵⁾	1 000	38 722	38 868	38 783
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	881	873	853
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	8 139	8 018	7 882
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 750	7 632	7 504
Construction	1 000	2 322	2 251	2 146
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	9 717	9 789	9 738
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	6 128	6 309	6 411
Other service activities	1 000	11 535	11 628	11 753
Employees in the economic territory ²⁾⁵⁾	1 000	34 650	34 650	34 428
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	450	457	445
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	7 830	7 703	7 562
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 442	7 318	7 185
Construction	1 000	1 908	1 838	1 735
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	8 495	8 555	8 496
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	5 288	5 386	5 412
Other service activities	1 000	10 679	10 711	10 778

1) Internationally comparable labour market data according to the definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO); February 2006. – 2) In line with the employment accounts compiled as part of national accounting. –

3) Persons in employment whose place of residence is in Germany (domestic concept). – 4) 2005: Results of the telephone survey on the ILO activity status. Data for previous years are based on an estimation using various sources. – 5) Persons in employment or employees whose place of employment is in Germany (domestic concept).

by unemployment. For them, the unemployment rate was 15.8% on an annual average in 2005 (1995: 12.1%). For information on the ILO concept please refer to: <http://www.destatis.de/ilo-arbeitsmarkt>

In the field of employment statistics, the microcensus provides more detailed struc-

tural information, which is however based on a lower level of employment. Studies have shown that marginal employment, as it is called, such as part-time work with remuneration below a certain level (mini-jobs) is underrepresented in that household survey. This undercoverage has to be considered when interpreting

Specification ¹⁾	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin				
Persons in employment in the economic territory²⁾³⁾	1 000	31 540	31 674	31 662
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	693	687	681
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	7 046	6 935	6 814
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	6 742	6 631	6 516
Construction	1 000	1 724	1 678	1 615
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	8 013	8 072	8 052
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	5 040	5 183	5 284
Other service activities	1 000	9 025	9 119	9 217
Employees in the economic territory²⁾³⁾	1 000	28 212	28 240	28 120
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	283	292	294
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	6 802	6 686	6 561
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	6 499	6 383	6 264
Construction	1 000	1 421	1 379	1 319
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	7 011	7 060	7 033
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	4 355	4 433	4 472
Other service activities	1 000	8 340	8 389	8 442
New Länder and Berlin				
Persons in employment in the economic territory²⁾³⁾	1 000	7 182	7 194	7 121
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	188	186	172
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	1 093	1 083	1 069
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	1 008	1 001	988
Construction	1 000	598	573	531
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	1 704	1 717	1 686
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	1 088	1 126	1 127
Other service activities	1 000	2 510	2 509	2 536
Employees in the economic territory²⁾³⁾	1 000	6 438	6 410	6 308
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	167	165	151
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	1 028	1 017	1 001
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	943	935	921
Construction	1 000	487	459	416
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	1 484	1 495	1 463
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	933	953	940
Other service activities	1 000	2 339	2 322	2 336

1) Internationally comparable labour market data according to the definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO); February 2006. – 2) In line with the employment accounts compiled as part of national accounting of the Länder. – 3) Persons in employment or employees whose place of employment is in Germany (domestic concept).

microcensus structural data. At the beginning of 2005, the microcensus was put on an infra-annual continuous form of data collection, which allows the presentation of annual average results. Such results are comparable only to a limited degree with the results of former microcensuses, which reflected the situation for a single reference week in spring (generally at the end of April).

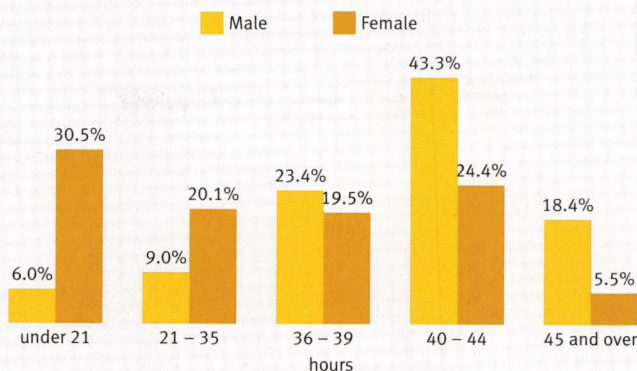
According to microcensus results, on average 7.9 million persons in dependent employment in 2005 indicated their activity to be part-time. That was a part-time employment rate of 24%. For the whole of Germany, 44% of the women in dependent employment worked part-time. 47% of the women in the former territory of the Federal Republic, excl. Berlin, performed a part-time job. In the new Länder and Berlin, the figure was just 32% of the women in dependent employment, whereas the share of men working part-time was nearly the same in both parts of Germany (7%).

In a normal working week in 2005, the persons in employment worked an average of 35.7 hours in their main activity. Men pursued a gainful activity for an average of 40.2 hours per week. For women, the average usual weekly working time was much shorter (30.3 hours). Persons in full-time employment with normal weekly working hours of at least 36 hours usually spent an average of 42.3 hours per week at their workplace (men: 42.9, women: 41.0).

In 2005, an average of 10% of the 28.2 million wage earners and salaried employees (excl. apprentices) in Germany had a fixed-term employment contract. In the new Länder and Berlin, the share of fixed-term contracts (14%) was by 5 percentage points larger than in the former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin. In the eastern part of Germany, finding an open-end contract seems to be particularly difficult. There, 40% of the persons employed under collective agreements (excl. apprentices) indicated that they could not find any permanent job. In the western part of Germany, that share was markedly smaller (21%).

There was an average of 4.1 million self-employed in 2005, that was about 744 000 persons or 22% more than in April 1995. Over the same period, the share of self-employed in all persons in employment – the self-employment rate – rose by 2 percentage points to 11%. That trend was due to a strong increase in the number of self-employed who have no persons in dependent employment from 1.5 million in April 1995 to 2.3 million on an annual average in 2005, which was a 51% rise.

For 40.4% of the population of the Federal Republic of Germany, their own employment was their main source of subsistence on an annual average in 2005. An average 29.2% of the population were supported by family members, for 5.5% unemployment pay I or II was the main source of income, while 24.8% lived mainly on pensions, property of their own or other support.

Persons in employment, 2005¹⁾, by normal weekly hours worked

1) Microcensus result. — Germany.

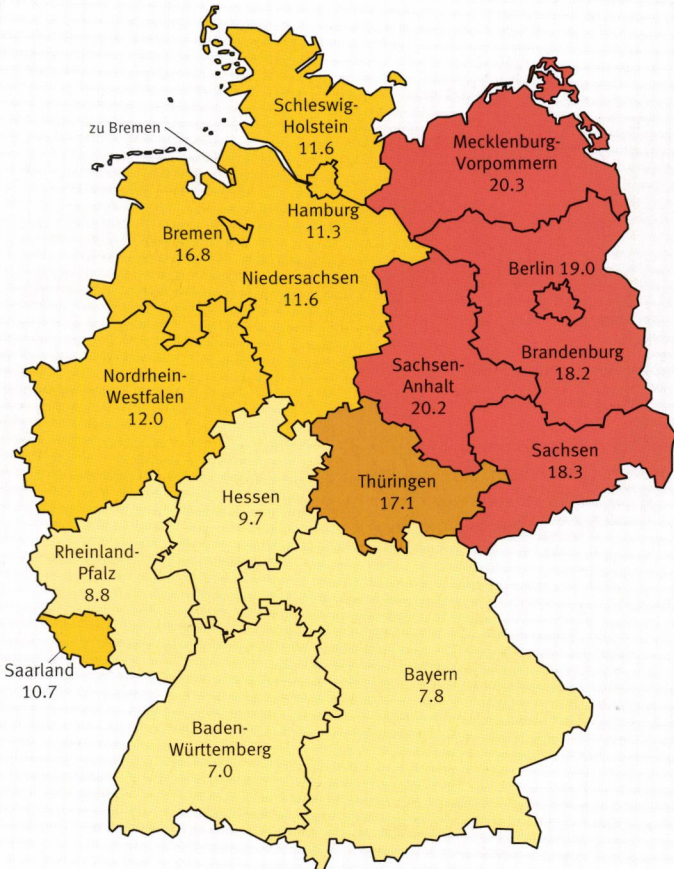
Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0212

The number of registered unemployed, as determined by the Federal Employment Agency for purposes of national labour market monitoring, was 4.9 million on an annual average in 2005. 3.2 million registered unemployed were shown for the former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin and 1.6 million for the new Länder and Berlin. The rate of registered unemployed was 11.7% in 2005 (former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin: 9.9%; new Länder and Berlin: 18.8%).

These figures are based on counts of administrative documents of the employment agencies. Such registered unemployed may, among other things, perform marginal part-time work of up to 15 hours as specified by social security law and must be in search for a job subject to so-

cial insurance contributions and comprising at least 15 hours per week.

Unemployment rate¹⁾, 2005 by Länder



1) Share of unemployed in the total civilian labour force, labour market statistics of the German Federal Employment Agency.

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Living Conditions



WAGES AND SALARIES, LABOUR COSTS

The labour costs indicate the share of the cost burden placed on employers that is caused by employing employees and comprise not only gross wages and salaries but also additional costs to direct remuneration. The level and structure of the production factor of labour are highly important for assessing Germany's competitiveness as a location for production. In 2004, the labour costs per hour worked in the industry and in the entire service sector were EUR 26.90. Gross wages and salaries accounted for EUR 20.17 of that amount, additional costs to direct remuneration for EUR 6.73. The highest labour costs were recorded for the section of "electricity, gas and water supply" (EUR 39.38), the lowest for hotels and restaurants (EUR 13.67).

In 2005, too, women in the former territory of the Federal Republic earned considerably less than their male counterparts. Female full-time wage earners in the industry, distributive trade, and the credit and insurance industry, for instance, at EUR 2612 received just 79.7% of the respective male earnings, which ran up to EUR 3276. A better ratio was recorded for the new Länder. There, women earned 88.3% of average male earnings, but against the background of a substantially lower general level of earnings (EUR 2071 as opposed to EUR 2346). From a longer-term perspective, the earnings of women have gradually been catching up

Germany. Over the following 48 years, these ratios increased to 74.6% for wage earners and 71.6% for salaried employees.

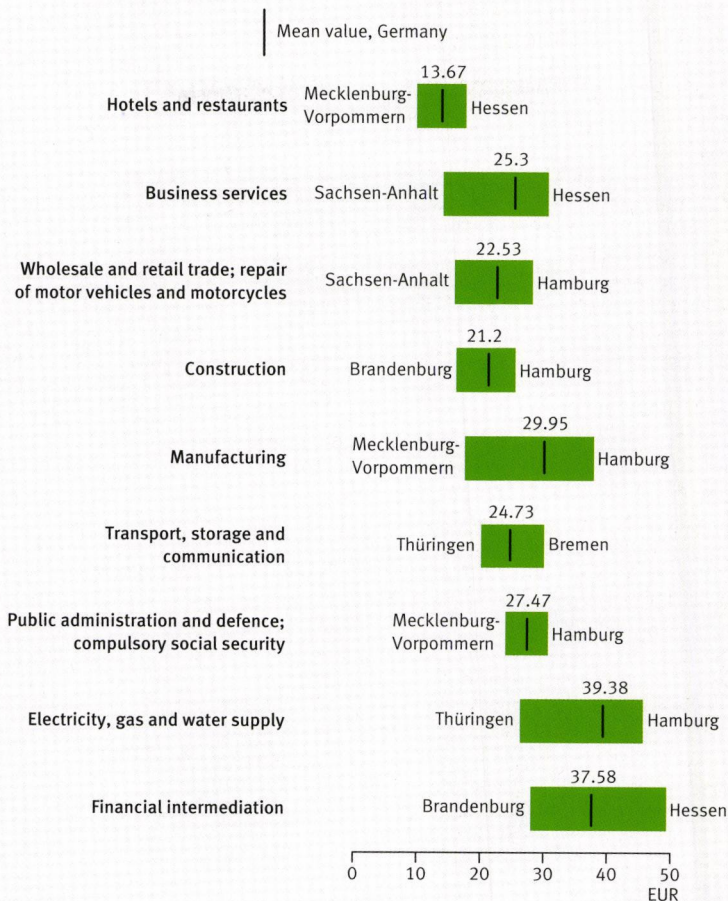
The current differences in earnings are deemed to be essentially due to the fact that women exercise activities which require a higher level of professional education and qualification to a much lesser extent than their male counterparts. While, for example, 12.5% of the female wage earners perform skilled work and 46.2% unskilled work, the corresponding percentages for male wage earners are 61.3% for skilled work and 9.7% for unskilled work. Among female salaried employees, 37.5% are skilled clerical workers or perform unskilled work, whereas the percentage among men is just 14.9%. In the new Länder, these differences are less pronounced, which partly explains the smaller gap in earnings.

The differing proportions of women in the various branches of economic activity also play an important role. In retail trade, for instance, – a relatively lowly paid economic branch – the proportion of women amounts to about 53.7%. In the industry, where earnings levels are rather high, that proportion is just 17.2%.

WAGES AND SALARIES, LABOUR COSTS

Regional divergences of labour costs, 2004¹⁾

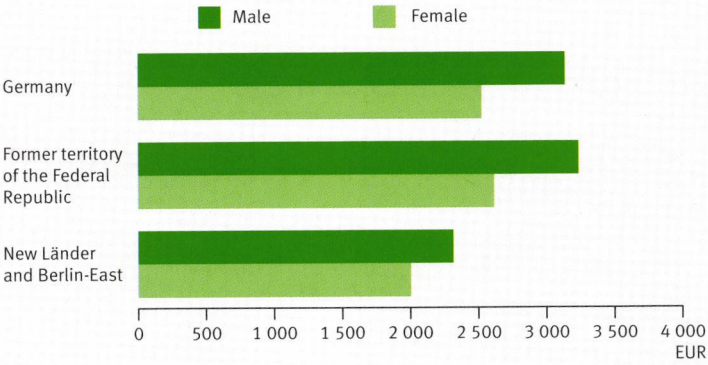
Labour costs per hour worked in EUR



1) The countries shown are those with the lowest and highest labour costs per hour worked in the relevant sectors of economic activity.

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Average gross monthly earnings of wage earners and salaried employees, 2005¹⁾



Average gross monthly earnings, 2005, by groups of employees¹⁾



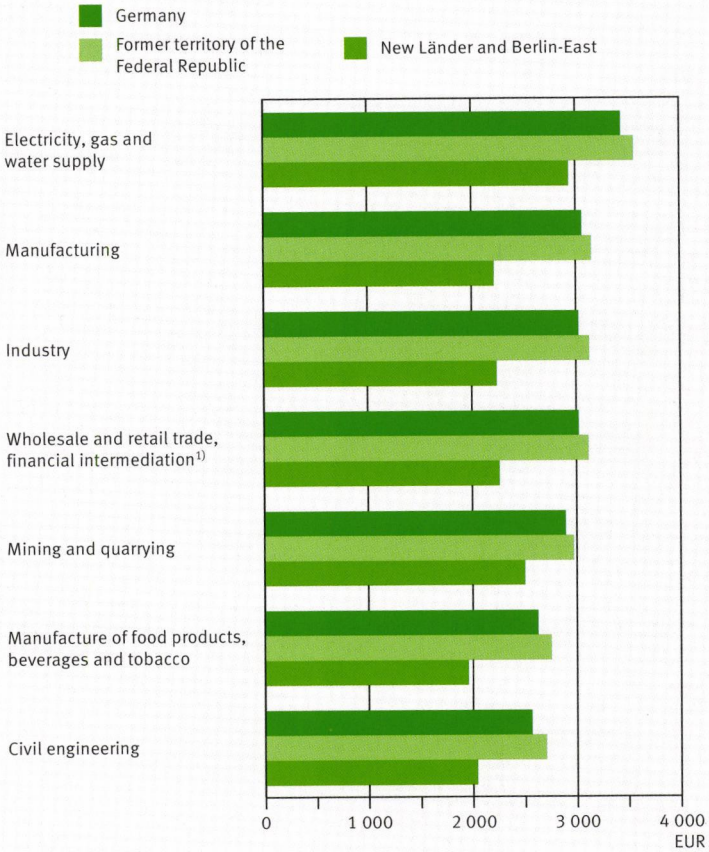
1) Industry.

WAGES AND SALARIES, LABOUR COSTS

Year	Average gross monthly earnings		East-West relation
	former territory of the Federal Republic	new Länder and Berlin-East	
	EUR		%
Employees in the industry, wholesale and retail trade, financial intermediation ¹⁾			
Total			
2003	2 995	2 163	72.2
2004	3 062	2 215	72.3
2005	3 118	2 263	72.6
Men			
2003	3 158	2 245	71.1
2004	3 223	2 299	71.3
2005	3 276	2 346	71.6
Women			
2003	2 490	1 981	79.6
2004	2 556	2 027	79.3
2005	2 612	2 071	79.3
Wage earners in the industry ¹⁾			
Total			
2003	2 546	1 874	73.6
2004	2 594	1 920	74.0
2005	2 626	1 960	74.6
Men			
2003	2 634	1 946	73.9
2004	2 681	1 994	74.4
2005	2 712	2 036	75.1
Women			
2003	1 956	1 515	77.5
2004	1 997	1 555	77.9
2005	2 024	1 586	78.4
Salaried employees in the industry, wholesale and retail trade, financial intermediation ¹⁾			
Total			
2003	3 389	2 511	74.1
2004	3 470	2 572	74.1
2005	3 538	2 626	74.2
Men			
2003	3 767	2 823	74.9
2004	3 847	2 881	74.9
2005	3 909	2 925	74.8
Women			
2003	2 667	2 176	81.6
2004	2 738	2 229	81.4
2005	2 799	2 283	81.6

1) The figures have been adjusted to the new group of respondents.

Average gross monthly earnings of employees,
by sectors of economic activity, 2005



1) Salaried employees only.

WAGES AND SALARIES, LABOUR COSTS

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	106.9	109.0	110.3
Men	2000=100	106.8	108.9	110.1
Women	2000=100	107.6	110.0	111.5
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	106.9	109.0	110.2
Men	2000=100	106.8	108.9	110.1
Women	2000=100	107.6	110.0	111.5
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	106.9	109.0	110.2
Men	2000=100	106.9	108.9	110.1
Women	2000=100	107.5	109.8	111.2
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	106.9	109.0	110.3
Men	2000=100	106.9	108.9	110.1
Women	2000=100	107.5	109.8	111.2
New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Men	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Women	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	106.8	109.0	110.3
Men	2000=100	106.5	108.5	109.8
Women	2000=100	109.4	112.5	114.5
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	106.7	108.9	110.2
Men	2000=100	106.4	108.4	109.6
Women	2000=100	109.3	112.4	114.3
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	107.6	109.8	111.2
Men	2000=100	107.5	109.7	111.1
Women	2000=100	107.7	110.1	111.4

1) In trade and industry and central, regional and local authorities.

WAGES AND SALARIES, LABOUR COSTS

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	107.3	109.5	110.9
Men	2000=100	107.4	109.5	110.9
Women	2000=100	107.3	109.5	110.7
New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.8
Men	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.8
Women	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.8
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	109.0	112.1	113.6
Men	2000=100	108.4	111.5	113.1
Women	2000=100	109.4	112.7	113.9

1) In trade and industry and central, regional and local authorities.

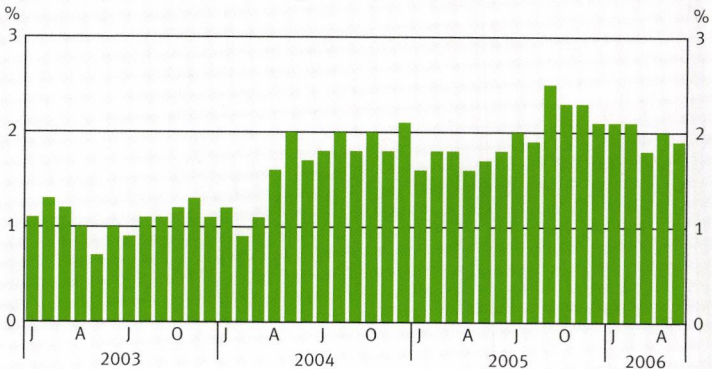
On an annual average, consumer prices were up 2.0% in 2005 against 2004. That is the highest annual inflation rate since 2001 (then also +2.0%) following lower rates in 2004 (+1.6%), 2003 (+1.1%) and 2002 (+1.4%).

Energy prices in particular were responsible for accelerated inflation in 2005. Administrative measures also had a considerable influence on the annual rate of inflation, especially increases of the tobacco tax (December 2004 and September 2005) and of the motor vehicle tax (last stage: January 2005). Therefore, considerably more had to be spent on tobacco (+14.0%) and motor vehicle tax (+19.9%) in 2005 than one year earlier. In the first half of the year, supplementary measures of the health care reform also influenced the annual

inflation rate, but health care prices rose by a mere 1.9% on average in 2005 (2004: +19.2%).

On average, rather moderate trends were observed for the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages (+0.5%). Food prices were particularly stable (+0.1%). In contrast, the rise in prices for non-alcoholic beverages (+2.7%) was influenced by the price development of real coffee as a consequence of higher import prices for raw coffee. The price trends regarding milk, cheese and eggs were especially favourable for consumers (–1.2%). Also notable is the decline in the price of natural honey by 8.7% following the increases recorded for previous years (2003: +23.8%; 2004: +2.3%) which were due to the mass dying of bees at the beginning of 2003. In the food category, there was however

Consumer price index for Germany
Change from a year earlier



Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0217

CONSUMER PRICES

Specification	2003	2004	2005
Germany 2000 = 100			
Consumer price index	104.5	106.2	108.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	105.2	104.8	105.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	111.4	119.1	129.2
Clothing and footwear	100.7	100.0	98.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	104.9	106.5	109.5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	102.2	102.0	101.8
Health	102.4	122.1	124.4
Transport	106.7	109.3	113.9
Communication	96.4	95.6	94.3
Recreation and culture	100.7	99.7	99.8
Education	106.2	109.7	112.1
Restaurants and hotels	106.5	107.3	108.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	106.8	108.3	109.3

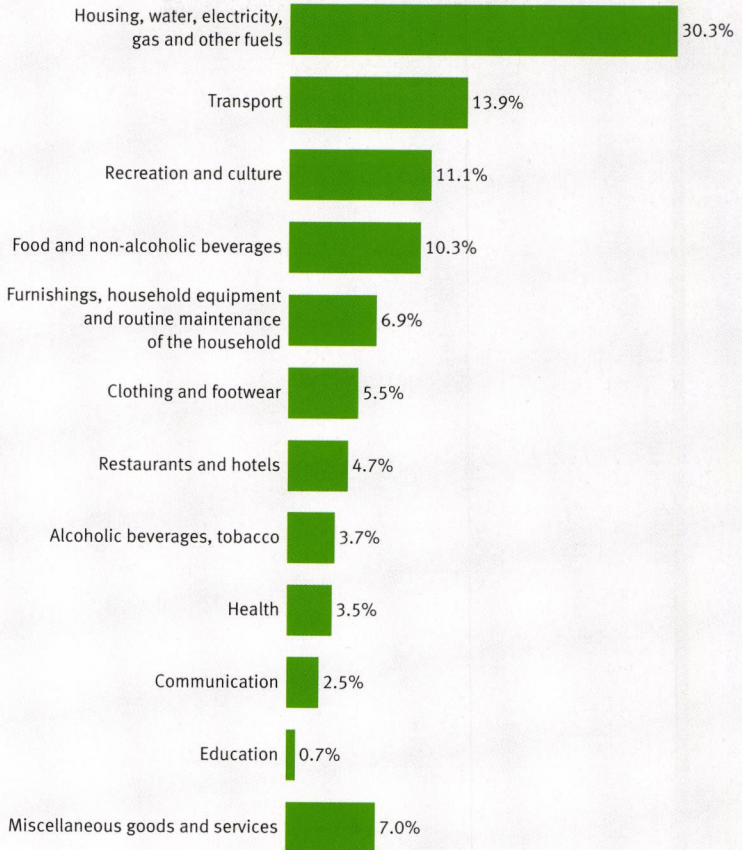
an above-average rise in fruit prices (+ 2.2%).

The price change against the preceding year, often referred to as “rate of inflation”, does not only depend on the extent to which individual prices change. The weights with which the price trends of the individual types of goods are included in the overall index are also of prime importance. Therefore, price changes are reflected in the price index according to the importance which goods and services have in households’ budgets. For that purpose, the consumption pattern is determined at regular intervals on the basis of households’ expenditure for purchases of goods and services and is shown in the current weighting pattern.

The official consumer price index indicates how the total of all households in Germany is affected by price changes. Single-person households are considered as well as pensioner couples or large families. This

means that the personal price increase may differ from the official average depending on the individual consumption behaviour. Since February 2005, everyone may calculate at www.destatis.de/indexrechner how his or her consumption habits would influence the “personal rate of inflation”. Using sliders, one can adjust the expenditure on specific types of goods. A graph is then displayed to show how the change in the weights of the goods basket impacts the price trends measured.

**Weighting pattern 2000
of the consumer price index for Germany**



Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0216

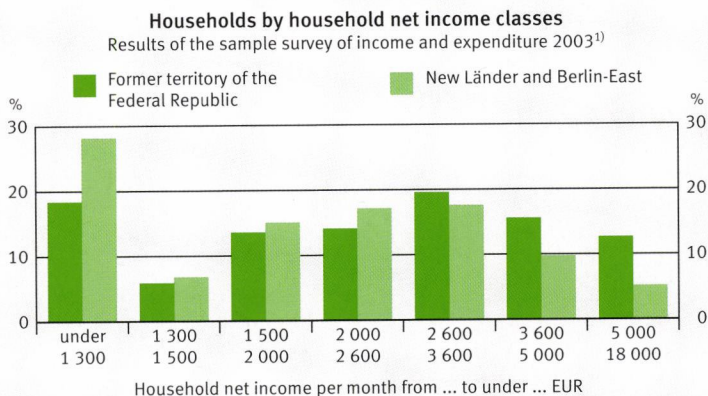
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

The results of the sample survey of income and expenditure for the year 2003 provide up-to-date information on the composition of receipts and expenditure of households. They are based on the data provided by those households which kept a housekeeping book while participating in the sample survey of income and expenditure. Proceeding from the number of households surveyed (53 432), the results available were grossed up to the universe of about 38.1 million households.

The monthly net income of households in the former territory of the Federal Republic amounted to EUR 2 957 in 2003, while households in the new Länder and Berlin-East had an average amount of EUR 2 293 at their disposal, i. e. 77.5% of the level in

the West. While some 18.4% of all households in the West had a monthly net income of less than EUR 1 300 in 2003, this was true for 28.2% in the East. On the other hand, nearly every eighth household in the former territory of the Federal Republic could draw upon a net income between EUR 5 000 and 18 000, while in the new Länder and Berlin-East this applied only to every nineteenth household.

Households in Germany used three quarters of their disposable income and receipts for private consumption (75.5%) in 2003. In the former territory of the Federal Republic that was a share of 74.9% or an average amount of EUR 2 257, and in the new Länder and Berlin-East a share of 78.6% or an average amount of EUR 1 828.

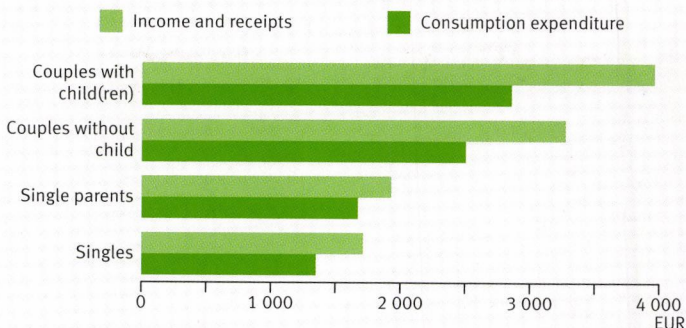


1) Excl. households with a monthly net income of EUR 18 000 and over.

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Disposable income and receipts and final consumption expenditure of households

Results of the sample survey of income and expenditure 2003¹⁾



1) Excl. households with a monthly net income of EUR 18 000 and over.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0218

German households spent about half of their consumption expenditure, i.e. EUR 1 112 (51.1%), to satisfy their basic needs of housing, food and clothing. In the former territory of the Federal Republic the amount in question was EUR 1 151 and in the new Länder and Berlin-East EUR 936, with the major part being spent on rents, energy costs and maintenance of the dwelling (32.2% in the West and 31.0% in the East).

The size and the composition of the households are of great significance for the structure of receipts and expenditure. This is revealed by a comparison of selected household types such as couples with and without child(ren), singles and single parents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin- East
Composition of income and receipts 2003 (EUR per household and month)			
Gross income from dependent employment	1 862	1 961	1 428
Gross income from self-employment	210	230	124
Property income	399	438	225
Income from public transfer payments	906	897	946
Income from non-public transfer payments and subletting	185	203	103
Household gross income	3 561	3 729	2 825
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	370	404	221
– Compulsory social security contributions	358	368	311
= Household net income	2 833	2 957	2 293
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts	51	56	32
= Disposable income and receipts	2 885	3 013	2 325
Receipts from property conversion/credits	807	874	514
Spending of disposable income and receipts 2003 (EUR per household and month)			
Final consumption expenditure of households	2 177	2 257	1 828
Food, beverages, tobacco products	303	309	277
Clothing, footwear	112	116	93
Housing, energy, maintenance	697	726	566
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	127	132	107
Health care	84	92	50
Transport	305	316	259
Communications	68	70	62
Leisure, entertainment and culture	261	265	244
Education	20	21	15
Accommodation and restaurant services	100	106	74
Other goods and services	100	104	83
Other expenditure	1 512	1 633	982
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments ¹⁾ ...	241	262	153
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc.	94	103	55
consumer credit interest payments ¹⁾	6	7	4
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets	988	1 067	640

1) Incl. overdraft rates.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany			
	Singles	Single parents	Couples	
			without child	with child(ren)

Composition of income and receipts 2003

(EUR per household and month)

Gross income from dependent employment	952	1 059	1 746	3 243
Gross income from self-employment	103	102	200	377
Property income	201	144	502	538
Income from public transfer payments	707	649	1 304	649
Income from non-public transfer payments and subletting	142	290	208	193
Household gross income	2 105	2 243	3 960	4 999
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	220	139	383	557
– Compulsory social security contributions	206	201	367	551
= Household net income	1 679	1 904	3 210	3 891
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts ...	31	23	62	68
= Disposable income and receipts	1 710	1 927	3 272	3 960
Receipts from property conversion/credits	493	310	1 072	1 021

Spending of disposable income and receipts 2003

(EUR per household and month)

Final consumption expenditure of households	1 347	1 670	2 502	2 854
Food, beverages, tobacco products	166	264	336	439
Clothing, footwear	62	105	123	163
Housing, energy, maintenance	490	575	766	886
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	69	82	156	176
Health care	55	39	121	73
Transport	148	170	370	411
Communications	49	77	64	83
Leisure, entertainment and culture	164	192	311	339
Education	7	39	9	53
Accommodation and restaurant services	66	51	130	113
Other goods and services	69	77	116	117
Other expenditure	869	699	1 855	2 098
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments ¹⁾	106	129	226	488
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc.	36	43	87	206
consumer credit interest payments ¹⁾	4	7	6	10
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets	584	428	1 284	1 269

1) Incl. overdraft rates.

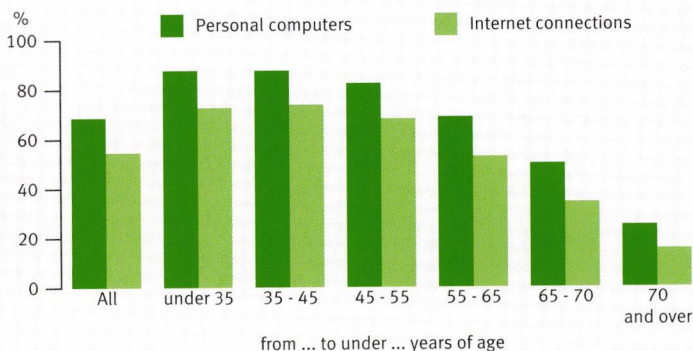
The statistics compiled by the Federal Statistical Office on the basis of continuous household budget surveys provide annual information on the economic and social situation of almost all households, except households of self-employed persons and farmers and those with a monthly net household income of EUR 18 000 or more. The expanded results are based on samples of about 6 000 and some 8 000 households surveyed in 2000 and 2005, respectively.

A comparison of the 2005 results regarding the equipment of households with consumer durables with the data collected for 2000 in part shows very clear trends. This refers in particular to the equipment of households with information and communication technology. In the last five

years, for instance, there has been an impressive jump in the equipment of households with personal computers (PCs), internet or online services and mobile telephones. Early in 2005, the number of households with an internet connection amounted to 19.4 million and hence was more than three times as high as in 2000 (5.6 million). While in early 2000 only about every sixth household (16.4%) in Germany was equipped with an internet connection, as many as every second (54.6%) had such connection in January 2005. Of course, the degree to which households are equipped with personal computers continued to develop, too. After, in 2000, 47.3% of the households in Germany had a PC, this proportion increased to as much as 68.6% in 2005. In other terms, the number of PCs in house-

Equipment of households with PCs and internet connections by age of the main income earner

Result of the continuous household budget surveys, 1 January 2005



Statistisches Bundesamt 2006 - 01 - 0220

EQUIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Degree of equipment ¹⁾ , per 100 households						
Equipment for the reception, recording, and reproduction of sound and pictures						
DVD player/recorder	.	50.1	.	51.0	.	46.4
Video-cassette recorder	65.9	70.1	66.3	70.0	64.2	70.2
Camcorder (video camera), analogue ...	.	13.8	.	13.5	.	15.3
Camcorder (video camera), digital	.	6.6	.	6.6	.	6.7
Photo camera, analogue	.	74.9	.	74.2	.	77.9
Digital camera (digital photo camera) ...	.	31.9	.	33.1	.	27.1
Stereo systems	62.9	72.1	64.8	73.3	54.7	66.9
MP3 player.....	.	14.7	.	15.4	.	11.9
Satellite reception equipment	31.5	39.0	32.2	40.1	28.8	34.6
Cable TV connection	54.0	52.1	51.4	49.8	64.6	62.4
CD player/CD recorder (incl. on PC)	.	69.6	.	70.1	.	67.7
Minidisc player/recorder	.	10.8	.	11.5	.	7.9
Personal computers and communications						
Personal computer	47.3	68.6	48.2	69.0	43.4	66.6
PC, fixed	45.6	62.9	46.4	63.1	42.2	62.1
PC, mobile (notebook, laptop, palmtop)	5.5	17.2	6.0	17.6	(3.2)	15.2
Internet connection or access	16.4	54.6	17.4	55.2	12.2	51.6
ISDN connection	7.7	23.9	8.7	26.0	(3.8)	14.9
Telephone, mobile (car telephone, mobile handset)	29.8	76.4	30.2	76.7	28.4	75.3
Telephone answering machine	41.4	47.1	42.5	47.4	36.8	45.7
Fax machine, fixed	14.9	18.7	16.3	19.5	9.2	15.4
Car navigation system	.	4.4	.	4.7	.	(3.1)
Electric household appliances						
Freezer	71.3	72.5	72.1	73.4	67.7	68.7
Dishwasher	48.3	59.1	52.0	61.3	32.5	49.6
Micro-wave oven	56.1	67.0	58.0	67.3	48.2	65.5
Dryer	31.8	39.3	35.7	43.2	15.3	22.8

1) Number of households equipped with the respective consumer durables in relation to all households of the

holds climbed from 16.3 million to 24.4 million. The degree to which households are equipped with mobile phones has continued to rise over the past five years, too. The number of mobile phones in households grew from about 10.2 million at the beginning of 2000 to 27.2 million

in early 2005. While only about 29.8% of the households had a mobile phone in 2000, their share amounted to 76.4% in 2005.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Social security benefits comprise cash payments and benefits in kind which are granted to households or individuals by the government, public bodies or enterprises to cover specific social risks and needs. The benefits are aimed at providing social security in cases of sickness or accident, the need for long-term care or unemployment, and for old-age. Other aims of social security benefits are to ensure an equalisation of benefits for families, to provide public assistance and to fulfil such functions as rendering youth welfare services and support for handi-

capped persons. The funds required are largely based on the contributions to be paid by the insured and by employers and also on government transfers.

In 2005, some 50 million persons (incl. pensioners) were insured with one of the 270 statutory health insurance funds. Statutory health insurance expenditure amounted to EUR 140 billion in 2004.

A total of 2.0 million persons in need of long-term care received benefits from statutory long-term care insurance funds at the end of 2005. All in all, 1.3 million

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Statutory pension insurance¹⁾				
Wage earners				
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	13 296	13 328	13 421
Receipts	EUR mn	116 992	118 520	117 859
Expenditure	EUR mn	117 641	119 633	119 468
Salaried employees				
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	9 216	9 415	9 645
Receipts	EUR mn	111 819	115 466	116 153
Expenditure	EUR mn	115 231	117 108	118 302
Miners:				
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	980	997	1 015
Receipts	EUR mn	14 553	14 872	14 867
Expenditure	EUR mn	14 584	14 902	14 895
Severely handicapped persons²⁾				
Total	1 000	X	6 639	X
under 25 years of age	1 000	X	271	X
25 to under 60 years of age	1 000	X	2 026	X
60 years of age and over	1 000	X	4 342	X
Housing allowance				
Recipients ³⁾	1 000	3 101	3 389	3 524
Expenditure ⁴⁾	EUR mn	4 544	4 859	5 183
Assistance for war victims²⁾				
Expenditure	EUR mn	591	X	588

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs. – 2) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 31 December). – 3) At the end of the year. – 4) Cash entries by appropriating agencies.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Statutory health insurance¹⁾				
Funds ²⁾³⁾	Number	320	287	270
Members (incl. pensioners) ³⁾	1 000	50 754	50 625	50 408
Receipts ⁴⁾	EUR mn	140 770	142 460	...
Expenditure ⁴⁾	EUR mn	145 095	140 178	...
Statutory long-term care insurance¹⁾				
Members insured on 1 October	1 000	70 457	70 293	70 586
Recipients of benefits at the end of the year .	1 000	1 895	1 926	1 952
Care level I	1 000	971	991	1 011
Care level II	1 000	679	686	688
Care level III (incl. cases of hardship)	1 000	245	249	253
Expenditure on benefits ⁵⁾	EUR bn	16 584	16 745	16 983
Incl.: Full-time institutional care	EUR bn	8 183	8 350	8 517
Nursing care services⁶⁾				
Licensed home care services	Number	10 619	X	...
Licensed in-patient nursing homes	Number	9 743	X	...
Persons employed in home care services ...	Number	200 897	X	...
Persons employed in in-patient nursing homes	Number	510 857	X	...

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health. – 2) Excl. *Erstreckungskassen* (statutory health insurance funds also covering the new Länder and having to show the relevant data separately). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme. – 5) 2005: provisional actual result without consideration of end-of-year adjustments. – 6) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 15 December).

recipients of benefits were taken care of by their relatives or by licensed home care services at home or received part-time institutional care, while 642 000 persons received full-time institutional care in nursing homes. In 2005, the long-term care insurance schemes' expenditure on benefits amounted to EUR 17.0 billion. The receipts of statutory long-term care insurance totalled EUR 17.4 billion.

In 2005, 1.7 million persons received unemployment pay; the total expenditure on unemployment benefits was EUR 27.0 billion. In the same year, unemployment pay during continuing vocational training was granted to 88 000 men and women.

At the end of 2004, 2.91 million persons received continuous subsistence payments outside institutions, i.e. so-called public assistance in the narrow sense. Gross expenditure made in Germany in 2004 on benefits according to the Federal Act on Public Assistance totalled EUR 26.4 billion; after deducting receipts to the amount of EUR 3.4 bn, pure public assistance expenditure (net expenditure) amounted to EUR 23.0 billion, which was 1.8% more than a year earlier.

The average amount of public assistance spent per inhabitant in Germany was EUR 278 (net) in 2004. In western Germany excl. Berlin, the amount totalled EUR 281 per inhabitant, while it was EUR 198 per

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

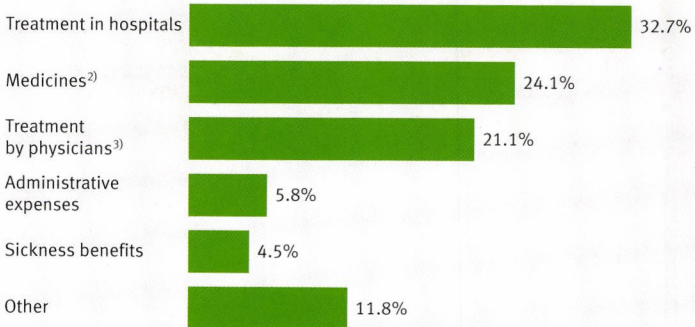
Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Statutory accident insurance¹⁾²⁾				
Number of persons insured	1 000	57 356	57 803	...
Number of pensions paid	1 000	1 107	1 093	...
Receipts ³⁾	EUR mn	15 221	14 542	...
Expenditure ³⁾	EUR mn	15 124	14 556	...
Promotion of employment³⁾				
Unemployment pay				
Recipients	1 000	1 919	1 845	1 729
Expenditure	EUR mn	29 048	29 072	27 019
Maintenance allowance/unemployment pay during continuing vocational training				
Recipients	1 000	232	167	88
Expenditure				
Maintenance allowance	EUR mn	2 972	2 176	372
Unemployment pay during continuing vocational training	EUR mn	–	–	763
Federal Employment Agency				
Receipts	EUR mn	50 635	50 315	52 692
Expenditure	EUR mn	56 850	54 490	53 289

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs. – 2) Excl. accident insurance for pupils. – 3) Source: Federal Employment Agency.

inhabitant in eastern Germany excl. Berlin.

In 2004, the public sector spent EUR 20.7 billion on public youth welfare, incl. EUR 11.4 billion (55%) on day care centres. Expenditure on educational assistance amounted to EUR 5.6 billion, while EUR 1.3 billion were available for youth service.

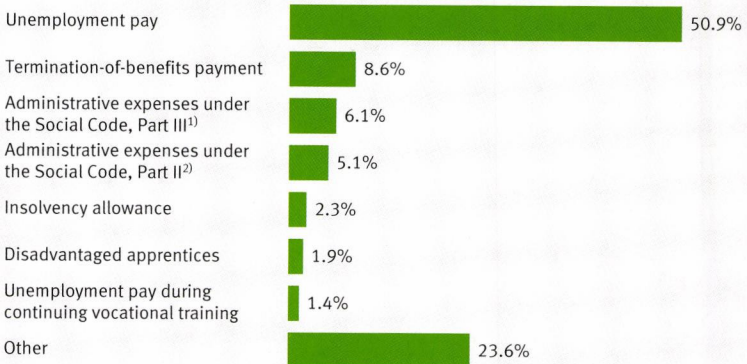
Expenditure of statutory health insurance 2004¹⁾



1) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme. – 2) Incl. remedies and remedial aids, and dental prostheses. – 3) Incl. dentists.

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Expenditure from the budget of the Federal Employment Agency in 2005



1) Promotion of employment. – 2) Basic security benefits for job-seekers.

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SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Public assistance				
Recipients of continuous subsistence payments outside institutions ¹⁾	1 000	2 757	2 816	2 910
Men	1 000	1 216	1 259	1 314
Women	1 000	1 541	1 557	1 596
Germans	1 000	2 143	2 198	2 275
Non-Germans	1 000	614	618	635
Gross expenditure on public assistance	EUR mn	24 652	25 590	26 351
Outside institutions	EUR mn	11 646	11 811	12 142
In institutions	EUR mn	13 007	13 779	14 209
Subsistence payments	EUR mn	9 828	9 817	9 981
Incl.: Outside institutions	EUR mn	9 614	9 616	9 802
Assistance in special situations	EUR mn	14 824	15 773	16 370
Assistance during sickness, other assistance ²⁾	EUR mn	1 362	1 487	1 392
Integration assistance for handicapped persons	EUR mn	10 185	10 930	11 487
Assistance for nursing care	EUR mn	2 943	3 005	3 142
Basic security in old age and in cases of reduced earning capacity				
Recipients ¹⁾	1 000	X	439	526
Gross expenditure	EUR mn	X	1 446	2 216
Benefits for asylum-seekers				
Recipients of normal benefits ¹⁾	1 000	279	264	230
Gross expenditure pursuant to the Act on Benefits for Asylum-seekers	EUR mn	1 585	1 440	1 308
Children's allowance³⁾⁴⁾				
Entitled persons ⁵⁾	1 000	9 059	9 118	9 193
Children, total ⁵⁾	1 000	15 107	15 163	15 264
Of whom:				
1st child	1 000	8 954	9 032	9 119
2nd child	1 000	4 505	4 507	4 526
3rd child	1 000	1 213	1 194	1 189
4th and further children	1 000	435	429	429
Amounts paid ⁶⁾⁷⁾	EUR mn	28 831	28 880	29 020

1) At the end of the year. – 2) Other assistance: Assistance regarding sterilisation and family planning. Due to the Law on the Modernisation of Health Insurance (esp. Article 264 of the German Social Code, Part V), which entered into force on 1 January 2004, the figures on "assistance during sickness" for the reference year 2004 are not comparable with those for earlier years. – 3) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 4) Excl. staff of the Federation, Länder and municipalities/associations of municipalities. – 5) December. – 6) Amounts paid during the year incl. supplementary children's allowance for low-income families. – 7) Since the beginning of 1996 families may choose between either receiving children's allowance or a tax deduction.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Child-rearing benefits¹⁾				
Recipients (approved first application)	Number	653 365	647 031	432 494
by labour force participation				
Persons in dependent employment ²⁾	Number	372 725	362 331	215 657
Incl.: On parental leave	Number	364 854	353 418	8 815
Self-employed persons and family workers	Number	12 600	12 928	2 456
Inactive persons	Number	268 040	271 772	199 928
by family situation				
Married persons not permanently separated	Number	478 727	467 865	313 589
Single parents	Number	80 552	79 145	49 734
Registered domestic partnerships ³⁾	Number	...	19	157
Persons living in consensual union	Number	94 082	100 002	69 014
Expenditure	EUR mn	3 648	3 481	3 354
Public youth welfare				
Young persons				
having completed an institutional advice programme ³⁾	Number	289 556	301 650	304 972
receiving educational assistance to overcome developmental problems ⁴⁾ ...	Number	12 765	13 260	13 995
receiving educational assistance ordered by the court ⁴⁾	Number	4 433	4 282	4 220
participating in social group work ⁴⁾	Number	6 180	6 371	6 625
Families receiving socio-educational family assistance ⁴⁾	Number	23 495	25 741	27 413
Children and juveniles adopted ³⁾	Number	5 668	5 336	5 072
Children and juveniles				
subject to curatorship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ³⁾	Number	24 857	26 760	26 049
subject to guardianship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ⁴⁾	Number	31 721	32 761	30 935
Revocations of child custody ⁴⁾ (incl. partial)	Number	8 123	8 104	8 527
Assistance for single parents ⁴⁾ ⁵⁾	Number	667 828	683 416	684 062
Expenditure	EUR mn	20 177	20 612	20 671
Incl.: For day care centres	EUR mn	10 530	10 848	11 431

1) Sources: Federal Statistical Office, and for the expenditure: Federal Ministry for Labour und Social Affairs. – 2) Depending on receipt of child-rearing benefits. – 3) Measures completed during the year. – 4) At the end of the year. – 5) Incl. curatorships by the youth welfare office transformed from 1 July 1998.

Diseases which have been unknown before, a growing health awareness of the population and questions as to whether health services can be financed at all have increasingly focussed public interest on the health system in recent years. The growing interest was accompanied by a rising demand for harmonised statistical information, particularly in view of the

complex institutional structure of the German health system.

At the end of 2004, 4.2 million persons worked in health care, corresponding to 10.6% of all persons employed in Germany.

From 1997 to 2004, the number of persons employed in the health system rose

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Most frequent causes of death¹⁾				
Diseases of the circulatory system	Number	393 778	396 622	368 472
Incl.: Cerebrovascular diseases	Number	77 519	75 114	68 498
Myocardial infarction	Number	69 274	69 362	67 149
Malignant neoplasms	Number	210 043	209 255	214 863
Incl.: Of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	Number	41 215	41 382	41 806
Diseases of the respiratory system	Number	53 646	58 014	52 500
Diseases of the digestive system	Number	41 849	42 263	42 213
Incl.: Liver diseases	Number	18 341	18 115	17 122
Accidents	Number	19 829	20 421	19 458
Incl.: By fall	Number	7 160	7 877	7 913
Intentional self harm (suicide)	Number	11 163	11 150	10 733
Infant deaths	Number	3 036	2 990	2 918
Incl.: Sudden infant death syndrome	Number	367	372	323
Abortions	Number	130 387	128 030	129 650
Physicians and paramedical professionals in hospitals²⁾	Number	833 541	823 939	805 988
Full-time physicians	Number	112 763	114 105	117 681
Paramedical professionals	Number	720 778	709 834	688 307
Including:				
Nursing staff	Number	327 384	320 158	309 510
Medical technical staff	Number	124 568	124 927	123 465
Working physicians	1 000	301	304	306
Viz.: Male	1 000	187	188	188
Female	1 000	114	116	118
Dentists	1 000	64	65	65
Viz.: Male	1 000	41	40	40
Female	1 000	24	24	25
Pharmacists	1 000	56	55	56
Incl.: Female	1 000	35	34	35

1) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). – 2) Excl. hospitals of the armed forces.

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Health expenditure	EUR mn	227 875	233 593	233 983
Investments	EUR mn	9 081	8 788	9 042
Current health expenditure	EUR mn	218 795	224 806	224 941
Kinds of benefits				
Preventive care/health protection	EUR mn	8 476	8 898	9 148
Doctors' services	EUR mn	60 655	62 531	63 779
Nursing and therapeutic services	EUR mn	55 628	56 445	56 879
Accommodation and catering	EUR mn	16 938	17 089	17 440
Goods	EUR mn	60 864	62 920	61 080
Of which:				
Pharmaceuticals	EUR mn	35 878	37 041	36 123
Appliances	EUR mn	10 768	11 463	10 077
Dentures	EUR mn	5 460	5 706	5 852
Other medical supplies	EUR mn	8 759	8 711	9 029
Transport	EUR mn	3 805	3 958	3 699
Administrative services	EUR mn	12 428	12 965	12 914
Facilities				
Health protection	EUR mn	2 082	2 138	2 138
Out-patient facilities	EUR mn	110 035	114 183	112 787
Including:				
Doctor's practices	EUR mn	32 757	33 928	34 576
Dentist's practices	EUR mn	15 662	16 170	16 286
Pharmacies	EUR mn	32 066	33 104	31 809
Full and part-time in-patient facilities	EUR mn	82 496	83 670	85 389
Including:				
Hospitals	EUR mn	58 600	59 206	60 432
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	EUR mn	7 583	7 579	7 270
Patient transfer/emergency services	EUR mn	2 272	2 378	2 386
Administration	EUR mn	13 838	14 441	14 407
Other facilities and households	EUR mn	7 375	7 311	6 999
Foreign countries	EUR mn	698	684	836

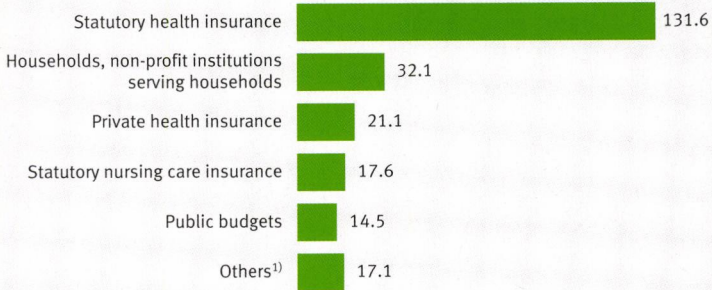
by a total of 128 000 or 3.1%. For women and men, employment showed different trends: while from 1997 to 2004 almost an additional 145 000 women found a job in the health system, the number of men fell by 17 000.

Women accounted for nearly three quarters (72.1%) of the health care workforce.

Well above a quarter of the health care staff (nearly 1.1 million persons) worked part-time in 2004. This proportion, too, was considerably higher than in the overall economy where part-time employment accounted for 14.8%. Engaged in marginal part-time work in health care were 9.4%, or 397 000 employees, while just

Health expenditure, 2004, by contributors

bn EUR



1) Statutory pension insurance, statutory accident insurance, employers.

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under two thirds (2.7 million persons) worked full-time.

In 2004, a total of EUR 234.0 bn were spent in Germany on health care. Health expenditure thus accounted for 10.6% of the gross domestic product, defined as the total value of all goods and services produced.

As related to the population in Germany, the per capita expenditure on health ran up to EUR 2 840.

From 1995 to 2004, health expenditure in Germany rose by a total of EUR 47.5 bn in nominal terms (at current prices), which was a 25.5% increase.

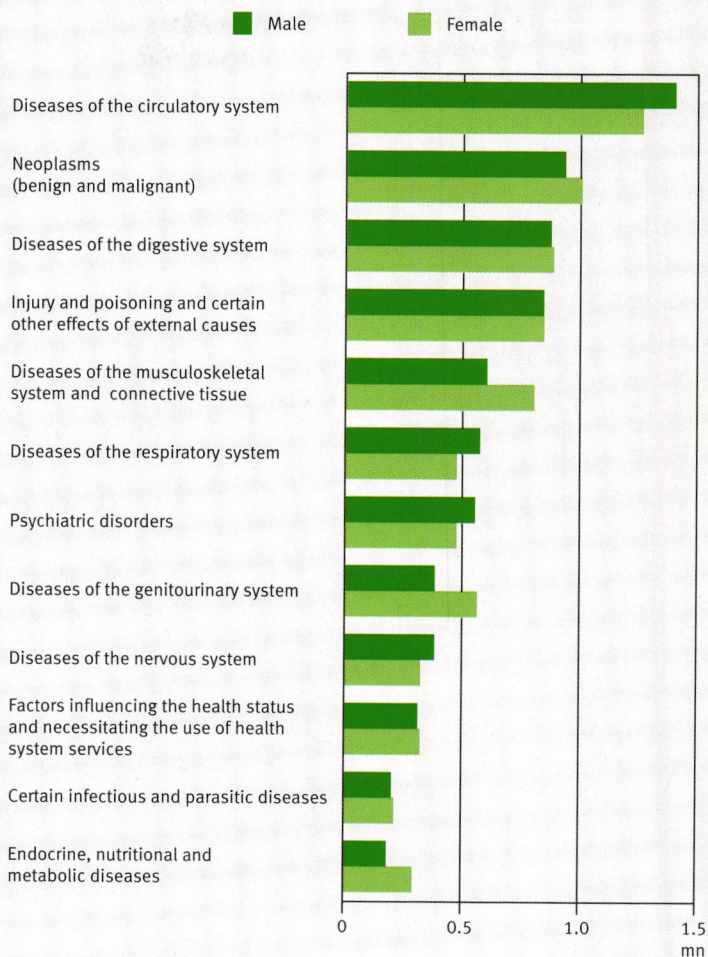
Out-patient health care facilities – such as doctor's practices, dentist's practices,

pharmacies etc. – provided services to the amount of EUR 112.8 bn in 2004. Facilities providing full- and part-time in-patient care accounted for EUR 85.4 bn of expenditure, of which the largest share by far, EUR 60.4 bn, was spent on hospitals, followed by EUR 17.7 bn for full- and part-time in-patient nursing care.

Further data on health care are available from the Information System of the Federal Health Monitoring System at:

www.gbe-bund.de

Hospital patients in 2004 by sex and main diagnoses



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HEALTH

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Hospitals	Number	2 221	2 197	2 166
Beds	Number	547 284	541 901	531 333
Patient turnout	1 000	17 432	17 296	16 802
Length of stay	Days	9.2	8.9	8.7
Bed occupancy rate	%	80.1	77.6	75.5
Total cost of all hospitals	EUR 1 000	54 715	55 665	56 288
Per in-patient ¹⁾	EUR	3 139	3 218	3 350
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	Number	1 343	1 316	1 294
Beds	Number	184 635	179 789	176 473
In-patients	1 000	2 041	1 900	1 889
Length of stay	Days	25.5	25.9	25.1

1) Adjusted cost.

Culture – this is a complex term since culture is expressed by many things, ranging from the way of dressing or eating to the behaviour towards other people. This chapter however focuses on cultural institutions, some of which really have an impact on the daily routine of people and particularly on the way they spend their leisure time. The question often arises whether the means of mass communication have already pushed into the background the traditional cultural institutions which give people the opportunity to actively participate in sports, music or the visual arts.

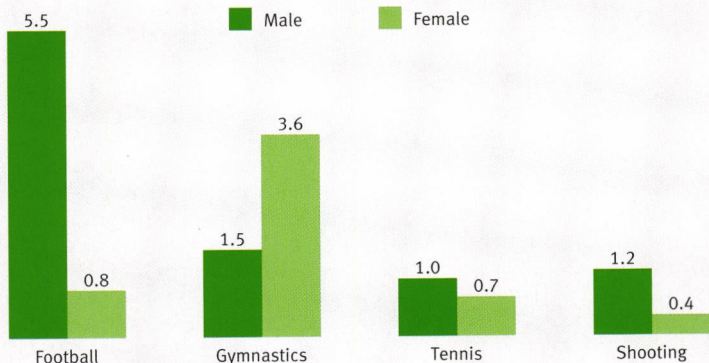
Thanks to a rise in health consciousness, active sport has continued to be one of the major leisure activities in Germany. A total of 24 million citizens were registered members of the close to 89 900 sports clubs in 2005. On the whole, men were more enthusiastic than women

about being active in sports clubs. In 2005, 60% of the membership of the German Sports Association were men. The proportion of young members was also rather big. The share of children and juveniles under 15 years of age in the whole membership amounted to about 24%, while 42% of all sportsmen and sportswomen were aged less than 26 years. Measured in membership terms, football is by far the most popular. The football clubs include more than a quarter of all fee-paying members of the German Sports Association. They are followed, at some distance, by the gymnastics clubs where, like in competitive dancing and horse-riding, the number of female members is larger than the male membership. Football, however, has continued to be largely “man’s business”.

Museums, too, continue to be major crowd pullers. Their special exhibitions

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
German Sports Association				
Clubs	Number	89 307	90 305	89 870
Members	1 000	23 525	23 566	23 647
Sports badges first awarded	1 000	438	438	448
National Olympic Committee				
Participants in the Olympic Summer				
Games in Athens	Number	X	452	X
Medals	Number	X	48	X
Museums				
Number of visits	mn	4 929	4 878	...
		98	103	...
Public libraries				
Stock of media	1 000	9 003	9 020	8 766
Borrowings	1 000	121 753	125 617	123 692
		330 457	345 642	344 599
Book publishing				
First editions	Number	61 538	74 074	78 082
Paperbacks	Number	7 834	5 070	6 333
Translations into German	Number	7 574	5 406	6 132

Club members by selected sports, 2005
in millions



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and other activities, such as Museum Days for children or special Museum Nights, are increasingly designed for different target groups. In 2004, the number of visits paid to the 4 878 museums in Germany amounted to 103 million. Art museums are the most popular, while local history and culture museums rank second on the popularity list.

Libraries give a large section of the population access to books, audio-visual media and, increasingly, to the internet. In 2005, a total of about 124 million books, journals, CD-ROMs, etc. belonged to the stock which the 8 766 public libraries in Germany had available for lending.

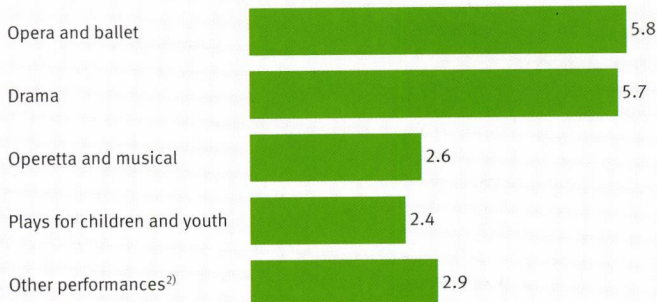
Cultural life in Germany cannot be imagined without people playing musical instruments. In 2005, about 894 000

persons interested in music took part in activities offered by 930 music schools whose number of teachers amounted to just under 35 000. The interest shown in the traditional choral societies was also considerable. About 1.7 million persons, of whom 669 000 were active singers, were organised in 22 701 choirs/groups of the German Choral Association in 2005.

Despite television and DVD, visits to the cinema hold great attraction not only for young people. Hence, the 4 687 cinemas in Germany sold 127 million tickets in 2005.

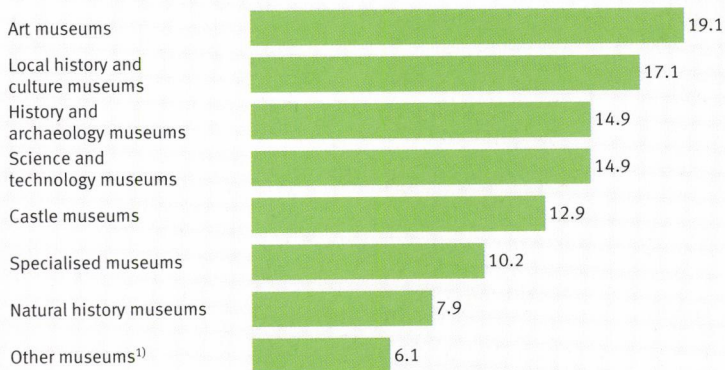
Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Music schools	Number	946	939	930
Students	1 000	860	888	894
Teachers	1 000	33	35	35
German Choral Association				
Choirs/groups	Number	21 912	.	22 701
Members	1 000	1 703	.	1 687
Public theatres				
Theatre enterprises	Number	150	149	...
Performance sites	Number	747	744	...
Attendance	1 000	19 681	19 409	...
Performances	Number	64 728	63 911	...
Cinemas	Number	4 705	4 681	4 687
Seats	1 000	890	879	873
Attendance	mn	149	157	127
Radio and television				
Radio subscriptions	1 000	41 628	42 171	...
Television subscriptions	1 000	36 445	36 749	...
Hours of broadcasting				
Channel Three programmes	Number	75 096	68 231	...
Incl.:				
Politics and society	%	39.3	39.8	...
Feature films	%	7.8	7.3	...
Entertainment	%	15.1	15.2	...
Family	%	8.8	9.1	...
ZDF main programme	Number	8 771	8 796	8 767
Incl.:				
Topical issues	%	49.0	49.4	49.6
Television plays and films	%	26.9	26.8	30.1
Children's programme	%	6.4	5.6	6.2
Youth hostels	Number	572	554	542
Beds	1 000	76	75	74
Overnights	1 000	10 173	9 882	9 909
Adult education schools	Number	987	984	...
Study groups, courses	1 000	636	636	...
Participants and visitors	1 000	9 149	8 914	...

Visits to public theatres¹⁾, 2003/2004 season in millions



1) Visits to performances of the own ensemble and of guests. – 2) Incl. visits not allocable to a specific type of performance.

Visits to museums, 2004 in millions



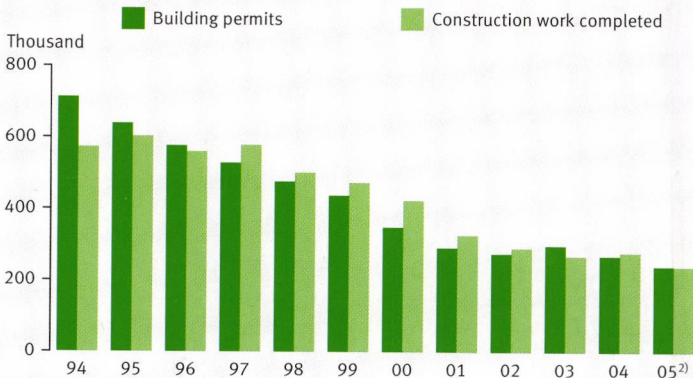
1) Collective museums or several museums in one building.

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Data on housing and the housing supply are collected in Germany at irregular intervals. In the microcensus conducted annually as a 1% sample survey of households, the respondents were asked in April 2002 to provide information also on their housing situation. That supplementary survey on the "housing situation of households" is carried out every four years. It provides information on the type and size of buildings, on whether the dwelling is used by the owner, the main tenant or a sub-tenant, on the living floor space and the construction time of the dwelling, the year in which the dwelling was first occupied, the type of heating and energy used, the hot water supply and on the rent. In addition to the net rent, rents include the cold incidental rental expenses, i.e. for instance the monthly expenditure for water, sewerage disposal and the collection of household refuse, but charges for central heating, warm water supply, a garage etc. are excluded. While the public discussion focuses on the rents to be paid in particular for dwellings rented for the first time, the related statistics cover also the rents of dwellings which have been rented out for longer periods. As the latter are often lower, the average amounts shown are probably smaller than the amounts recorded for renting out new dwellings. The rent does not only depend on the age, but also on the equipment and size of the dwelling.

In April 2002, the rent to be paid for a dwelling in Germany amounted to EUR 408, that was 8% more than in the 1998 survey supplementing the microcensus. In the interim period, the difference be-

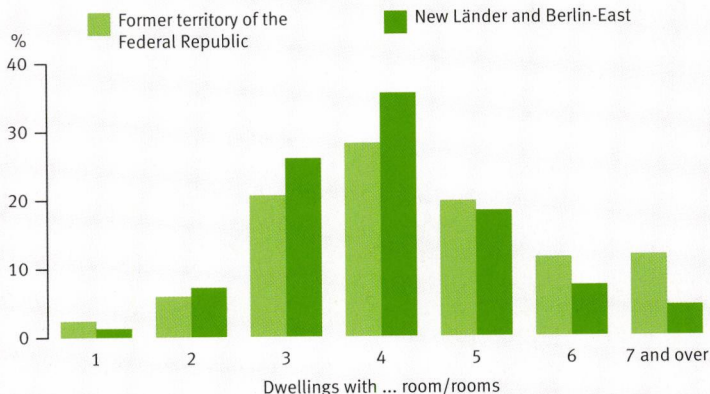
Permits for and completion of the construction of dwellings¹⁾, 1994 - 2005



1) In residential and non-residential buildings. – 2) Preliminary result.

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Structure of the dwelling stock, 2004



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tween rents in the East and the West diminished further. On average, the rents in the new Länder and Berlin-East showed a greater increase (11%) than those in the former territory of the Federal Republic (7%). Nevertheless, a quarter less had still to be paid per month on average for a rented dwelling in the East in 2002, namely EUR 324 as compared with EUR 432 in the West. This considerable difference is due also to the fact that with 62.2 m², rented dwellings in the new Länder and Berlin-East are by an average 9.6 m² smaller than in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Furthermore, an average EUR 5.29 per square metre had to be paid in the East in 2002, that is about 13% less than in the West (EUR 6.09). For a small dwelling with a living floor space up to 40 m² only EUR 232 were paid on

the average per month in Germany, but the rent per square metre (EUR 7.39) was higher than for larger dwellings. Dwellings built until 1900 cost EUR 5.49 per square metre of living floor space in the former territory of the Federal Republic, while EUR 7.24 and thus about 32% more had to be paid for dwellings constructed in 2001 and later. In the new federal Länder, the average rent per square metre amounted to EUR 4.82 for very old dwellings, while living in new buildings dating from 2001 and later cost EUR 6.50 and thus some 35% more.

The share of owner-occupied dwellings rose from 40.9% in 1998 to 42.6% in 2002 for all of Germany. Here, too, it can be seen that the East is in the process of catching up. With 9.6%, the rate of owner-occupied dwellings showed a greater in-

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Germany				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	38 924.8	39 141.5	39 362.9
Of which with ... rooms				
1	1 000	841.3	843.4	844.0
2	1 000	2 418.4	2 423.7	2 428.9
3	1 000	8 500.2	8 515.0	8 526.2
4	1 000	11 608.0	11 635.4	11 663.0
5	1 000	7 529.8	7 589.6	7 651.8
6	1 000	4 081.5	4 134.4	4 190.8
7 and over	1 000	3 945.6	4 000.0	4 058.3
Rooms, total	1 000	170 507.5	171 725.0	172 992.4
Living floor space, total	mn m ²	3 310.9	3 339.2	3 369.0

crease in the new Länder and Berlin-East than in the former territory of the Federal Republic (3.5%). However, as there had been no promotion of residential proper-

ty in the former GDR, the rate of owner-occupied dwellings in the West (44%) is still 10 percentage points above the rate for the East (34.2%).

Development of owner-occupied dwelling rate¹⁾				
Land	Unit	1993	1998	2002
Baden-Württemberg	%	47.9	48.3	49.3
Bayern	%	46.9	47.6	48.9
Berlin	%	10.0	11.0	12.7
Berlin-West	%	12.5	13.2	14.0
Berlin-Ost	%	5.0	7.3	10.7
Brandenburg	%	32.5	35.5	39.8
Bremen	%	33.0	37.5	35.1
Hamburg	%	19.2	20.3	21.9
Hessen	%	43.4	43.3	44.7
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	%	25.9	32.2	35.9
Niedersachsen	%	47.6	48.9	51.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	%	35.1	37.4	39.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	%	52.9	55.0	55.7
Saarland	%	57.7	58.1	56.9
Sachsen	%	23.3	28.7	31.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	%	30.2	36.5	39.6
Schleswig-Holstein	%	45.9	46.8	49.4
Thüringen	%	34.5	39.2	41.8

1) Results of the statistical survey of buildings and housing conducted in each of the years. – Share of owner-occupied dwellings in the total of occupied dwellings.

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Germany				
Construction work completed (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	267 326	279 338	243 317
Dwellings, total	Number	268 103	278 008	238 977
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	31 594	33 467	28 803
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions	EUR mn	66 242	67 040	58 215
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	240 938	252 163	214 089
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	27 452	29 167	24 955
Permits for building construction (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	298 787	271 944	242 102
Dwellings, total	Number	296 823	268 679	240 488
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	36 050	32 715	28 802
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions	EUR mn	70 779	63 502	58 054
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	267 576	240 432	215 268
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	31 434	28 003	25 019

1) Preliminary result.

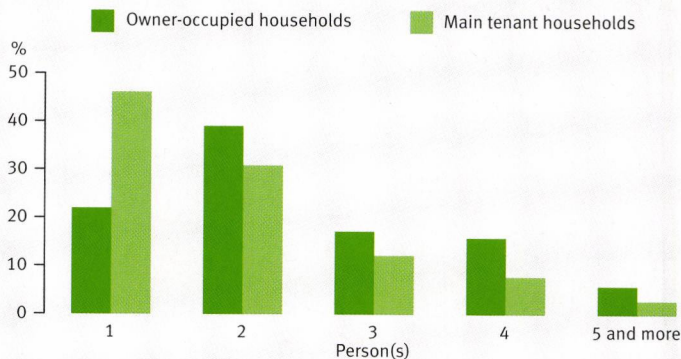
In Germany, 27.1% of the dwellings in residential buildings are "old flats" dating from the time until 1948, 61.6% of them having been built between 1949 and 1990, and every ninth dwelling was constructed in 1991 and later. In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the share of dwellings built until 1948 amounts to 41.2%, while only being just under one quarter in the West. On the whole, the buildings – and thus the dwellings – are on average much older in the East than in the West. This is essentially due to the fact that fewer new buildings were constructed in the former GDR. In the years between 1949 and 1990, more than 65% of all dwellings in the West were built,

in the East, the share of dwellings constructed after the German unification rose to 14.6% in 2002 and is thus higher than the share of the old federal Länder (10.6%).

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	31 213.0	31 428.1	31 652.0
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	461	464	467
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	88.3	88.6	88.8
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	40.8	41.1	41.5
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.5	4.5	4.5
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	7 711.9	7 713.5	7 710.9
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	518	521	524
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	71.8	72.1	72.4
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	37.2	37.6	37.9
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.0	4.0	4.0

Owner-occupied and main tenant households, 2002, by household size¹⁾



¹⁾ Result of the 2002 microcensus supplementary survey; households in housing units (excl. holiday and recreation housing units) in buildings (excl. residential homes).

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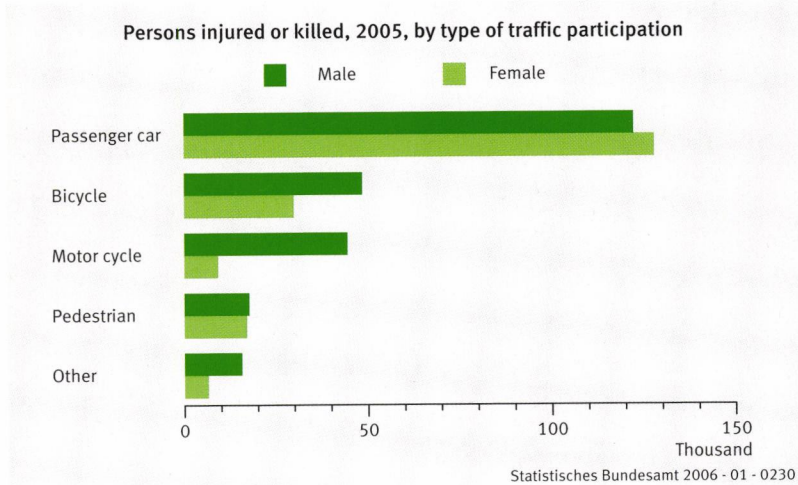
TRANSPORT

The structure and development of the transport sector are closely interrelated with the economy and the society. It is only through transport that a division of labour in the economy and the mobility of man

are enabled. At the same time, however, transport causes pressures in terms of air pollution, noise, and soil sealing. Also, transport activities have a lasting influence on space and settlement structures.

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Traffic accidents				
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	354 534	339 310	336 619
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	6 613	5 842	5 361
Persons injured	Number	462 170	440 126	433 443
Railway accidents ²⁾				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	813	564	...
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	173	167	...
Persons injured	Number	925	758	...
Air transport accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	66	49	57
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	43	23	29
Persons injured	Number	55	41	49

1) Incl. those who died within 30 days of accident. – 2) Incl. shunting accidents.



Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Passengers carried				
Scheduled bus or train transport services	mn persons	X	10 075	10 135
Short-distance scheduled services, total	mn persons	X	9 954	10 011
trains	mn persons	X	1 955	2 012
trams	mn persons	X	3 363	3 463
busses	mn persons	X	5 258	5 201
Long-distance scheduled coach transport services	mn persons	X	5	5
Long-distance scheduled train transport services	mn persons	X	115	119
Goods carried				
Quantities carried				
Rail transport ¹⁾	mn t	303.8	310.3	317.3
Inland water transport	mn t	220.0	235.9	236.8
Sea transport	mn t	251.3	268.2	281.0
Air transport	mn t	2.3	2.7	2.9
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	92.3	93.8	95.5
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	2 743.9	2 767.2	2 765.0
Incl.: Inland transport				
Rail transport	mn t	203.2	200.1	201.7
Inland water transport	mn t	53.4	55.2	56.7
Sea transport	mn t	4.8	4.7	4.0
Air transport	mn t	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	21.0	22.8	22.5
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	2 618.8	2 625.0	2 612.6
Transport performance				
Rail transport	mn tkm	79 841	86 409	95 421
Inland water transport	mn tkm	58 154	63 667	64 095
Crude oil pipelines	mn tkm	15 407	16 236	16 741
Air transport	mn tkm	783	908	1 005
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn tkm	290 918	303 744	310 114

1) Full wagon transport. – 2) Source: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAW), Eschborn. – 3) Source: Federal Office for Goods Transport, Düsseldorf, and Federal Office for Motor Traffic, Flensburg; domestic motor vehicles only.

At the centre of transport activities there is road transport, which dominates traffic-ways, means of transport, and quantities carried. In 2005, the total length of other than local roads in Germany was 231 467 km, which was about 5.5 times that of railway lines and about 30 times that of inland waterways.

Following a decline in new registrations of passenger cars in 2003, the number of new registrations rose again slightly in 2004 and 2005. At 3.3 million passenger cars, the number of new registrations was 2.3% higher than in 2004. The stock of passenger cars continued to increase, reaching 45.4 million on

TRANSPORT

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Transport infrastructure				
Roads (other than local) on 1 Jan. ...	km	231 581	231 420	231 467
Autobahn system (motorways)	km	12 037	12 044	12 174
Federal roads	km	41 246	41 139	40 969
Länder roads	km	86 868	86 809	86 736
District roads	km	91 430	91 428	91 588
Railway lines (own trackage)	km	41 531	...	...
Waterways	km	7 472	7 476	7 476
Crude oil pipelines	km	2 370	2 370	2 370
New registrations of passenger cars	Number	3 236 938	3 266 826	3 342 122
Means of transport				
Road motor vehicles	1 000	53 656	54 082	54 520
Incl.: Passenger cars	1 000	44 657	45 023	45 376
Lorries	1 000	2 619	2 586	2 572
Motorcycles	1 000	3 657	3 745	3 878
Rail vehicles				
Tractive stock	Number	14 463	...	...
Passenger carriages	Number	12 269	...	...
Wagons (railway property)	Number	107 031	...	...
Sea-going vessels				
Passenger vessels	Number	124	116	112
Dry freighters	Number	323	352	447
Tankers	Number	35	40	44
Fishing vessels	Number	97	94	93
Aircraft ¹⁾	Number	19 877	19 956	20 080
Incl.: Helicopters	Number	804	802	804
Power gliders	Number	2 660	2 742	2 829
Sailplanes	Number	7 802	7 821	7 831

1) Source: Federal Aviation Office, Braunschweig.

1 January 2005, while the total stock of road motor vehicles amounted to 54.5 million vehicles, including 3.9 million motorcycles.

Both for goods and passengers carried, the main means of transport were road motor vehicles. With respect to goods transport, the volume of goods transported by road ranked first by far. In 2005, domestic lorries transported 2.8 billion tonnes of freight, followed by railway transport

which accounted for 0.3 billion tonnes. The quantities carried by domestic lorries declined slightly (–0,1%) in 2005.

In contrast to that, total transport performance, which is calculated as the product of quantity carried in tonnes and distance covered in kilometres, showed a modest increase.

The dangers involved in transport activities are most clearly documented by the

number of traffic accidents. In 2005, the police recorded 2.3 million traffic accidents on German roads. Persons were injured in close to 337 000 road traffic accidents. On the whole, the number of persons killed or injured in 2005 was smaller than in the year before, but still amounted to 5 361 persons killed and 433 443 persons injured in road traffic accidents.

Since the Conference of Rio de Janeiro in 1992, politics and the society have increasingly become aware of the principle of sustainability, that is the responsibility for future generations and the requirement of dealing carefully with nature. It is the task of Environmental-Economic Accounting to supply data for decision-making required in this context. This involves representing the pressures put on nature in its various functions – as a source of renewable and non-renewable resources, as a sink for pollutants and waste, as a location for economic activities and, of course, as a habitat.

In the 1990s, the quantities of raw materials and energy withdrawn every year from nature in Germany remained roughly constant. However, the emission of greenhouse and acidification gases and, consequently, the utilisation of nature

as a sink for climate-relevant gases and air pollutants decreased markedly over the same period. Major reasons were a change in the mix of energy sources (that is, changes in the shares of the energy sources used: mineral oil, natural gas, hard coal, brown coal, nuclear energy, etc.) and measures taken for flue gas treatment, especially regarding SO₂.

However, if we wish to assess how carefully or how efficiently the economy deals with nature, we cannot limit our examinations to absolute quantities; it is necessary in addition to put the gross domestic product (as a measure of the overall economic performance) in relation to the various input factors in order to calculate productivities. Those indicators rose between 1991 and 2004 (or 2003) for all factors examined: Energy + 21.8%, raw materials + 28.6%, greenhouse gases

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Withdrawals, discharges and use of material¹⁾				
Domestic withdrawals used ²⁾	mn t	1 167	1 143	1 117
Abiotic raw materials used	mn t	913	895	888
Biotic raw materials used	mn t	254	248	229
Imports	mn t	507	513	542
Domestic withdrawals not used	mn t	1 955	2 031	2 004
Domestic discharges used	mn t	1 574	1 554	1 554
Incl.:				
Air emissions	mn t	887	877	878
Dissipative use of products	mn t	279	270	267
Exports	mn t	292	304	319
Domestic discharges not used ³⁾	mn t	1 955	2 031	2 004
Balance	mn t	733	716	703
Incl.: Waste to disposal facility	mn t	65	66	59

- 1) Partly preliminary results. – From 2001, imports and exports have been recorded according to the SITC. Therefore, the comparability of the figures with former results is limited. – 2) Sums do not include oxygen and nitrogen. – 3) Value corresponds to domestic withdrawals not used.

Withdrawal of material
Change from 2003 to 1994
in million t



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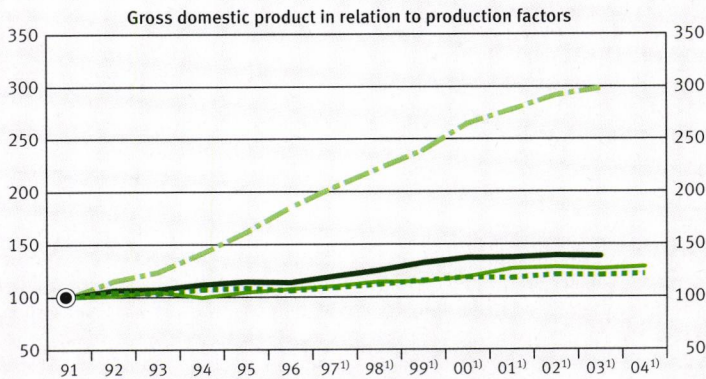
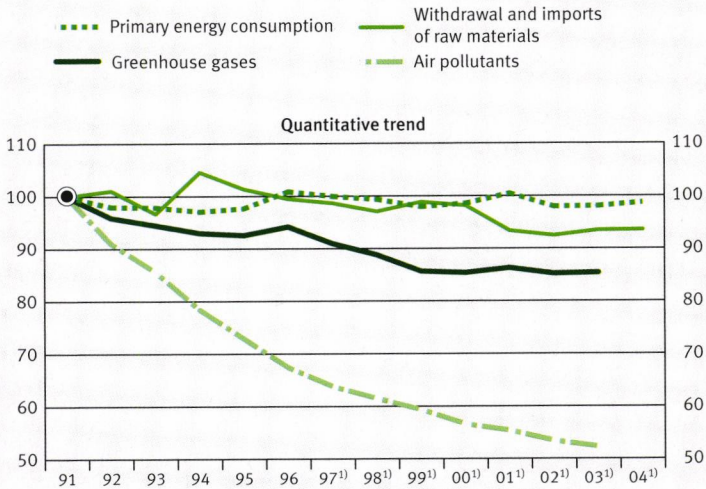
(2003) + 38.7% and air pollutants (2003) + 198.4%. That means that, since 1991, the pressure put on nature by economic growth has not increased to the same extent as did economic growth itself; in this context, reference is made to a „decoupling“ of trends. As regards the use of raw materials and energy, however, that effect is less marked than for the emission of greenhouse and acidification gases.

The examination of productivities is based on the systematic coverage and representation of material flows within the national economy. The trend of material flows between 1994 and 2003 shows that both the volume of substances withdrawn from nature by the economy and the volume of substances discharged into nature went down. The volume of mate-

rial withdrawn domestically and used (excl. water), including imported materials, decreased by 137 million tonnes (-7.6%).

Per inhabitant, about 20 tonnes (t) of material were withdrawn domestically or imported and used in 2003. When the unused domestic withdrawals are added to that figure – these mainly are excavated material and slag from mining – the result is 44 t per inhabitant. A comparison of these figures with those of 1994 (22 t of used domestic withdrawals plus imports per inhabitant, a total of 51 t of domestic withdrawals per inhabitant) shows that there have been especially marked declines above all for unused withdrawals. This due in particular to the strong reduction of brown coal mining with its high volume of excavated material.

Development of natural production factors
1991 = 100



1) Partly estimates.

The decrease in the domestic withdrawal of materials contrasts with an increase in imports (+17.1% from 1994 to 2003). Thus, imports of biotic raw materials and goods rose by 25.3%, those of energy carriers by 25.9%, while imports of mineral raw materials and products thereof remained nearly unchanged (-0.3%).

The domestic discharge of used solid and gaseous substances into nature fell until 2003. This was due in the first place to the reduction of air emissions with a minus of 5.2% from 1994 to 2003 (decline of CO₂ emissions by 4.4%).

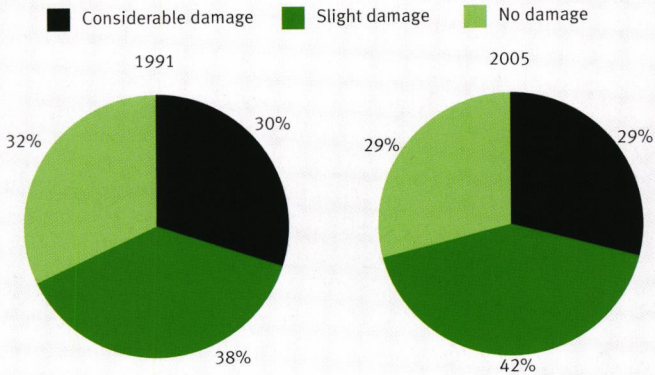
What is of particular importance within the concept of Environmental-Economic Accounting is the examination of branch-related information. For any economic sector observed, a data set is provided that allows to give information on interconnections between ecological and economic aspects regarding, for example, energy consumption and emissions of the major greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and dinitrogen oxide.

Total consumption of primary energy in Germany in 2003 amounted to 14 257 petajoules (national accounting concept), which is about 3.9 billion megawatt hours. Households accounted for 27.1% and production for the remaining 72.9%. In the production sector of "electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply" about one quarter of the primary energy was consumed, in "manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres" about 9.7% and the production sector of "public administration and defence;

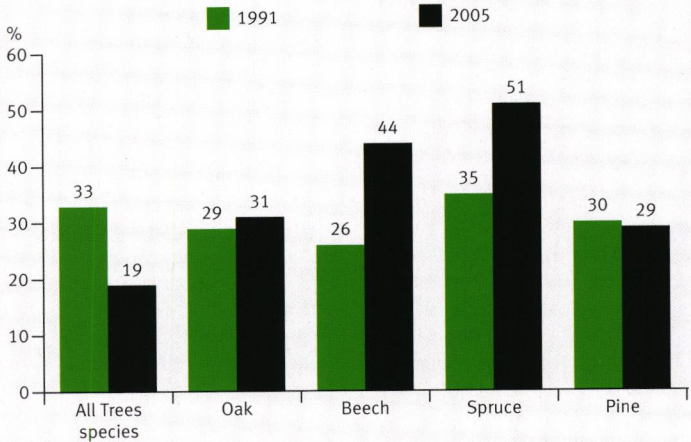
compulsory social security" accounted for about 1.6% of energy consumption. Using energy is of crucial importance for nearly all production processes. At the same time, however, energy use frequently contributes to putting pressure on the environment, for instance, by withdrawing non-renewable materials from nature in the process of energy production, by the emission of air pollutants and greenhouse gases affecting the climate, the discharge of solid residuals and the withdrawal and discharge of cooling water in the process of energetic transformation or combustion. There is a particularly close connection between energy consumption and the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is the most important greenhouse gas in terms of quantity. Consequently, production sectors with high energy consumption generally have large greenhouse gas emissions. The total of CO₂ emitted in Germany in 2003 was 860 million tonnes. About 23.4% came from households.

Environmental pressures lead to changes in the environmental situation which it is particularly difficult to measure statistically. An important source is the regular observation of damages to forests: Since the late 1970s Germany has recorded increasing areas of damaged forests, which cannot be ascribed to natural causes alone such as insect infestation, drought or windthrow. According to the yearly Forest Condition Reports of the Federal Government, the causes of these damages are complex. Apart from permanent pressures by air pollutants and site-

Forest damage to all tree species by damage levels¹⁾



Tree species with considerable damage¹⁾



1) Results of the surveys of forest damage, 1991 and 2005 (data collections by the Land forest administrations). – Shares of damage levels at the sample trees.

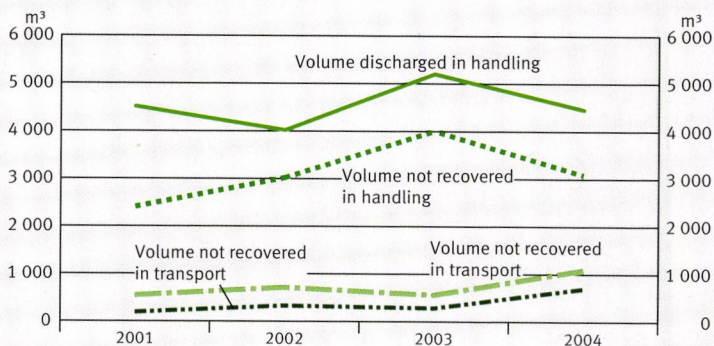
related factors, the state of treetops in a forest is also influenced by other factors, for instance, by extreme weather conditions such as droughts or temperature drops and by varying degrees of insect infestation.

In 1984, to assess the situation of forests the Forest Administration of the Länder started conducting annual surveys of damages to forests. Different damage classes have been distinguished (class 0=without signs of damage, 1=weak damage, 2 to 4=distinct damages), so that it is possible to observe the evolution of damages over long periods of time and to compare the extent of the damage.

What the 2005 Forest Damage Survey shows as a result across all the regional and tree-specific distinctions is that the

gradual improvements in the state of treetops, which had been observed since 1991, have failed to continue over the last few years. The distinct damages went down from 30% in 1991 to 21% in 1998, but 29% of the trees were rated as heavily damaged in 2005. 42% of the forests were weakly damaged; just 29% were without discernible signs of damage, while in 1991 the share of trees without damage had still been as high as 32%. Regarding individual tree species we see that the damages to pines clearly decreased as compared with 1991, whereas the values for spruces deteriorated. The share of deciduous trees such as beech and oak trees in damaged forest areas has very clearly increased over the same period with annual variations, which were considerable at times.

Volume of water-endangering substances discharged and not recovered



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Information on accidents that occur in handling or transporting water-endangering substances is collected by the same-named survey. Handling water-endangering substances refers to the storage, bottling, transshipment, production, treatment and use as well as the intra-company transport of water-endangering substances. In 2004, 2340 accidents involving water-endangering substances occurred in Germany. A total of 5518 cubic metres of such substances was released during these accidents, of which 3754 cubic metres could not be recovered but remained in the environment. The majority of accidents (70%) involved water-endangering substances that are classified under water danger class 2. This includes heating oil, petrol and diesel fuel. These substances however accounted for just 22% of the amounts released. Substances of water danger class 3 that are strongly endangering to water, such as waste oil, crude petrol and mercury,

were released in 11% of the accidents. The proportion of substances that are weakly endangering to water (water danger class 1), like heavy fuel oil, methanol and sulphuric acid, was 8%. Substances of unknown water danger classes accounted for 49% of the amounts released, but for only 11% of the accidents. These percentages included a number of accidents involving substantial amounts of (semi-)liquid manure or silo seepage, which are not classified under any water danger class. The costs associated with damage-limitation measures totalled EUR 12.6 million.

In 2003, 529 kg of domestic waste per inhabitant were delivered to waste disposal facilities in Germany. As compared with preceding years, the quantity of household waste collected via the public waste collection system decreased from 209 kg per inhabitant in 1999 to 192 kg per inhabitant in 2003. Since 1999, the collected quantities of bulk waste have

Specification	Unit	2001	2002 ¹⁾	2003
Amount of domestic waste generated				
Domestic wastes, total (non-hazardous)	kg/inhabitant	440	562	529
Household waste, similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes, collected by public waste collection	kg/inhabitant	200	207	192
Bulk waste	kg/inhabitant	32	36	32
Compostable waste from the bio-bin	kg/inhabitant	46	42	42
Garden and park waste, biodegradable	kg/inhabitant	.	50	47
Other separately collected fractions, total	kg/inhabitant	162	227	217

1) As for the 2002 figures, shifts resulting from the introduction of the European List of Wastes mainly occurred within the area of municipal wastes.

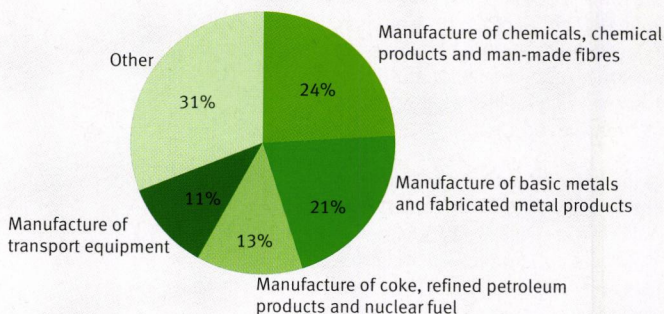
remained fairly constant at an average of 34 kg per inhabitant and year. The other separately collected fractions refer to the quantities of glass, paper and paper-board, and plastics etc. collected from deposit containers.

What is of importance, too, is the extent to which the economy and the society are taking action to protect the environment and how much money they are spending for that purpose. In 2002, the environmental protection expenses incurred by the government, by privatised public waste management enterprises and by the industrial in Germany amounted to some EUR 34.0 billion compared to EUR 33.9 billion in 1994. The reduction in capital investments observed in this context was contrasted by an increase in current expenditure.

In the period from 1996 to 2003, the current expenditure incurred by enterprises for environmental protection totalled EUR 97 billion (excluding the 2003 figures for electricity, gas and water supply). This was an average of EUR 12.1 billion per year. Current expenditure for environmental protection includes, for example, expenditure for materials and supplies, for energy and for wages and salaries associated with the operation of existing environmental protection facilities.

In the reference year 2003, the current expenditure for environmental protection in industry (excluding electricity, gas and water supply) totalled EUR 9.3 billion. The „manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres“ accounted for the bulk of this expenditure at EUR 2 276 million, followed by the „manufac-

Current expenses for environmental protection in 2003¹⁾
by economic branches



1) Excl. data on electricity, gas and water supply.

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Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Current expenditure for environmental protection in industry (excl. construction industry)				
Sectors of economic activity, total	EUR bn	12.42	12.28	9.33
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	EUR bn	1.05	0.99	1.24
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	EUR bn	2.52	2.41	2.28
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	EUR bn	1.65	1.35 ¹⁾	1.99
Manufacture of transport equipment	EUR bn	1.02	1.01	1.00
Electricity, gas and water supply	EUR bn	3.01	3.00	–
Others	EUR bn	3.16	3.38	2.83

1) Excl. data on the manufacture of fabricated metal products.

ture of basic metals and fabricated metal products“ at EUR 1 986 million. The sector „manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel“ recorded a total current expenditure for environmental protection of EUR 1 240 million, while that of the sector „manufacture of transport equipment, trailers and semi-trailers“ was EUR 1 000 million. Overall, the above-mentioned sectors of economic activity accounted for 70% of the current expenditure for environmental protection in industry (excluding electricity, gas and water supply) in 2003.

Environmentally relevant taxes relate to activities causing environmental pollution, but their revenues are not earmarked for environmental protection. In 2005, these tax revenues (mineral-oil tax, motor vehicle tax and electricity tax) equalled to a total of EUR 55 billion, of which the mineral-oil tax accounted for EUR 40 billion, the motor vehicle tax for EUR 9 billion

and the electricity tax for EUR 7 billion. Thus, the share of these taxes amounted to some 11% of total tax revenues. Compared with 1998, the year preceding the introduction of ecological taxes, environmentally relevant tax revenues have risen by circa 32%.

One of the most important functions of the constitutional state is to ensure the implementation and enforcement of laws adopted by the parliament. In a constitution characterised by the separation of powers – such as the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany – that function falls within the competence of the “third” power, i.e. the judicial power.

The tasks of justice include not only the activity of courts where independent judges dispense justice but also the enforcement of judgements. Also, investigation activities by the police in criminal matters may be considered part of the administration of justice.

Generally, criminal proceedings performed by courts are preceded by police

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Germany				
Investigation¹⁾				
Criminal offences that became known	Number	6 507 394	6 572 135	6 633 156
Criminal offences cleared up	Number	3 425 416	3 486 685	3 596 963
Suspects having attained the age of				
criminal responsibility	Number	2 191 604	2 228 803	2 268 498
Men	Number	1 684 464	1 709 430	1 734 482
Women	Number	507 140	519 373	534 016
Juveniles	Number	297 881	293 907	297 087
Adolescents	Number	245 761	247 456	250 534
Adults	Number	1 647 962	1 687 440	1 720 877
Former territory of the Federal Republic²⁾				
Criminal prosecution				
Persons sentenced by a criminal court ...	Number	893 005	911 848	958 259
who were convicted	Number	719 751	736 297	775 802
Men	Number	597 761	607 961	637 324
Women	Number	121 990	128 336	138 478
Juveniles	Number	53 374	52 905	56 760
Adolescents	Number	75 218	75 468	77 876
Adults	Number	591 159	607 924	641 166
Persons convicted by age groups				
from ... to under ... years				
14 – 16	Number	20 905	20 209	21 507
16 – 18	Number	32 469	32 696	35 253
18 – 21	Number	75 218	75 468	77 876
21 – 25	Number	112 942	116 335	124 283
25 – 30	Number	101 959	103 977	109 831
30 – 40	Number	178 974	180 323	183 703
40 – 50	Number	111 653	117 702	127 537
50 – 60	Number	54 595	56 949	60 720
60 and over	Number	31 036	32 638	35 092

1) Source: Federal Criminal Police Office; excl. road traffic offences. – 2) Incl. Berlin.

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Persons convicted				
(excl. road traffic offences)	Number	522 916	541 019	579 318
Incl.: Larceny	Number	117 608	117 917	118 250
Grand larceny	Number	23 034	22 693	23 980
Robbery, extortion	Number	9 535	9 514	10 187
Offences against bodily integrity	Number	57 923	60 085	66 026
Sexual offences	Number	6 770	7 333	7 900
Murder and manslaughter	Number	613	641	647
Persons convicted of road traffic offences	Number	196 835	195 278	196 484
Rates of German citizens convicted	Number	545 232	558 461	596 001
Men	Rate ²⁾	1 779	1 801	1 901
Women	Rate ²⁾	350	367	400
Juveniles	Rate ²⁾	1 636	1 589	1 688
Adolescents	Rate ²⁾	3 051	3 077	3 207
Adults	Rate ²⁾	920	943	1 006

1) Incl. Berlin. – 2) Rate of persons convicted: German citizens convicted per 100 000 inhabitants of the same group of persons.

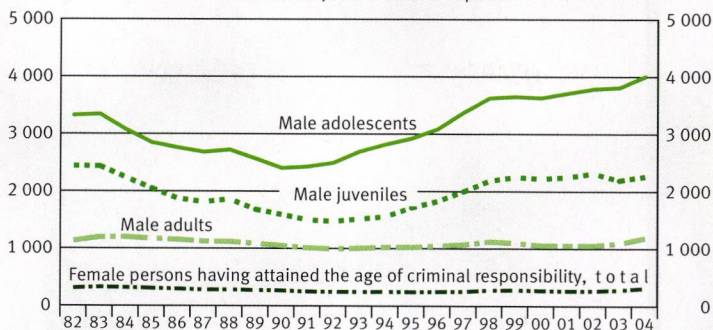
investigation. The crime statistics of the police (Federal Criminal Police Office) shows the numbers of about 6.6 million criminal offences that became known and 3.6 million criminal offences cleared up in Germany for the year 2004 (excl. road traffic offences). In the same year, about 2.4 million persons were registered with the police as suspects (incl. the suspects not having attained the age of criminal responsibility of 14 years). Only against part of the suspects criminal proceedings are then opened, which may result in conviction or acquittal of the suspects or in dismissal of the proceedings. In the former territory of the Federal Republic incl. Berlin, approximately 775 800 persons were convicted in 2004, of whom a little more than 196 500 for road traffic offences. For

19% of the nearly 958 300 persons sentenced by a criminal court, however, the proceedings were dismissed or the suspects acquitted.

When put in relation to the German population in the former territory of the Federal Republic incl. Berlin, a total of 1 122 per 100 000 inhabitants having attained the age of criminal responsibility were convicted in 2004. Men (1 901 persons per 100 000 male inhabitants) were convicted about five times as often as women (400), while adolescents (3 207) were convicted about three times as often as adults (1 006) and nearly twice as often as juveniles (1 668).

Registered delinquency of juveniles aged 14 to 18 years and of adolescents (18 to

Germans convicted of crimes or offences¹⁾
per 100 000 inhabitants of the same group of persons
Former territory of the Federal Republic²⁾

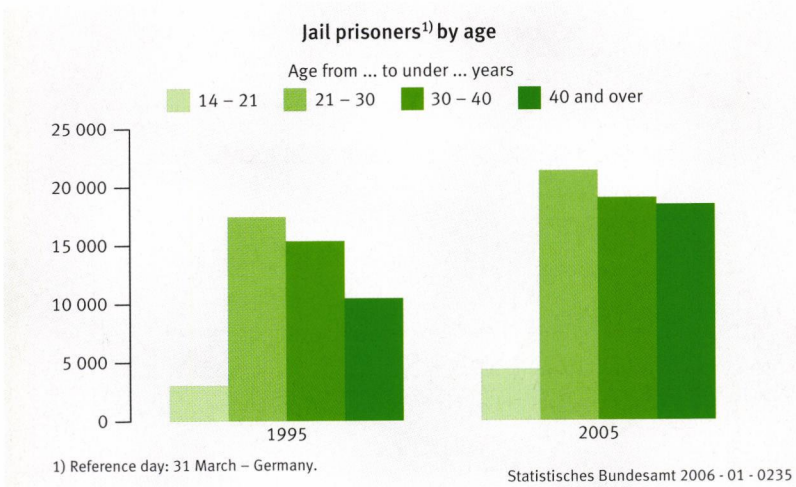


1) Excl. road traffic offences. – 2) Since 1995 incl. Berlin-East.

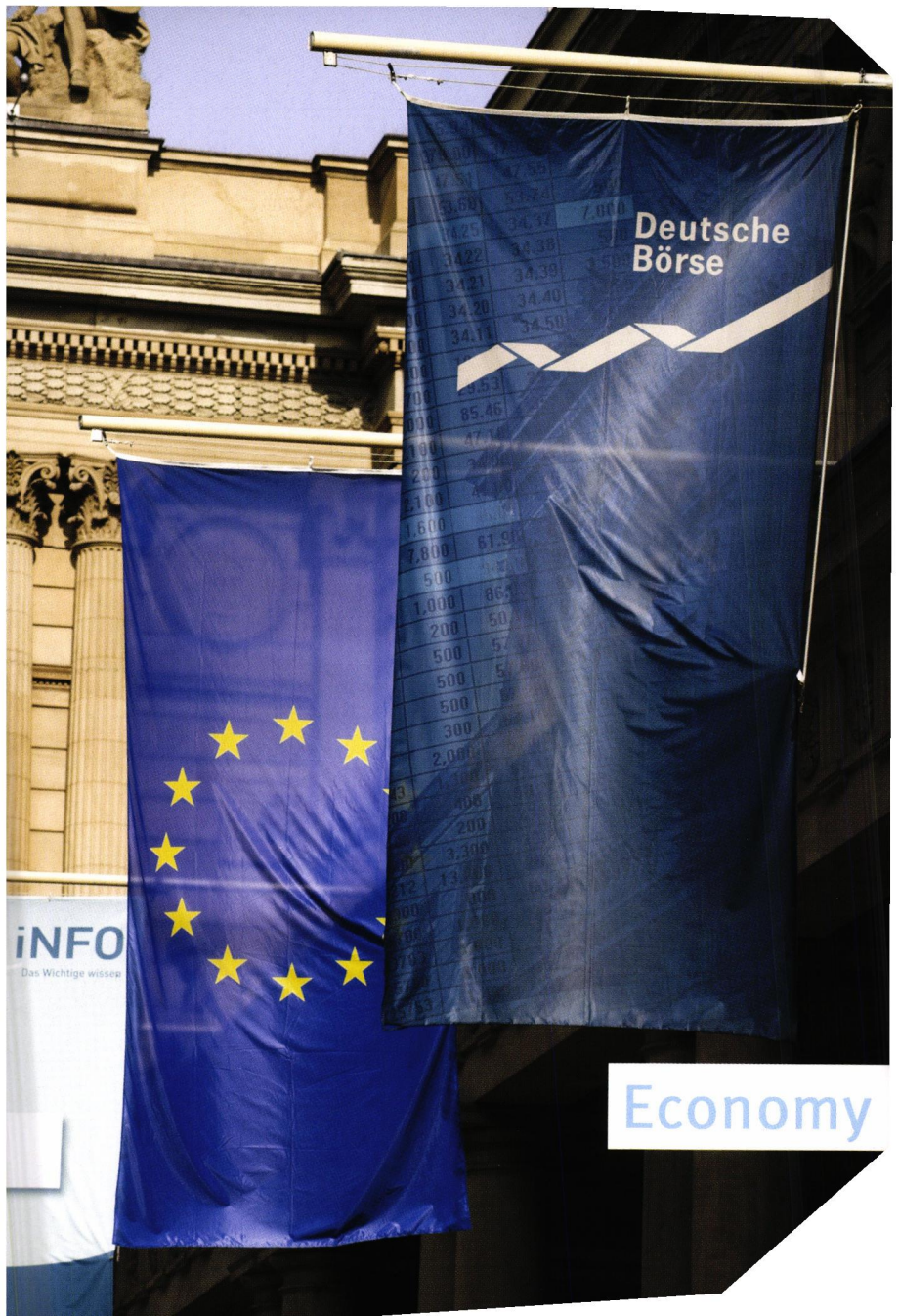
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Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Germany				
Jail prisoners, total¹⁾	Number	79 153	79 452	78 664
Solitary confinement ²⁾	Number	40 376	41 748	42 967
Confinement in groups ²⁾	Number	38 068	37 003	35 023
By type of imprisonment				
Execution of sentence	Number	59 090	60 486	60 555
Sentence of imprisonment	Number	52 384	53 749	54 038
Sentence of youth custody	Number	6 706	6 737	6 517
Detention awaiting trial	Number	16 785	15 783	15 228
Persons from ... to under ... years				
14 – 18	Number	742	685	652
18 – 21	Number	1 837	1 586	1 547
21 and over	Number	14 206	13 512	13 029
Preventive detention and other				
imprisonment	Number	3 278	3 183	2 881
Incl.: Custody to secure deportation	Number	1 622	1 416	1 113

1) At the end of the year; excl. temporarily absent persons (mainly persons on leave from detention). – 2) Not incl. Bremen.



21 years) is higher than that of adults. Especially because of their (still) weak integration in terms of society and personal history, young people seem to be particularly susceptible to legal offences. Generally, however, the offences especially of juveniles are less serious than those of adults. In 2004, the so-called simple larceny (generally shop lifting) accounted for about 23% of all convictions of juveniles; among older persons convicted the relevant share was circa 13%. Other offences typical of juveniles – when measured by the numbers of persons convicted – are those involving bodily injury and drugs.



Deutsche
Börse

Economy

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The gross domestic product measures the overall performance of a national economy from the production perspective. It consists of the value of all goods and services produced in the domestic terri-

tory over a given period of time, minus the products consumed as part of intermediate consumption and imports. In 2005, the gross domestic product grew 1.0% compared with 2004 when adjusted for

Specification	Unit	2003 ¹⁾	2004 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾
Gross value added²⁾	EUR bn	1 949.0	2 003.2	2 029.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	21.4	22.1	17.8
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	476.7	500.2	524.2
Incl.: Manufacturing	EUR bn	434.0	455.5	478.2
Construction	EUR bn	84.5	82.7	78.1
Trade and transport	EUR bn	349.7	359.9	366.4
Financial, renting and business service				
activities	EUR bn	568.0	583.6	590.4
Other service activities	EUR bn	448.8	454.7	452.4
Gross domestic product²⁾	EUR bn	2 163.4	2 215.7	2 247.4
Final consumption expenditure of households				
and non-profit institutions serving				
households	EUR bn	1 287.6	1 312.5	1 332.2
Government final consumption expenditure .	EUR bn	415.5	412.8	417.2
Gross fixed capital formation	EUR bn	384.4	384.9	384.7
Machinery and equipment	EUR bn	146.9	149.4	153.9
Construction	EUR bn	213.0	210.7	205.6
Other products	EUR bn	24.5	24.9	25.2
Changes in inventories, acquisitions less				
disposals of valuables	EUR bn	- 11.6	- 4.0	1.3
Domestic uses	EUR bn	2 075.8	2 106.2	2 135.3
Net exports				
(exports minus imports)	EUR bn	87.6	109.5	112.1
Exports	EUR bn	772.7	842.8	901.7
Imports	EUR bn	685.1	733.4	789.6
Gross national income²⁾	EUR bn	2 147.3	2 216.0	2 251.2
Net national income (factor costs)²⁾	EUR bn	1 600.0	1 658.3	1 685.8
Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 131.1	1 134.5	1 128.8
Property and entrepreneurial income ..	EUR bn	468.9	523.8	557.0
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	907.7	912.0	908.9
Per employee	EUR	2 189.0	2 199.0	2 207.0
Net wages and salaries	EUR bn	587.5	600.3	599.5
Per employee	EUR	1 417.0	1 447.0	1 456.0
Gross domestic product (GDP),				
adjusted for price changes	2000 = 100	101.1	102.8	103.8
Change of GDP ³⁾	%	- 0.2	1.6	1.0

1) Preliminary result. – 2) At current prices. – 3) Adjusted for price changes, chain-linked.

price changes. The gross domestic product at current prices in Germany in 2005 amounted to EUR 2 247.4 bn, which was an increase of 1.4% from the preceding year.

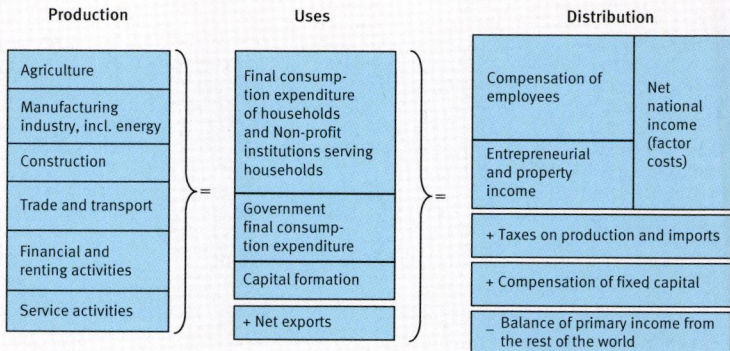
The gross national income, which differs from the gross domestic product by the balance of primary income from the rest of the world, increased a nominal 1.6% to EUR 2 251.2 bn in Germany in 2005.

A look at the production of the gross domestic product by groups of individual sectors of economic activity shows that in 2005 the sector of financial, renting and business service activities in Germany again accounted for a larger share in value added (EUR 590.4 bn) than the manufacturing industry, including energy (EUR 524.2 bn). They were followed by

the sectors of other service activities (EUR 452.4 bn) and trade and transport (EUR 366.4 bn), which had somewhat smaller shares in value added, while the shares of construction (EUR 78.1 bn) and especially agriculture, forestry and fishing (EUR 17.8 bn) were by far smaller.

The sales prospects of enterprises depend on the demand expressed by households, non-profit institutions serving households, corporations, government, and foreign countries. That relationship is reflected by the uses side of the gross domestic product. In 2005, domestic demand increased slightly by a total of 1.4% at current prices. The consumption demand of households and non-profit institutions serving households accounted for more than 50% of the German gross domestic product. The

Domestic product



NATIONAL ECONOMY

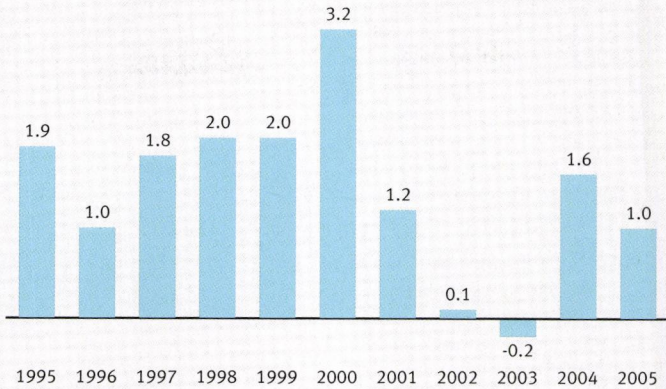
Specification	Unit	2003 ¹⁾	2004 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾
Persons in employment	1 000	38 722	38 868	38 783
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	881	873	853
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 139	8 018	7 882
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 750	7 632	7 504
Construction	1 000	2 322	2 251	2 146
Trade and transport	1 000	9 717	9 789	9 738
Financial, renting and business service				
activities	1 000	6 128	6 309	6 411
Other service activities	1 000	11 535	11 628	11 753
Employees	1 000	34 650	34 650	34 428
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	450	457	445
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	7 830	7 703	7 562
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 442	7 318	7 185
Construction	1 000	1 908	1 838	1 735
Trade and transport	1 000	8 495	8 555	8 496
Financial, renting and business service				
activities	1 000	5 288	5 386	5 412
Other service activities	1 000	10 679	10 711	10 778
Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 132.1	1 135.3	1 130.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	8.9	8.9	8.6
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	336.4	337.8	335.5
Incl.: Manufacturing	EUR bn	315.3	316.3	314.1
Construction	EUR bn	55.7	53.8	50.6
Trade and transport	EUR bn	224.6	223.9	224.0
Financial, renting and business service				
activities	EUR bn	178.4	181.7	184.3
Other service activities	EUR bn	328.0	329.1	327.1
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	908.3	912.4	909.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	7.4	7.3	7.1
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	267.6	269.3	267.9
Incl.: Manufacturing	EUR bn	252.3	253.6	252.3
Construction	EUR bn	45.7	44.2	41.6
Trade and transport	EUR bn	184.3	183.9	184.3
Financial, renting and business service				
activities	EUR bn	142.6	145.7	148.2
Other service activities	EUR bn	260.8	262.1	260.7

1) Preliminary result.

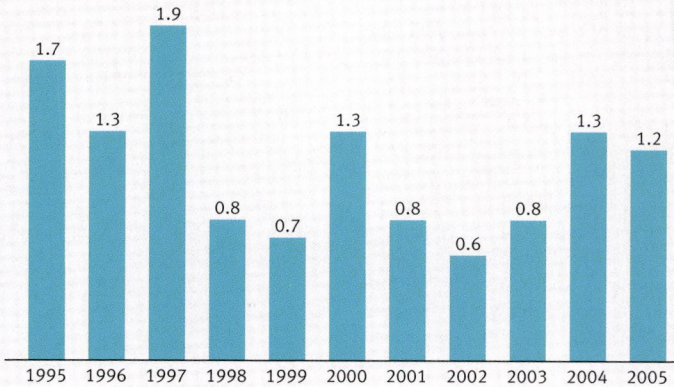
increase in government final consumption expenditure amounted to 1.1% in 2005, and final consumption expenditure of households was up 1.5%. The demand for machinery and equipment (machines,

appliances and vehicles) showed a positive trend (+3.0% in 2005). The demand for other fixed assets (e.g. computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, and cultivated assets) grew by

Gross domestic product¹⁾
Percentage change on the previous year



Labour productivity²⁾
Percentage change on the previous year



1) Adjusted for price changes, chain-linked. — 2) Gross domestic product (adjusted for price changes, chain-linked) per person in employment.

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1.4% compared with 2004. Gross fixed capital formation in construction, however, was down 2.4%.

In addition to the production and use of the domestic product, the distribution of income within the national economy is of interest, too. Gross national income, the largest income aggregate, amounted to EUR 2 251.2 bn in 2005. Net national income, i.e. the income obtained after deducting the consumption of fixed capital, totalled EUR 1 923.5 bn.

Net national income (factor costs), which is obtained by deducting government taxes on production and imports (minus subsidies), constitutes the total compensation of production factors. It amounted to EUR 1 685.8 bn in 2005, the compensation of employees accounting for EUR 1 128.8 bn (67%) and entrepreneurial and property income for EUR 557.0 bn (33%).

Labour costs of residents (compensation of employees per employee) amounted to a monthly EUR 2 741.

Gross wages and salaries, which do not include employers' social security contributions, totalled EUR 908.9 bn, which corresponded to average monthly earnings of EUR 2 207 per employee. Net wages and salaries, obtained after the deduction of both employees' social security contributions and income tax on wages and salaries, totalled EUR 599.5 bn, which corresponded to a monthly amount of EUR 1 456 per employee.

The disposable income of households includes, apart from net wages and sala-

ries, the operating surplus/mixed income, property income, and households' net income from transfer payments. In 2005, its total amounted to EUR 1 471.3 bn, which was a rise of 1.7% from the previous year. Household saving increased 3.7% to EUR 159.5 bn, and the saving ratio rose from 10.5% to 10.7%.

Although the share of agriculture in the overall economic output (gross value added) is extremely small (1.1% in 2005), nevertheless, well above 80% of the food needed in Germany could be provided by domestic production. As regards employment, agriculture plays a minor part, too. In 2005, about 1.3 million persons worked in agriculture. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, family labour continued to provide the majority of workers with well above 744 000 persons in 2005, about one fourth of them working full-time, while non-family labour dominated in the new Länder (some 126 000 of a total of about 165 000 workers). Here the share of full-time workers amounted to just under 50%.

In 2005, agricultural holdings in Germany cultivated some 17 million ha of agriculturally used area, nearly 70% being arable land, 29% permanent grassland and about 0.6% vine acreage. While the total agriculturally used area has been reduced only slightly by about 6 700 ha in the last four years, the share of arable land has increased as compared with permanent grassland, and the share of vine acreage has fallen by nearly 3% to 97 000 ha. On the arable land, grain cultivation lost some importance in 2005, accounting for about 7 million ha or well above 57% of the area. The productive wheat has meanwhile been cultivated on an area of more than 3 million ha, i. e. on well above one fourth of total arable land, while barley is next in importance with about 2 million ha.

In 2005, vegetables were cultivated by approximately 11 000 agricultural holdings in Germany on an area of 109 000 ha. Against the preceding year, there was a reduction of the land used for vegetable cultivation by 2.3% or 2 600 ha. Following the upward trend in vegetable cultivation in the last few years, the 2005 harvest remained on a high level with about 3.0 million tonnes (t).

In May 2005, Germany's agricultural holdings were keeping 13.0 million heads of cattle, of which 4.2 million dairy cows, and 26.9 million pigs, of which 10.7 million porkers. Additionally, the Representative Livestock Survey recorded an almost unchanged stock of sheep, counting 2.6 million animals. The stock of cattle has decreased by 161 300 animals or 1.2% as compared with May 2004. In the past ten years the number of cattle has declined by 18% in all of Germany. The stock of pigs, on contrast, rose by 1.2 million animals or 4.7% against May 2004. Since 1995, the stock of pigs has grown by 3.1 million animals or 13.2%. Between 1995 and 2005 it went both up and down. This was mainly caused by changes in the overall framework of economic conditions for fattening pigs.

With 4.5 million tonnes, pork had a major share in industrial meat production, which amounted to a total of 6.7 million tonnes (t) in 2005, followed by beef (1.1 million t) and poultry (1 million t). In 2005 the total industrial production of meat rose by 1.8% compared with the previous year, which was mainly due to an increase in the number of pig slaugh-

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Agriculturally used area	1 000 ha	17 008	17 020	17 035
Incl.: Arable land	1 000 ha	11 827	11 899	11 903
Permanent grassland	1 000 ha	4 968	4 913	4 929
Vineland	1 000 ha	99	98	97
Fruit plantations	1 000 ha	69	68	66
Agricultural labour¹⁾	1 000	1 303	.	1 276
Incl.: Family labour	1 000	823	.	783
Harvested quantities				
Grain	1 000 t	39 426	51 097	45 980
Vegetables ²⁾	1 000 t	2 604	3 004	2 841
Fruit (production for the market)	1 000 t	1 086	1 300	1 132
Livestock				
Cattle	mn	13.6	13.2	13,0
Sheep	mn	2.7	2.7	2,6
Pigs	mn	26.3	25.7	26,9
Agricultural holdings	1 000	421	402	397
with an agriculturally used area of ... to under ... ha				
under 2	1 000	33	29	31
2 – 10	1 000	133	123	120
10 – 20	1 000	78	73	73
20 – 30	1 000	40	38	37
30 – 50	1 000	55	53	52
50 – 100	1 000	55	55	54
100 and over	1 000	28	30	30

1) Family labour working in holdings and non-family labour employed on a permanent or non-permanent basis. –

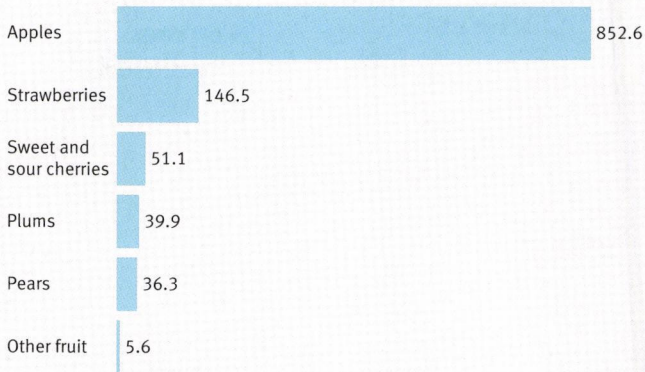
2) Selected vegetables cultivated in the open or under glass.

terings. In contrast to that, the number of cattle slaughtered decreased by 358 000 heads or 8.8% and poultry production was up slightly by 1.3%.

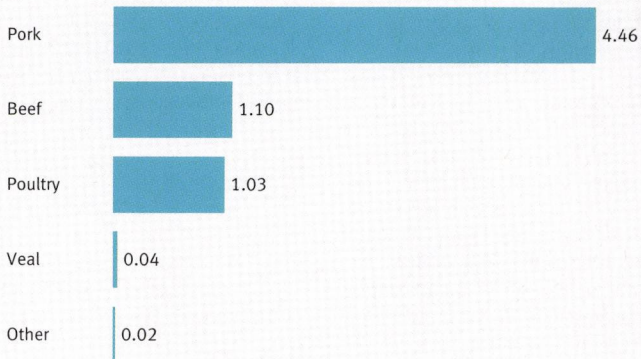
In 2005, holdings of enterprises with more than 3 000 hen-keeping spaces produced more than 9 billion eggs. This was slightly more than in the previous year (+0.3%). On 1 December 2005 these enterprises were keeping a total of 32.2 million hens, which accounts for an 80.8% utilisation of the available barn spaces. Out of the

39.4 million hen-keeping spaces available in Germany, 29 million were spaces in cages, 5.5 million in aviaries and 5 million in a free-range environment. In 2005, most of the hens were still kept by large farms. Thus, well above 54% of all hens were kept by farms with spaces for 100 000 and more hens. These farms had a 60% share in all available barn spaces for caging. Their share in aviary spaces was just under 30% and in free-range spaces 38%.

Fruit yields, 2005
1 000 t



Slaughterings and meat production, 2005¹⁾
million t



1) Quantity slaughtered from commercial slaughterings.

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AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Specification	Unit	Of which		
		State-owned forests	Local authority-owned forests	Privately owned forests
Forest holdings 2005				
Number of agricultural holding with forests				
of ... to under ... ha, total	Number	648	8 047	19 036
10 – 50	Number	27	3 018	15 212
50 – 200	Number	24	2 644	2 580
200 – 500	Number	29	1 325	756
500 –1000	Number	37	595	291
1000 and over	Number	531	465	197
Agricultural holdings with forests				
of ... to under ... ha, total	1 000 ha	3 577	2 166	1 669
10 – 50	1 000 ha	1	75	282
50 – 200	1 000 ha	3	283	251
200 – 500	1 000 ha	10	418	234
500 –1000	1 000 ha	29	422	203
1000 and over	1 000 ha	3 534	969	699

In 2005, around 13 600 holdings in Germany were operated according to ecological standards, i.e. 3.4% of all agricultural holdings. That is an increase by 42% (circa 4 000 holdings) as compared with 1999. The agriculturally used area under organic cultivation was extended by some 293 000 ha against 1999 to 782 000 ha of agriculturally used area. In 2005, the share of organic holdings in the total number of agricultural holdings was twice as high in the new Länder as in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Consequently, the share of the area under organic cultivation in the total agriculturally used area under cultivation differs for the two territories, amounting to 6.2% in the new Länder and 3.8% in the former territory of the Federal Republic.

The increase in the agriculturally used area of organic holdings is due, among

other factors, to the markedly grown share of permanent grassland (+73%). Arable land under organic cultivation was also expanded against 1999 by 49%, while the area under permanent crops recorded a comparatively slow rise (+29%) in ecological farming.

Although industry has lost some of its importance over the past years as compared with the services sector, it is still a key sector of the national economy. It comprises the branches mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and energy and water supply (each includ-

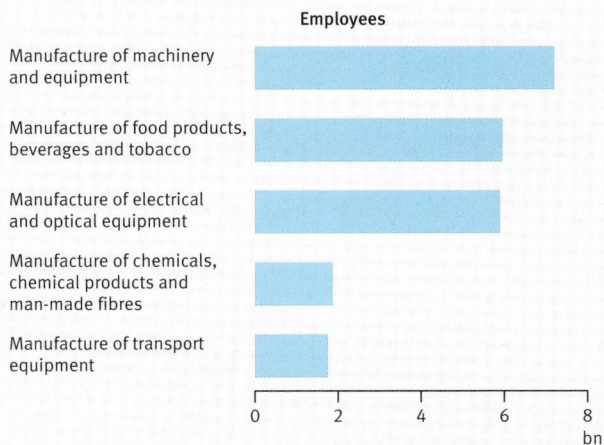
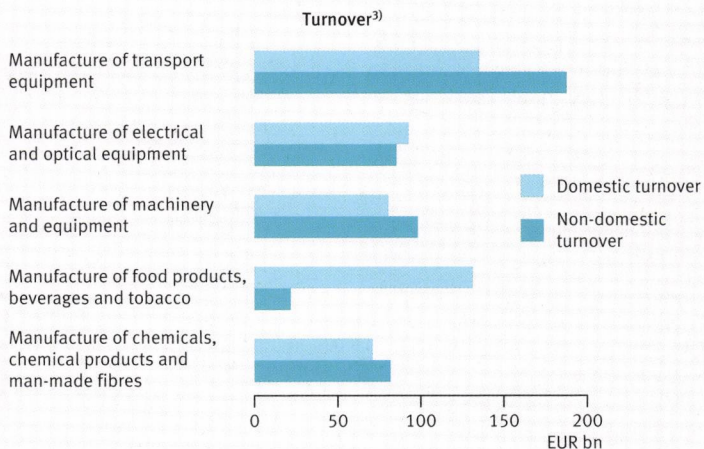
ing the producing crafts). The surveys in industry generally cover only enterprises with 20 or more employees and their local units.

In mining and manufacturing, which is the most important economic branch within

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Germany				
Production index in industry				
Non-adjusted values				
Industry	2000 = 100	98.0	101.7	104,1
Mining and quarrying	2000 = 100	90.9	89.0	86,6
Manufacturing	2000 = 100	99.1	103.5	107,0
Energy supply	2000 = 100	102.0	104.9	104,7
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	48 417	47 973	47 281
Employees ³⁾	1 000	6 133	6 015	5 928
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	9 344	9 322	9 184
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	226	226	226
Turnover	EUR bn	1 348	1 423	1 488
Incl.: Non-domestic turnover	EUR bn	514	564	604
Index of orders received in manufacturing (volume)				
	2000 = 100	97.5	104,1	109,1
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	76 612	76 720	76 075
Employees ³⁾	1 000	814	767	717
Hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	951	887	816
Index of orders received				
Building construction	2000 = 100	70.1	66.6	64,4
Civil and underground engineering	2000 = 100	91.5	85.6	84,6
Energy and water supply²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	1 730	1 747	1 748
Employees ³⁾	1 000	249	251	248
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	10	10	11
Electricity production	bn kWh	533	533	525
Domestic production of natural gas	bn kWh	201	184	181

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. – 2) Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) From 2003 hours worked (of all employees). – 5) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.

Turnover and employees in manufacturing, 2005¹⁾ Selected groups²⁾



1) And in mining and quarrying. – 2) Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Excl. turnover tax.

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Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	40 258	39 628	38 476 ⁶⁾
Employees ³⁾	1 000	5 500	5 376	5 207 ⁶⁾
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	8 304	8 249	7 986 ⁶⁾
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	210	209	206 ⁶⁾
Turnover	EUR bn	1 237	1 303	1 331 ⁶⁾
Incl.: Non-domestic turnover	EUR bn	487	533	561 ⁶⁾
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾				
Local units ⁵⁾	Number	53 891	53 700	52 981
Employees ³⁾	1 000	592	561	528
Hours worked	mn hours	683	642	593
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	8 158	8 345	8 806 ⁷⁾
Employees ³⁾	1 000	633	640	721 ⁷⁾
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	1 040	1 073	1 199 ⁷⁾
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	16	17	21 ⁷⁾
Turnover	EUR bn	112	120	158 ⁷⁾
Incl.: Non-domestic turnover	EUR bn	27	31	43 ⁷⁾
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾				
Local units ⁵⁾	Number	22 721	23 020	23 094
Employees ³⁾	1 000	222	206	189
Hours worked	mn hours	268	245	222

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. – 2) Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) From 2003 hours worked (of all employees). – 5) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June. – 6) Excl. Berlin-West. – 7) Incl. Berlin-West.

the industrial sector, there were approximately 47 300 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees in Germany in 2005. Of that total number, nearly 81% or 38 500 local units were located in the former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. Berlin-West). The total number of employees in these local units in Germany ran up to 5.9 million, of whom about 88% worked in the former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. Berlin-West).

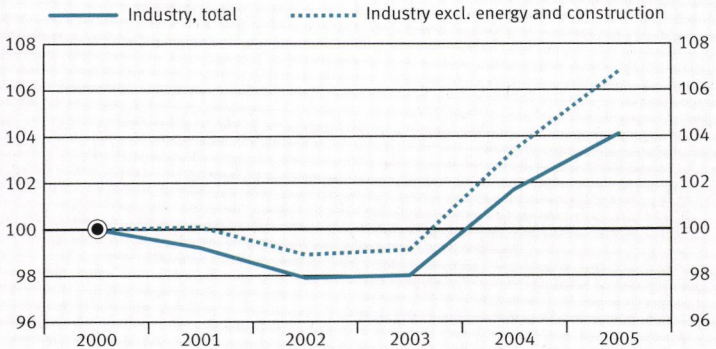
In the branch of site preparation and civil engineering, there were 76 100 local units (–0.8%) with a total of 0.7 million employees in 2005. In the former territory (excl. Berlin), 53 000 local units with 0.5 million employees were counted, while just over 23 000 local units with 0.2 million employees were located in the new Länder (incl. Berlin).

In energy and water supply, a total of about 248 000 people were employed

Production index in industry¹⁾

2000 = 100

Germany



1) Non-adjusted value.

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in Germany in 2005 in nearly 1 750 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees.

After a change in the Handicrafts Code, crafts (trades) have been newly structured since 1 January 2004. Thus, there are trades which are subject to authorisation, on the one hand, and trades which are not, on the other hand. The need to register with the Official Crafts Roll (Register) relates but to those trades which are subject to authorisation, requiring a master craftsman's certificate or a similar qualification which is generally accepted. In contrast to that, there is no need to have a master craftsman's certificate for being self-employed in trades which are not subject to authorisation.

Data on the current trend in the crafts sector, i.e. the trades subject to authorisation, are provided by the quarterly reports on crafts, which are based on a sample survey. Although such reports do not provide absolute figures, they do supply index numbers and rates of change, which may be used to assess the current economic situation in the crafts sector.

In 2005, the number of persons employed in trades which were subject to authorisation was down 3.6% on 2004. All seven groups of trade that were subject to authorisation recorded a decline in the number of employees. The cuts in the number of persons employed turned out to be strongest in the main construction trade. This trade recorded a 5.7% reduction in employment numbers as compared with 2004. At 1.1%, the lowest decline in the number of employees was observed in the food trade.

At the same time, the turnover achieved in 2005 by the independent craft enterprises in those trades turned out to be 1.6% below that of the preceding year. In 2005, five out of the seven trade groups recorded a decline of turnover as compared with 2004. The biggest slump (5.9%) occurred in the turnover of the health care trade. Following the introduction of fixed-rate allowances for dental prostheses at the beginning of 2005, the turnover gener-

Group of trades	Employees ¹⁾		Turnover ²⁾	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	30 Sept. 2003 = 100		2003 = 100	
Total	95.1	91.7	98.4	96.8
Building and finishing trades	89.2	84.1	95.6	90.2
Electrical and metal trades	93.6	88.7	97.2	95.4
Wood trades	97.7	94.9	102.1	102.5
Clothing, textile and leather trades	98.3	96.7	99.3	99.5
Food trades	97.8	96.7	100.5	99.8
Health and bodycare trades; chemical and cleaning trades	100.0	97.6	92.8	87.3
Glass, paper, ceramic and other trades ..	97.9	95.8	97.5	95.7

1) Average of 5 quarters. – 2) Excl. turnover tax.

CRAFTS

Group of trades	Craft enterprises ¹⁾	Employees ²⁾	Turnover ³⁾
	1 000		EUR bn
Total	563.2	6 085.0	409.3
Building and finishing trades	132.2	1 663.6	117.4
Electrical and metal trades	212.5	2 084.7	196.1
Wood trades	45.8	355.8	25.1
Clothing, textile and leather trades	24.7	95.0	4.9
Food trades	50.1	599.6	35.3
Health and bodycare trades; chemical and cleaning trades	79.0	1 160.7	21.8
Glass, paper, ceramic and other trades	19.0	125.6	8.7

1) On 31 March 1995; employees on 30 September 1994. – 2) On 30 September 1994. – 3) 1994; excl. turnover tax.

ated by dental technicians, for instance, dropped by 25.3%. The strongest rise in turnover (0.4%) was achieved by the trades for industrial needs.

With an average size of 11 employees per enterprise, crafts are a typical area of German family-owned businesses (Mittelstand). Structural data of this kind are obtained from the 1995 census of crafts, which is a complete enumeration in the crafts sector conducted in irregular intervals.

The total number of enterprises registered in the official crafts register in 1995 was a good 563 000. Just fewer than 6.1 million persons worked in those enterprises, including 1.8 million women (30%). Of the seven groups of trade into which all of the 127 craft occupations (or trades) are subdivided, the most important one was that of electrical and metal trades with almost 213 000 enterprises and a little less than 2.1 million employees. That group of crafts includes, for instance, motorcar mechanics as well as gas and

water fitters. The second largest group with 132 000 enterprises and nearly 1.7 million employees was building and finishing trades, including for example bricklayers and roofers. Another nearly 1.2 million people were employed by the 79 000 enterprises of the group of health and body-care as well as chemical and cleaning trades. That group covers not only opticians and hairdressers etc., but also, for example, building cleaners, a trade in which the large number of part-time workers lead to an above-average number of employees per enterprise (161).

Some 661 600 people in Germany gained their incomes mainly from performing a kind of activity in a liberal profession in 2001. They achieved an average income of 56 490 Euros.

The liberal professions include self-employed men and women performing some kind of professional activity as scientists, artists, medical doctors, consultants etc.

(excluding, however, self-employed persons engaged in a business or trade).

A rough image of the number of persons engaged in liberal professions is provided by the data on income tax payers, which include a separate presentation of selected liberal professions.

Group of professions	Tax payers ¹⁾	Average income from a liberal profession activity ²⁾
	Number	EUR
Total	661 585	56 490
Of whom:		
Lawyers, notaries (incl. patent agents)	46 866	70 250
Auditors and sworn accountants	1 615	85 390
Tax advisers and authorised tax agents	29 805	83 340
Market researchers and pollsters	1 322	27 470
Management and public relations consultants	21 432	54 000
Activities in the data processing field	11 860	52 740
Activities in the advertising field	8 799	25 580
Teachers' activity	68 346	21 400
Physicians (incl. specialists)	105 181	113 110
Dentists (incl. those without university examination)	42 014	112 390
Veterinarians	7 843	45 140
Alternative practitioners (healers)	11 121	20 830
Architects, interior designers, land surveyors and civil engineers (excluding set and stage designers)	71 441	42 010
Other engineers and technicians	34 097	47 820
Chemists, laboratory technicians, physicists	2 081	45 840
Creative arts professions	66 484	22 290
Freelance activity in the journalism field	23 878	24 240
Free-lancing photographers	5 073	25 190
Translators and interpreters	10 128	23 120
Designers of textiles, decoration and furniture	12 777	26 380

1) Source: Income tax statistics 2001; the persons shown here are only those whose income from a liberal profession activity exceeds their respective incomes from agriculture and forestry, from an industrial and other business, and from activities other than self-employment. – 2) After deduction of operating expenses.

Functioning as a linking element between producers and consumers, distributive trade plays a central role in the economic system. Today the number of trading enterprises in Germany amounts to approximately 610 000 with a total of 730 000 local units. The largest sector is retail trade with 418 000 enterprises, followed by wholesale trade (incl. commission trade) with 192 000. In 2005, turnover in distributive trade totalled EUR 1 100 bn (excl. turnover tax). Distributive trade accounted for about 11% of the gross domestic product, i. e. of value added in the whole economy.

Despite the progressing concentration of turnover in large enterprises, which is a phenomenon that is particularly strong in food retailing, distributive trade is still characterised by small and medium-sized units in many areas. Nine of ten enterprises have less than 10 employees, while more than 50% of all enterprises employ only up to three persons.

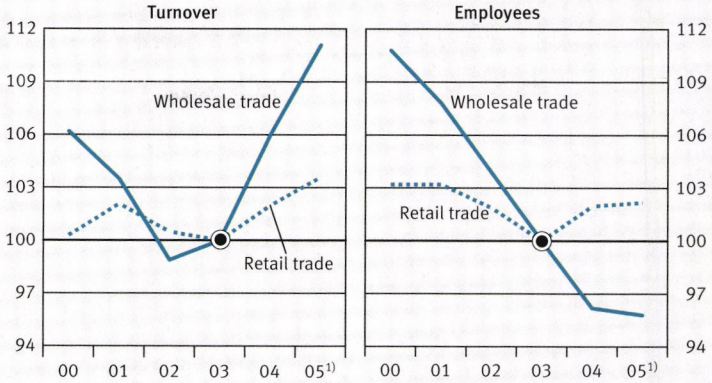
Employing a total of 3.9 million persons, distributive trade is one of the major employers in the country's national economy, mainly because the retail sector offers a wide range of part-time jobs. Meanwhile, just under 50% of all employees work part-time in this sector. In wholesale trade, however, the proportion is much smaller (just under 20%). Another characteristic feature of distributive trade is its big share of female employees. More than half of all employees in distributive trade are women, their proportion even amounting to two thirds in retail trade.

Since 2004, retail trade has seen year-on-year increases in turnover: in 2004 by a nominal 2.0% and a real 2.1%; in 2005 by a nominal 1.5% and a real 1.1%. Wholesale sales rose by a nominal 6.0% and a real 3.5% in 2004 from 2003; while in 2005, sales grew by a nominal 4.8% and a real 2.6% from 2004. The proportion of the households' expenditure which went on purchases in the retail sector was just under 32%.

Specification	Unit	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Retail trade²⁾			
Employees	2003 = 100	102.0	102.2
Of whom:			
Full-time employees	2003 = 100	99.2	96.8
Part-time employees	2003 = 100	104.5	106.9
Turnover	2003 = 100	102.0	103.6
Wholesale trade³⁾			
Employees	2003 = 100	96.2	95.8
Of whom:			
Full-time employees	2003 = 100	96.1	95.3
Part-time employees	2003 = 100	96.7	97.5
Turnover	2003 = 100	106.0	111.1

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Excl. retail trade of motor vehicles and filling stations. – 3) Excl. retail trade of motor vehicles.

Turnover (nominal) and employees in retail and wholesale trade
2003 = 100



1) Preliminary result.

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BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Within a highly developed national economy, the banking industry plays a central part. As institutional investors and financial institutions, banks perform functions that are important for the national economy. According to the provisions of the German Banking Law, the banks in Germany are subject to the joint supervision of the Federal Banking Supervisory Office and the Deutsche Bundesbank. On 1 May 2002, the Federal Banking Supervisory Office merged with the Federal Supervisory Offices for Insurance and for Securities Trading to form the German Financial Supervisory Authority.

With the introduction of the euro as a common currency of eleven out of the meantime 25 European Union Member States – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain – the responsi-

bility for a uniform monetary policy in the euro area has been transferred to the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), taking effect from 1 January 1999. The ESCB, consisting of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks of the EU Member States, has taken over the role of the “guardian of the euro”, thus bearing responsibility for the stability of the new currency. Transferring the monetary competences to the ECB made it necessary to adjust the functions of the participating national central banks. They have to contribute to fulfilling the tasks of the ESCB. What has not changed is their function of ensuring the functioning of domestic and cross-border bank payments. This means that the Deutsche Bundesbank is also responsible for notes and coin in circulation.

Information on the scope and type of the activity of (private-sector and public-law)

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Savings deposits	EUR mn	600 378	613 015	611 877
Savings banks (incl. public Landesbanken)	EUR mn	320 644	322 533	324 907
Credit cooperatives (incl. cooperative central banks and DG Bank AG)	EUR mn	180 076	183 824	183 393
Commercial banks ¹⁾	EUR mn	99 304	106 297	102 258
Other credit institutions ²⁾	EUR mn	354	361	1 319
Securities markets				
Gross sales				
Fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	958 917	990 399	988 911
Shares	EUR mn	9 913	9 367	6 270
Running yields (per annum)				
Mortgage bonds	%	3.7	3.6	3.1
Communal bonds	%	3.6	3.5	3.0
Public bonds	%	3.8	3.7	3.2

1) Incl. Postbank. – 2) Excl. Postbank.

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Deutsche Bundesbank				
Gold and gold claims	EUR mn	36 533	35 495	47 924
Deposits on giro accounts (incl. minimum reserves)	EUR mn	44 523	41 218	46 301
Banks				
Assets				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 470 882	6 663 797	6 903 169
Cash reserves	EUR mn	64 136	56 388	63 262
Bills of exchange	EUR mn	4 380	3 492	2 966
Lending to domestic and foreign banks ..	EUR mn	1 739 734	1 835 961	1 956 772
Lending to non-banks	EUR mn	3 021 230	3 005 935	3 020 110
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	1 027 028	1 141 846	1 209 293
Other assets	EUR mn	614 374	620 175	650 766
Liabilities				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 470 882	6 663 797	6 903 169
Deposits of domestic and foreign banks	EUR mn	1 813 555	1 867 048	1 943 192
Deposits of domestic and foreign non- banks	EUR mn	2 410 120	2 472 382	2 554 049
Incl.: Sight and time deposits	EUR mn	1 719 262	1 773 069	1 862 734
Savings deposits	EUR mn	600 378	613 015	611 877
Liabilities evidenced by securities, total	EUR mn	1 496 034	1 555 975	1 616 781
Equity capital, total (subscribed capital, reserves, less reported loss)	EUR mn	252 305	245 788	260 168
Other liabilities	EUR mn	498 868	522 604	528 979
Building and loan associations				
Savings agreements, total	1 000	33 009	33 126	32 663
New agreements concluded in the year ...	1 000	4 671	4 035	3 734
Agreements allocated in the year	1 000	1 977	1 839	1 760
Amounts allocated under relevant agreements in the year	EUR mn	34 334	33 197	32 536
Savings deposits, total	EUR mn	107 746	114 195	121 258
Mortgages and intermediate loans, total ..	EUR mn	102 488	100 395	96 867

credit institutions may be obtained from their balance sheet showing assets and liabilities at a given reference date. The main asset item of the balance sheet is "lending to non-banks". As for the liabilities, the deposits of non-banks are most important.

Most of the banking statistics are compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank. The start of

the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) has led to a modified presentation of statistical data by the Deutsche Bundesbank from 1999. This has had an impact on the comparability of results.

Data on the activity of building and loan associations are based on statistics com-

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Insurance¹⁾				
Gross premiums	EUR mn	153 517	157 822	...
Life assurance	EUR mn	67 242	68 112	...
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	3 388	4 339	...
Health insurance	EUR mn	24 755	26 427	...
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	58 132	58 945	...
Capital investments	EUR mn	892 850	932 904	979 402 ²⁾
Life assurance	EUR mn	609 338	626 408	648 696 ²⁾
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	77 028	81 593	87 988 ²⁾
Health insurance	EUR mn	97 864	108 119	119 204 ²⁾
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	108 621	116 784	123 514 ²⁾

1) Excl. reinsurance companies. – 2) Preliminary result.

piled by the federations of private and public building and loan associations. The deposits for building purposes are a special form of savings deposits, which is due to their earmarking (within a certain period of time, they may be used for housing construction only).

The insurance industry offers a wide range of insurances against most different risks. They include private health, accident and non-life insurances (e.g. fire and liability insurances) and also life assurance. The level of business activity can be derived in particular from the amounts insured and the number of policies sold. The supervisory office for insurance companies is the German Financial Supervisory Authority, which is also responsible for insurance statistics.

In 2005, the accommodation establishments in Germany welcomed 120.6 million guests. So the very good result of the preceding year could even be surpassed by +3.6% and an all-time high be reached. The number of overnight stays also rose against 2004 by +1.6% to 344.0 million.

This was due above all to guests from abroad. For that group of guests, the number of arrivals and overnight stays increased far above average (+6.4%). Arrivals and overnight stays of guests from Germany, in contrast, showed only a below average rise compared with one year earlier (+0.8%).

However, not all establishments profited to the same extent from this posi-

tive overall trend in the German lodging trade. As in previous years, the usual long stay, the vacation in the traditional German holiday regions quite obviously lost in importance again in 2005, while short trips, for instance over the weekend or business travel, were on the rise. The average duration of a stay in an accommodation establishment again decreased in 2005 against the previous year, though only slightly.

That trend has an impact on travel destinations. Cities with 100 000 inhabitants and more recorded over-proportionate increases for arrivals (+6.1%) and overnight stays (+6.3%). A major contributory factor were not least the guests from abroad, large cities being among their preferred

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Overnight stays¹⁾				
By Länder				
Germany	mn	338.59	338.77	343.98
Bayern	mn	73.98	73.66	74.57
Baden-Württemberg	mn	39.92	40.02	40.50
Nordrhein-Westfalen	mn	36.61	37.69	38.44
Niedersachsen	mn	35.44	34.49	34.28
Hessen	mn	24.91	24.85	25.17
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	mn	25.95	24.39	24.49
Schleswig-Holstein	mn	23.28	22.13	22.36
Rheinland-Pfalz	mn	19.88	19.83	19.92
Sachsen	mn	14.70	15.23	15.40
Berlin	mn	11.43	13.26	14.62
Brandenburg	mn	9.29	9.26	9.38
Thüringen	mn	8.59	8.54	8.86
Hamburg	mn	5.44	5.95	6.44
Sachsen-Anhalt	mn	5.67	5.87	6.01
Saarland	mn	2.19	2.17	2.15
Bremen	mn	1.31	1.42	1.38

1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds and on camping sites (tourist camping).

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Overnight stays¹⁾				
by countries of origin				
Germany	mn	296.84	293.39	295.73
Other countries	mn	41.75	45.37	48.25
Europe	mn	31.52	33.60	35.91
Incl.:				
Netherlands	mn	7.86	8.02	8.43
United Kingdom	mn	3.48	3.77	3.97
Switzerland	mn	2.62	2.93	3.22
Italy	mn	2.33	2.48	2.68
Belgium	mn	1.83	1.94	2.08
Austria	mn	1.78	1.90	2.05
France	mn	1.79	1.96	2.05
Denmark	mn	1.52	1.58	1.77
Sweden	mn	1.31	1.37	1.40
Spain	mn	1.02	1.22	1.46
Poland	mn	0.84	0.95	0.98
Africa	mn	0.41	0.42	0.41
America	mn	4.64	5.31	5.51
Incl.:				
United States	mn	3.75	4.32	4.42
Canada	mn	0.37	0.41	0.44
Asia	mn	3.69	4.36	4.65
Incl.: Japan	mn	1.17	1.29	1.31
Australia and Oceania	mn	0.35	0.42	0.46
Other countries not specified	mn	1.14	1.26	1.30

1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds and on camping sites (tourist camping).

destinations – municipalities with 100 000 inhabitants and over accounted for about half of the arrivals and overnight stays of that group of guests. In contrast, the municipalities entitled to charge tourist tax have lost further market shares (e.g. spa and sea-side resorts, climatic resorts).

The city states of Berlin and Hamburg profited from the surge in city tourism. In 2005, they recorded the highest rates of increase in the number of overnight stays of all Länder. Bavaria, too, managed to hold its own as the major tourist destina-

tion in Germany in 2005, the Free State accounting for every fifth overnight stay.

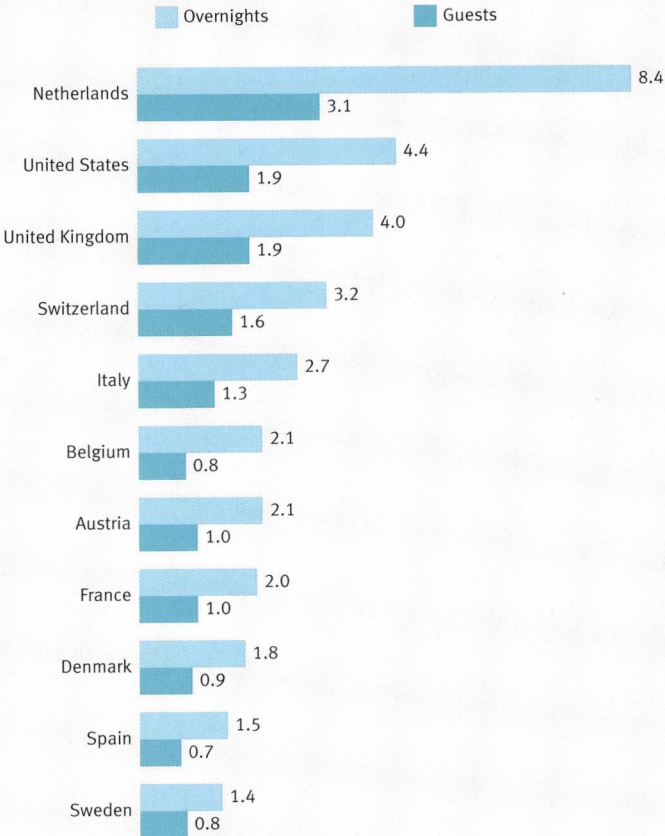
Among the accommodation establishments, an over-proportionate increase in the number of overnight stays was recorded by hotels (+4.0%) and hotels garnis (+3.1%) – by establishments of which short stays are typical. In contrast, the number of overnight stays in “other short-stay accommodation” including, among others, camping sites, chalets and holiday flats, and recreation and holiday homes, rose only by a modest +0.2%.

Specification	Unit	2004	2005
Hotels and restaurants			
Turnover trend (nominal)	2003 = 100	98.3	97.9
Hotels	2003 = 100	101.1	102.3
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2003 = 100	99.6	98.2
Restaurants	2003 = 100	96.2	94.6
Bars	2003 = 100	94.5	91.7
Canteens and catering	2003 = 100	101.6	104.2
Development of the number of employees ...	2003 = 100	100.8	101.0
Hotels	2003 = 100	98.8	98.6
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2003 = 100	101.1	100.4
Restaurants	2003 = 100	100.8	101.1
Bars	2003 = 100	103.6	103.8
Canteens and catering	2003 = 100	103.5	104.7

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Overnight stays¹⁾				
By type of accommodation				
Total hotel industry	mn	189.54	195.05	200.77
Hotels	mn	120.20	126.30	131.38
Hotels garnis	mn	37.47	37.73	38.89
Inns	mn	18.49	18.06	17.88
Boarding houses	mn	13.38	12.97	12.61
Other provision of short-stay accommodation	mn	103.39	100.23	100.44
Incl.: camping sites	mn	23.46	21.41	21.73
Preventive care and rehabilitation centres ..	mn	45.66	43.49	42.77
By size classes of municipalities				
Municipalities with less than 100 000 inhabitants	mn	244.08	260.94	261.4
Municipalities with 100 000 inhabitants and over	mn	71.05	77.82	82.5
By groups of municipalities				
Spa resorts	mn	66.33	66.20	65.60
Sea-side resorts	mn	35.74	38.93	38.92
Climatic resorts	mn	23.89	25.56	26.41
Recreation resorts	mn	31.63	36.21	36.23
Other municipalities	mn	157.54	171.88	176.83

1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds and on camping sites (tourist camping).

Overnight stays of guests from abroad, 2005, by countries of origin¹⁾
in millions



1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds and on camping sites (tourist camping).

The functions of modern government are not limited to setting framework conditions for the citizens to live together in well-ordered circumstances; they also include many services which are necessary for the citizens' safe existence.

To fulfil such tasks, public budgets (excluding hospitals and university hospitals with commercial accounting systems and excluding supplementary pension funds in the sphere of social security) spent about EUR 1 001.9 billion in 2005 (adjusted for payments between public budgets). The largest share of EUR 469.0 billion was spent by social security, followed by the Federation (EUR 281.5 billion), the Länder (EUR 259.3 billion), and the municipalities and associations of municipalities (EUR 153.3 billion). The rest was accounted for by special-purpose associations, the German share of payments to the European Union and the special funds of the Federation. Total expenditure rose by 1.1% against 2004.

The money needed by the government to fulfil its functions may be obtained by imposing taxes, levies and charges, through revenue from the sale of assets etc. or by raising loans if the revenue does not suffice to cover the expenditure of a given period. Total revenue of public budgets (excl. loans) in 2005 amounted to EUR 945.0 billion (+ 2.1%). The cash tax revenue of the Federal Republic of Germany was EUR 489.2 billion in 2005, which was an increase of EUR 9.7 billion on the 2004 level of EUR 479.5 billion. Joint taxes (EUR 338.5 billion) accounted for the largest share of this revenue, with

wage tax (before deduction of children's allowance) being most important (EUR 153.6 billion) among joint taxes. The latter were followed by federal taxes (EUR 83.5 billion), with mineral-oil tax accounting for the largest revenue there (EUR 40.1 billion). The most important tax among local taxes (EUR 43.2 billion) was trade tax (EUR 32.1 billion), while among Länder taxes (EUR 20.6 billion) it was motor vehicle tax (EUR 8.7 billion). The item providing the largest revenue – following taxes and revenue from economic activity – in 2005 was revenue from fees and other remuneration (EUR 26.7 billion).

The difference between revenue and expenditure (incl. the balance of transactions pertaining to budget procedures) in a given period is the financial balance (+ = net lending; – = net borrowing). In 2005, net borrowing of EUR 57.0 billion was recorded for the total of public budgets. Net borrowing of the Länder amounted to EUR 24.1 billion (preceding year: EUR 25.2 billion) and that of municipalities/associations of municipalities to EUR 2.3 billion. At the end of 2005, public debt totalled EUR 1 447.5 billion (+ 3.8% on 2004). The majority of debts (61.3%) were owed by the Federation (60.3%) and its special funds (1.1%). The Länder owed 32.3% of all public debts, while the municipalities/associations of municipalities accounted for 5.8% of the debts.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2004 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	991 235	1 001 901
Federal Government ³⁾	EUR mn	273 562	281 483
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	109	–
E.R.P. Special Fund ⁴⁾	EUR mn	4 853	3 747
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	1 808	–
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	8 023	7 864
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	718	307
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	397	367
EU shares	EUR mn	18 977	21 036
Social security	EUR mn	466 134	468 992
Länder	EUR mn	255 941	259 299
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	149 154	153 346
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 240	5 170
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	925 966	945 006
Federal Government ³⁾	EUR mn	233 802	250 043
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	110	–
E.R.P. Special Fund ⁴⁾	EUR mn	5 975	7 647
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	2 255	–
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	8 020	7 853
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	861	442
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	358	369
EU shares	EUR mn	18 977	21 036
Social security	EUR mn	467 964	465 736
Länder	EUR mn	230 779	235 301
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	145 339	151 060
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 204	5 235
Net lending/net borrowing	EUR mn	– 65 167	– 57 003
Federal Government ³⁾	EUR mn	– 39 800	– 31 402
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	1	–
E.R.P. Special Fund ⁴⁾	EUR mn	1 122	3 900
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	447	–
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	– 3	– 11
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	143	134
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	– 39	2
Social security	EUR mn	2 057	– 3 299
Länder	EUR mn	– 25 220	– 24 109
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	– 3 838	– 2 273
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	– 40	60

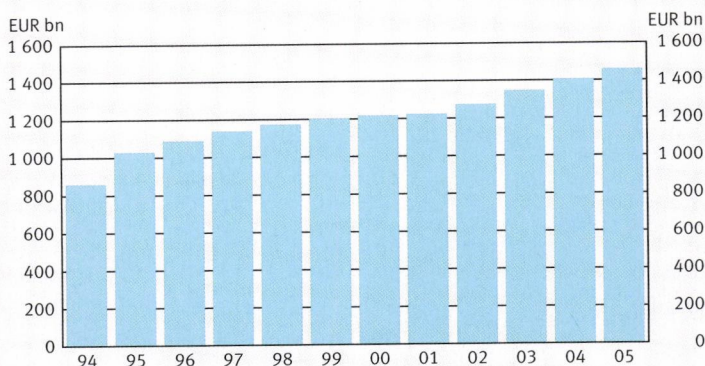
1) Partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. – 3) From 1 January 2005 incl. Equalisation of Burdens Fund and German Unity Fund. – 4) Incl. pension reserves of the Federation and incl. Reconstruction Aid Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2004 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	991 235	1 001 901
Incl.: Staff expenditure	EUR mn	185 447	184 789
Continuous expenditure on			
material and equipment	EUR mn	218 545	225 128
Interest expenditure	EUR mn	65 316	64 547
Pensions and benefits	EUR mn	367 152	368 888
Construction work	EUR mn	26 249	25 143
Capital transfers	EUR mn	41 565	38 758
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	925 966	945 006
Incl.: Taxes and similar charges	EUR mn	818 004	827 216
Fees, other remunerations	EUR mn	24 060	26 720
Revenue from economic activity	EUR mn	14 315	17 429
Revenue according to capital accounts	EUR mn	36 430	41 796
Net borrowing	EUR mn	61 706	49 537
Cash tax revenue³⁾	EUR mn	479 495	489 166
Joint taxes	EUR mn	332 976	338 510
Wage tax ³⁾	EUR mn	158 282	153 629
Assessed income tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	5 394	9 766
Not assessed taxes on yields ⁴⁾	EUR mn	12 038	12 075
Interest withholding tax	EUR mn	6 773	6 990
Corporation tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	13 123	16 338
Value-added tax	EUR mn	104 715	108 440
Turnover tax on imports	EUR mn	32 651	31 273
Federal taxes	EUR mn	84 554	83 508
Incl.: Insurance tax	EUR mn	8 751	8 750
Tobacco tax	EUR mn	13 630	14 273
Coffee tax	EUR mn	1 025	1 003
Spirits tax	EUR mn	2 195	2 142
Tax on sparkling wine	EUR mn	436	424
Mineral-oil tax	EUR mn	41 782	40 101
Solidarity surcharge (to build up the			
new Länder)	EUR mn	10 108	10 315
Länder taxes	EUR mn	19 797	20 600
Incl.: Property tax	EUR mn	80	97
Inheritance tax	EUR mn	4 283	4 097
Tax on acquisition of real estate	EUR mn	4 669	4 812
Motor vehicle tax	EUR mn	7 739	8 673
Tax on bettings and lotteries	EUR mn	1 885	1 813
Beer tax	EUR mn	787	777
Local taxes	EUR mn	39 110	43 170
Incl.: Trade tax	EUR mn	28 373	32 129

1) Partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. – 3) Before deduction of children's allowance (children's allowance paid by the government to inactive persons and tax deductible children's allowance paid by employers to their employees). – 4) Before deduction of reimbursements from the Federal Ministry of Finance.

Development of the debt of public authorities¹⁾



1) 31 December of any year. – Credit market debt in the broader sense.

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Specification	Unit	2001	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ¹⁾
Public expenditure by selected functional areas				
Total	EUR mn	975 465	992 688	1 003 307
Defence	EUR mn	24 195	24 523	24 409
Public security, law and order, justice and judicial activities	EUR mn	30 873	32 102	32 141
Schools, institutions of higher education, other education	EUR mn	83 851	76 932	77 122
Science, research, development outside the institutions of higher education	EUR mn	9 596	9 441	9 445
Cultural affairs	EUR mn	8 196	8 470	8 355
Social security	EUR mn	522 230	555 344	566 076
Health, sports and recreation	EUR mn	14 939	15 389	15 079
Housing and regional policy ²⁾	EUR mn	25 648	24 868	23 436
Promotion of economic development ³⁾ ..	EUR mn	34 138	28 020	34 393
Transport and communications	EUR mn	22 932	22 956	22 265

1) Comparison with previous year in part limited due to new budgetary classification from 2002. – 2) Incl. common local services. – 3) Food, agriculture and forestry, power production and water industry, industry, services.

Specification	2003	2004 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾
Revenue by Länder²⁾			
EUR per inhabitant³⁾			
Baden-Württemberg	3 952	3 968	4 016
Bayern	3 865	4 036	4 102
Berlin	4 872	5 187	5 423
Brandenburg	4 223	4 342	4 437
Bremen	5 239	5 040	4 650
Hamburg	5 339	5 407	5 554
Hessen	4 197	4 173	4 429
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4 423	4 548	4 661
Niedersachsen	3 466	3 613	3 507
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3 712	3 779	3 956
Rheinland-Pfalz	3 463	3 524	3 559
Saarland	3 693	3 626	3 415
Sachsen	4 558	4 482	4 467
Sachsen-Anhalt	4 498	4 391	4 455
Schleswig-Holstein	3 515	3 637	3 575
Thüringen	4 144	4 065	4 169
Germany	3 880	3 947	4 029
Expenditure by Länder²⁾			
EUR per inhabitant³⁾			
Baden-Württemberg	4 175	4 150	4 200
Bayern	4 198	4 140	4 148
Berlin	6 160	6 060	6 363
Brandenburg	4 745	4 626	4 600
Bremen	6 454	6 385	6 254
Hamburg	6 117	6 048	5 769
Hessen	4 651	4 639	4 591
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4 989	4 881	4 893
Niedersachsen	3 999	3 918	3 910
Nordrhein-Westfalen	4 249	4 244	4 426
Rheinland-Pfalz	3 934	3 933	3 887
Saarland	4 181	4 149	4 166
Sachsen	4 686	4 490	4 442
Sachsen-Anhalt	5 038	4 916	4 918
Schleswig-Holstein	4 013	4 032	4 173
Thüringen	4 533	4 543	4 491
Germany	4 350	4 298	4 348

1) Results partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted revenue or expenditure of the Länder, municipalities/associations of municipalities, and special-purpose associations. – 3) Number of inhabitants as at 30 June of each year.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme²⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	- 2 169	- 2 170	- 2 209
Bayern	EUR mn	- 1 859	- 2 315	- 2 219
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 2 639	+ 2 703	+ 2 441
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 502	+ 534	+ 581
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 346	+ 331	+ 366
Hamburg	EUR mn	- 656	- 578	- 377
Hessen	EUR mn	- 1 876	- 1 529	- 1 593
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	EUR mn	+ 393	+ 403	+ 428
Niedersachsen	EUR mn	+ 392	+ 446	+ 359
Nordrhein-Westfalen	EUR mn	- 50	- 213	- 487
Rheinland-Pfalz	EUR mn	+ 259	+ 190	+ 292
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 107	+ 116	+ 112
Sachsen	EUR mn	+ 936	+ 930	+ 1 007
Sachsen-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 520	+ 532	+ 580
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 16	+ 102	+ 145
Thüringen	EUR mn	+ 500	+ 517	+ 573
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	6 610	6 805	6 885
Supplementary Federal grants³⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Bayern	EUR mn	-	-	-
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 2 555	+ 2 565	+ 2 810
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 1 827	+ 1 833	+ 1 976
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 661	+ 468	+ 181
Hamburg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Hessen	EUR mn	-	-	-
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	EUR mn	+ 1 365	+ 1 368	+ 1 459
Niedersachsen	EUR mn	+ 641	+ 695	+ 195
Nordrhein-Westfalen	EUR mn	-	-	-
Rheinland-Pfalz	EUR mn	+ 547	+ 421	+ 198
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 497	+ 444	+ 115
Sachsen	EUR mn	+ 3 174	+ 3 182	+ 3 472
Sachsen-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 1 991	+ 1 995	+ 2 117
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 131	+ 248	+ 132
Thüringen	EUR mn	+ 1 825	+ 1 829	+ 1 953
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	15 215	15 050	14 608

1) Preliminary result. - 2) + = Receipt of equalisation payments, - = Payment of equalisation. - 3) Revenue from Supplementary Federal grants.

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Credit market debt				
Federal Government ¹⁾	EUR mn	760 453	802 994	872 653
Special federal funds ²⁾	EUR mn	58 830	57 250	15 367
Länder	EUR mn	414 952	442 922	468 275
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	84 069	84 257	83 804
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	7 429	7 531	7 467

1) Including the debts of the Federal Railways Fund, the "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund and the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, taken over on 1 July 1999; – 2) E.R.P. Special Fund, German Unity Fund and Compensation Fund.



Germany in a Global Context

According to WHO international trade statistics, Germany was the world's top exporter ranking in front of the United States. Concerning imports, Germany holds second place behind the United States. Germany's share in exports worldwide amounted to 9.3% in 2005 (970.7 billion US dollars), whereas the United States with 904.3 billion US dollars accounted for 8.7% of all exports. On the import side, the United States, accounting for 1 732.7 billion US dollars or 16.1% of all imports worldwide, held first place, followed by Germany with a clear distance, which imported goods worth 774.1 billion US dollars, thus reaching 7.2%. In the further ranking of international trade worldwide, the People's Republic of China took third place regarding both imports and exports, ahead of Japan which came fourth.

Provisional figures for 2005 show that Germany exported goods worth 786.2 billion Euros and imported goods worth 625.6 billion Euros. Compared with the preceding year, exports rose 7.5% and imports 8.7%. The balance of trade surplus amounted to 160.6 billion Euros, which is the highest ever export surplus in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

As in the previous years, the European countries, and in particular the partner countries within the European Union (EU-25), were the most important countries importing German products. In 2005, the share of German exports to EU Member States was 63.4%. France as the main importer accounted for 10.2% of all Ger-

man exports, the United Kingdom for 7.8%, Italy and the Netherlands for 6.9% and 6.1%, respectively. In 2005, goods worth 339.8 billion Euros were exported into the countries of the euro area. That equals 43.2% of all German exports.

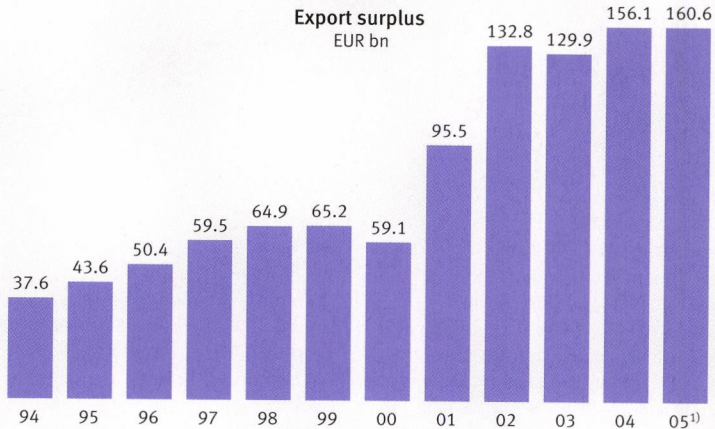
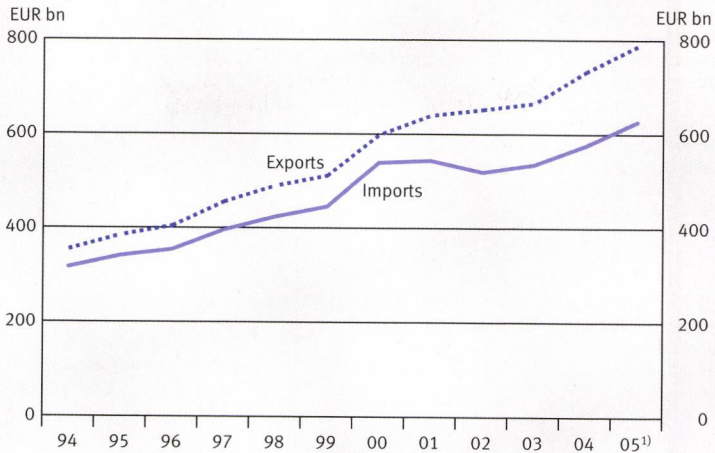
Apart from European clients, the ones receiving most of total German exports were those in the United States (8.8%) and in China (2.7%). The share of exports to Africa as well as Australia and Oceania amounted to 1.9% and 0.7%, respectively.

Also, most of the goods imported by Germany come from European countries (71.7%). In 2005, 59% of the imported goods came from EU-25 Member Countries. With a share of 8.7% in imports, France was the most important trading partner also in 2005, followed by the Netherlands (8.5%), the United States (6.6%) and China (6.4%). The value of goods imported from euro area countries amounted to 249.2 billion Euros (39.8%).

A total of 16.6% of imports were of Asian origin. 6.4% of the goods were imported from China and 3.4% from Japan. In imports, too, Africa as well as Australia and Oceania played a minor role with 2.1% and 0.3%, respectively.

In turn, Germany is the most important trading partner of many EU Member States. In the mutual trade between the present 25 EU members (so-called intra-EU trade), Germany held a leading position in 2005 concerning both dispatches

Development of foreign trade



1) Preliminary result.

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GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

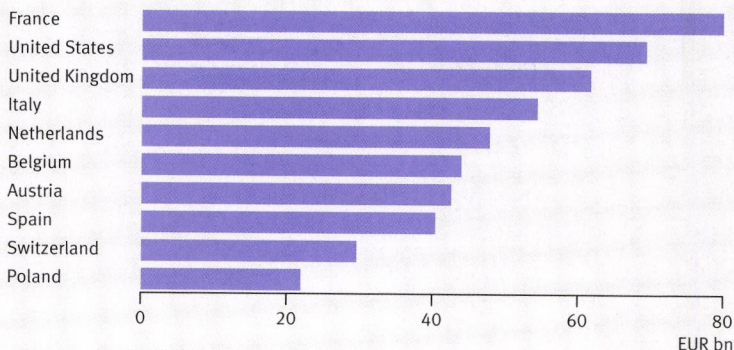
Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	664 455	731 544	786 186
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	32 035	33 811	34 252
Live animals	EUR mn	655	758	653
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	10 794	11 656	11 316
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	15 609	16 103	15 834
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	4 977	5 294	6 450
Trade and industry	EUR mn	620 155	684 335	710 838
Raw materials	EUR mn	8 026	8 760	8 300
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	25 707	31 737	36 132
Finished products	EUR mn	586 422	643 838	666 406
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	82 086	92 894	98 004
Final goods	EUR mn	504 337	550 944	568 403
Imports	EUR mn	534 534	575 448	625 632
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	44 602	45 211	43 624
Live animals	EUR mn	500	639	655
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	11 873	12 066	11 557
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	26 380	26 494	25 230
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	5 849	6 013	6 181
Trade and industry	EUR mn	469 885	508 674	529 435
Raw materials	EUR mn	43 648	47 458	61 780
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	32 865	40 100	45 370
Finished products	EUR mn	393 373	421 115	422 285
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	55 212	61 894	62 757
Final goods	EUR mn	338 160	359 221	359 528
Export surplus	EUR mn	129 921	156 096	160 554

1) Preliminary result.

and arrivals of goods to/from countries such as France, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Hungary, Denmark, Slovakia, Greece, Luxembourg and Slovenia (arranged by the size of German exports). Germany is the most important supplier country in the EU for Spain and Finland, Lithuania and Latvia, while for Belgium it was the main customer country inside the EU.

The items that were clearly at the top of the list of goods exported from Germany in 2005 were motor vehicles and parts thereof (150.9 billion Euros), machinery (110.9 billion Euros) and chemical products (102.8 billion Euros). Although such product groups are predominant also in imports, Germany achieved considerable export surpluses (+87.0 billion Euros; +68.9 billion Euros; +32.4 billion Euros). Import surpluses were achieved

Exports, 2005¹⁾
The ten most important countries of destination²⁾



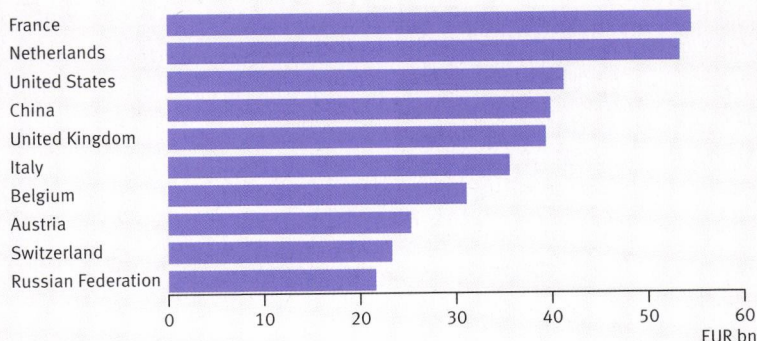
1) Preliminary result. – 2) Share in total exports = 62.5%.

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Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	664 455	731 544	786 186
Major countries of destination				
France	EUR mn	69 025	74 360	79 871
United States	EUR mn	61 654	64 860	69 311
United Kingdom	EUR mn	55 597	59 986	61 681
Italy	EUR mn	48 414	51 479	54 374
Netherlands	EUR mn	42 219	46 730	47 799
Belgium	EUR mn	35 310	40 308	43 927
Austria	EUR mn	35 857	40 244	42 533
Spain	EUR mn	32 364	36 249	40 395
Switzerland	EUR mn	26 009	27 917	29 579
Poland	EUR mn	16 362	18 776	21 909

1) Preliminary result.

Imports, 2005¹⁾
The ten most important countries of origin²⁾



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Share in total imports = 58.4%.

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Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Imports	EUR mn	534 534	575 448	625 632
Major countries of origin				
France	EUR mn	48 545	51 535	54 627
Netherlands	EUR mn	42 302	46 204	53 372
United States	EUR mn	39 231	40 709	41 342
China	EUR mn	25 681	32 791	39 891
United Kingdom	EUR mn	31 712	34 466	39 414
Italy	EUR mn	34 259	35 676	35 589
Belgium	EUR mn	24 149	26 525	31 107
Austria	EUR mn	21 453	24 020	25 292
Switzerland	EUR mn	19 093	21 445	23 283
Russian Federation	EUR mn	14 231	16 335	21 621

1) Preliminary result.

especially for raw materials, agricultural products as well as textiles and clothing. The cross-border trade in office machinery and computers showed a deficit, too (– 6.9 billion Euros).

The annually published „International Statistical Yearbook“ offers some 400 pages of comprehensive comparative information about Europe and the whole world and thus is the standard work of statistical data in an international context. The bilingual version (German-English) may be obtained as a print publication for a price of EUR 31 from our Statistics Shop (www.destatis.de/shop) and is available in PDF format on the Internet at www.destatis.de/jahrbuch.

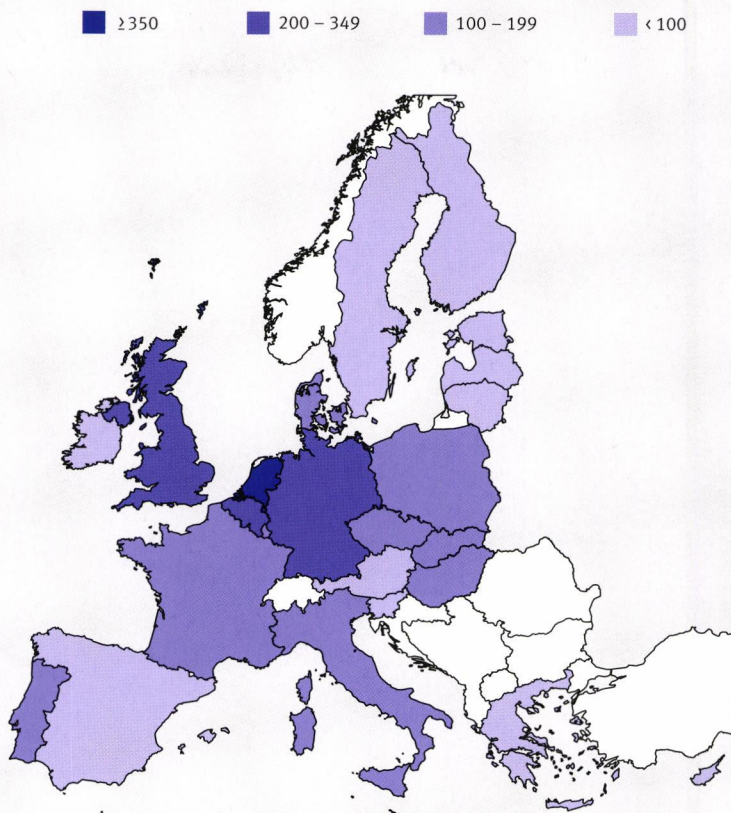
The „Country Profiles“ are an online publication series of the Federal Statistical Office presenting international data (www.destatis.de/Internationales). The profiles supply comprehensive data and colour charts mainly on the economy, but also on the population, social issues, infrastructure and environment of selected countries.

Our annual folder on the „European Union“ presents structural comparative data on all 25 EU Member States, including aggregate totals for the EU and information on the euro area. It additionally contains some textual information on the history of the European Union and the European Economic and Monetary Union and is also available on the Internet.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Area	Population	Inhabitants	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)
	1 000 km ²	1 000	per km ²	per 1 000 inhab.
Germany	357	82.5	231	- 1.4
Austria	84	8.1	97	+ 0.6
Belgium	31	10.4	341	+ 1.3
Cyprus	9	0.7 ¹⁾	88	+ 4.2
Czech Republic	77	10.2	132	- 0.9
Denmark	43	5.4	125	+ 1.7
Estonia	43	1.4	31	- 2.8
Finland	304	5.2	17	+ 1.9
France	544	60.2	111	+ 4.3
Greece	132	11.0	84	0.0
Hungary	93	10.1	109	- 3.7
Ireland	68	4.0	59	+ 8.3
Italy	301	57.9	192	+ 0.3
Latvia	65	2.3	36	- 5.0
Lithuania	65	3.4	53	- 3.1
Luxembourg	3	0.5	175	+ 4.1
Malta	0.3	0.4	1 267	+ 2.5
Netherlands	34	16.3	481	+ 3.5
Poland	313	38.2	122	- 0.2
Portugal	92	10.5	114	+ 0.7
Slovakia	49	5.4	110	+ 0.4
Slovenia	20	2.0	99	- 0.3
Spain	506	42.3	84	+ 1.9
Sweden	410	9.0	22	+ 1.1
United Kingdom	244	59.8	245	+ 2.3
Euro area	2 456	308.9	126	+ 1.2
European Union (EU-25)	3 888	457.3	118	+ 1.0
European Union (EU-15)	3 153	383.2	122	+ 1.4
Memo item:				
EU candidate countries				
Bulgaria	111	7.8	70	- 5.1
Croatia	57	4.4	78	- 2.1
Macedonia	26	2.0	79	+ 2.7
Romania	238	21.7	91	- 1.9
Turkey	779	71.8	92	+ 12.9

*) 2004. - 1) Only Greek-Cypriot part.

Inhabitants per km² by countries, 2004

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GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Activity rate ¹⁾	Unemploy- ment rate ²⁾	Persons in employment ³⁾ in		
			agriculture, forestry, fisheries	industry	the service sector
	%	% of the persons in employment			
Germany	58.3	9.5	2.3	29.9	67.8
Austria	59.2	5.2	5.4	27.8	66.8
Belgium	52.8	8.4	2.1	24.4	73.5
Cyprus	63.5	5.3	4.6	24.4	71.0
Czech Republic	59.2	7.9	4.1	39.5	56.4
Denmark	65.3	4.8	3.2	24.2	72.6
Estonia	58.8	7.9	5.7	34.2	60.1
Finland	62.2	8.4	4.9	25.9	69.2
France	56.0	9.5	3.8	24.2	71.9
Greece	53.3	9.8	12.4	22.4	65.1
Hungary	50.0	7.2	4.8	32.4	62.8
Ireland	61.5	4.3	5.9	27.8	66.3
Italy	49.2	7.7	4.1	30.7	65.3
Latvia	57.7	8.9	12.6	25.6	61.8
Lithuania	56.7	8.3	14.8	27.8	57.4
Luxembourg	55.4	4.5	1.6	17.2	81.3
Malta	49.6	7.3	2.0	30.2	67.8
Netherlands	65.0	4.7	3.3	20.6	76.1
Poland	54.5	17.7	17.1	29.7	53.2
Portugal	62.1	7.6	11.8	30.5	57.7
Slovakia	59.2	16.3	4.9	38.9	56.2
Slovenia	58.7	6.5	8.8	37.5	53.7
Spain	56.7	9.2	5.2	29.6	65.1
Sweden	64.0	7.8 ⁴⁾	2.3	21.9	75.8
United Kingdom	61.7	4.7	1.4	22.1	76.5
Euro area	56.1	8.6	4.3	27.8	67.9
European Union (EU-25)	56.9	8.7	4.9	27.5	67.6
European Union (EU-15)	57.3	7.9	3.7	26.6	69.6
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	50.1	9.9	9.3	34.1	56.5
Croatia	49.9	12.9	17.3	28.5	54.2
Macedonia ⁵⁾	54.1	37.3	19.5	32.3	48.2
Romania	55.1	7.7	32.8	30.8	36.5
Turkey ⁵⁾	48.3	10.3	29.5	24.7	45.8

*) 2005. – 1) Share of the active population (persons in employment) in the population aged 15 years and over. – 2) Unemployment persons aged 15 to 74 years. 3) In some countries excl. soldiers. – 3) Incl. persons in not sufficiently specified branches of economic activity. – 4) Estimate by Eurostat. – 5) National data.

Country	Mobile communica- tions users ¹⁾	Internet users ¹⁾	Passenger cars ¹⁾	Consumption of primary energy ²⁾	CO ₂ emission ³⁾
	per 1 000 inhabitants			toe ⁴⁾ per inhabitant	mn t CO ₂
Germany	864	427	550	4.00	854.3
Austria	974	475	501	4.04	74.7
Belgium	874	406	461	6.46 ⁵⁾	120.1
Cyprus	855	369	448	.	7.0
Czech Republic	1 055	500	373	4.36	117.0
Denmark	955	604	354	3.40	56.2
Estonia	932	512	350	.	16.3
Finland	953	630	448	5.47	72.6
France	736	414	494	4.35	389.6
Greece	840	178	379	2.96	94.1
Hungary	864	267	280	2.34	57.7
Ireland	920	296	385	3.51	41.0
Italy	1 073	498	581	3.16	453.4
Latvia	666	354	297	.	7.2
Lithuania	999	281	384	2.62	12.2
Luxembourg	1 394	590	659	. ⁶⁾	9.9
Malta	760	753	525	.	2.5
Netherlands	908	616	448	5.85	184.7
Poland	605	234	314	2.40	293.3
Portugal	984	280	389	2.38	58.9
Slovakia	794	423	222	3.46	38.7
Slovenia	997	480	456	.	15.2
Spain	898	332	454	3.41	313.2
Sweden	1 085	755	456	5.38	53.6
United Kingdom	1 018	619	504	3.79	540.2
Euro area	895	422	507	3.94	2 666.5
European Union (EU-25)	893	439	474	.	3 883.6
European Union (EU-15)	919	464	503	3.94	3 316.5
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	609	159	314	2.43	46.6
Croatia	632	295	301	.	21.0
Macedonia	484	77	148 ³⁾	.	8.2
Romania	472	208	149	1.81	94.7
Turkey	485	141	75	1.20	202.9

1) As at the end of the year 2004. – 2) As commercial energy calculated from production plus imports minus exports plus/minus change in stocks 2004. – 3) 2003. – 4) 1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 41 860 kJ n.c.v./kg (net calorific value/kg). – 5) Incl. data for Luxembourg. – 6) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Production of selected products			Agricultural products	
	electricity ¹⁾	raw steel	passenger cars	grain ²⁾	meat
	1 000 GWh	1 000 t	1 000	1 000 t	
Germany	606	46 408	5 192	51 097	6 666
Austria	64	6 530	159	5 315	987
Belgium	86	11 718	628	2 951	1 821
Cyprus	4 ³⁾	–	–	120	109
Czech Republic	84	7 033	443	8 783	750
Denmark	40	–	–	8 963	2 158
Estonia	10	1	–	608	71
Finland	86	4 832	10	3 619	382
France	572	20 770	3 227	70 504	6 255
Greece	59	1 967	–	4 531	478
Hungary	34	1 958	119	16 779	1 047
Ireland	25	–	–	2 523	979
Italy	300	28 477	834	23 217	4 079
Latvia	4 ³⁾	520	–	1 060	73
Lithuania	19 ³⁾	–	–	2 859	214
Luxembourg	4	2 684	–	179	46
Malta	2 ³⁾	–	–	.	19
Netherlands	98	6 848	187	1 924	2 350
Poland	154	10 593	516	29 635	3 271
Portugal	45	730	131	1 363	697
Slovakia	30	4 454	172	3 793	312
Slovenia	15	565	132	583	180
Spain	280	17 684	2 403	24 775	5 531
Sweden	156	5 978	309	5 508	554
United Kingdom	384	13 766	1 647	22 387	3 270
Euro area	2 227	148 648	12 771	191 999	30 271
European Union (EU-25)	.	193 516	16 109	293 077 ⁴⁾	42 299
European Union (EU-15)	2 807	168 392	14 727	228 857	36 253
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	43 ³⁾	2 106	–	7 463	414
Croatia	14	68	–	2 356 ³⁾	149
Macedonia	7 ³⁾	309	–	677	28
Romania	55 ³⁾	6 042	99	24 403	779
Turkey	150	20 478	447	30 650 ³⁾	1 583

*) 2004. – 1) Gross production. – 2) Incl. rice. – 3) 2003. – 4) Excl. data for Malta.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Imports and arrivals		Exports and dispatches		Balance
	total	per inhabitant	total	per inhabitant	
	EUR mn	EUR	EUR mn	EUR	EUR mn
Germany	622 192	7 545	780 233	9 461	+ 158 041
Austria	101 164	12 279	99 751	12 107	- 1 413
Belgium	257 343	24 579	267 364	25 536	+ 10 021
Cyprus	4 993	6 561	1 098	1 443	- 3 895
Czech Republic	61 880	6 045	63 162	6 171	+ 1 282
Denmark	61 471	11 342	69 048	12 739	+ 7 577
Estonia	8 055	5 989	6 165	4 584	- 1 890
Finland	47 425	9 040	53 072	10 117	+ 5 647
France	399 660	6 374	369 694	5 896	- 29 966
Greece	43 456	3 917	13 827	1 246	- 29 629
Hungary	53 081	5 262	50 240	4 981	- 2 841
Ireland	53 904	12 986	87 885	21 172	+ 33 981
Italy	305 686	5 215	295 739	5 045	- 9 947
Latvia	6 945	3 020	4 125	1 793	- 2 820
Lithuania	12 422	3 640	9 497	2 783	- 2 925
Luxembourg	17 122	37 466	14 770	32 319	- 2 352
Malta	2 891	7 156	1 829	4 527	- 1 062
Netherlands	287 822	17 634	322 494	19 758	+ 34 672
Poland	81 167	2 127	71 859	1 883	- 9 308
Portugal	49 062	4 649	30 679	2 907	- 18 383
Slovakia	28 405	5 273	25 711	4 773	- 2 694
Slovenia	16 231	8 111	15 354	7 673	- 877
Spain	223 700	5 153	150 180	3 460	- 73 520
Sweden	89 059	9 867	104 518	11 580	+ 15 459
United Kingdom	405 546	6 737	305 302	5 072	- 100 244
Euro area	2 408 536	7 677	2 485 688	7 923	+ 77 152
European Union (EU-25)	3 240 682	7 007	3 213 596	6 949	- 27 086
European Union (EU-15)	2 964 612	7 634	2 964 556	7 633	- 56
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria ¹⁾	11 577	1 488	7 708	991	- 3 869
Croatia	14 725	3 312	6 934	1 560	- 7 791
Macedonia ¹⁾	2 157	1 061	1 066	524	- 1 091
Romania	32 537	1 504	22 172	1 025	- 10 365
Turkey	93 363	1 296	58 771	816	- 34 592

*) 2005. - 1) 2004.

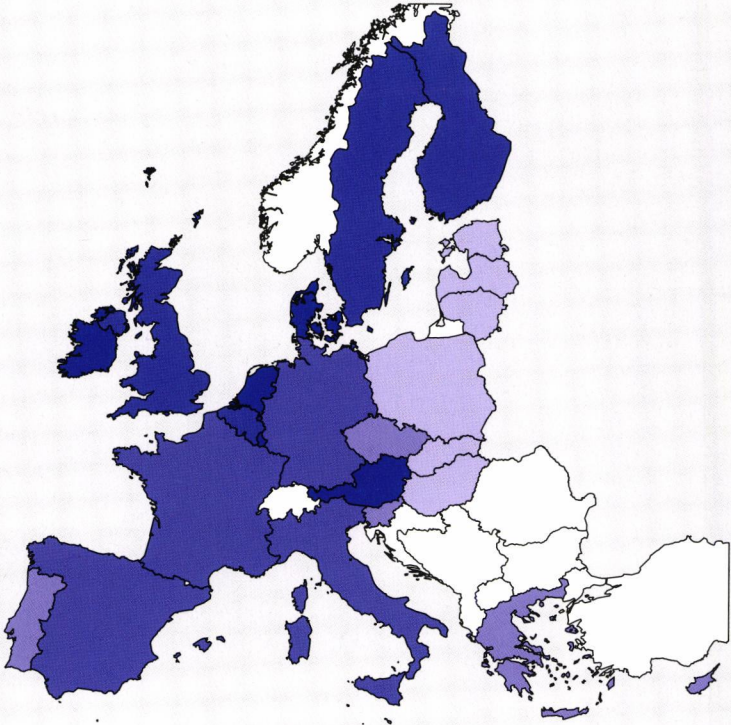
GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Gross domestic product (GDP)			GDP considering the purchasing power	
	total EUR bn	change on preceding year (in real terms) ¹⁾ – %	per capita EUR	total PPS ²⁾ bn	per capita PPS ²⁾
Germany	2 247.4	+ 1.0	27 250	2 085.8	25 290
Austria	246.5	+ 1.9	29 970	235.4	28 630
Belgium	298.2	+ 1.2	28 470	287.7	27 470
Cyprus	13.4	+ 3.8	17 700	14.6	19 320
Czech Republic	98.4	+ 6.0	9 620	175.2	17 130
Denmark	208.2	+ 3.1	38 420	156.2	28 830
Estonia	10.5	+ 9.8	7 820	17.6	13 040
Finland	155.3	+ 2.1	29 610	139.3	26 570
France	1 710.0	+ 1.2	27 270	1 595.3	25 440
Greece	181.1	+ 3.7	16 340	216.7	19 550
Hungary	87.8	+ 4.1	8 710	145.9	14 460
Ireland	160.3	+ 4.7	38 670	134.2	32 360
Italy	1 417.2	– 0.0	24 210	1 417.5	24 220
Latvia	12.8	+ 10.2	5 560	25.1	10 930
Lithuania	20.6	+ 7.5	6 030	40.7	11 920
Luxembourg	29.3	+ 4.0	64 310	25.9	56 860
Malta	4.5	+ 2.5	11 100	6.6	16 240
Netherlands	501.9	+ 1.1	30 760	471.9	28 920
Poland	240.5	+ 3.2	6 300	443.6	11 620
Portugal	147.2	+ 0.3	13 940	175.7	16 630
Slovakia	37.3	+ 6.0	6 920	69.7	12 940
Slovenia	27.4	+ 3.9	13 680	37.8	18 910
Spain	904.3	+ 3.4	20 930	992.8	22 980
Sweden	288.0	+ 2.7	31 890	249.9	27 680
United Kingdom	1 768.5	+ 1.8	29 380	1 631.8	27 110
Euro area	7 998.9	+ 1.3	25 520	7 778.3	24 820
European Union (EU-25)	10 816.9	+ 1.6	23 410	10 816.9 ³⁾	23 410
European Union (EU-15)	10 263.6	+ 1.5	26 450	9 816.3	25 300
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	21.4	+ 5.5	2 770	57.9	7 470
Croatia	30.0	+ 4.3	6 750	48.6	10 940
Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.
Romania	79.3	+ 4.1	3 660	166.6	7 690
Turkey	290.5	+ 7.4	4 000	506.6	6 980

*) 2005. – 1) Calculated on the basis of amounts expressed in national currency. 2) "Purchasing power standards": By presenting the data in terms of purchasing power standards, differences of price levels between the individual countries are eliminated. – 3) Incl. a statistical difference.

Gross domestic product (in purchasing power standards) per inhabitant,
2005, by countries
EU = 100

■ ≥ 120 ■ 110 – 119 ■ 90 – 109 ■ 70 – 89 ■ < 70



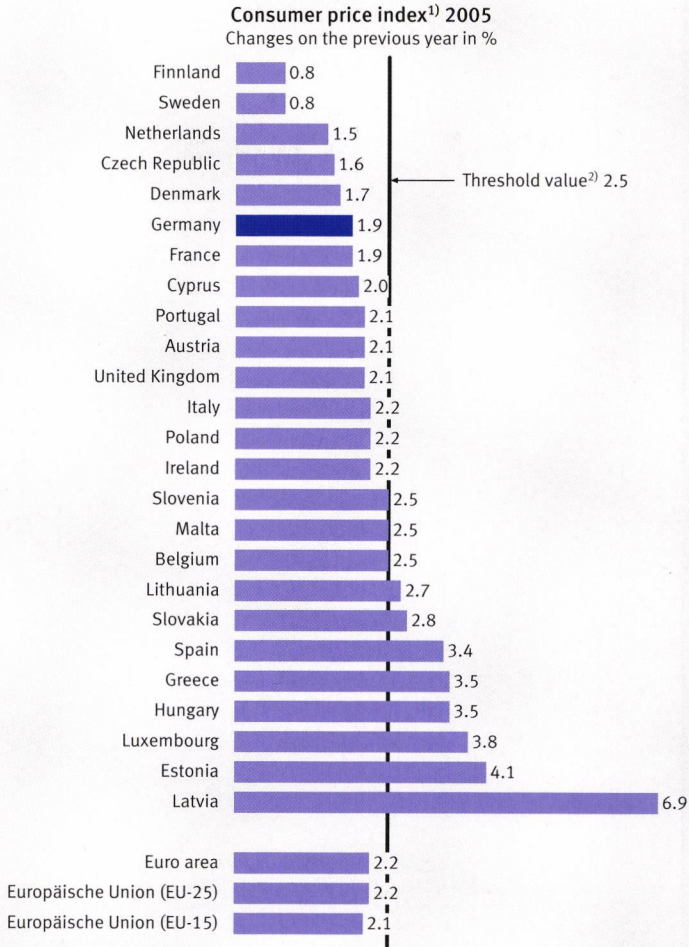
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EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2003	2004	2005
Consumer price index			
Changes on the previous year in %			
Threshold value¹⁾	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	+ 2.5
Germany	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.9
Austria	+ 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.1
Belgium	+ 1.5	+ 1.9	+ 2.5
Cyprus	+ 4.0	+ 1.9	+ 2.0
Czech Republic	- 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.6
Denmark	+ 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.7
Estonia	+ 1.4	+ 3.0	+ 4.1
Finland	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
France	+ 2.2	+ 2.3	+ 1.9
Greece	+ 3.4	+ 3.0	+ 3.5
Hungary	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 3.5
Ireland	+ 4.0	+ 2.3	+ 2.2
Italy	+ 2.8	+ 2.3	+ 2.2
Latvia	+ 2.9	+ 6.2	+ 6.9
Lithuania	- 1.1	+ 1.2	+ 2.7
Luxembourg	+ 2.5	+ 3.2	+ 3.8
Malta	+ 1.9	+ 2.7	+ 2.5
Netherlands	+ 2.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Poland	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	+ 2.2
Portugal	+ 3.3	+ 2.5	+ 2.1
Slovakia	+ 8.4	+ 7.5	+ 2.8
Slovenia	+ 5.7	+ 3.7	+ 2.5
Spain	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.4
Sweden	+ 2.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
United Kingdom	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	+ 2.1
Euro area²⁾	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 2.2
European Union (EU-25)	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.2
European Union (EU-15)	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.1

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date May 2006. Harmonised indices for international price comparison. – 1) The threshold value has been computed for the first time on the EU-25 basis. – 2) As of 1 January 1999, the euro area, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain), was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro area on 1 January 2001.



1) Source: Eurostat; May 2006. – Harmonised indices for international price comparisons. – Preliminary data. – 2) The threshold value was computed on the basis of the EU-25 states.

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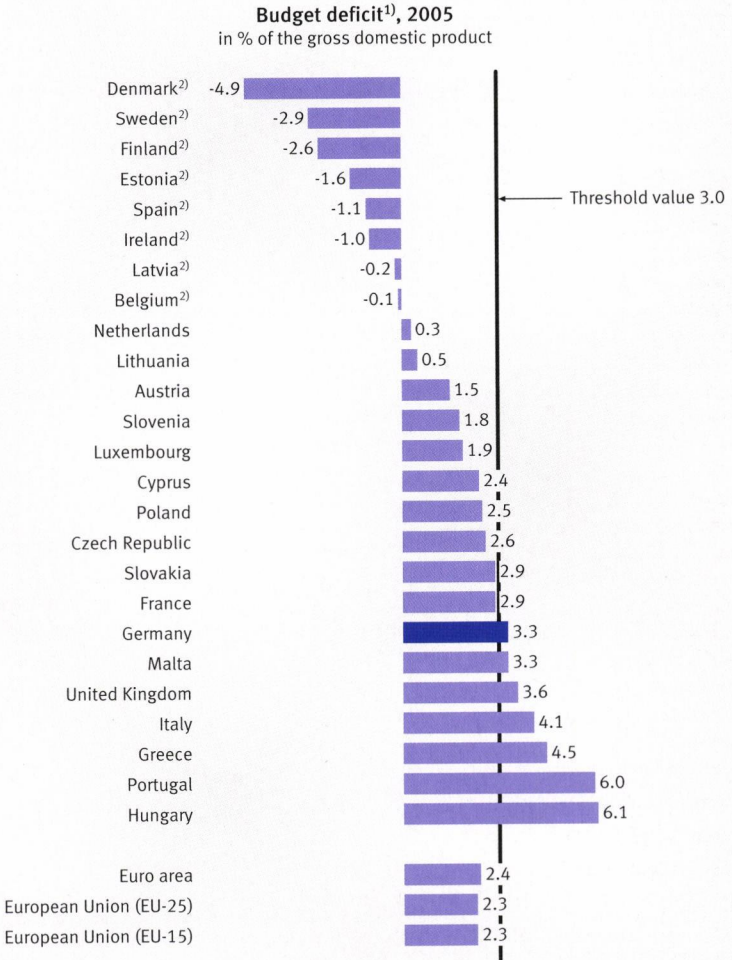
EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2003	2004	2005
Long-term interest rate in %			
Threshold value¹⁾	7.1	6.3	5.5
Germany	4.1	4.0	3.4
Austria	4.2	4.2	3.4
Belgium	4.2	4.2	3.4
Cyprus	4.7	5.8	5.2
Czech Republic	4.1	4.8	3.5
Denmark	4.3	4.3	3.4
Estonia	5.3	4.4	4.0
Finland	4.1	4.1	3.4
France	4.1	4.1	3.4
Greece	4.3	4.3	3.6
Hungary	6.8	8.2	6.6
Ireland	4.1	4.1	3.3
Italy	4.3	4.3	3.6
Latvia	4.9	4.9	3.9
Lithuania	5.3	4.5	3.7
Luxembourg	4.0	4.2	3.4
Malta	5.0	4.7	4.6
Netherlands	4.1	4.1	3.4
Poland	5.8	6.9	5.2
Portugal	4.2	4.1	3.4
Slovakia	5.0	5.0	3.5
Slovenia	6.4	4.7	3.8
Spain	4.1	4.1	3.4
Sweden	4.6	4.4	3.4
United Kingdom	4.6	4.9	4.5
Euro area²⁾	4.1	4.1	3.4
European Union (EU-25)³⁾	4.3	4.4	3.7
European Union (EU-15)³⁾	4.2	4.3	3.6

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, status May 2006. With the exception of the data for Estonia and Luxembourg, they are harmonised long-term interest rates of the Maastricht criterion. For Estonia and Luxembourg, the presently most comparable indicators were used. They have not been completely harmonised yet. – 1) The threshold value has been computed on the EU-25 basis. – 2) As of 1 January 1999, the euro area, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain), was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro area on 1 January 2001. – 3) GDP-weighted average.

Country	2003	2004	2005
Government budget deficit in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	3.0	3.0	3.0
Germany	4.0	3.7	3.3
Austria	1.5	1.1	1.5
Belgium	- 0.1 ¹⁾	- 0.0 ¹⁾	- 0.1 ¹⁾
Cyprus	6.3	4.1	2.4
Czech Republic	6.6	2.9	2.6
Denmark	- 1.0 ¹⁾	- 2.7 ¹⁾	- 4.9 ¹⁾
Estonia	- 2.4 ¹⁾	- 1.5 ¹⁾	- 1.6 ¹⁾
Finland	- 2.5 ¹⁾	- 2.3 ¹⁾	- 2.6 ¹⁾
France	4.2	3.7	2.9
Greece	5.8	6.9	4.5
Hungary	6.4	5.4	6.1
Ireland	- 0.2 ¹⁾	- 1.5 ¹⁾	- 1.0 ¹⁾
Italy	3.4	3.4	4.1
Latvia	1.2	0.9	- 0.2 ¹⁾
Lithuania	1.2	1.5	0.5
Luxembourg	- 0.2 ¹⁾	1.1	1.9
Malta	10.2	5.1	3.3
Netherlands	3.1	1.9	0.3
Poland	4.7	3.9	2.5
Portugal	2.9	3.2	6.0
Slovakia	3.7	3.0	2.9
Slovenia	2.8	2.3	1.8
Spain	- 0.0 ¹⁾	0.1	- 1.1 ¹⁾
Sweden	- 0.1 ¹⁾	- 1.8 ¹⁾	- 2.9 ¹⁾
United Kingdom	3.3	3.3	3.6
Euro area²⁾	3.0	2.8	2.4
European Union (EU-25)	3.0	2.6	2.3
European Union (EU-15)	2.9	2.6	2.3

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date May 2006; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) Budget surplus. – 2) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

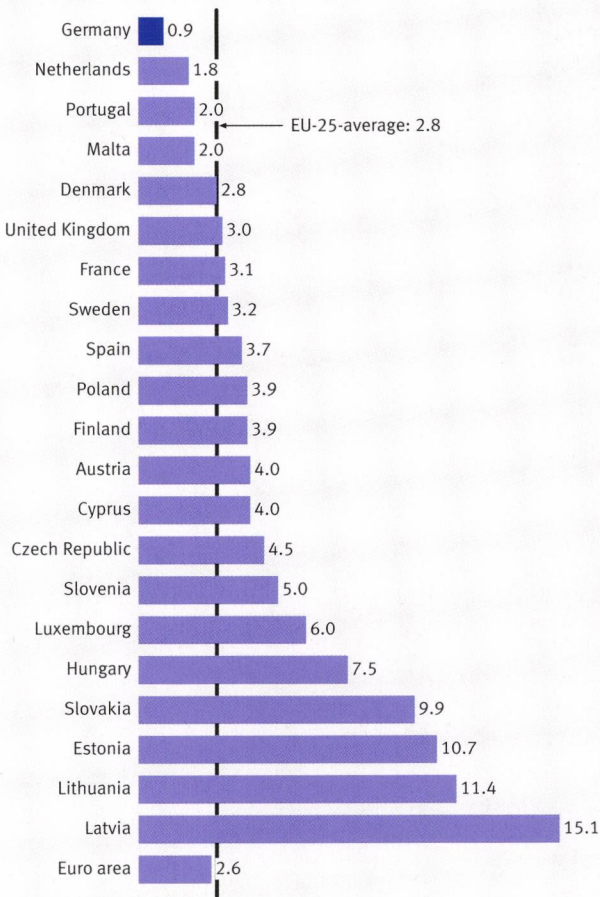


1) Source: Eurostat; May 2006. – Preliminary data. – 2) Surplus.

Country	2003	2004	2005
Government debt in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	60.0	60.0	60.0
Germany	63.8	65.5	67.7
Austria	64.4	63.6	62.9
Belgium	98.5	94.7	93.3
Cyprus	69.7	71.7	70.3
Czech Republic	30.0	30.6	30.5
Denmark	44.4	42.6	35.8
Estonia	6.0	5.4	4.8
Finland	44.3	44.3	41.1
France	62.4	64.4	66.8
Greece	107.8	108.5	107.5
Hungary	56.7	57.1	58.4
Ireland	31.1	29.4	27.6
Italy	104.2	103.8	106.4
Latvia	14.4	14.6	11.9
Lithuania	21.2	19.5	18.7
Luxembourg	6.3	6.6	6.2
Malta	71.3	76.2	74.7
Netherlands	51.9	52.6	52.9
Poland	43.9	41.9	42.5
Portugal	57.0	58.7	63.9
Slovakia	42.7	41.6	34.5
Slovenia	29.1	29.5	29.1
Spain	48.9	46.4	43.2
Sweden	51.8	50.5	50.3
United Kingdom	39.0	40.8	42.8
Euro area¹⁾	69.3	69.8	70.8
European Union (EU-25)	62.0	62.4	63.4
European Union (EU-15)	63.1	63.4	64.6

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date May 2006; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

Development of labour costs in the European Union¹⁾, 2005
per hour worked against the previous year in %



1) Source: Eurostat; June 2006. – Industry and market services.

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