

KEY DATA ON GERMANY 2003

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The statistical pocketbook „Key Data on Germany 2003“ provides a brief overview of the living conditions and particularly the state of the economy in Germany based on a wide range of social, economic and ecological indicators.

The present 11th edition of the pocketbook includes manifold information in the form of clearly arranged tables, introductory texts and coloured charts for the four major subject fields of “The Country and the People”, “Living Conditions”, “Economy”, and “Germany in a Global Context”.

Of course, you can also access our data online. Via the Office’s internet site (www.destatis.de), information is offered both to specialists and general users, access is given to the “GENESIS Online” database, and recent publications can be downloaded or ordered from the attached Statistics Shop 24 hours a day.

We continuously endeavour to enhance the supply of our data and services and, in this context, would welcome your feedback on this pocketbook. We would also like to hear from you if you feel there is anything we should improve on. We would appreciate your contribution to our success.

At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have facilitated our statistical work by submitting the information required and also the staff of the statistical offices of the Länder for their good cooperation.

Wiesbaden, August 2003

Johann Hahlen

President of the Federal Statistical Office

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY NOTES

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-Western Pomerania, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, and for Berlin-East.

Abbreviations

Units of measurement

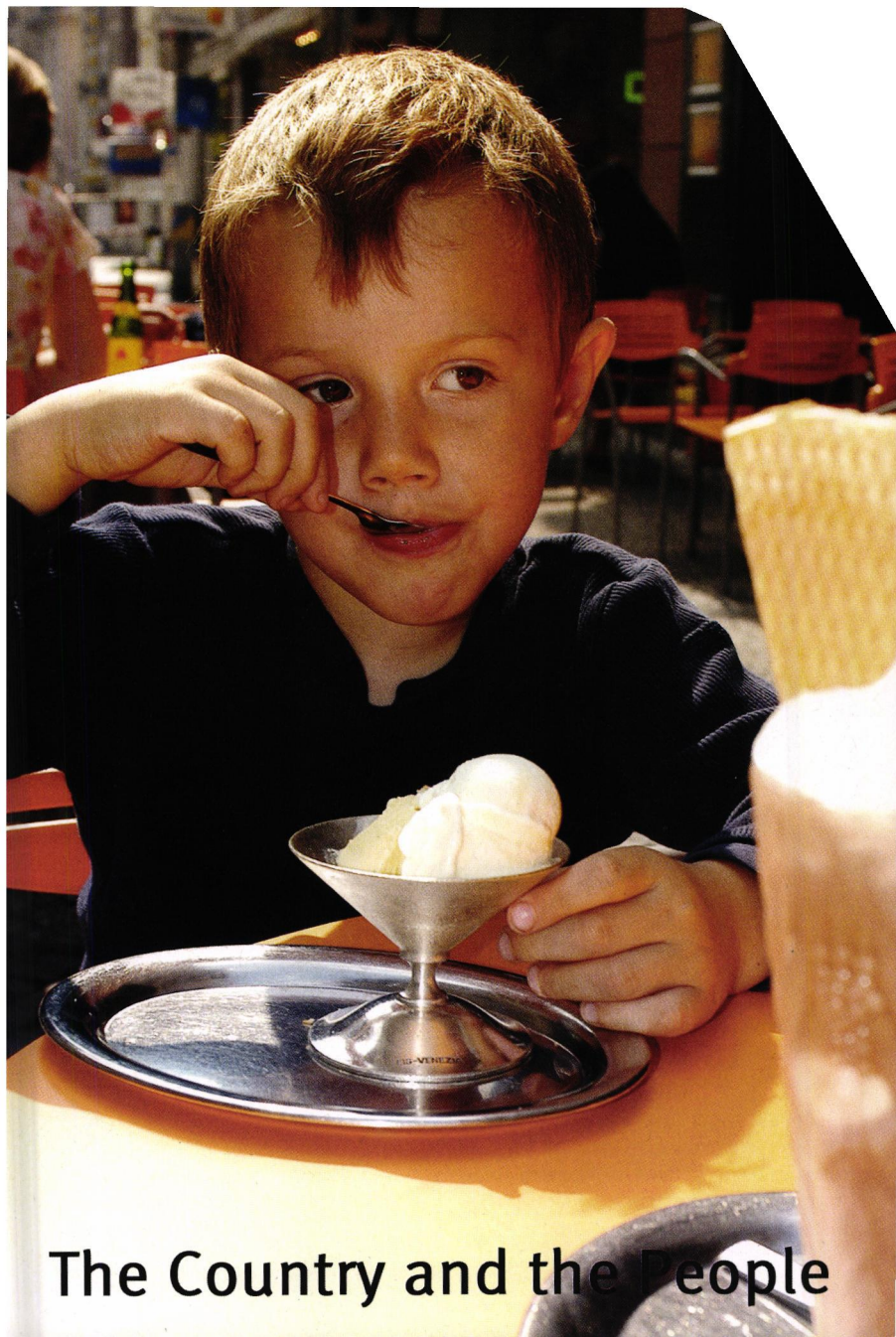
mn	=	million
bn	=	billion
%	=	per cent
mm	=	millimetre
m	=	metre
m ²	=	square metre
m ³	=	cubic metre
km	=	kilometre
km ²	=	square kilometre

ha	=	hectare
kg	=	kilogram
t	=	tonne
tkm	=	tonne-kilometre
kWh	=	kilowatt hour (= 10 ³ watt hours)
GWh	=	gigawatt hour (= 10 ⁹ watt hours)
PJ	=	peta joule (= 10 ¹⁵ joules)
h	=	hour

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	l	=	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			

Preface	3
General introductory notes	4
The Country and the People	
Geographical and meteorological data	8
Federal Republic of Germany	12
Germany by Länder	19
Population	23
Education	28
Employment	35
Living Conditions	
Wages and salaries	44
Consumer Prices	50
Receipts, expenditure and financial assets of households	52
Equipments of households	57
Social security schemes	60
Health	67
Culture	72
Construction and housing	76
Transport	81
Environment	85
Justice	90
Economy	
National economy	96
Agriculture, fisheries	101
Production Industries	105
Crafts	109
Liberal profession	111
Distributive trade	112
Banks, building and loan associations, insurance	114
Tourism	118
Finance and taxes	123
Germany in a Global Context	
Germany as a trading partner	132
Germany in Europe	138
European Monetary Union	146



The Country and the People

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Climate

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

Annual precipitations

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

Land use, 2001

Total area	357 031 km ²	(100%)
Agricultural land (incl. bogs and heathland)	191 028 km ²	(53.5%)
Forests	105 314 km ²	(29.5%)
Built-up land and adjacent non-built-up land	23 081 km ²	(6.5%)
Land used for traffic purposes	17 118 km ²	(4.8%)
Waters	8 085 km ²	(2.3%)
Non-built-up land used for industrial, supply or disposal purposes	2 528 km ²	(0.7%)
Recreational land	2 659 km ²	(0.7%)
Land of other use	7 219 km ²	(2.0%)

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

Mountains (over 2 600 m altitude above sea level)

Zugspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 962 m
Höllentalspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 745 m
Hochwanner (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 744 m

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA



GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Watzmann (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 713 m
Dreitorspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 681 m
Plattspitzen (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 680 m
Hochfrottspitze (Allgäu High Alps)	2 649 m
Mädelegabel (Allgäu High Alps)	2 645 m
Alpspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 628 m
Hochkalter (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 607 m

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	571.5 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

1) Within the borders of Germany.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Plauer See	38.4 km ²
Kummerower See	32.5 km ²
Steinhuder Meer	29.1 km ²
Großer Plöner See	30.0 km ²
Schaalsee	22.8 km ²
Selenter See	22.4 km ²

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

Bleiloch (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
Forgensee (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)

East Frisian Islands

Borkum	30.7 km ²
Norderney	26.3 km ²

North Frisian Islands

Sylt	99.2 km ²
Föhr	82.9 km ²
Nordstrand	50.4 km ²
Pellworm	37.4 km ²
Amrum	20.4 km ²

Schleswig-Holstein Islands

Fehmarn	185.4 km ²
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Mecklenburg Islands

Poel	34.3 km ²
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West Pomeranian Islands

Rügen	930.0 km ²
Usedom ¹⁾	373.0 km ²

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, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia. 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 re-elected

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. In 1999, Johannes Rau was elected to become Herzog’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 Federal Government. The activities of

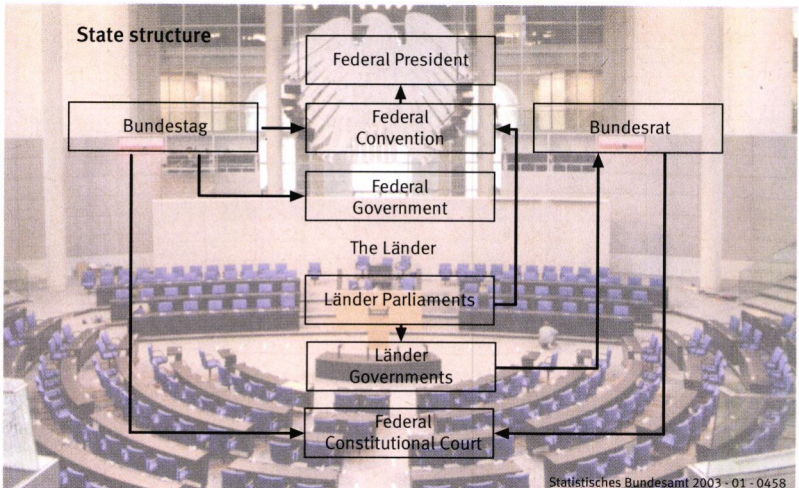
the Bundestag are performed not only in the plenum but also, and especially, in the committees. Through the Bundesrat, the Länder participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation, and in European Union matters. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed and recalled by the Länder Governments. They can vote only collectively per Land and are bound by the instructions given by their respective Länder Governments. The total of 69 voices 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 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

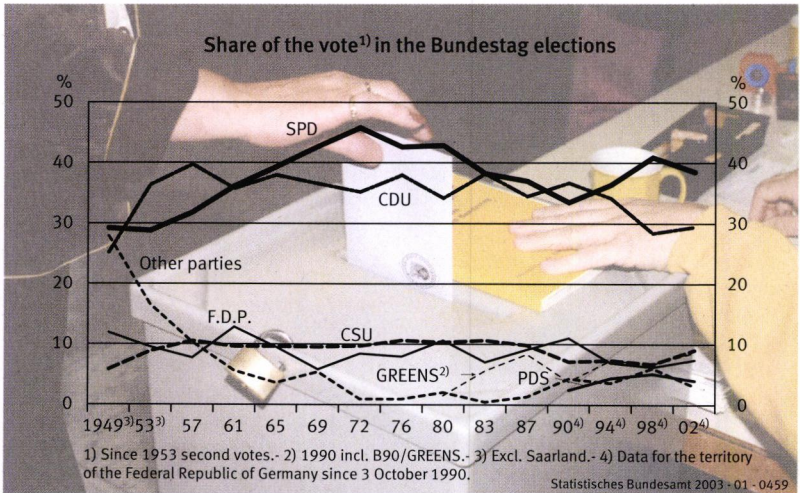


FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Results of parliamentary elections in percent

Election	Election year	Parties' shares in valid votes					
		SPD	CDU, in Bavaria CSU	FDP	GREENS	PDS	Others
Elections to the Länder Parliaments							
Baden-Württemberg ..	2001	33.3	44.8	8.1	7.7	-	6.1
Bavaria	1998	28.7	52.9	1.7	5.7	-	11.0
Berlin ¹⁾	2001	29.7	23.8	9.9	9.1	22.6	5.0
Brandenburg ¹⁾	1999	39.3	26.5	1.9	1.9	23.3	7.0
Bremen	1999	42.6	37.1	2.5	8.9	2.9	6.0
Hamburg	2001	36.5	26.2	5.1	8.6 ²⁾	0,4	23,3
Hesse ¹⁾	2003	29.1	48.8	7.9	10.2	-	4.1
Lower Saxony ¹⁾	2003	33.4	48.3	8.1	7.6	0.5	2.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ¹⁾	2002	40.6	31.4	4.7	2.6	16.4	4.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	2000	42.8	37.0	9.8	7.1	1.1	2.2
Rhineland-Palatinate ¹⁾ .	2001	44.7	35.3	7.8	5.2	-	6.9
Saarland	1999	44.4	45.5	2.6	3.2	0.8	3.5
Saxony ¹⁾	1999	10.7	56.9	1.1	2.6	22.2	6.5
Saxony-Anhalt ¹⁾	2002	20.0	37.3	13.3	2.0	20.4	7.1
Schleswig-Holstein ¹⁾ ...	2000	43.1	35.2	7.6	6.2	1.4	6.5
Thuringia ¹⁾	1999	18.5	51.0	1.1	1.9	21.3	6.1
Election to the Bundestag¹⁾							
Germany	2002	38.5	38.5 ³⁾	7.4	8.6	4.0	3.0
European Election							
Germany	1999	30.7	48.7 ⁴⁾	3.0	6.4	5.8	5.4

1) Second votes. - 2) GREENS/GAL. - 3) CDU: 29.5%, CSU: 9.0%. - 4) CDU: 39.3%, CSU: 9.4%.



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.

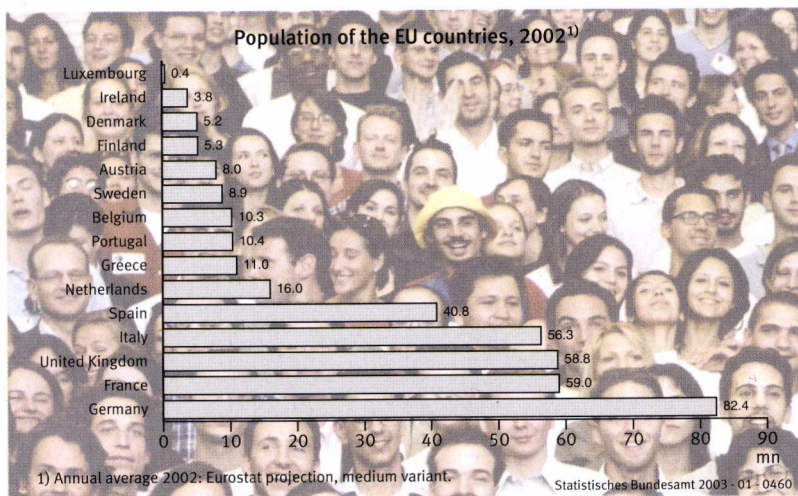
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

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 Com-

munity (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. After 50 years, the ECSC Treaty expired on 23 July 2002.

The EC's objective has been the political and economic integration of the European countries. Initial steps in that direction consisted in gradually eliminating the customs barriers between the countries concerned and introducing common



external tariffs. The introduction of the European single market in 1993, among other things, led to a liberalisation of the movement of persons, services and capital. In the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992 (which entered into force on 1 November 1993), the heads of state or 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 includes the introduction of a single European currency (euro). At the same time, they agreed on steps aimed at a common foreign and security policy and on cooperation in the area of internal and legal policies. As regards elections to the European Parliament and local elections, citizens of the European Union living in a Member State whose citizenship they do not possess may exercise their right to vote and to stand for election in the place of their residence. This right could be exercised for the first time during the 1994 elections to the European Parliament.

Since 1 January 1995, Finland, Austria and Sweden have been full members of the European Union. The Amsterdam Treaty, which was signed on 2 October 1997 has served to continue the process of integration with respect to the eastern enlargement of the EU. The Treaty of Nice, which entered into force on 1 February 2003, aims at adapting the way in which the European institutions operate so that the biggest enlargement of the European Union becomes possible. In mid-December 2002, the EU accession negotiations

were successfully concluded with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus so that those states will join the European Union on 1 May 2004. Another aim is to welcome Bulgaria and Romania as EU members in 2007. If, in December 2004, the European Council decides – based on a Commission report and recommendation – that Turkey meets the Copenhagen political criteria, the EU will open accession negotiations with Turkey at the beginning of 2005.

At the beginning of May 1998, the heads of state or government of the European Union decided about the participants in Economic and Monetary Union (third stage of the Maastricht Treaty) at a summit in Brussels. The Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Spain introduced the single European currency (euro) on 1 January 1999. These eleven countries have since been forming the so-called “euro zone”, which was expanded on 1 January 2001 to include Greece, too. During a transitional period, the euro could be used in cashless money transfer only. Since 1 January 2002, the euro is the legal tender.

On the side-lines of the Nice European Council in December 2000, 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, is to strengthen the importance of human rights. The Laeken Declaration adopted by the European Council at its meeting in December 2001 has provided the basis for the work of the Convention on the Future of Europe. The Convention is to draft a Constitution for the European Union until summer 2003. The main points are the legal force of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, an improved democratic legitimacy and transparency of the EU organs, and a simplification of the Union's instruments and procedures.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Area	Popu- lation	Inhabitants per km ²	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)	Excess of arrivals (+) or departures (-)
	31 December 2000				
	km ²	1 000	Number	1 000	Number
Baden-Württemberg	35 751	10 524	294	+ 11	+ 11 120
Bavaria	70 548	12 230	173	+ 2	+ 21 220
Berlin	892	3 382	3 793	- 4	+ 4 962
Brandenburg	29 477	2 502	88	- 8	+ 2 942
Bremen	404	660	1 633	- 2	+ 1 245
Hamburg	755	1 715	2 271	- 2	+ 7 249
Hesse	21 114	6 068	287	- 2	+ 7 264
Lower Saxony	47 616	7 926	166	- 3	+ 89 940
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	23 173	1 776	77	- 4	+ 2 793
North Rhine-Westphalia	34 081	18 010	528	- 13	+ 7 159
Rhineland-Palatinate	19 847	4 035	203	- 4	- 1 657
Saarland	2 569	1 069	416	- 4	+ 1 993
Saxony	18 413	4 426	240	- 17	+ 3 996
Saxony-Anhalt	20 446	2 615	128	- 11	+ 1 716
Schleswig-Holstein	15 763	2 790	177	- 3	+ 3 550
Thuringia	16 172	2 431	150	- 9	+ 1 628
Germany	357 022	82 260	230	- 72	+ 167 120

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Persons engaged	Unemployed	Unemployment rate ¹⁾	Job vacancies	Short-time workers
	2001 ²⁾	2001			
	1 000		%	1 000	
Baden-Württemberg	4 977	264.2	4.9	82.5	18.0
Bavaria	5 968	332.4	5.3	91.6	16.1
Berlin	1 472	272.3	16.1	7.0	3.6
Brandenburg	1 143	233.6	17.4	7.1	4.1
Bremen	276	39.9	12.4	5.4	1.2
Hamburg	813	70.6	8.3	10.3	1.2
Hesse	2 807	200.5	6.6	37.7	7.8
Lower Saxony	3 425	350.1	9.1	43.2	10.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	747	167.9	18.3	8.5	2.1
North Rhine-Westphalia	7 686	766.3	8.8	106.2	29.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	1 803	134.8	6.8	32.0	3.3
Saarland	443	44.9	9.0	6.6	2.3
Saxony	1 873	399.3	17.5	21.2	9.5
Saxony-Anhalt	1 060	264.5	19.7	12.9	4.2
Schleswig-Holstein	1 245	116.1	8.4	15.1	4.7
Thuringia	1 079	194.1	15.3	13.8	5.5
Germany	36 816	3 851.6	9.4	506.1³⁾	122.9

1) Share of unemployed persons in the total civilian labour force (dependent civilian labour force, self-employed persons, family workers). – 2) Microcensus result, May. – 3) 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		
	2001 ¹⁾		2001	
	EUR mn		EUR bn	
Baden-Württemberg	78 128	101 343	302.5	281.7
Bavaria	85 320	95 111	357.3	332.7
Berlin	6 175	8 862	75.7	70.5
Brandenburg	5 771	4 536	42.3	39.4
Bremen	10 579	10 096	22.4	20.8
Hamburg	40 085	23 441	73.5	68.5
Hesse	51 013	31 630	185.4	172.6
Lower Saxony	42 999	46 518	179.4	167.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	1 911	2 408	28.9	26.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	118 091	116 562	459.6	427.9
Rhineland-Palatinate	16 893	24 936	91.8	85.5
Saarland	7 926	6 303	24.5	22.9
Saxony	7 750	12 807	74.3	69.2
Saxony-Anhalt	4 271	4 440	42.3	39.4
Schleswig-Holstein	11 206	10 691	63.0	58.6
Thuringia	3 933	4 805	39.9	37.1
Germany	554 002²⁾	637 307²⁾	2 063.0	1 920.6

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	Hospital beds ¹⁾
	(dwellings)				
	2002		31.12.2000		
	1 000		Number		
Baden-Württemberg	43.7	54.5	4 707	37 606	96 886
Bavaria	63.2	74.5	5 578	47 265	120 083
Berlin	7.7	9.1	1 863	17 481	23 594
Brandenburg	16.6	21.0	1 236	7 252	21 917
Bremen	1.8	2.3	347	3 155	6 375
Hamburg	4.6	6.5	859	9 046	13 410
Hesse	23.6	25.7	2 734	22 509	60 200
Lower Saxony	39.5	45.8	3 566	24 331	67 491
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	10.8	12.2	854	6 024	21 962
North Rhine-Westphalia	68.1	82.1	8 153	62 944	157 281
Rhineland-Palatinate	18.9	22.7	1 819	13 444	35 693
Saarland	3.2	4.0	494	4 020	11 422
Saxony	16.2	23.7	2 351	13 825	38 600
Saxony-Anhalt	9.6	13.2	1 332	8 073	21 873
Schleswig-Holstein	13.0	14.8	1 321	10 009	28 554
Thuringia	8.0	10.9	1 170	7 692	24 402
Germany	348.3	423.0	38 384	294 676	749 473

1) Excl. prevention/rehabilitation facilities.

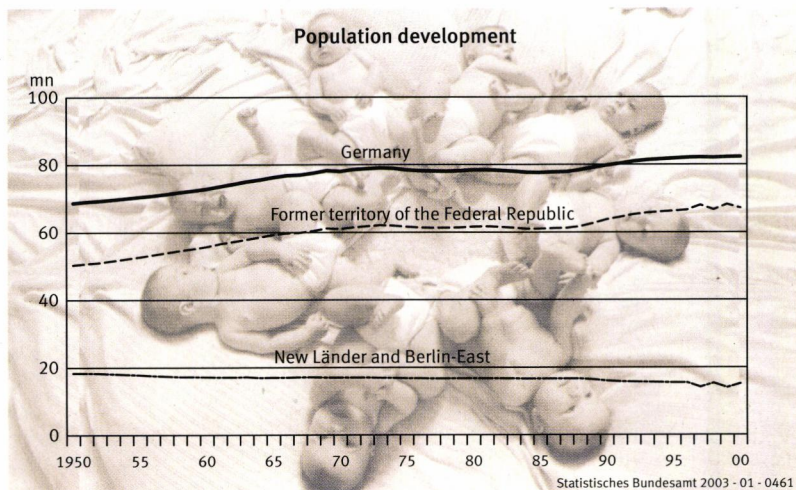
On 31 December 2001, some 82.4 million people were living in Germany, 40.3 million of whom were boys or men and 42.2 million girls or women. A total of 7.3 million residents were foreign citizens, 56.4% of whom had been living in Germany for ten years or more; 1.6 million foreigners had been born in Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a densely populated country: in 2001, 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 262 in 2001, while in the new Länder (excl. data for Berlin-East) it was 128.

The family still constitutes the most popular way of life. In 2002, 388 000 marriages were recorded in Germany. 725 000 children were born alive: that corresponded to 7.1 live births per 1 000 inhabitants in the new Länder and 9.3 live births in the former territory. The proportion of children born outside marriage in 2001 was markedly higher in eastern Germany at 53.7% than in the western part at 19.6%.

A total of 845 000 people died during the year 2002. Hence, the number of deaths exceeded that of live births by 120 000.

In 1998/2000, the expectation of life at birth was 75.08 years for boys and 80.93 years for girls in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Compared with the new Länder and Berlin-East, it was 1.6 years



POPULATION

higher for boys and 0.6 years higher 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.

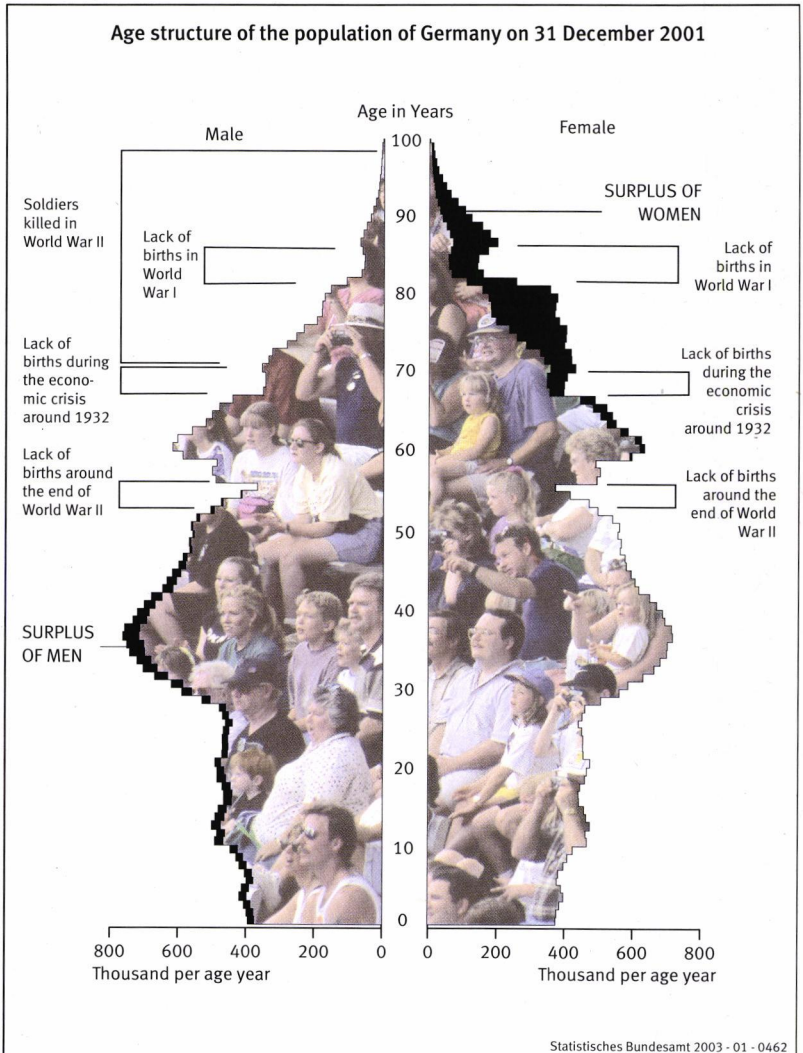
In accordance with the "middle variant" of the population projection the population figures will - after a small increase to 83 million - decline from 2013 down to the 1963 level (slightly more than 75 million) by the year 2050. The "middle variant" is based on the following assumptions: constant birth 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.

The so-called old-age ratio shows the expected shifts in the age structure in a particularly clear manner. In 2001 the ratio was 44 for an actual average retirement age of 60 years, i.e. the ratio was 100 persons at working age (between 20 and 59 years) to 44 persons at retirement age (60 years and over). In accordance with the "middle variant" of the projection, the old-age ratio will rise to 78 by 2050. If people retired at an age of 65 instead of 60, the old-age ratio would be

by far sower. The ratio expected for the year 2050 would then be 55 instead of 78 for the retirement age of 60.

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 on 31 December 2001



Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0462

POPULATION

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	82 163.5	82 259.5	82 440.3
Male	1 000	40 090.8	40 156.5	40 274.7
Female	1 000	42 072.7	42 103.0	42 165.6
By age groups				
from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	4 730.4	4 717.6	4 695.2
6 - 15	1 000	8 166.6	8 059.7	7 923.7
15 - 18	1 000	2 745.0	2 722.9	2 762.6
18 - 25	1 000	6 414.5	6 533.7	6 632.2
25 - 45	1 000	25 524.9	25 255.1	25 024.9
45 - 60	1 000	15 700.9	15 558.3	15 530.5
60 - 65	1 000	5 529.9	5 718.2	5 805.6
65 and over	1 000	13 351.3	13 694.0	14 065.7
By marital status				
Single	1 000	32 830.6	33 005.2	33 357.6
Married	1 000	38 455.1	38 233.5	37 868.0
Widowed	1 000	6 284.9	6 239.6	6 200.5
Divorced	1 000	4 593.0	4 781.3	5 014.2
Foreign population				
Europe	1 000	5 930.3	5 857.8	5 834.7
European Union	1 000	1 858.7	1 872.7	1 870.0
Incl.: Italy	1 000	615.9	619.1	616.3
Greece	1 000	364.5	365.4	362.7
Austria	1 000	186.1	187.7	189.0
Netherlands	1 000	110.5	110.8	112.4
United Kingdom	1 000	113.5	115.4	115.2
Serbia-Montenegro	1 000	737.2	662.5	627.5
Croatia	1 000	214.0	216.8	223.8
Turkey	1 000	2 053.6	1 998.5	1 947.9
Africa	1 000	300.6	299.3	303.0
America	1 000	205.4	213.3	218.9
Incl.: United States	1 000	112.0	113.6	113.5
Asia	1 000	823.1	841.7	877.4

POPULATION

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Households¹⁾	1 000	38 124	38 456	38 720
1-person households	1 000	13 750	14 056	14 225
2-person households	1 000	12 720	12 904	13 060
3-person households	1 000	5 598	5 502	5 487
4-person households	1 000	4 391	4 346	4 315
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	1 665	1 647	1 633
Marriages, births, deaths				
Marriages	Number	418 550	389 420	388 322 ²⁾
Live births	Number	766 999	734 343	724 672 ²⁾
Viz.: Illegitimate	Number	179 574	183 746	...
Foetal deaths	Number	3 084	2 881	...
Deaths	Number	838 797	828 498	845 117 ²⁾
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (-)	Number	- 71 798	- 94 155	- 120 445 ²⁾
Divorces	Number	194 408	197 498	...
Migrations between Germany and foreign countries³⁾				
Arrivals, total	1 000	841.2	879.2	...
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	649.2	685.3	...
Departures, total	1 000	674.0	606.5	...
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	562.8	497.0	...
Naturalized persons	Number	186 688	178 098	...

1) Results of the Microcensus held in April (2001 and 2002) or in May (2000). - 2) Preliminary result. - 3) Incl. area of origin/destination "unsettled" and "not indicated".

EDUCATION

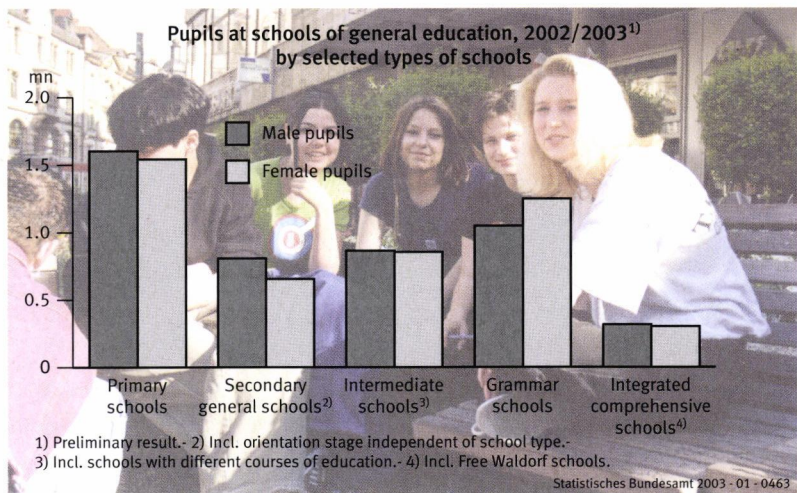
Education is not only provided at public and private institutions set up for this specific purpose but starts in early childhood within the family where infants learn their native language and patterns of behaviour. However, it is very difficult to supply quantitative data on that area. Official statistics supply information on pupils, apprentices, students and teachers, which is likely to attract growing interest because of the current discussions on education on Germany.

In 2001, a total of EUR 187.6 bn were spent in Germany on education, science and research, accounting for 9.1% of the gross domestic product. Compared with 2000, that was an increase of 2.3%. The largest share of that expenditure, EUR

118.3 bn, was spent on schools, schools of higher education and other educational institutions. A total of EUR 13.4 bn was used to provide assistance to pupils, students and apprentices, while EUR 51.6 bn were spent on research and development.

In Germany, compulsory schooling starts for all children when they are six years old. It covers twelve years, which nowadays usually comprise ten years of full-time schooling and two to three years of part-time schooling.

In 2002, close to 9.8 million pupils in Germany attended schools of general education, of whom 3.1 million were at primary schools, 1.5 million at secondary

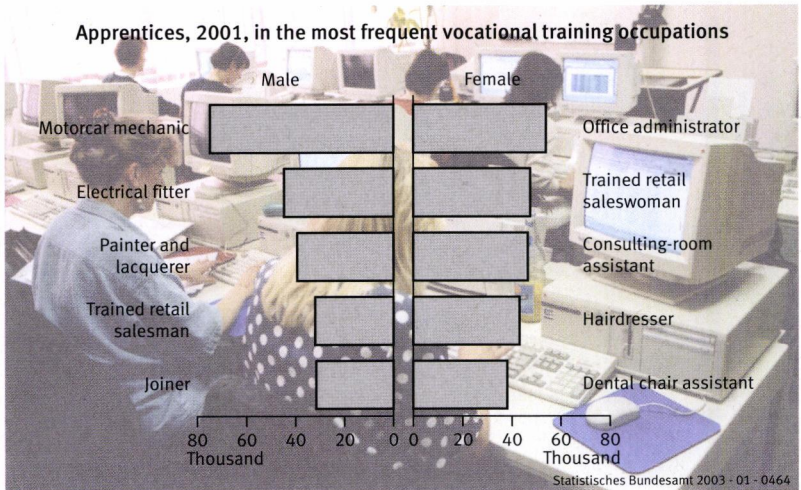


general schools (incl. orientation stage independent of school type), 1.3 million at intermediate schools and 2.3 million at grammar schools. In the same year, about 619 000 pupils were counted at integrated comprehensive schools (incl. Free Waldorf Schools), while schools with different courses of education were attended by 438 000 pupils. A total of 429 000 girls and boys went to special schools, and some 52 000 adults were educated at evening schools and adult education colleges.

Upon completion of compulsory full-time schooling, 236 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2001. About 377 000 pupils left school in that year with an intermediate school-

leaving certificate, while 225 000 pupils attained a general university entrance qualification or an entrance qualification for a "Fachhochschule" (specialised college of higher education).

Vocational schools were attended in 2002 by some 2.7 million youths, of whom 1.9 million were educated at vocational schools (dual system) and about 451 000 at full-time vocational schools. At that type of schools, a total of 45 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2001, some 65 000 attained an intermediate school-leaving certificate and 118 000 pupils achieved a qualification for general university entrance (incl. university entrance restricted to a specified field of study and entrance to



EDUCATION

a "Fachhochschule"). Schools for nurses, midwives etc. were attended by 112 000 women and men.

In 2002, there were some 1.6 million apprentices in Germany, of whom 850 000 were trained in industry and trade, 528 000 in the crafts sector, 149 000 in the liberal professions and about 95 000 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 46 300 hairdresser's apprentices in Germany in 2001. Almost all of these apprentices (93%) were young women. Just over 6%

of all female apprentices had chosen that occupation, in contrast to less than 1% of young men.

In 2002, the number of students in higher education in Germany ran up to 1.9 million, of whom 1.4 million were enrolled at universities, 518 000 at "Fachhochschulen", and 32 000 at colleges of art and music. In 2001, 208 000 students passed examinations at institutions of higher education. In the same year, nearly half a million people were employed at institutions of higher education in the science, arts and music, and administrative departments.

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Apprentices	1 000	1 702	1 685	1 622
Industry and trade	1 000	861	876	850
Crafts	1 000	596	564	528
Agriculture	1 000	39	38	37
Public service	1 000	46	45	45
Liberal professions	1 000	146	148	149
Home economics, merchant shipping ...	1 000	14	13	13
Participants in advanced training examinations and master craftsman's examinations	1 000	131	127	...
Industry and trade	1 000	65	62	...
Crafts	1 000	56	54	...
Agriculture	1 000	3	3	...
Public service	1 000	2	3	...
Liberal professions	1 000	5	5	...
Home economics, merchant shipping ...	1 000	1	1	...

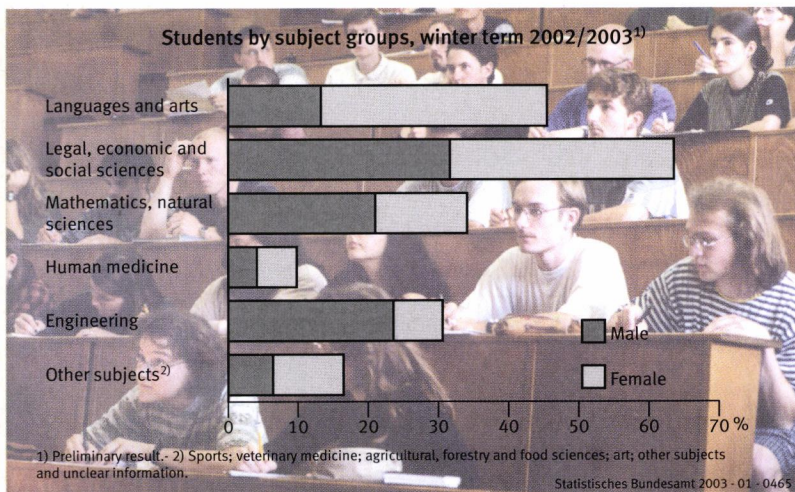
1) Preliminary result.

EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Pupils	1 000	12 756	12 676	12 601
Schools of general education	1 000	9 961	9 870	9 778
School-kindergartens and pre-school classes	1 000	65	63	55
Primary schools	1 000	3 353	3 211	3 144
Secondary general schools ²⁾	1 000	1 508	1 501	1 463
Schools with different courses of education.....	1 000	429	441	438
Special schools	1 000	420	425	429
Intermediate schools	1 000	1 263	1 278	1 283
Grammar schools	1 000	2 257	2 284	2 295
Integrated comprehensive schools ³⁾	1 000	619	618	619
Evening schools, adult education colleges.....	1 000	46	48	52
Vocational schools	1 000	2 682	2 694	2 712
Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	1 911	1 900	1 870
Vocational extension schools	1 000	1	1	1
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	415	425	451
"Fachoberschulen"	1 000	96	99	106
Specialised grammar schools ⁴⁾	1 000	99	103	109
"Berufs-/Technische Oberschulen"	1 000	10	11	12
Trade and technical schools ⁵⁾	1 000	150	155	155
Schools for nurses, midwives etc.	1 000	113	112	111
School-leavers of schools of general education	1 000	938	927	...
With secondary general school certificate	1 000	239	236	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate ..	1 000	373	377	...
With qualification for general university entrance or entrance to a "Fachhochschule"	1 000	240	225	...
School-leavers of vocational schools, total ...	1 000	1 020	1 047	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate ..	1 000	68	65	...
With qualification for general university entrance ⁶⁾	1 000	108	118	...
Full- and part-time teaching staff				
Schools of general education	1 000	672	674	...
Vocational schools	1 000	113	115	...

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Incl. orientation stage independent of school type. – 3) Incl. Free Waldorf Schools. – 4) Incl. "Kollegschulen". – 5) Incl. specialised vocational academies. – 6) Incl. university entrance restricted to a specified field of study/entrance to a "Fachhochschule".

Students by subject groups, winter term 2002/2003¹⁾



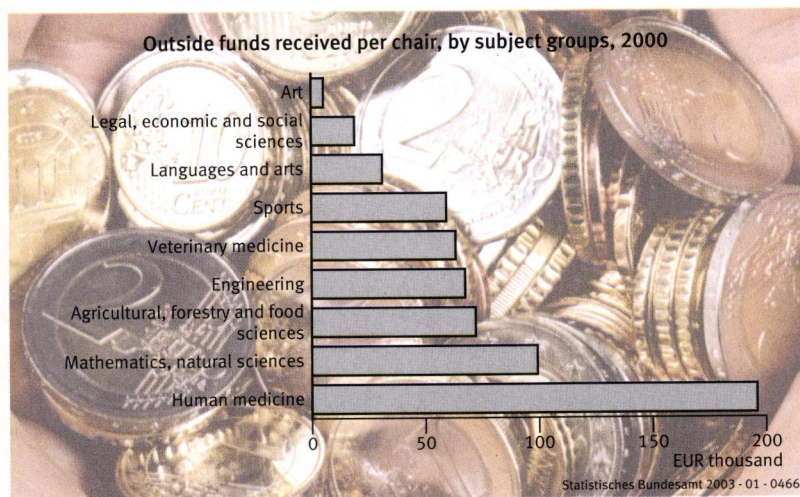
Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Students²⁾	1 000	1 799	1 861	1 931
Universities ³⁾	1 000	1 169	1 204	1 382
Comprehensive universities ⁴⁾	1 000	139	142	—
Colleges of art and music	1 000	31	31	32
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	427	452	480
Colleges of public administration	1 000	33	33	38
Incl.: Students in their first semester in higher education	1 000	313	291	299
Universities ³⁾	1 000	193	180	199
Comprehensive universities	1 000	19	17	—
Colleges of art and music	1 000	4	4	4
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	87	81	84
Colleges of public administration	1 000	10	10	13
Exam. passed at inst. of higher education	1 000	214	208	...
University diploma and equivalent examinations	1 000	95	91	...
Qualifications for a doctor's degree	1 000	26	25	...
State examinations for the teaching profession	1 000	27	25	...
Fachhochschule diploma examinations	1 000	66	66	...
Bachelor's and master's degrees	1 000	0,5	1	...

1) Preliminary result. - 2) Students in the winter term. - 3) Incl. colleges of education and of theology. - 4) From winter term 2002/2003 classified under universities.

EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Formal level of qualification¹⁾				
Data provided on general school education .	1 000	65 996	65 173	66 134
Presently attending schools	1 000	3 022	2 934	2 958
Secondary general school certificate	1 000	31 673	30 311	30 671
Ten-grade school of general education certificate	1 000	5 018	5 050	4 973
Intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent	1 000	11 935	12 146	12 642
"Fachhochschule" entrance qualification/ university entrance qualification	1 000	12 320	12 468	13 009
No data provided on type of qualification ..	1 000	480	581	547
Without general school-leaving certificate	1 000	1 549	1 683	1 334
Data provided on vocational training	1 000	64 915	63 771	64 770
Apprenticeship/on-the-job training ²⁾	1 000	33 161	32 239	33 513
Trade and technical school certificate ³⁾ ...	1 000	4 179	4 247	4 234
Trade and technical school certificate in the former GDR	1 000	1 129	1 101	1 028
"Fachhochschule" degree	1 000	2 346	2 774	2 390
University degree	1 000	3 729	3 349	3 819
Doctor's degree	1 000	514	531	575
No data provided on type of qualification ..	1 000	1 056	1 116	1 101
Without completed vocational training	1 000	18 801	18 413	18 110

1) Results of the Microcensus. – Persons aged 15 years and over. – Since response to the questions about the formal level of qualification is voluntary, information is only available for respondents who provided data on their general education or vocational qualification. – 2) Incl. equivalent certificate of full-time vocational school, pre-vocational training year or period of practical training. – 3) Incl. master craftsman's or technician's qualification.



Employment is of vital importance in the life of modern man since it not only serves as a means of subsistence but also has an impact on the development of man's personality.

A gainful activity of one's own was the main source of subsistence for 40.3% of the population in the Federal Republic of Germany in April 2002. 29.7% were supported by family members, 26.2% lived mainly on pensions, their own property or other support, while for 3.8% unemployment pay or relief was the most important source of income.

The unemployment rate in Germany in 2002 was 9.8%, compared with 9.4% a year earlier. Over that period, it remained unchanged for women (9.5%), while for men it rose from 9.2% to 9.9%. Among the 4.06 million registered unemployed in 2002, there were 497 000 under 25 years old and some 371 000 unemployed persons were looking for a part-time job.

Since 1996, the employment of mothers and fathers with minor children has increased. The employment rate of mothers at working age was 64% in April 2002, thus five percentage points up from 1996, while the relevant rate of fathers remained 90% unchanged since 1996. This means that in Germany in April 2002, 5.7 million mothers and 6.8 million fathers with minor children were engaged in economic activity.

However, the employment rate of mothers decreases along with a growing

number of children. In households with just one minor child, the employment rate of mothers was as much as 69%, i.e. six percentage points higher than the employment rate of all mothers with minor children. With two children it was 66%, and for mothers with three or more children 50%.

Since 1991, the importance of different types of employment in Germany has shifted especially towards dependent part-time employment and self-employment, at the expense of dependent full-time employment. The number of part-time employees rose continuously from 4.7 million in April 1991 to 6.9 million in April 2002. That large increase of 46% is contrasted by a decrease of full-time jobs by 12% (to 25.5 million) since 1991. The number of self-employed rose by 0.7 million in 1991 to 3.7 million, which was a growth rate of 20%.

In agriculture, however, the number of independent self-employed persons decreased considerably due to the close-down of small agricultural holdings in recent years. Outside the sector of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the growth rate of self-employed was 27%. What is remarkable here is the dynamic trend of self-employed without employees; their number rose 32% compared with April 1991.

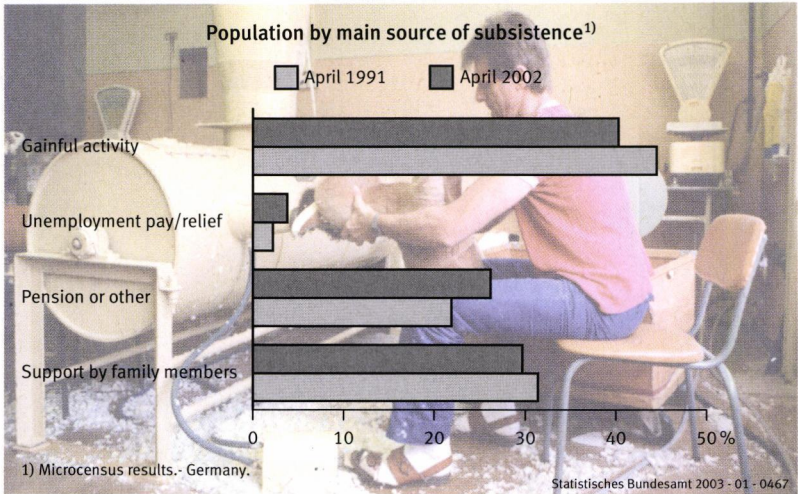
The share of part-time employees has increased continuously since 1991 both in the western and in the eastern part of Germany. The part-time employment rate – the share of dependent part-time employ-

ees in all dependent employees – rose by seven percentage points to 23% in the former territory of the Federal Republic from April 1991 to April 2002; in the new Länder and Berlin-East it increased by about five percentage points to 14%. So, in the western part of Germany, part-time employment is much more widespread than in the eastern part. The opposite is true of employees with fixed-term employment contracts: In April 2002, 12% of all dependent employees in the new Länder and Berlin-East, but just 7% in the former territory of the Federal Republic had a fixed-term employment contract (excl. training contracts).

To avoid overtime work and, at the same time, allow compensation for business fluctuations, more and more enterprises abandon their rigid working hours and introduce flexible forms of working hour organisation. In April 2001, the majority of those persons engaged who provided information on their working time arrangement worked in a system of flexible working hours. Daily working hours with a fixed beginning and a fixed end were part of the work routine for just 42% of the persons engaged. Among the variable working time models, working time accounts are outstanding: 26% of persons engaged had a working time account allowing the long-term compensation for time credit through free time (in terms of hours, days or weeks). Agreements on compensation deadlines differed. Working time accounts that could be balanced by taking entire days or weeks of free time were used by 20% of the persons engaged.

Short-time work was performed by a total of 207 000 persons engaged in Germany in 2002. The number of persons engaged on the basis of job-creation measures incl. structural adjustment measures was 192 000.

Various definitions are used for data on labour force participation. The active population as shown in the tables comprises both the persons engaged in economic activity and the unemployed. Persons are considered as engaged in economic activity if they perform a primary or secondary gainful activity, while unemployed persons comprise all those not engaged who indicated that they are looking for a job, irrespective of whether or not they are registered with the labour office. The number of unemployed persons as reported by the Federal Institute for Employment, however, includes only the job-seekers registered with the labour offices. Those so-called registered unemployed may perform a marginal part-time work as defined by the social security law. The inactive population as shown in the following tables neither perform nor seek any economic activity.



Specification	Unit	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ²⁾	2002 ²⁾
Germany				
Persons engaged in economic activity by normal weekly hours worked				
under 15 hours	1 000	2 416	2 554	2 644
Female	1 000	1 915	2 029	2 098
Male	1 000	501	525	546
15 – 20 hours	1 000	2 630	2 784	2 820
Female	1 000	2 269	2 405	2 429
Male	1 000	361	379	391
21 – 35 hours	1 000	4 534	4 677	4 787
Female	1 000	2 860	2 944	2 983
Male	1 000	1 674	1 733	1 805
36 – 40 hours	1 000	21 570	21 688	21 261
Female	1 000	7 688	7 726	7 622
Male	1 000	13 882	13 962	13 639
41 hours and over	1 000	5 454	5 114	5 023
Female	1 000	1 192	1 083	1 068
Male	1 000	4 262	4 031	3 956

1) Microcensus result, May. – 2) Microcensus result, April.

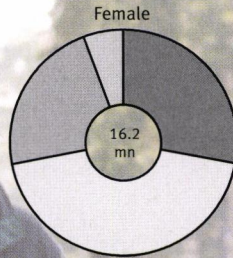
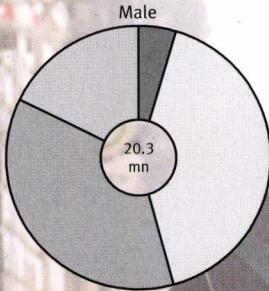
EMPLOYMENT

Specification	Unit	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ²⁾	2002 ²⁾
Germany				
Active population	1 000	40 326	40 550	40 607
Persons engaged in economic activity	1 000	36 604	36 816	36 536
Incl.: Female	1 000	15 924	16 187	16 200
Unemployed	1 000	3 722	3 734	4 071
Incl.: Female	1 000	1 726	1 680	1 782
Inactive population	1 000	41 834	41 728	41 848
Male	1 000	17 404	17 478	17 657
Female	1 000	24 431	24 250	24 191
Labour force participation rate of persons aged 15 to under 65 years				
Male	%	79.9	80.1	80,1
Female	%	64.0	64.9	65,3
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	987	943	923
Incl.: Female	1 000	348	334	322
Production industries	1 000	12 102	11 934	11 656
Incl.: Female	1 000	2 872	2 891	2 814
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	8 417	8 531	8 355
Incl.: Female	1 000	4 091	4 129	4 057
Other services	1 000	15 097	15 408	15 602
Incl.: Female	1 000	8 612	8 832	9 006
By status in occupation				
Self-employed	1 000	3 643	3 375	3 654
Incl.: Female	1 000	1 012	1 012	1 026
Unpaid family workers	1 000	323	410	414
Incl.: Female	1 000	243	341	321
Officials	1 000	2 315	2 252	2 224
Incl.: Female	1 000	738	737	750
Salaried employees ³⁾	1 000	17 645	17 478	18 668
Incl.: Female	1 000	10 096	10 376	10 489
Wage earners ⁴⁾	1 000	12 678	10 229	11 576
Incl.: Female	1 000	3 835	3 720	3 615

1) Microcensus result, May. - 2) Microcensus result, April. - 3) Incl. apprentices in recognized vocational training occupations of the commercial and technical sector. - 4) Incl. apprentices in recognized vocational training occupations of the industrial sector.

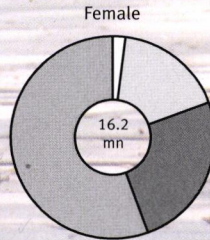
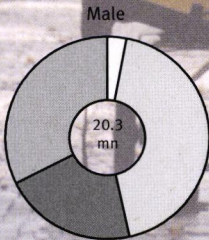
Persons engaged in economic activity, April 2002¹⁾,
by normal weekly hours worked

Weekly hours worked ■ under 21 □ 21 - 39 ■ 40 - 44 □ 45 and over



Persons engaged in economic activity, April 2002,
by sectors of the economy¹⁾

■ Agriculture, forestry and fisheries ■ Production industries
 ■ Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport ■ Other services



1) Microcensus result.

EMPLOYMENT

Specification	Unit	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ²⁾	2002 ²⁾
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Active population	1 000	32 281	32 549	32 683
Female	1 000	13 927	14 161	14 300
Male	1 000	18 354	18 388	18 383
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	748	717	713
Production industries	1 000	10 046	9 995	9 792
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	6 906	7 023	6 856
Other services	1 000	12 309	12 573	12 772
Inactive population	1 000	34 689	34 646	34 805
Female	1 000	20 387	20 251	20 234
Male	1 000	14 045	14 395	14 571
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Active population	1 000	8 045	8 001	7 924
Female	1 000	3 722	3 706	3 682
Male	1 000	4 323	4 295	4 242
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	240	226	210
Production industries	1 000	2 056	1 939	1 864
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	1 511	1 508	1 499
Other services	1 000	2 787	2 836	2 830
Inactive population	1 000	7 145	7 082	7 043
Female	1 000	4 044	3 999	3 957
Male	1 000	3 101	3 083	3 086

1) Microcensus result, May. – 2) Microcensus result, April.

Unemployment rate¹⁾, 2002 by Länder

1) Share of unemployed persons in the total civilian labour force (dependent civilian labour force, self-employed, family workers). - Average figures.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0469



Living Conditions

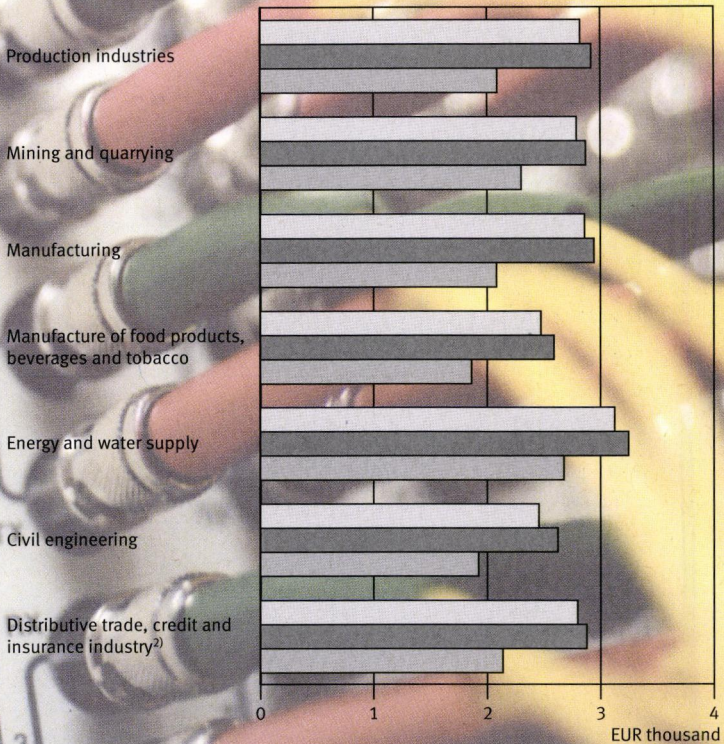
In 2002, too, women in Germany earned considerably less than their male counterparts. In October 2002, for instance, female full-time wage earners in the production industries, distributive trade, and the credit and insurance industry at EUR 2 371 received just 78.8% of the respective male earnings, which ran up to EUR 3 009. A better ratio was recorded for the new Länder. There, women earned 88.2% of average male earnings, but against the background of a substantially lower general level of earnings (EUR 1 943 as opposed to EUR 2 204). From a longer-term perspective, the earnings of women have gradually been catching up with those of men. In 1957, female wage earners received 57.3%, female salaried employees 55.3%, of the respective male earnings in the then Federal Republic of Germany. Over the following 45 years, these ratios increased to 74.1% for wage earners and 71.6% for salaried employees.

The current gap in earnings is essentially due to the fact that more women than men are employed in low-skill and therefore lower paid jobs. While, for example, 11% of the female wage earners perform skilled work and 48% unskilled work, the corresponding percentages for male wage earners are 60% for skilled work and 10% for unskilled work. Among female salaried employees, 35% are skilled clerical workers or perform unskilled work, whereas the percentage among men is just 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 56%. In the production industries, where earnings levels are rather high, that proportion is just 24%. In addition, particularly large numbers of women are employed in those branches of the production industries – such as the leather-working, clothing and textile industries – where pay levels are lowest.

**Average gross monthly earnings of employees,
by sectors of economic activity, 2002 ¹⁾**

Germany
 Former territory of the Federal Republic
 New Länder and Berlin-East



1) Earnings ratios based on earnings in the former territory of the Federal Republic.–
 2) Salaried employees only.

WAGES AND SALARIES

Year	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin-East	East-West relation
	EUR		%

Employees in production industries; distributive trade; credit and insurance industry

Total

1998	2 609	1 882	72.1
1999	2 682	1 934	72.1
2000	2 761	1 981	71.8
2001	2 826	2 037	72.1
2002	2 908	2 099	72.2

Men

1998	2 774	1 950	70.3
1999	2 847	2 003	70.3
2000	2 929	2 055	70.2
2001	2 993	2 118	70.8
2002	3 072	2 180	71.0

Women

1998	2 138	1 722	80.6
1999	2 206	1 774	80.4
2000	2 273	1 815	79.9
2001	2 341	1 862	79.5
2002	2 413	1 921	79.6

Wage earners in production industries

Total

1998	2 285	1 691	74.0
1999	2 340	1 728	73.9
2000	2 409	1 759	73.0
2001	2 440	1 795	73.6
2002	2 480	1 833	73.9

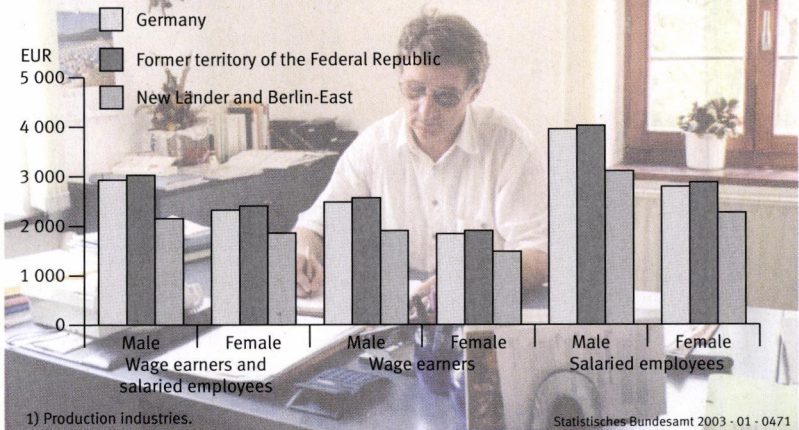
Men

1998	2 371	1 744	73.5
1999	2 427	1 784	73.5
2000	2 500	1 822	72.9
2001	2 531	1 863	73.6
2002	2 568	1 902	74.1

Women

1998	1 739	1 331	76.5
1999	1 792	1 368	76.3
2000	1 844	1 411	76.5
2001	1 870	1 439	77.0
2002	1 903	1 481	77.8

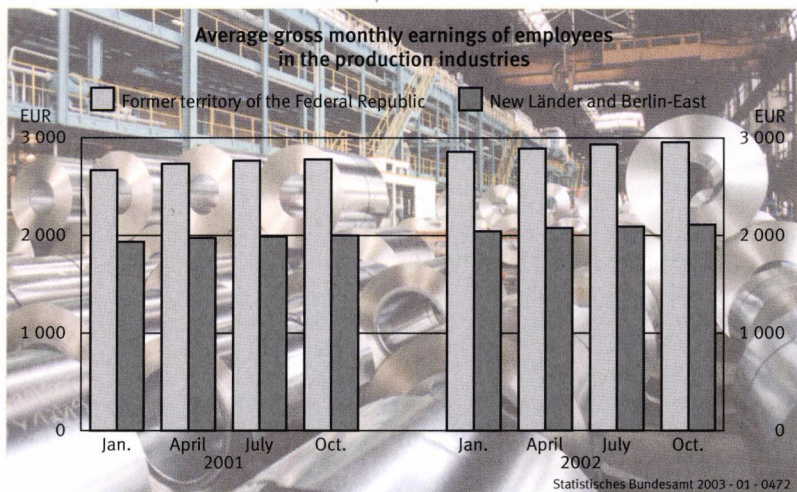
Average gross monthly earnings of employees, by groups of employees¹⁾



Year	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin-East	East-West relation
	EUR		%

Salaried employees in production industries; distributive trade; credit and insurance industry
Total

1998	2 899	2 122	73.2
1999	2 984	2 184	73.2
2000	3 071	2 242	73.0
2001	3 167	2 321	73.3
2002	3 285	2 415	73.5
Men			
1998	3 265	2 405	73.7
1999	3 353	2 469	73.6
2000	3 443	2 527	73.4
2001	3 542	2 613	73.8
2002	3 665	2 718	74.2
Women			
1998	2 271	1 848	81.4
1999	2 342	1 904	81.3
2000	2 417	1 957	81.0
2001	2 499	2 024	81.0
2002	2 582	2 095	81.1



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
---------------	------	------	------	------

Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾

Weekly working hours of salaried employees	1995=100	99.3	99.3	99.3
Men	1995=100	99.2	99.2	99.2
Women	1995=100	99.5	99.5	99.5
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	1995=100	111.5	114.2	116.7
Men	1995=100	111.8	114.4	116.9
Women	1995=100	111.0	113.8	116.3

New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾

Weekly working hours of salaried employees	1995=100	99.0	99.0	99.0
Men	1995=100	98.9	98.8	98.8
Women	1995=100	99.2	99.1	99.1
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	1995=100	117.2	120.5	124.0
Men	1995=100	117.6	120.6	123.9
Women	1995=100	116.8	120.5	124.0

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

WAGES AND SALARIES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Men	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Women	1995=100	98.9	98.9	98.9
Hourly wages of wage earners	1995=100	113.2	115.7	118.1
Men	1995=100	113.1	115.5	117.9
Women	1995=100	114.4	117.2	120.0
Weekly wages of wage earners	1995=100	112.1	114.6	117.0
Men	1995=100	112.0	114.4	116.8
Women	1995=100	113.2	115.9	118.7
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Men	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Women	1995=100	99.0	99.0	99.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	1995=100	112.8	115.3	117.6
Men	1995=100	112.7	115.1	117.5
Women	1995=100	113.7	116.4	119.1
Weekly wages of wage earners	1995=100	111.7	114.2	116.6
Men	1995=100	111.6	114.1	116.4
Women	1995=100	112.5	115.1	117.8
New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	1995=100	98.9	98.9	98.9
Men	1995=100	99.0	98.9	98.9
Women	1995=100	98.7	98.6	98.6
Hourly wages of wage earners	1995=100	118.0	120.4	122.9
Men	1995=100	117.5	119.7	122.1
Women	1995=100	122.2	125.4	129.1
Weekly wages of wage earners	1995=100	116.7	119.0	121.5
Men	1995=100	116.3	118.4	120.7
Women	1995=100	120.6	123.7	127.3
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	1995=100	99.3	99.3	99.3
Men	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Women	1995=100	99.4	99.4	99.4
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	1995=100	112.2	115.0	117.6
Men	1995=100	112.3	115.0	117.6
Women	1995=100	112.1	115.0	117.7

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

CONSUMER PRICES

The consumer price index for Germany on an annual average rose 1.4% in 2002 from the previous year. The increases in 2001 and 2000 were 2.0% and 1.4%, respectively.

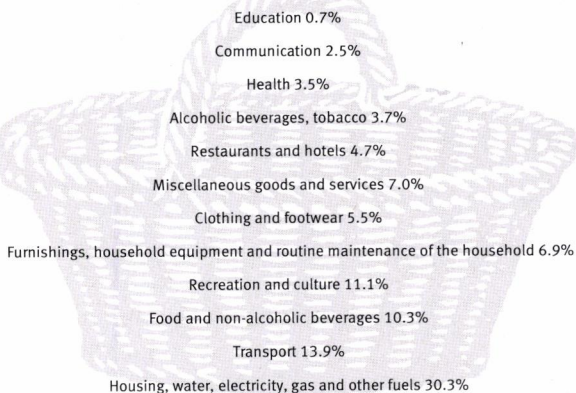
Energy prices climbed not more than 0.3% in 2002 from a year earlier. In 2001, the prices of domestic energy and motor fuels rose an average 5.7%.

In 2002, above-average price increases were observed for services (+2.0%). Particularly strong rises in prices were recorded for restaurants and hotels (+3.6%) and for the cleaning and repair of clothing (+3.7%).

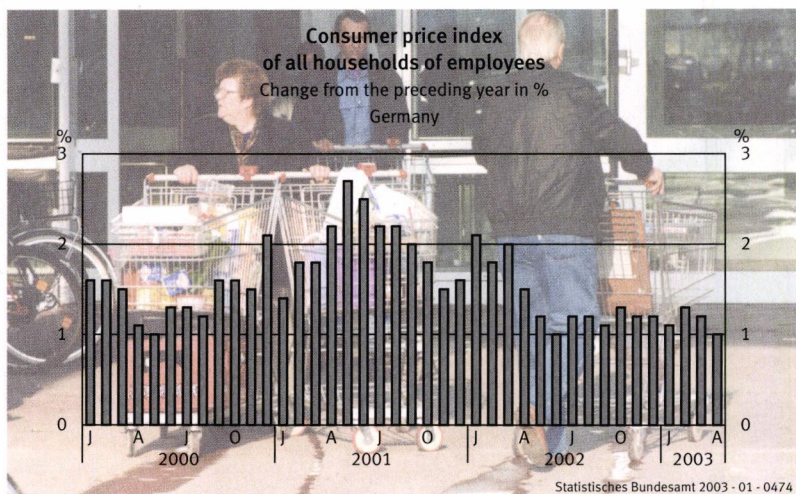
However, the rise in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages was below average (+0.8%) in 2002. More considerable

increases were recorded only for bread and cereals (+2.8%) and fish and fish products (+4.8%).

Weighting pattern 2000 of the consumer price index for all households



Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0473



Specification	2001	2002
---------------	------	------

Germany
2000 = 100

Consumer price index for all households	102,0	103,4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104,5	105,3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	101,7	105,8
Clothing and footwear	100,8	101,5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	102,4	103,4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	100,9	101,9
Health	101,3	101,9
Transport	102,5	104,5
Communication	94,1	95,7
Recreation and culture	100,6	101,3
Education	101,3	104,0
Restaurants and hotels	101,9	105,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	103,2	105,2

The Sample Survey of Income and Expenditure (EVS), which has been conducted at five-year intervals in the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since the early 1960s, and nationwide since 1993, supplies data on the income, expenditure and financial assets of households.

In 1998, household gross income in Germany rose 11.8% as compared with the year 1993. The proportion of the households' income from dependent employment, however, fell from 64.8% to 60.8%.

Household net income in the former territory of the Federal Republic ran up to EUR 2733 in 1998, while it averaged EUR 2075 in the new Länder and Berlin-East, which equated to 76% of the level in west Germany. While about 28% of all households in the western part had a monthly net income of less than EUR 1534 in 1998, the corresponding percentage in the eastern part of Germany was 39%. On the other hand, the net income of nearly every eleventh household in the former territory amounted to between EUR 5113 and EUR 17895, whereas that level of income was recorded for only every fortieth household in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

In 1998, German households spent more than three quarters of their disposable income and receipts on final consumption. That was an average of EUR 2143 in the former territory and of EUR 1711 in the new Länder and Berlin-East. The savings ratio, defined as the share of dis-

posable income and receipts that households save "for a rainy day", declined slightly from 1993 to 1998. In 1998, it was just 11.9% in the former territory and 10.8% in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

The satisfaction of basic needs in terms of housing, food and clothing accounted for 52% of the households' consumption expenditure (EUR 1107 in the former territory, EUR 881 in the new Länder and Berlin-East). The largest share of that amount was spent on rents, energy and housing maintenance.

The size and composition of households play an important role with respect to the structure of their income and expenditure. This becomes particularly evident by a comparison between households of couples without children and couples with one child.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	Couples without children	Couples with 1 child	Couples without children	Couples with 1 child

Composition of income and receipts 1998 (EUR per household and month)

Gross income from dependent employment	1 841	2 771	1 144	2 461
Gross income from self-employment	244	312	82	209
Property income	555	380	196	225
Incl.: Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	354	278	133	183
Income from public transfer payments	1 037	452	1 165	512
Income from non-public transfer payments	181	137	55	81
Household gross income	3 859	4 052	2 642	3 488
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	420	465	176	370
– Compulsory social security contributions	343	464	281	473
= Household net income	3 095	3 123	2 184	2 645
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts	66	73	46	49
= Disposable income and receipts	3 161	3 196	2 230	2 694

Spending of disposable income and receipts 1998 (EUR per household and month)

Food, beverages, tobacco products	319	372	288	347
Clothing, footwear	136	150	102	134
Housing, energy, maintenance	763	728	530	603
Incl.: Rents and the like	579	561	374	436
Energy	107	106	87	101
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	180	182	175	156
Health care	113	71	57	38
Transport	355	361	254	335
Communications	53	59	41	49
Leisure, entertainment and culture	294	273	235	254
Education	7	14	4	10
Accommodation and restaurant services	138	113	77	98
Other goods and services	100	112	70	100
Final consumption expenditure of households	2 458	2 434	1 833	2 124
Other taxes and the like	23	20	13	17
Voluntary social security contributions	62	62	30	38
Insurance premiums	152	147	76	125
Other expenditure (incl. other items)	385	332	176	230
+ Expenditure for capital formation	1 180	1 198	632	810
+ Repayment of loans (excl. building loan interest)	193	310	86	162
– Receipts from sales of assets and borrowing	1 055	1 080	497	631
= Savings	319	429	221	341

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS

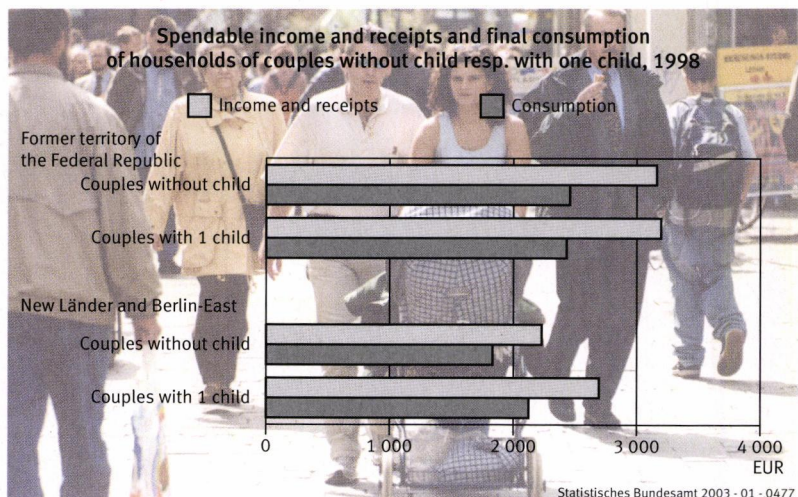
Specification	Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	1993	1998	1993	1998
Composition of income and receipts (EUR per household and month)				
Gross income from dependent employment	1 761	1 866	1 213	1 423
Gross income from self-employment	291	243	122	108
Property income	359	439	95	176
Incl.: Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	180	291	42	131
Income from public transfer payments	583	748	615	821
Income from non-public transfer payments	161	156	60	69
Household gross income	3 156	3 452	2 105	2 597
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	353	385	154	215
– Compulsory social security contributions	267	334	218	307
= Household net income	2 536	2 733	1 733	2 075
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts	28	53	16	36
= Disposable income and receipts	2 564	2 786	1 748	2 112

Spending of disposable income and receipts

(EUR per household and month)

Food, beverages, tobacco products	304	293	278	271
Clothing, footwear	144	123	110	99
Housing, energy, maintenance	506	691	305	511
Incl.: Rents and the like	371	532	186	366
Energy	105	98	92	86
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	126	147	111	141
Health care	63	82	25	43
Transport	276	289	226	237
Communications	42	53	26	43
Leisure, entertainment and culture	200	254	161	216
Education	11	11	12	8
Accommodation and restaurant services	118	108	73	72
Other goods and services	70	93	53	70
Final consumption expenditure of households	1 861	2 143	1 380	1 711
Other taxes and the like	13	18	8	12
Voluntary social security contributions	49	54	21	28
Insurance premiums	98	129	50	81
Other expenditure (incl. other items)	367	312	154	173
+ Expenditure for capital formation	984	1 005	522	573
+ Repayment of loans (excl. building loan interest)	166	201	58	99
– Receipts from sales of assets and borrowing	814	876	367	444
= Savings	336	330	214	228

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS

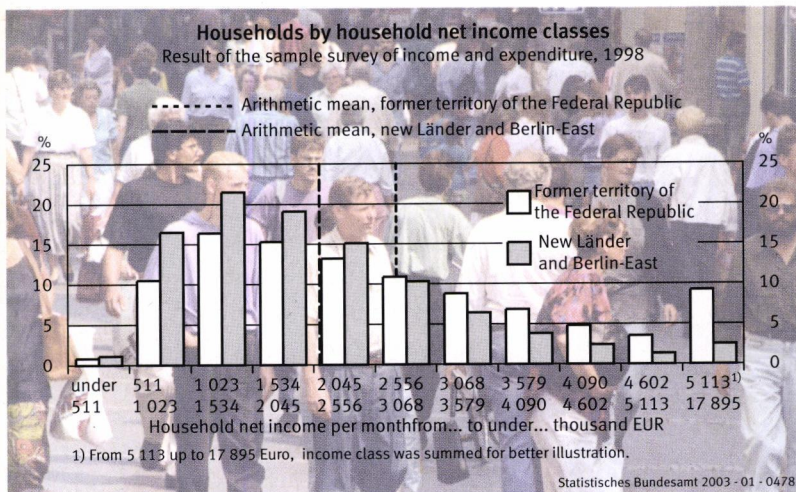


Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	EUR	%	EUR	%	EUR	%

Household expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco products, 1998

	Germany	Former territory of the Fed. Rep.	New Länder and Berlin-East
Food, beverages and tobacco products	262	265	251
Food	195	196	186
Bread and cereal products	36	37	32
Meat and meat products	50	49	50
Fish and fish products	6	6	5
Dairy products and eggs	31	32	27
Edible fats and oils	6	6	7
Fruit	19	19	20
Vegetables, potatoes	22	23	21
Sugar, jam, chocolate and confectionery	16	1.6	15
Food, n.e.c.	8	8	7
Non-alcoholic beverages	28	29	27
Coffee, tea, cocoa	11	11	11
Mineral water, lemonades, juices	18	18	16
Alcoholic beverages	25	25	26
Tobacco products	14	15	12
Memo item: Meals away from home, ready-cooked dishes	83	87	64

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS



Since 1999, the Federal Statistical Office has provided annual data on the economic situation of nearly all households, with the exception of self-employed and farmer households. Such data are based on the statistics of continuous household budget surveys (LWR); in the past they could be provided only for three selected household types. Major methodological elements of the new concept introduced in 1999 are the far-reaching harmonisation of the survey characteristics of the LWR and of the five-yearly sample survey of income and expenditure (EVS) as well as the new concept of the LWR as a representative sample survey. However, the surveys differ in terms of the group of persons surveyed – due to legal provisions, the continuous household budget surveys do not cover households of self-employed – and in terms of sample size. The continuous household budget surveys have a much smaller sample size than the sample survey of income and expenditure: The LWR cover 6 000 households per quarter, which are surveyed four times in the course of the reference year.

LWR data available so far for 2002 concern the equipment of households with consumer durables. What is particularly interesting here is changes in the degree of equipment with consumer durables that show highly dynamic market trends such as consumer durables in the area of modern telecommunication. The degree of equipment of households with personal computers in Germany rose from 53.4% in 2001 to 57.2% in 2002. In the

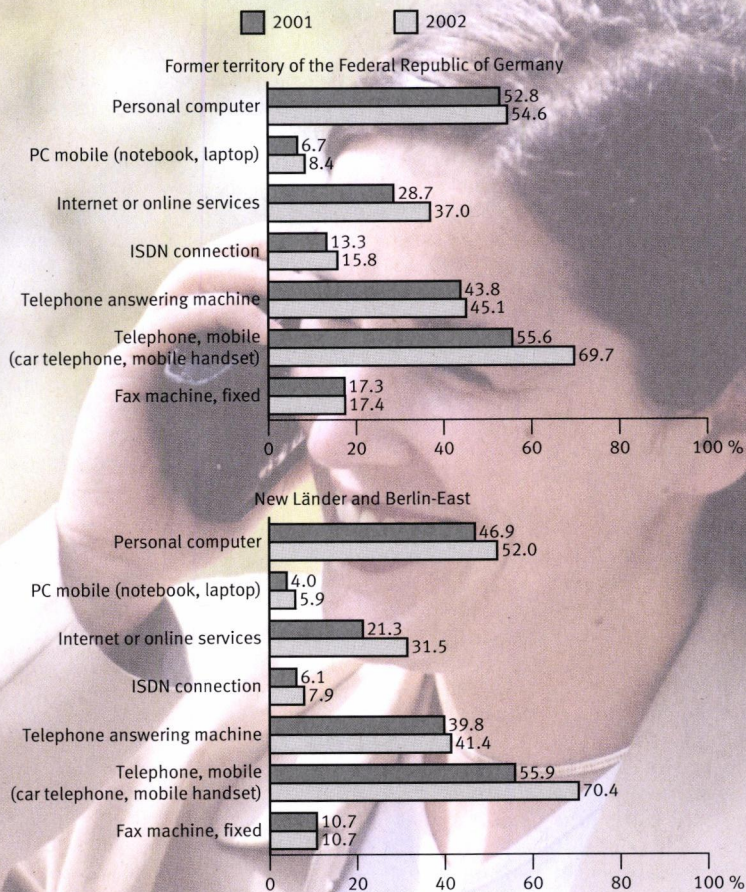
former territory of the Federal Republic, the degree of equipment with PCs rose from 54.7% to 58.0%, in the new Länder and Berlin-East from 48.1% to 53.7%. The equipment of households with mobile telephones (mobile handsets, car telephones) increased even more markedly. A growth by 14.1 percentage points from 55.7% in 2001 to 69.8% in 2002 was recorded here. In the western part of Germany, the growth was 14.1 percentage points, arriving at a degree of equipment of 69.7% (2001: 55.6%); in eastern Germany, the increase was 14.5 percentage points and the degree of equipment rose to 70.4% (2001: 55.9%).

A rather large growth was recorded also for Internet and online services, although the degree of equipment of households in 2002 (36.0%) was still comparatively low (former territory: 37.0%, new Länder and Berlin-East: 31.5%).

For various equipment for the reception, recording, and reproduction of sound and pictures (stereo systems, satellite reception equipment) too, the degrees of equipment in 2002 rose more markedly compared with 2001.

EQUIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Equipment of households with information technology¹⁾
 Result of the continuous family budget surveys 2001 and 2002



1) Excl. households of farmers and self-employed persons.

EQUIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002

Degree of equipment¹⁾, per 100 households

Equipment for the reception, recording, and reproduction of sound and pictures

DVD player (for TV or in PC) .....	.	14.1	.	14.2	.	13.6
Video-cassette recorder	68.6	68.9	69.1	69.2	66.7	67.2
Camcorder (video camera) analogue	18.2	16.9	18.4	16.7	17.6	17.8
Camcorder (video camera) digital .....	.	4.7	.	5.1	.	(3.3)
Stereo systems	64.5	71.9	66.5	72.9	55.8	67.4
Satellite reception equipment	31.7	32.2	32.5	34.2	28.3	28.7
Cable television	54.2	54.3	51.1	51.3	67.4	66.8
CD player fixed .....	.	59.0	.	59.8	.	55.7
CD recorder (incl. in PC) .....	.	25.9	.	26.6	.	23.1
Mini-disc player .....	.	11.2	.	11.2	.	11.5

Personal computers and communications

Personal computer	53.4	57.2	54.7	58.0	48.1	53.7
PC mobile (notebook, laptop)	6.1	7.9	6.7	8.4	4.0	5.9
PC fixed	51.6	54.1	52.8	54.6	46.9	52.0
Internet or online services	27.3	36.0	28.7	37.0	21.3	31.5
ISDN connection	12.0	14.3	13.3	15.8	6.1	7.9
Telephone, mobile (car telephone, mobile handset)	55.7	69.8	55.6	69.7	55.9	70.4
Telephone answering machine	43.1	44.4	43.8	45.1	39.8	41.4
Fax machine, fixed	16.0	16.2	17.3	17.4	10.7	10.7

Electric household appliances

Freezer	73.3	69.9	74.5	71.3	68.2	64.1
Dishwasher	51.3	52.3	54.6	55.2	37.0	40.1
Micro-wave oven	58.2	58.7	59.5	59.3	52.5	56.3
Dryer	33.3	33.3	37.4	36.8	15.9	18.6

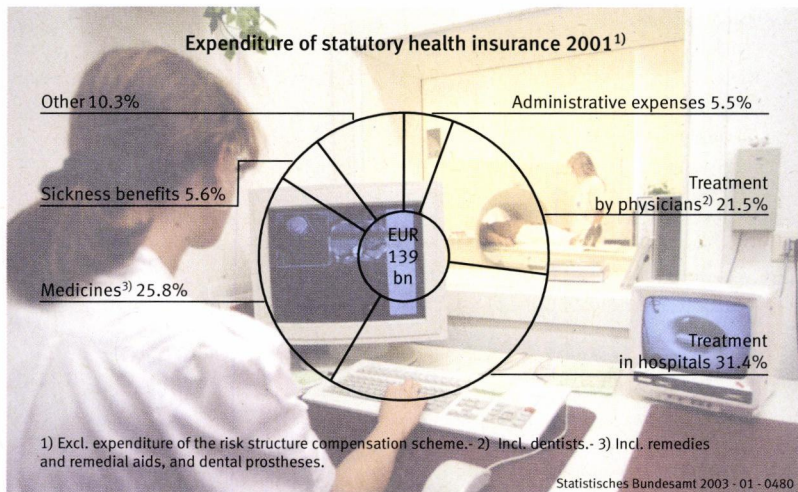
1) Number of households equipped with the respective consumer durables in relation to all households of the column concerned. Excl. households of farmers and self-employed persons.

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 burdens for families, to provide public assistance and to fulfil such functions as rendering youth welfare services and support for handicapped 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 2002, just under 51 million persons (incl. pensioners) were insured with one of the 357 statutory health insurance funds. Statutory health insurance expenditure amounted to EUR 139 bn in 2001.

A total of 1.9 million persons in need of long-term care received benefits from statutory long-term care insurance funds at the end of 2002. All in all, 1.3 million 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 600 000 persons received full-time institutional care in nursing homes. In 2002, the long-term care insurance schemes' expenditure on ben-



SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Statutory health insurance¹⁾				
Funds	Number	420	395	357
Members (incl. pensioners) ²⁾	1 000	51 036	50 994	50 970
Receipts ³⁾	EUR mn	133 808	135 790	...
Expenditure ³⁾	EUR mn	133 823	138 811	...
Statutory long-term care insurance¹⁾				
Members insured on 1 October	1 000	71 338	70 013	70 844
Recipients of benefits at the end of the year ..	1 000	1 822	1 840	1 889
Care level I	1 000	893	917	956
Care level II	1 000	683	679	686
Care level III (incl. cases of hardship)	1 000	246	244	247
Expenditure on benefits ⁴⁾	EUR bn	15,9	16,0	16,5
Incl.: Full-time institutional care	EUR bn	7,5	7,7	8,0
Nursing care services⁵⁾				
Licensed home care services	Number	X	10 594	X
Licensed in-patient nursing homes	Number	X	9 165	X
Persons employed in home care services	Number	X	189 567	X
Persons employed in in-patient nursing homes	Number	X	475 368	X

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Average of 12 monthly values. – 3) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme. – 4) 2002: provisional actual result without consideration of end-of-year adjustments. – 5) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 15 December).

efits amounted to EUR 16.5 bn, while the receipts of statutory long-term care insurance totalled EUR 16.8 bn.

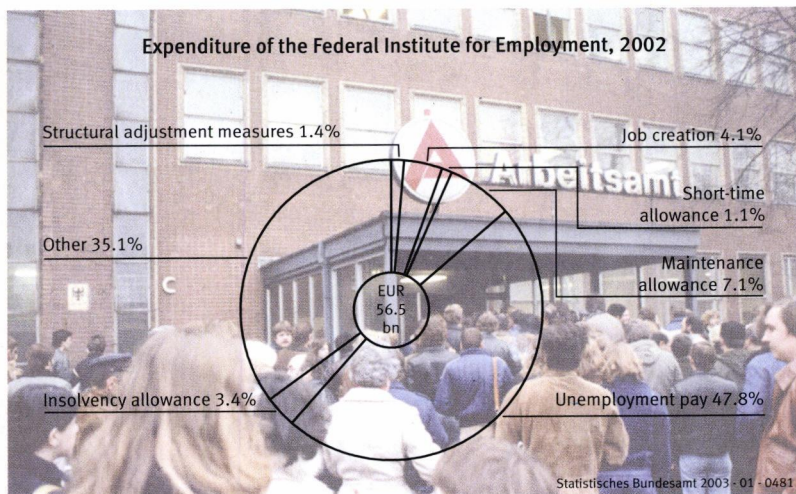
In 2002, 3.6 million persons received unemployment pay or relief to the total amount of EUR 41.8 bn. In the same year, maintenance allowance in the context of employment promotion was granted to 305 000 and short-time allowance to 207 000 men and women.

At the end of 2001, 2.70 million persons received continuous subsistence payments outside institutions, i.e. so-called public assistance in the narrow sense. Gross expenditure made in Germany

in 2001 on benefits according to the Federal Act on Public Assistance totalled EUR 23.9 bn; after deducting receipts to the amount of EUR 2.7 bn, pure public assistance expenditure (net expenditure) amounted to EUR 21.2 bn, which was 1.7% more than a year earlier.

The average amount of public assistance spent per inhabitant in Germany was EUR 258 (net) in 2001. In the former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. data for Berlin) the amount totalled EUR 265 per inhabitant, while it was EUR 165 per inhabitant in the new Länder (excl. data for Berlin).

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Statutory accident insurance¹⁾				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	57 960	58 105	...
Number of pensions paid ²⁾	1 000	1 143	1 133	...
Receipts ³⁾	EUR mn	13 544	14 102	...
Expenditure ³⁾	EUR mn	13 384	13 787	...
Promotion of employment⁴⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	3 152	3 202	3 591
Expenditure	EUR mn	36 772	37 398	41 763
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	325	317	305
Expenditure	EUR mn	4 127	4 204	3 997
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁶⁾	1 000	86	123	207
Expenditure	EUR mn	335	415	604
Federal Institute for Employment				
Receipts	EUR mn	49 606	50 682	50 885
Expenditure	EUR mn	50 473	52 613	56 508

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Excl. accident insurance for pupils. – 3) Incl. accident insurance for pupils. – 4) Source: Federal Institute for Employment. – 5) Computations based on the period January to November and half-December each of the preceding and the reference year. – 6) Computation based on 12 monthly values.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Statutory pension insurance¹⁾				
Wage earners:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	20 741	20 166	X
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	12 862	13 130	13 235
Receipts	EUR mn	109 701	112 262	114 955
Expenditure	EUR mn	109 301	112 211	114 773
Salaried employees:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	22 218	22 488	X
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	8 547	8 830	9 035
Receipts	EUR mn	103 367	105 914	110 044
Expenditure	EUR mn	98 887	105 385	110 135
Miners:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	396	480	X
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	999	997	991
Receipts	EUR mn	14 329	14 390	14 362
Expenditure	EUR mn	14 329	14 390	14 362
Severely handicapped persons³⁾4)				
Total	1 000	6 633.5	X	6 711.8
under 25 years of age	1 000	260.0	X	266.1
25 to under 60 years of age	1 000	2 045.0	X	2 017.2
60 years of age and over	1 000	4 328.5	X	4 428.5
Housing allowance				
Recipients ³⁾	1 000	2 809 ⁶⁾	2 839	2 820
Expenditure ⁵⁾	EUR mn	3 628	3 541	4 165
Assistance for war victims⁴⁾				
Expenditure	EUR mn	649	630	X

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Microcensus results, coverage of the characteristic "branch of statutory pension insurance" has been discontinued for the years 2001 to 2004. – 3) At the end of the year. – 4) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 31 December). – 5) Cash entries by appropriating agencies. – 6) An undercoverage of 6,500 cases in Bremen was not considered here.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Public assistance				
Recipients of continuous subsistence payments outside institutions ¹⁾	1 000	2 792	2 677	2 699
Men	1 000	1 219	1 167	1 182
Women	1 000	1 574	1 510	1 517
Germans	1 000	2 163	2 083	2 097
Non-Germans	1 000	629	594	602
Gross expenditure on public assistance	EUR mn	22 978	23 319	23 942
Outside institutions	EUR mn	11 349	11 242	11 298
In institutions	EUR mn	11 630	12 077	12 644
Subsistence payments	EUR mn	10 044	9 777	9 669
Incl.: Outside institutions	EUR mn	9 746	9 518	9 434
Assistance in special situations	EUR mn	12 934	13 542	14 273
Assistance during sickness, other assistance ²⁾	EUR mn	1 206	1 234	1 279
Integration assistance for handicapped persons	EUR mn	8 522	9 113	9 764
Assistance for nursing care	EUR mn	2 901	2 876	2 905
Benefits for asylum-seekers				
Recipients of normal benefits ¹⁾	1 000	436	352	314
Gross expenditure pursuant to the Act on Benefits for Asylum-seekers	EUR mn	2 114	1 945	1 710
Children's allowance³⁾⁴⁾				
Entitled persons ⁵⁾	1 000	8 789	8 865	8 937
Children, total ⁵⁾	1 000	14 712	14 827	14 940
Of whom:				
1st child	1 000	8 642	8 727	8 809
2nd child	1 000	4 418	4 445	4 470
3rd child	1 000	1 219	1 221	1 226
4th and further children	1 000	433	434	434
Amounts paid ⁶⁾⁷⁾	EUR mn	23 751	25 627	25 941

1) At the end of the year. – 2) Other assistance: Assistance regarding sterilisation and family planning. – 3) Source: Federal Institute for Employment. – 4) Excl. staff of the Federation, the Länder and communities/local authority associations. – 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	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Child-rearing benefits¹⁾				
Recipients (approved first application)	Number	715 287	703 123	570 556
by labour force participation				
Persons in dependent employment ²⁾	Number	408 367	400 993	321 182
Incl.: On parental leave	Number	388 787	380 331	319 822
Self-employed persons and family workers	Number	12 458	11 926	8 726
Inactive persons	Number	294 462	290 204	240 648
by family situation				
Married persons not permanently separated	Number	560 175	540 389	428 494
Single parents	Number	75 029	76 583	68 113
Persons living in consensual union	Number	80 083	86 151	73 949
Expenditure	EUR mn	3 846	3 743	...
Public youth welfare				
Young persons				
receiving educational assistance outside their home ³⁾	Number	165 306	137 342	...
having completed an institutional advice programme ⁴⁾	Number	266 952	274 573	282 057
receiving educational assistance to overcome developmental problems ³⁾	Number	10 515	11 730	12 548
receiving educational assistance ordered by the court ³⁾	Number	4 399	4 192	4 421
participating in social group work ³⁾	Number	5 004	6 102	6 194
Families receiving socio-educational family assistance ³⁾	Number	17 043	19 513	21 380
Children and juveniles adopted ⁴⁾	Number	6 399	6 373	5 909
Children and juveniles				
subject to curatorship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ³⁾	Number	25 203	24 607	24 646
subject to guardianship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ³⁾	Number	33 221	33 056	32 851
Revocations of child custody ⁴⁾ (incl. partial)	Number	7 774	7 505	8 099
Assistance for single parents ³⁾	Number	673 503	660 304	663 920
Expenditure	EUR mn	18 068	18 465	19 211
Incl.: For day care centres	EUR mn	9 282	9 359	9 773

1) Sources: Federal Statistical Office, and for the expenditure: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; in 2001 partial coverage only. – 2) Before receipt of child-rearing benefits; from 2001 depending on receipt of child-rearing benefits. – 3) At the end of the year. – 4) Measures completed during the year. – 5) Incl. curatorships by the youth welfare office transformed from 1 July 1998.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Pension insurance funds¹⁾				
Average monthly pensions ²⁾ paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	EUR	580	591	602
Salaried employees	EUR	789	804	817
Miners	EUR	1 263	1 284	1 306
Promotion of employment³⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	1 898	1 928	2 242
Expenditure	EUR mn	23 410	23 923	27 921
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	193	190	185
Expenditure	EUR mn	2 420	2 499	2 406
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	62	96	165
Expenditure	EUR mn	272	339	501
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Pension insurance funds¹⁾				
Average monthly pensions ²⁾ paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	EUR	701	714	731
Salaried employees	EUR	802	822	851
Miners	EUR	942	969	1 005
Promotion of employment³⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	1 253	1 273	1 348
Expenditure	EUR mn	13 363	13 476	13 843
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	132	127	120
Expenditure	EUR mn	1 708	1 705	1 590
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	24	27	41
Expenditure	EUR mn	63	76	103

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) After deduction of the contributions to pensioners' health insurance and to long-term care insurance. – 3) Source: Federal Institute for Employment. – 4) Computations based on the period January to November and half-December each of the preceding and the reference year. – 5) Computation based on 12 monthly values.

The health care system in Germany comprises all institutions and persons serving to preserve, promote and restore good health. The bases of a uniform health care administration were created in Germany by the foundation of the Health Office of the German Reich (1876) in Berlin, the introduction of statutory health insurance (1883) and the passing of the insurance rules and regulations of the German Reich (1911). Apart from statutory and private health insurance funds, health costs are borne today by the employers' liability insurance funds and, in their capacity as pension funds, by the Social Insurance Offices of the Länder and the Federal Insurance Institute for Employees.

At the end of year 2001, 4.1 million persons worked in health care in Germany. From 1997 to 2000 that figure had dropped (-19 000 resp. -0.5%). The increase in the number of health care staff by 15 000 persons from 1997 to 2001 is caused only by the rising of the figure from 2000 to 2001 (+35 000 resp. +0.9%).

Women accounted for nearly three quarters (71.5%) of the health care workforce. A quarter of the health care staff (nearly 1.1 million persons) worked part-time. This proportion, too, was considerably higher than in the overall economy where part-time employment accounted for 14.2%. Engaged in marginal part-time work in health care were 7.9%, or 327 000 employees, while 66.3% (2.7 million persons) worked full-time.

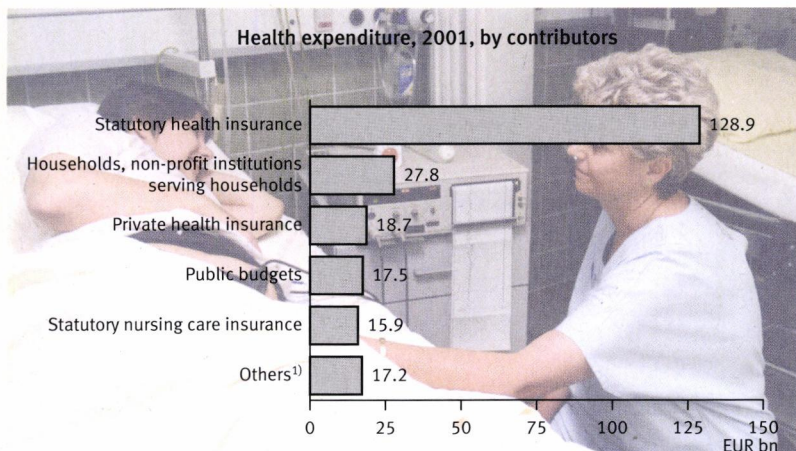
In 2001, a total of EUR 225.9 bn were spent in Germany on health care, and an additional EUR 67.5 bn were used for income payments like sickness benefits. Health expenditure thus accounted for 10.9% of the gross domestic product, defined as the total value of all goods and services produced.

As related to the population in Germany, the per capita expenditure on health ran up to EUR 2 740.

From 1992 to 2001, health expenditure in Germany rose by a total of EUR 62.8 bn in nominal terms (at current prices), which was a 38.5% increase. In real terms (at constant prices), health expenditure climbed by 14.8% over the same period.

Out-patient health care facilities – such as doctor's practices, dentist's practices, pharmacies etc. – provided services to the amount of EUR 105.1 bn in 2001. Facilities providing full- and part-time in-patient care accounted for EUR 86.7 bn of expenditure, of which the largest share by far, EUR 62.0 bn, was spent on hospitals, followed by EUR 15.9 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.



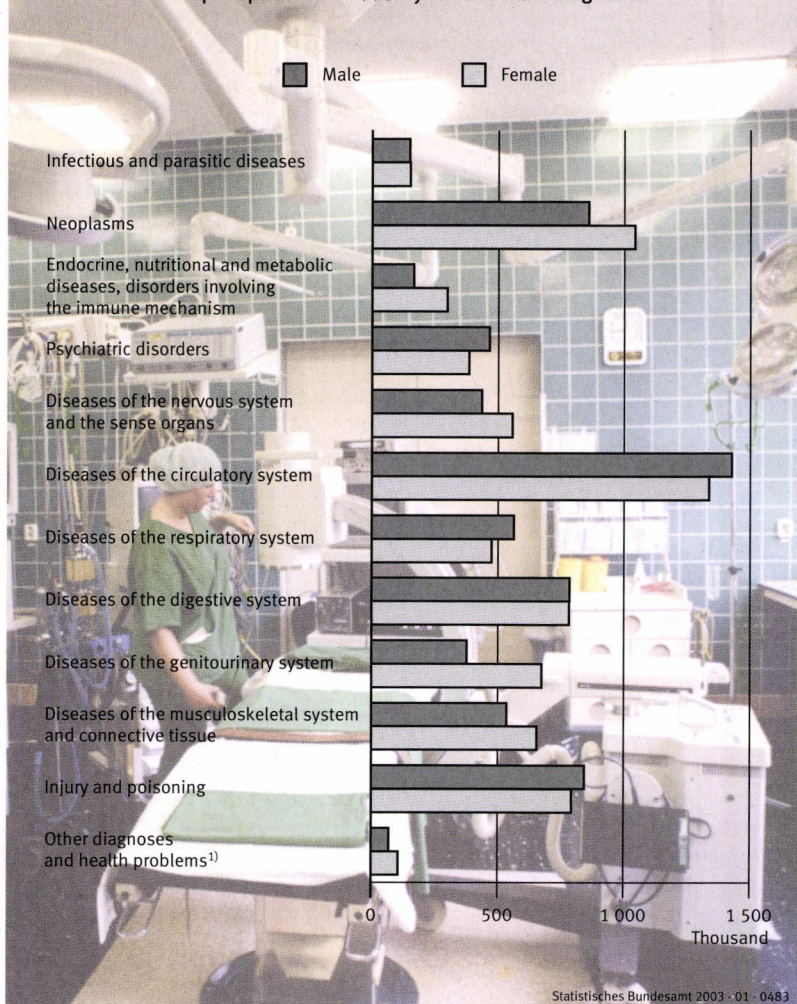
1) Statutory pension insurance, statutory accident insurance, employers.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0482

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Hospitals	Number	2 252	2 242	2 240
Beds	Number	565 268	559 651	552 680
In-patients	1 000	16 261	16 487	16 584
Length of stay	Days	10.4	10.1	9.8
Bed occupancy rate	%	81.8	81.5	80.7
Total cost of all hospitals	EUR 1 000	51 939	53 018	54 401
Per in-patient ¹⁾	EUR	3 112	3 130	3 192
Per day of care ¹⁾	EUR	300	309	325
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	Number	1 398	1 393	1 388
Beds	Number	189 597	189 822	189 253
In-patients	1 000	1 915	2 046	2 097
Length of stay	Days	26.0	25.8	25.5

1) Adjusted cost.

Hospital patients in 1999 by sex and main diagnoses



HEALTH

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Most frequent causes of death¹⁾				
Diseases of the circulatory system	Number	406 122	395 043	391 727
Incl.: Cerebrovascular diseases	Number	85 755	80 786	78 691
Myocardial infarction	Number	76 961	73 265	71 025
Malignant neoplasms	Number	210 837	210 738	207 619
Incl.: Of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	Number	39 784	41 168	40 565
Diseases of the respiratory system	Number	51 505	51 806	48 535
Diseases of the digestive system	Number	40 154	40 712	40 918
Incl.: Liver diseases	Number	18 295	18 428	18 140
Accidents	Number	19 715	20 328	20 014
Incl.: By fall	Number	7 302	7 404	7 099
Intentional self harm (suicide)	Number	11 157	11 065	11 156
Infant deaths	Number	3 496	3 362	3 163
Incl.: Sudden infant death syndrome	Number	507	482	429
Abortions	Number	130 471	134 609	134 964
Hospital staff²⁾	Number	1 114 178	1 108 646	1 109 420
Including:				
Full-time physicians and dentists	Number	111 198	112 899	114 930
Nursing staff	Number	415 865	414 478	416 319
Medical technical staff	Number	152 208	153 810	155 164
Housekeeping and domestic staff, technical services staff	Number	140 403	134 656	131 937
Administrative staff	Number	69 110	68 873	69 678
Working physicians	1 000	291	295	298
Viz.: Male	1 000	184	185	186
Female	1 000	107	109	112
Dentists	1 000	63	63	64
Viz.: Male	1 000	40	40	40
Female	1 000	22	23	23
Pharmacists	1 000	53	53	53
Incl.: Female	1 000	32	34	33

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

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Health expenditure	EUR mn	214 270	218 784	225 931
Kinds of benefits				
Preventive care/health protection	EUR mn	9 465	9 841	10 084
Doctors' services	EUR mn	57 168	58 072	59 580
Nursing and therapeutic services	EUR mn	49 506	50 509	51 621
Follow-up benefits	EUR mn	3 751	3 887	4 062
Accommodation and catering	EUR mn	13 889	14 222	14 454
Goods	EUR mn	55 733	57 291	60 363
Of which:				
Pharmaceuticals	EUR mn	31 448	32 408	34 927
Appliances	EUR mn	11 836	11 970	12 063
Dentures	EUR mn	5 302	5 628	6 001
Other medical supplies	EUR mn	7 147	7 284	7 372
Transport	EUR mn	3 326	3 454	3 613
Administrative services	EUR mn	11 406	11 577	11 951
Research/training and education	EUR mn	10 026	9 931	10 203
Research	EUR mn	2 214	2 280	2 285
Training and education	EUR mn	1 629	1 647	1 643
Investments	EUR mn	6 183	6 004	6 275
Facilities				
Health protection	EUR mn	3 706	3 831	3 955
Out-patient facilities	EUR mn	98 110	100 411	105 086
Including:				
Doctor's practices	EUR mn	29 486	30 029	30 695
Dentist's practices	EUR mn	13 884	14 200	14 786
Pharmacies	EUR mn	27 756	28 483	30 931
Full and part-time in-patient facilities	EUR mn	83 448	85 315	86 725
Including:				
Hospitals	EUR mn	60 227	61 165	61 961
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	EUR mn	6 924	7 414	7 535
Patient transfer/emergency services	EUR mn	2 046	2 109	2 184
Administration	EUR mn	12 244	12 424	12 885
Other facilities and households	EUR mn	8 152	8 289	8 416
Foreign countries	EUR mn	381	401	406
Investments	EUR mn	6 183	6 004	6 275

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 23 million citizens were registered members of the 88531 sports clubs in 2001. On the whole, men were more enthusiastic than women about being active in sports clubs. In 2001, about 61% 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 23%, while 42% of all sportsmen and sports-women were aged less than 26 years. Measured in membership terms, football is by far most popular. The football clubs include more than 25% of all fee-paying members of the German Sports Association. They are followed by the gymnastics clubs where, like in competitive dancing and horse-riding, the number of female members is larger than the male member-

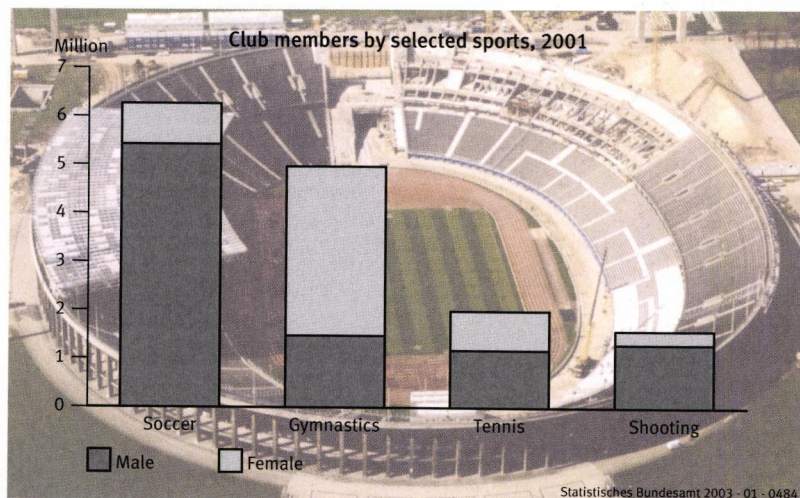
ship. Football, however, has continued to be largely “man’s business”.

Museums with their special exhibitions and other activities, such as Museum Days for children or Museum Nights which have been increasingly designed for different target groups, still attract visitors. In 2000, the number of visits paid to the 4716 museums in Germany amounted to 100 million. Local history and culture museums are most popular, while art museums range 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 2001, a total of about 117 million books, journals, CD-ROMs, etc. belonged to the stock which the 9327 public libraries in Germany had available for lending.

Cultural life in Germany cannot be imagined without people playing musical instruments. In 2002, about 890 000 persons interested in music took part in activities offered by 966 music schools whose number of teachers amounted to 35 000. The interest shown in the traditional choral societies was also considerable. About 1.7 million persons, of whom 683 000 were active singers, were organised in 17 268 member societies of the German Choral Association in 2002.

Despite television and video, visits to the cinema hold great attraction not only for young people. In 2001, the 4659 cinemas in Germany registered a total attendance of not less than 178 million persons.



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
German Sports Association				
Clubs	Number	87 717	88 531	...
Members	1 000	23 358	23 482	...
Sports badges first awarded	1 000	420	427	444
National Olympic Committee				
Participants in the Olympic Summer Games in Sydney	Number	428	X	X
Medals	Number	56	X	X
Museums				
Number of visits	Number	4 716	4 823	...
	mn	100	103	...
Public libraries				
Stock of media	Number	11 332	9 327	...
Borrowings	1 000	124 899	116 730	...
	1 000	311 620	307 160	...
Book publishing				
First editions	Number	63 021	68 399	...
Paperbacks	Number	6 087	7 160	...
Translations into German	Number	7 632	9 340	...

CULTURE

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Music schools	Number	980	968	966
Students	1 000	868	880	890
Teachers	1 000	35	35	35
German Choral Association				
Member societies	Number	17 421	17 286	17 268
Members	1 000	1 789	1 766	1 740
Public theatres				
Theatre enterprises	Number	153	150	...
Performance sites	Number	731	728	...
Attendance	1 000	20 193	20 058	...
Performances	Number	63 953	62 989	...
Cinemas	Number	4 612	4 659	4 721
Seats	1 000	870	884	885
Attendance	mn	153	178	...
Radio and television				
Radio subscriptions	1 000	39 729	40 255	...
Television subscriptions	1 000	35 130	35 505	...
Hours of broadcasting				
Channel Three programmes	Number	76 087	75 644	...
Incl.:				
Politics and society	%	38,6	39,5	...
Feature films	%	6,8	7,1	...
Entertainment	%	16,4	15,2	...
Family	%	9,0	8,9	...
ZDF main programme	Number	8 808	8 780	8 837
Incl.:				
Topical issues	%	49,1	49,4	46,4
Television plays and films	%	23,6	26,5	25,3
Children's programme	%	7,2	6,9	7,1
Youth hostels	Number	600	586	...
Beds	1 000	78	77	...
Overnights	1 000	10 187	10 268	...
Adult education schools	Number	998	987	...
Study groups, courses	1 000	635	636	...
Participants	1 000	9 216	9 159	...

Visits to public theatres¹⁾, 2000/2001 season

Other performances²⁾
13.0%

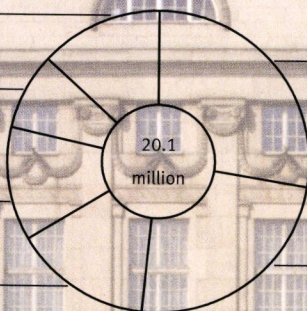
Ballet
8.1%

Plays for children
and youth
12.0%

Operetta and musical
14.5%

Drama
27.1%

Opera
23.7%



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, 2001

Local history and culture museums

Art museums

Science and technology museums

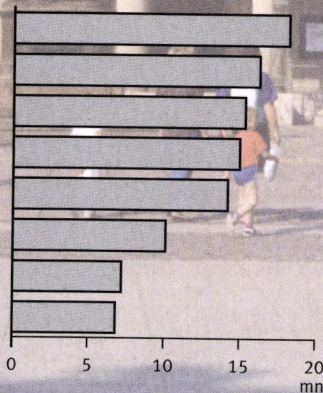
History and archaeology museums

Castle museums

Specialized museums

Natural history museums

Other museums



Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0485

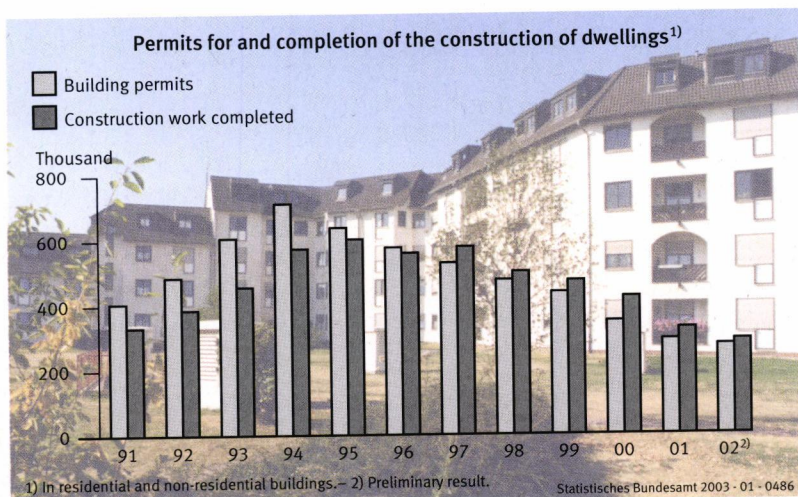
CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

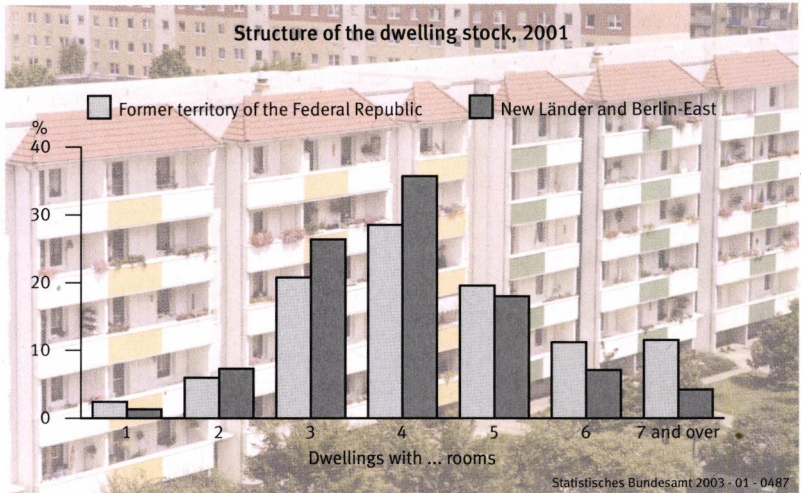
Data on housing and the housing supply are collected in Germany at irregular intervals. The most recent data on the housing situation of households are available from a supplementary statistical housing survey conducted together with the microcensus in 1998. Those data are often compared with the results of the 1% sample survey of buildings and housing of 30 September 1993 (GWS 93) which, as a source of a wide variety of data, for the first time provided data for Germany as a whole.

In the context of the 1998 microcensus supplementary survey, data were collected, among other things, on rents. Apart from the net rent as such, rents cover cold incidental rental expenses, e.g. the

monthly expenditure for water, sewage disposal and the collection of household refuse, while the charges for central heating, warm water or garage and the like are not included. While the public discussion focuses on the rent amounts to be paid in particular for new dwellings, the related statistics cover the rents of dwellings which have been rented out for longer periods, too. As the rents of the latter are often lower, the average amounts shown are probably smaller than the amounts recorded for renting out new dwellings. However, the rent amount of a dwelling does not only depend on its age, but also on the equipment and size.

In April 1998, the rent to be paid for a dwelling in Germany amounted to an





average EUR 378, while the price per square metre of living floor space was EUR 5.57. While the rent level in the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany was higher than the all-German level, the level in the new Länder was by far lower. The reasons for that difference were manifold: The dwelling stock in the new Länder was much older and the income situation still differed from that in western Germany and finally, a large part of the dwellings were subject to rent formation restrictions. Furthermore, the legal stipulations regarding rent increases, which have been adopted in the meantime, will only gradually take effect. At that time, the average monthly rent amounted to not more than EUR 292,

which corresponded to a cost per square metre of a rented dwelling of EUR 4.82.

While the average monthly rent charged for a small dwelling up to a size of 40 square metres in Germany was not more than EUR 213, the cost per square metre (EUR 6.82) was however higher than for larger dwellings. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, EUR 5.12 were charged per square metre of living floor space for dwellings constructed until 1900, while the cost per square metre for rented dwellings built after 1994 amounted to EUR 6.76, which was an overall increase of 32.0%. In the new Länder, the average rent per square metre amounted to EUR 4.12 for very old dwellings, while the rent charged for new dwellings built in

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Germany				
Construction work completed (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	359 224	303 085	282 433
Dwellings, total	Number	423 044	326 187	289 601
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	45 568	36 717	33 528
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions.....	EUR mn	87 259	76 213	72 229
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	377 335	292 328	259 885
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	39 832	31 927	29 134
Permits for building construction (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	329 059	289 794	278 317
Dwellings, total	Number	348 340	290 978	274 120
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	39 535	33 846	32 695
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions.....	EUR mn	81 149	74 438	69 975
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	311 858	262 037	248 434
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	34 354	29 358	28 558

1) Preliminary result.

1994 or later amounted to EUR 6.70 per square metre, which was an increase of about 62.5%.

The age structure of the dwelling stock included various components in 1998. Nearly 30% of the dwellings in Germany were constructed until 1948, while almost half of the dwellings were built between 1949 and 1978 and slightly more than one fifth in 1979 or later. In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the share of dwellings constructed until 1948 amounted to 46%, while in western Germany, their proportion totalled not more than 25%.

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	37 984.3	38 383.8	38 681.8
Of which with ... rooms				
1	1 000	832.5	838.3	840.2
2	1 000	2 373.5	2 395.6	2 409.7
3	1 000	8 380.0	8 439.3	8 477.2
4	1 000	11 446.6	11 521.2	11 573.2
5	1 000	7 295.0	7 391.6	7 465.9
6	1 000	3 894.6	3 966.9	4 025.9
7 and over	1 000	3 762.1	3 831.0	3 889.6
Rooms, total	1 000	165 648.0	167 637.1	169 181.7
Living floor space, total	mn m ²	3 201.6	3 245.5	3 280.3

Development of owner-occupied dwelling rate¹⁾

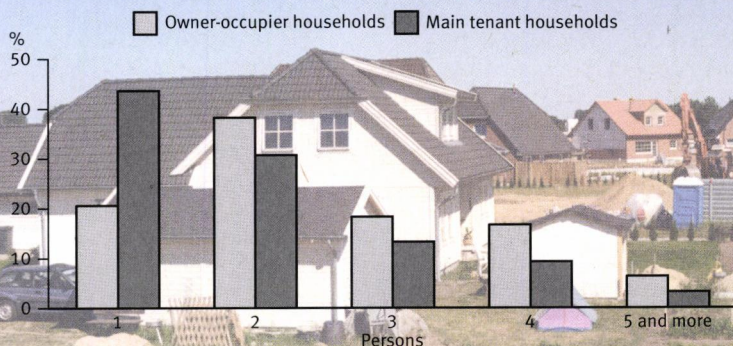
Land	Unit	1993	1998
Baden-Württemberg	%	47.9	48.3
Bavaria	%	46.9	47.6
Berlin	%	10.0	11.0
Berlin-West	%	12.5	13.2
Berlin-East	%	5.0	7.3
Brandenburg	%	32.5	35.5
Bremen	%	33.0	37.5
Hamburg	%	19.2	20.3
Hesse	%	43.4	43.3
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	%	25.9	32.2
Lower Saxony	%	47.6	48.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	%	35.1	37.4
Rhineland-Palatinate	%	52.9	55.0
Saarland	%	57.7	58.1
Saxony	%	23.3	28.7
Saxony-Anhalt	%	30.2	36.5
Schleswig-Holstein	%	45.9	46.8
Thuringia	%	34.5	39.2

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	1999	2000	2001
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	30 407.9	30 731,0	30 986,1
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	454	458	459
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	87.6	87.9	88,1
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	39.8	40.2	40,5
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.4	4.5	4,5
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	7 576.4	7 652.9	7 695,7
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	498	506	513
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	70.9	71.2	71,5
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	35.3	36.0	36,7
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.0	4.0	4,0

Owner-occupier and main tenant households, 1998, by household size ¹⁾



1) Result of the 1998 microcensus supplementary survey; households in housing units (excl. holiday and recreation housing units) in buildings (excl. residential homes).

Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0488

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.

At the centre of transport activities there is road transport, which dominates trafficways, means of transport, and quantities carried. In 2002, the total length of other than local roads in Germany was 230 848 km, which was about 5.5 times that of railway lines and about 30 times that of inland waterways.

After the number of new registrations of passenger cars fell in 2001, another slight decrease was recorded in 2002. New registrations of passenger cars (3.3 mn) in 2001 were 2.7% down from 2001. The stock of passenger cars continued to increase, reaching 44.4 mn on 1 January 2002, while the total stock of road motor vehicles amounted to 53.3 mn vehicles, including 3.6 mn motorcycles.

Both for goods and passengers carried, the main means of transport was road motor vehicles. In passenger transport, motorised private transport was most important in 2001 (48 billion persons or 83% of all passengers carried). As regards goods transport, freight transport by road is by far most important in terms of quan-

tities carried. In 2001, domestic lorries transported 2.9 bn tonnes, followed by rail transport (0.3 bn tonnes). Quantities carried by domestic lorries decreased again, as it did for rail transport, inland water transport and air transport, which in 2000 had shown an upward trend. Only crude oil pipelines and sea transport increased (+0.9% and +1.6%, respectively). Transport performance, which is calculated as the product of quantity carried in tonnes and distance covered in kilometres, rose only for freight transport by road and crude oil pipelines.

The dangers involved in transport activities are most clearly documented by the number of traffic accidents. In 2002, the police recorded 2.3 mn traffic accidents on German roads. Persons were injured or killed in over 362 000 road traffic accidents, i.e. 6 832 persons were killed and 476 442 were injured. The number of rail and air transport accidents and the relevant numbers of persons killed or injured are comparatively small.

TRANSPORT

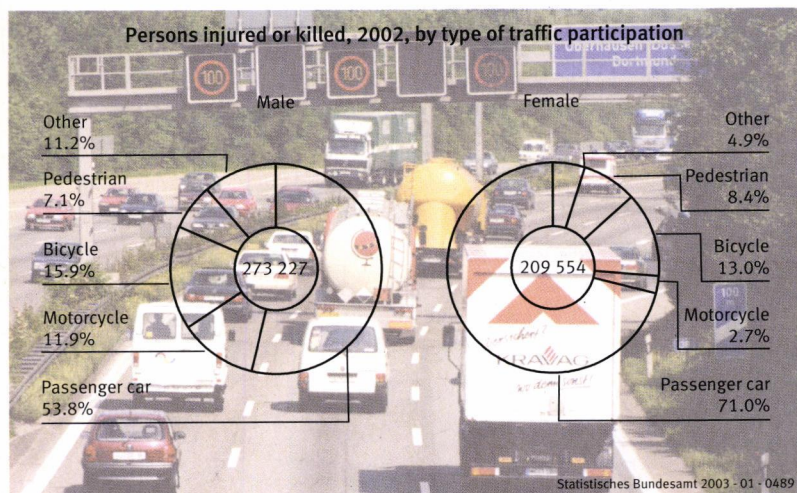
Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Transport infrastructure				
Roads (other than local)	km	230 735	230 774	230 848
Autobahn system (motorways) ...	km	11 515	11 712	11 786
Federal roads	km	41 321	41 282	41 228
Länder roads	km	86 823	86 803	86 838
District roads	km	91 076	90 977	90 996
Railway lines (own trackage)	km	41 681	41 115	...
Waterways	km	7 467	7 472	7 472
Crude oil pipelines	km	2 370	2 370	2 370
New registrations of passenger cars				
.....	Number	3 378 343	3 341 718	3 352 898
Means of transport				
Road motor vehicles	1 000	50 727	52 487	53 306
Incl.: Passenger cars	1 000	42 423	43 772	44 383
Lorries	1 000	2 491	2 611	2 649
Motorcycles	1 000	3 179	3 411	3 557
Rail vehicles				
Tractive stock	Number	13 731	13 335	...
Passenger carriages	Number	13 872	12 941	...
Wagons (railway property)	Number	131 372	128 384	...
Sea-going vessels				
Passenger vessels	Number	131	122	125
Dry freighters	Number	520	450	390
Tankers	Number	38	33	34
Fishing vessels	Number	105	102	96
Aircraft¹⁾				
.....	Number	20 183	20 174	...
Incl.: Helicopters	Number	820	843	869
Power gliders	Number	2 525	2 562	2 622
Sailplanes	Number	7 911	7 885	7 857

1) Source: Federal Aviation Office, Braunschweig.

TRANSPORT

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Passengers carried				
Public road passenger transport				
Scheduled transport services	mn persons	7 783	7 866	7 880
Non-scheduled transport services	mn persons	82	80	76
Rail transport	mn persons	2 002	2 001	1 971
Air transport	mn persons	120	118	114
Goods carried				
Quantities carried				
Rail transport ¹⁾	mn t	294.2	288.2	285.4
Inland water transport	mn t	242.2	236.1	231.7
Sea transport	mn t	238.3	242.2	242.5
Air transport	mn t	2.2	2.1	2.2
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	89.4	90.2	90.9
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	3 005.1	2 884.5	...
Incl.: Inland transport				
Rail transport	mn t	193.6	189.6	189.3
Inland water transport	mn t	60.9	57.0	55.8
Sea transport	mn t	5.1	5.1	4.5
Air transport	mn t	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	20.8	21.3	21.1
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	2 901.2	2 768.9	...
Transport performance				
Rail transport	mn tkm	76 032	74 260	72 014
Inland water transport	mn tkm	66 465	64 818	64 166
Crude oil pipelines	mn tkm	15 033	15 761	15 205
Air transport	mn tkm	706	679	725
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn tkm	280 699	288 955	...

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



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Traffic accidents				
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	382 949	375 345	362 054
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	7 503	6 977	6 842
Persons injured	Number	504 074	494 775	476 413
Railway accidents²⁾				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	836	790	...
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	247	207	...
Persons injured	Number	1 214	1 067	...
Air transport accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	89	78	81
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	47	51	118
Persons injured	Number	77	67	67

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

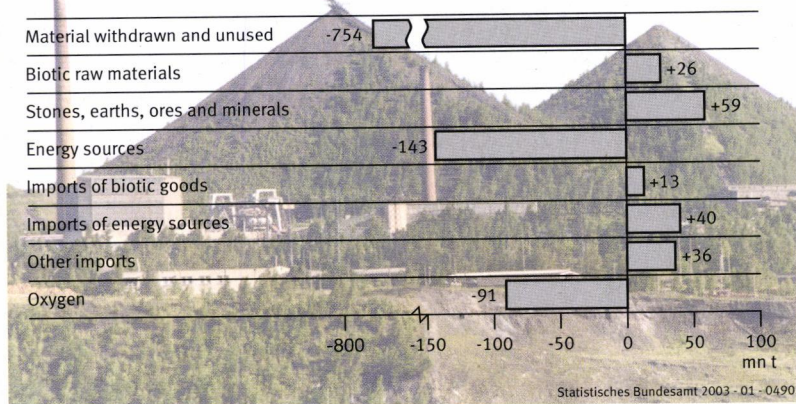
from nature in Germany remained roughly constant. However, the emission of greenhouse and acidification gases and, consequently, the utilisation of nature as a sink for climate-relevant gases and air pollutants decreased markedly over the same period. Major reasons were a change in the mix of energy 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

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Material and energy flows				
Withdrawals¹⁾	mn t	4 260	4 324	4 316
Raw material withdrawal (domestic)	mn t	3 106	3 206	3 167
Incl.: Material withdrawn and used	mn t	1 205	1 240	1 234
Imports	mn t	505	489	521
Oxygen withdrawal	mn t	649	629	628
Discharges	mn t	3 549	...	...
Application of material	mn t	277	274	268
Material unused and discharged	mn t	1 714	...	...
Exports	mn t	260	265	289
Waste	mn t	398	...	...
Air emissions	mn t	900	873	870
Incl.:				
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	mn t	1,7	1,7	1,6
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	mn t	0,9	0,8	0,8
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	mn t	886	859	858
Memorandum item:				
Water withdrawal from nature	mn t	45 502	...	...

1) Excl. water.

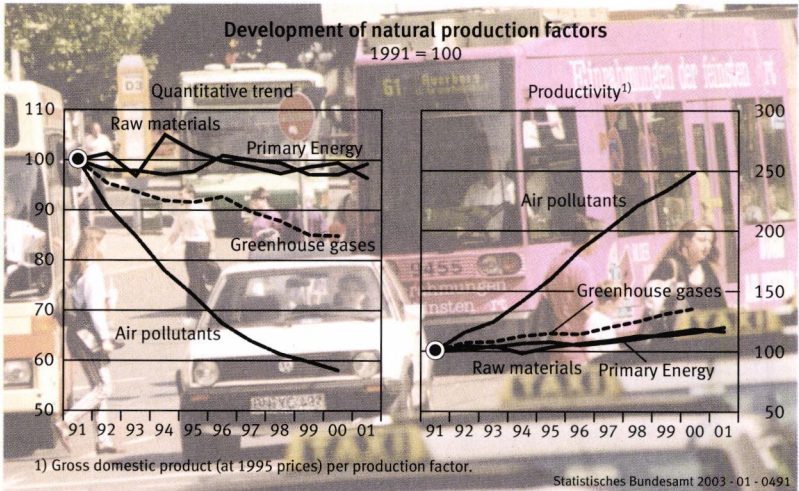
Withdrawal of material Change from 1991 to 2000



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 2001 (or 2000) for all factors examined: Energy +17%, raw materials +20%, greenhouse gases (2000) +36% and air pollutants (2000) +150%. This means that, in the 1990s, the pressure put on nature by economic growth did not increase 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 in the national economy. The trend of material flows between 1991 and 2000 shows that both the volume of substances withdrawn by the economy from nature and the volume of substances discharged into nature decreased during the 1990s. The withdrawal of material (excluding water), including imported materials, was down 16% to 4.3 billion tonnes. In 2000, 52 tonnes of material per inhabitant were withdrawn from nature for economic purposes. The discharge of solids and gases into nature was down, too.

The main reason for the declining use of material in Germany between 1991 and



2000 is that the volume of excavated material in brown coal mining, especially in the new Länder, was reduced considerably. At the same time, the withdrawal of oxygen was reduced, too. On the other hand, there are smaller total increases in imports of energy sources and other imports as well as in the withdrawal of biotic raw materials (e.g. agricultural products, wood) and of non-metallic minerals, for example, to be used as construction material.

Environmental protection expenditure of the government, privatised public utilities and production industries in Germany amounted to about EUR 32 billion in 1999. The fixed assets of the govern-

ment and the production industries had a replacement value of EUR 240 billion.

The environment-related tax revenue (mineral oil tax and motor vehicle tax) totalled EUR 53 billion in 2001. Mineral oil tax accounted for EUR 41 billion of that amount, motor vehicle tax for just under EUR 8 billion and electricity tax for EUR 4 billion. The share of those taxes in total tax revenue was 11%. Compared with 1998, that is the year before the ecological tax was introduced, environment-related tax revenue rose about 28%.

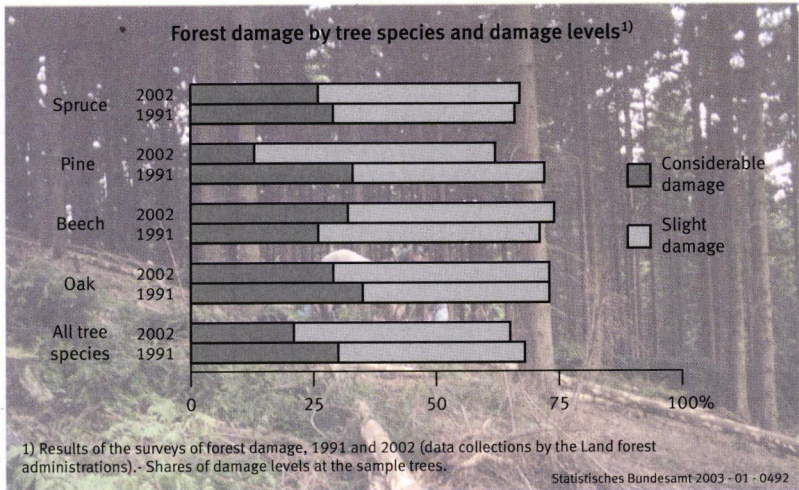
What is of particular importance within the concept of Environmental-Economic Accounting is the examination of branch-related information. For any economic sector observed, a data set is provided

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 2001 amounted to 14 500 petajoules, which is about 4 billion megawatt hours. Households accounted for 27% and production for the remaining 73%. In the production sector of “electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply”, about 23% of the primary energy were consumed, in “manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres” just under 11% and the production sector of “public administration and defence;

compulsory social security” accounted for about 2% 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 raw 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 impor-



tant greenhouse gas in terms of quantity. Consequently, production sectors with high energy consumption generally have large greenhouse gas emissions.

The total of greenhouse gases emitted in Germany in 2001 was 879 million tonnes. About 23% came from households.

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.

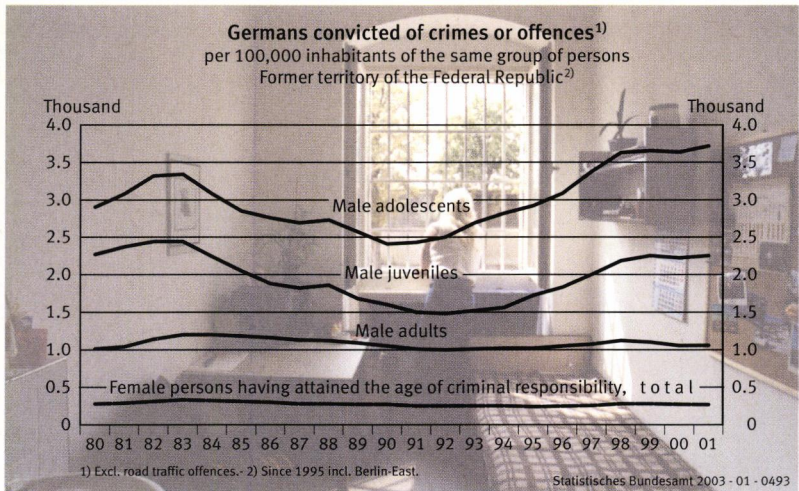
Generally, criminal proceedings performed by courts are preceded by police investigation. The crime statistics of the police (Federal Criminal Police Office) shows the numbers of about 6.4 million criminal offences that became known and 3.4 million criminal offences cleared up in Germany for the year 2001 (excl. road traffic offences). In the same year, about 2.3 million persons were registered with the police as suspects. 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, just under 719 000 persons were convicted in 2001, of whom 202 000 were convicted of road traffic offences. For 19% of the more than 890 000 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 1 046 per 100 000 inhabitants having attained the age of criminal responsibility were convicted in 2001. Men (1 802 persons per 100 000 male inhabitants) were convicted about five times as often as women (352), while adolescents (3 021) were convicted about three times as often as adults (938) and nearly twice as often as juveniles (1 557).

Registered delinquency of juveniles aged 14 to 18 years and of adolescents (18 to 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 2001, the so-called simple larceny (generally shop lifting) accounted for about 28% of all convictions (excl. road traffic offences) of juveniles; among older persons convicted the relevant share was 22%. Other offences typical of juveniles – when measured by the numbers of persons convicted – are those involving bodily injury and drugs.

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Investigation¹⁾				
Criminal offences that became known	Number	6 302 316	6 264 723	6 363 865
Criminal offences cleared up	Number	3 329 124	3 335 356	3 379 618
Suspects having attained the age of criminal responsibility				
Men	Number	2 112 514	2 140 538	2 137 567
Women	Number	1 630 156	1 653 903	1 648 987
Juveniles	Number	482 358	486 635	488 580
Adolescents	Number	296 781	294 467	298 983
Adults	Number	240 109	247 586	246 713
Adults	Number	1 575 624	1 598 485	1 591 871
Former territory of the Federal Republic²⁾				
Criminal prosecution				
Persons sentenced by a criminal court ..	Number	940 683	908 261	890 099
who were convicted	Number	759 661	732 733	718 702
Men	Number	632 484	608 319	597 389
Women	Number	127 177	124 414	121 313
Juveniles	Number	49 567	49 510	49 982
Adolescents	Number	73 011	73 487	74 995
Adults	Number	637 083	609 736	593 725
Persons convicted by age groups from ... to under ... years				
14 – 16	Number	18 708	19 110	19 338
16 – 18	Number	30 859	30 400	30 644
18 – 21	Number	73 011	73 487	74 995
21 – 25	Number	115 287	112 045	110 499
25 – 30	Number	121 165	111 243	104 240
30 – 40	Number	200 425	190 199	183 250
40 – 50	Number	112 918	110 315	109 929
50 – 60	Number	59 073	56 749	55 581
60 and over	Number	28 215	29 185	30 226

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

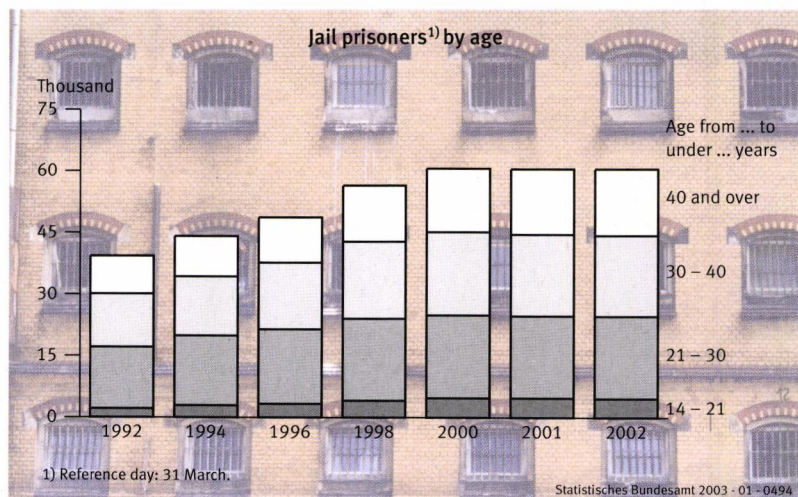


Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
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Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾

Persons convicted (excl. road traffic offences)	Number	545 444	522 839	517 118
Incl.: Larceny	Number	125 488	117 547	114 087
Grand larceny	Number	26 449	24 095	22 336
Robbery, extortion	Number	10 076	9 606	9 150
Bodily injury	Number	27 562	28 265	29 764
Sexual offences	Number	6 695	6 625	6 651
Murder and manslaughter	Number	724	700	734
Persons convicted of road traffic offences .	Number	214 217	209 894	201 584
Rates of German citizens convicted	Number	565 620	550 890	548 147
Men	Rate ²⁾	1 876	1 816	1 802
Women	Rate ²⁾	368	360	352
Juveniles	Rate ²⁾	1 508	1 521	1 557
Adolescents	Rate ²⁾	2 982	2 968	3 021
Adults	Rate ²⁾	992	955	938

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



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Jail prisoners, total ¹⁾	Number	69 214	70 252	70 203
Solitary confinement ²⁾	Number	33 963	34 789	36 078
Confinement in groups ²⁾	Number	34 727	35 062	33 513
By type of imprisonment				
Execution of sentence	Number	48 512	49 683	49 877
Sentence of imprisonment	Number	42 160	42 935	43 264
Sentence of youth custody	Number	6 352	6 748	6 613
Detention awaiting trial	Number	17 661	17 524	17 431
Persons from ... to under ... years				
14 - 18	Number	893	903	923
18 - 21	Number	2 135	2 120	2 097
21 and over	Number	14 633	14 501	14 411
Preventive detention and other imprisonment				
Incl.: Custody to secure deportation	Number	3 041	3 045	2 895
	Number	1 923	2 001	1 824

1) At the end of the year. - 2) Not incl. Bremen.



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 territory over a given period of time, minus the products consumed as part of intermediate consumption and imports. In 2002, the German gross domestic product rose a real 0.2% compared with 2001. Hence economic growth was smaller than in the previous year (+0.6%), and it was below the average annual growth of 1.5% during the period 1991 to 2001. The gross domestic product at current prices amounted to EUR 2108.2 bn in Germany in 2001, which was an increase of 1.8% 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 2.1% to EUR 2099.1 bn in Germany in 2002.

A look at the production of the gross domestic product by groups of individual sectors of economic activity shows that in 2002, the sector of Financial, renting and business service activities again accounted for a considerably larger share (EUR 590.0 bn) in value added than the Manufacturing industry, including energy (EUR 475.3 bn). They were followed by the sectors of Other service activities (EUR 424.2 bn) and Trade and transport (EUR 365.0 bn), while the shares in value added of Construction (EUR 87.2 bn) and particularly of Agriculture, forestry and fishing (EUR 22.0 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 2002, domestic demand decreased a real 1.5%. The consumption demand of households and non-profit institutions serving households accounted for more than 50% of the German gross domestic product. The real increase in the government final consumption expenditure amounted to 1.5% in 2002, while final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households was down 0.6%. The demand for machinery and equipment (machines, appliances and vehicles) showed a negative trend (-9.4% in real terms) in 2002. The demand for other fixed assets (e.g. computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, and cultivated assets) grew 2.5% compared with 2001. Gross fixed capital formation in construction, however, was down 5.9%.

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 2099.1 bn in 2002. Net national income, i.e. the income obtained after deducting the consumption of fixed capital, totalled EUR 1780.6 bn.

Net national income (factor costs), which is obtained by deducting government taxes on production and imports (minus subsidies), constitutes the total compensation of the production factors. It amounted to EUR 1 562.0 bn in 2002, the compensation of employees accounting for EUR 1 130.0 bn (72%) and entrepreneurial and property income for EUR 432.0 bn (28%).

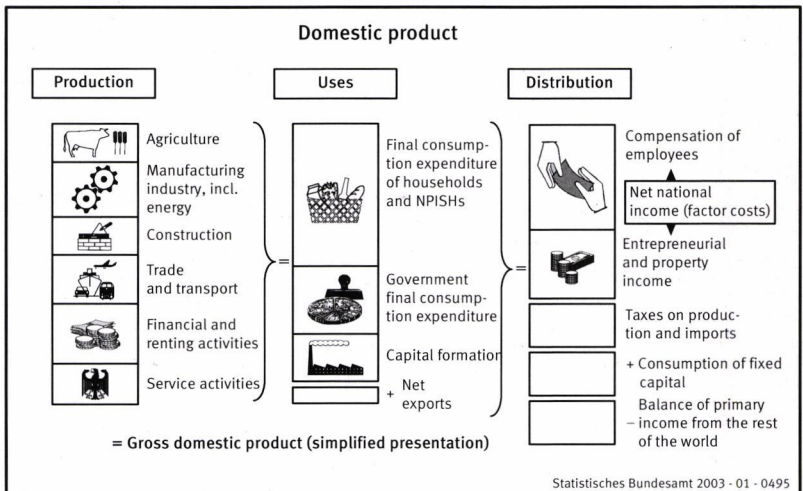
The compensation of employees totalled EUR 1 130.0 bn in 2002. Labour costs (compensation of employees per employee) amounted to a monthly EUR 2 730.

Gross wages and salaries, which do not include employers' social security contributions, totalled EUR 911.5 bn, which

corresponded to average monthly earnings of EUR 2 200 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 594.2 bn, which corresponded to a monthly amount of EUR 1 430 per employee.

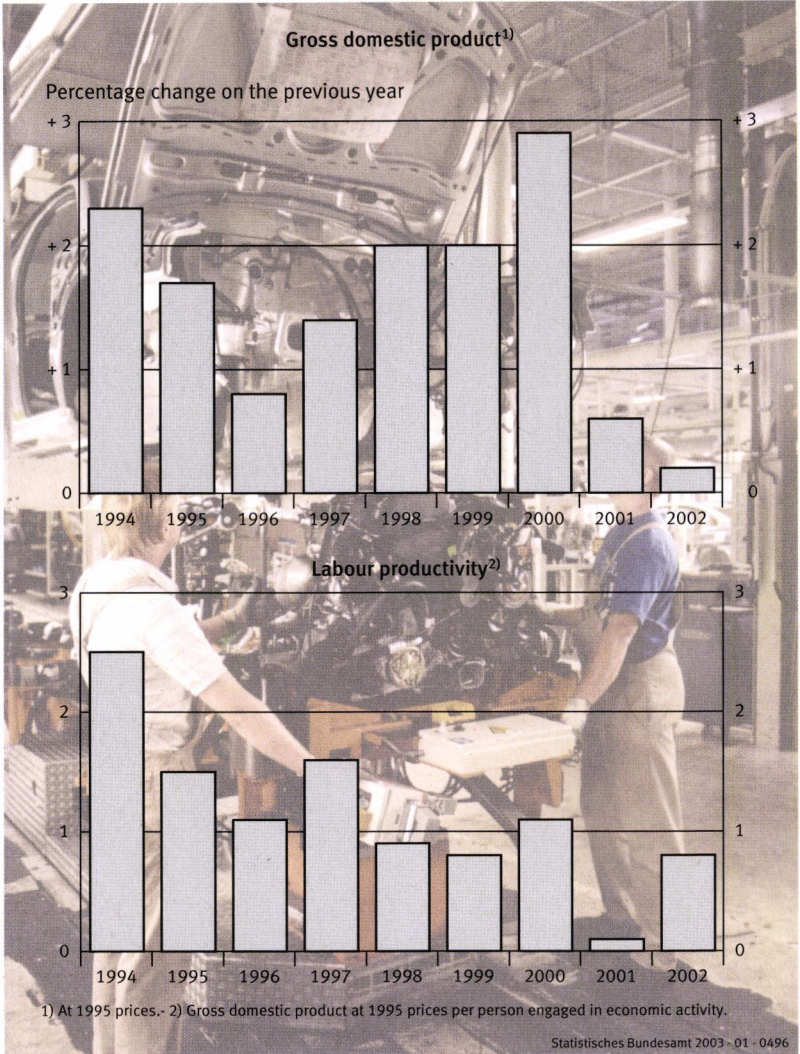
The disposable income of households, apart from net wages and salaries, includes the operating surplus/mixed income, property income, and households' net income from transfer payments. In 2002, its total amounted to EUR 1 369.3 bn, which was a rise of 1.0% from the previous year. Household saving increased 4.4% to EUR 144.2 bn, and the saving ratio climbed from 10.1% to 10.4%.



NATIONAL ECONOMY

Specification	Unit	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾
Gross value added²⁾	EUR bn	1 889.4	1 929.1	1 963.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	22.1	23.5	22.0
Manufacturing industry, including energy ...	EUR bn	458.4	470.1	475.3
Construction	EUR bn	96.3	91.6	87.2
Trade and transport	EUR bn	349.1	359.8	365.0
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	560.7	572.3	590.0
Other service activities	EUR bn	402.9	411.8	424.2
Gross domestic product²⁾	EUR bn	2 030.0	2 071.2	2 108.2
Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households	EUR bn	1 190.9	1 232.2	1 241.9
Government final consumption expenditure .	EUR bn	387.2	393.5	402.8
Gross fixed capital formation	EUR bn	438.8	416.3	387.8
Machinery and equipment	EUR bn	175.8	166.3	150.9
Construction	EUR bn	240.2	226.2	212.8
Other products	EUR bn	22.8	23.7	24.1
Changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of valuables	EUR bn	5.2	- 9.4	- 7.3
Domestic uses	EUR bn	2 022.2	2 032.6	2 025.2
Net exports (exports minus imports)	EUR bn	7.8	38.6	83.0
Exports	EUR bn	685.4	726.9	748.3
Imports	EUR bn	677.6	688.3	665.2
Gross national income²⁾	EUR bn	2 020.9	2 055.8	2 099.1
Net national income (factor costs)²⁾	EUR bn	1 509.2	1 531.2	1 562.0
Incl.: Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 099.0	1 120.4	1 130.0
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	885.5	904.6	911.5
Per employee	EUR	2 130	2 170	2 200
Net wages and salaries	EUR bn	572.8	593.1	594.2
Per employee	EUR	1 380	1 420	1 430
Gross domestic product (GDP)³⁾	EUR bn	1 969.5	1 980.8	1 984.3
Change of GDP ³⁾	%	2.9	0.6	0.2

1) Preliminary result. - 2) At current prices. - 3) At 1995 prices.



NATIONAL ECONOMY

Specification	Unit	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾
Persons engaged in economic activity	1 000	38 752	38 917	38 688
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	966	960	955
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 526	8 534	8 355
Construction	1 000	2 761	2 589	2 425
Trade and transport	1 000	9 851	9 924	9 905
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	5 713	5 890	5 926
Other service activities	1 000	10 935	11 020	11 122
Employees	1 000	34 751	34 836	34 590
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	481	471	468
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 203	8 209	8 031
Construction	1 000	2 351	2 167	2 008
Trade and transport	1 000	8 591	8 649	8 636
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	4 967	5 139	5 177
Other service activities	1 000	10 158	10 201	10 270
Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 099.8	1 121.0	1 130.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	9.8	9.7	9.7
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	332.0	338.2	336.5
Construction	EUR bn	65.6	61.6	58.1
Trade and transport	EUR bn	221.4	226.7	230.1
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	165.4	174.0	177.8
Other service activities	EUR bn	305.7	310.9	318.4
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	886.1	905.1	911.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	8.1	8.0	8.0
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	264.6	270.0	268.3
Construction	EUR bn	53.5	50.3	47.3
Trade and transport	EUR bn	181.3	186.1	188.8
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	134.2	141.6	144.7
Other service activities	EUR bn	244.4	249.0	254.7

1) Preliminary result.

The trend towards larger family holdings (holdings owned by natural persons, i.e. holdings with the legal form of "individuals" or "partnerships") has continued to be the main pillar of structural development in the agriculture in the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. From May 1999 to May 2001, the number of holdings with an agriculturally used area of 50 ha and over in the former territory of the Federal Republic increased by 2627 or 3.9%. The total agriculturally used area decreased by 0.4% to 11 500 000 ha.

In Germany, there were some 449 000 agricultural holdings in 2001, that is 31% fewer than in 1991. The holdings cultivated an agriculturally used area of 17.1 mn ha. The average size of holdings increased over time, reaching 38.1 ha in 2001 (1991: 26.1). In the former territory of the Federal Republic, the average holding size was 27.5 ha of agriculturally used area in 2001, while in the new Länder it was 182.3 ha (nearly seven times that in the former territory).

In 2001, also the number of persons employed in agricultural holdings continued to decrease. A good 1.3 million persons were engaged in holding activities in 2001, i.e. 560 000 persons less than in 1991. Among those persons there were about 860 000 family labour (farm operators and their family members engaged in holding activities), just under 190 000 permanently employed and about 275 000 non-permanently employed non-family labour, the latter mainly seasonal labour.

After the stocks of cattle and sheep had declined in the previous years, a slight increase was observed in 2001. The number of cattle rose 0.4% in 2001. The census of sheep conducted in May 2001 showed a figure that was 1.0% above that of May 2000. In pig breeding, the stock increased 0.6% in 2001.

The total quantity of grain harvested in 2001 rose by 4.44 mn t or 9.8% compared with 2000. The yield of vegetables (cultivated in the open) was down 4.2% in 2001. For market fruit yields, too, a 17.5% decline was recorded on the preceding year. Only strawberries yielded 5.6% more than a year earlier.

German wine growers produced 8.9 mn hectolitres of wine in 2001 (incl. must figures converted into wine figures). That was 9.8% less than a year earlier. When converted into 0.75 litre bottles, the grape harvest of 2001 was equivalent to about 1 185 mn bottles of wine, that is a good 14 bottles per inhabitant in Germany.

From 1999 to 2001, the number of holdings with ecological farming in Germany rose from 9572 to 11 620. This means that 2.6% of the 448 936 agricultural holdings in Germany did ecological farming in 2001 (1999: 2%). The share of ecological holdings in the new Länder (4.6%) was nearly twice as large as that in the former territory of the Federal Republic (2.4%).

The ecological holdings cultivated an agriculturally used area of 606 531 ha in 2001, that was an average holding size

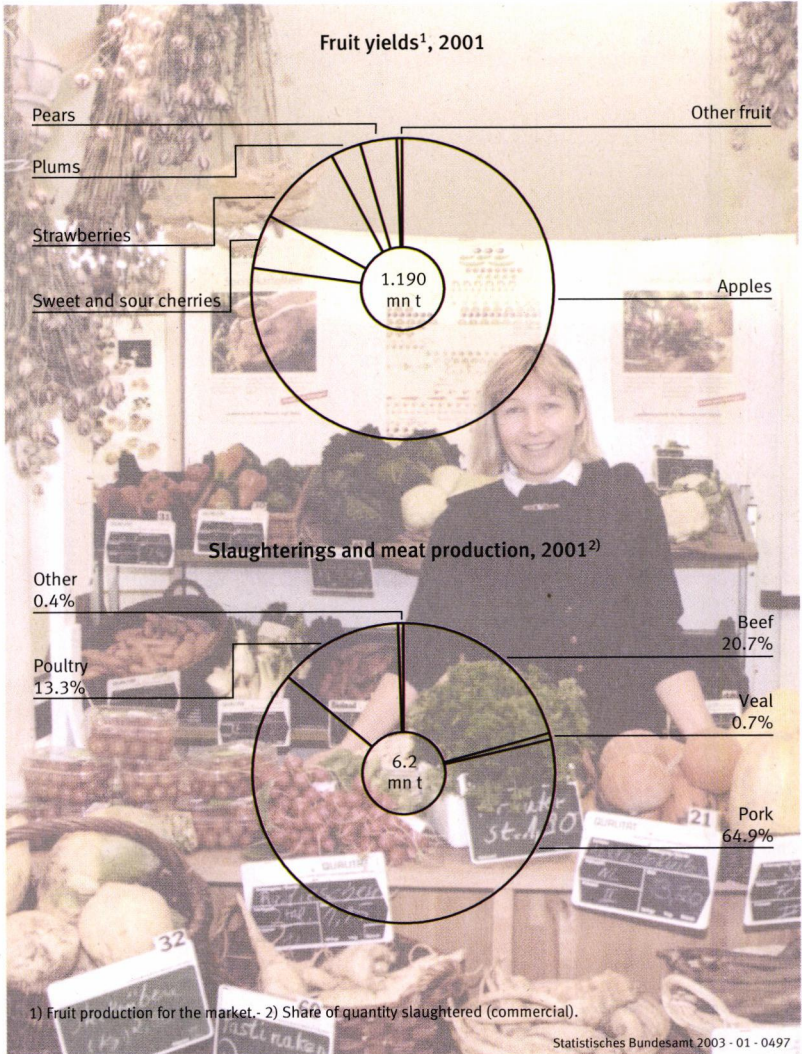
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES

Specification	Unit	Of which		
		State-owned forests	Local authority-owned forests	Privately owned forests
Forest holdings 2001				
Number of agricultural holding with forests of ... to under ... ha, total	Number	931	8 459	18 483
10 – 50	Number	35	3 317	14 907
50 – 200	Number	27	2 712	2 417
200 – 500	Number	49	1 345	694
500 – 1000	Number	87	608	280
1000 and over	Number	733	477	185
Agricultural holdings with forests of ... to under ... ha, total	1 000 ha	3 813.1	2 192.7	1 501.7
10 – 50	1 000 ha	0.8	80.2	272.0
50 – 200	1 000 ha	3.3	290.7	235.4
200 – 500	1 000 ha	17.2	423.8	217.2
500 – 1000	1 000 ha	64.4	431.2	195.3
1000 and over	1 000 ha	3 727.4	966.7	581.9

of 52.2 ha, compared with an average size of all agricultural holdings of 38.1 ha. In the new Länder, the holdings with ecological farming had an average size of 185.9 ha. They were five times as large as the ecological holdings in the former territory of the Federal Republic (33.5 ha of agriculturally used area).

In ecological farming, more than 81% of the holdings had productive livestock in 2001, that is cattle (77%), pigs (25%) and poultry (36%). The average stock of animals per holding was 65 for cattle, 59 for pigs and 355 for poultry. In the new Länder, the average stock per holding regarding cattle, porkers and poultry was

three to four times that in the former territory of the Federal Republic.



AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Agriculturally used area	1 000 ha	17 152	17 067	17 042
Incl.: Arable land	1 000 ha	11 821	11 804	11 813
Permanent grassland	1 000 ha	5 114	5 048	5 013
Vineland	1 000 ha	100	100	100
Fruit plantations	1 000 ha	69	69	69
Agricultural labour¹⁾	1 000	1 137	.	1 049
Incl.: Family labour	1 000	941	.	860
Harvested quantities				
Grain	1 000 t	44 452	45 271	49 709
Vegetables ²⁾	1 000 t	2 583	2 646	2 534
Fruit (production for the market)	1 000 t	1 331	1 443	1 190
Livestock³⁾				
Cattle	1 000	14 896	14 538	14 603
Sheep	1 000	2 724	2 743	2 771
Pigs	1 000	26 101	25 633	25 784
Agricultural holdings	1 000	472	458	449
with an agriculturally used area of ... to under ... ha				
under 2	1 000	38	37	37
2 – 10	1 000	154	149	144
10 – 20	1 000	87	87	84
20 – 30	1 000	52	46	44
30 – 50	1 000	63	59	58
50 – 100	1 000	54	55	55
100 and over	1 000	24	25	26
Landings of fish of deep-sea and inshore fisheries⁴⁾	1 000 t	106	80	79
Incl.: Herring	1 000 t	15	15	16
Cod	1 000 t	13	12	12
Mussels	1 000 t	38	13	8

1) Family labour and permanently employed non-family labour working in holdings. – 2) Selected vegetables cultivated in the open or under glass. – 3) Livestock censuses conducted in May. – 4) Catches of German fishing vessels landed at the German coast (landing weight).

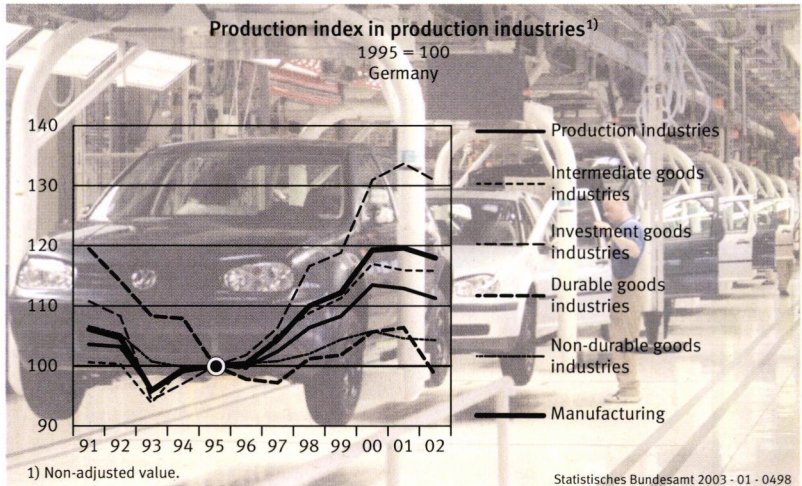
Although the production industries have lost some of their importance over the past years as compared with the services sector, they are still a key sector of the national economy. They comprise the branches mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and energy and water supply (each including the producing crafts). The surveys in production industries generally cover only enterprises with 20 or more employees and their local units.

In mining and manufacturing, the most important economic branch within the production industries, there were 48 228 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees in Germany in 2002. Of that total number, 83.4% or 40 217 local units were located in the

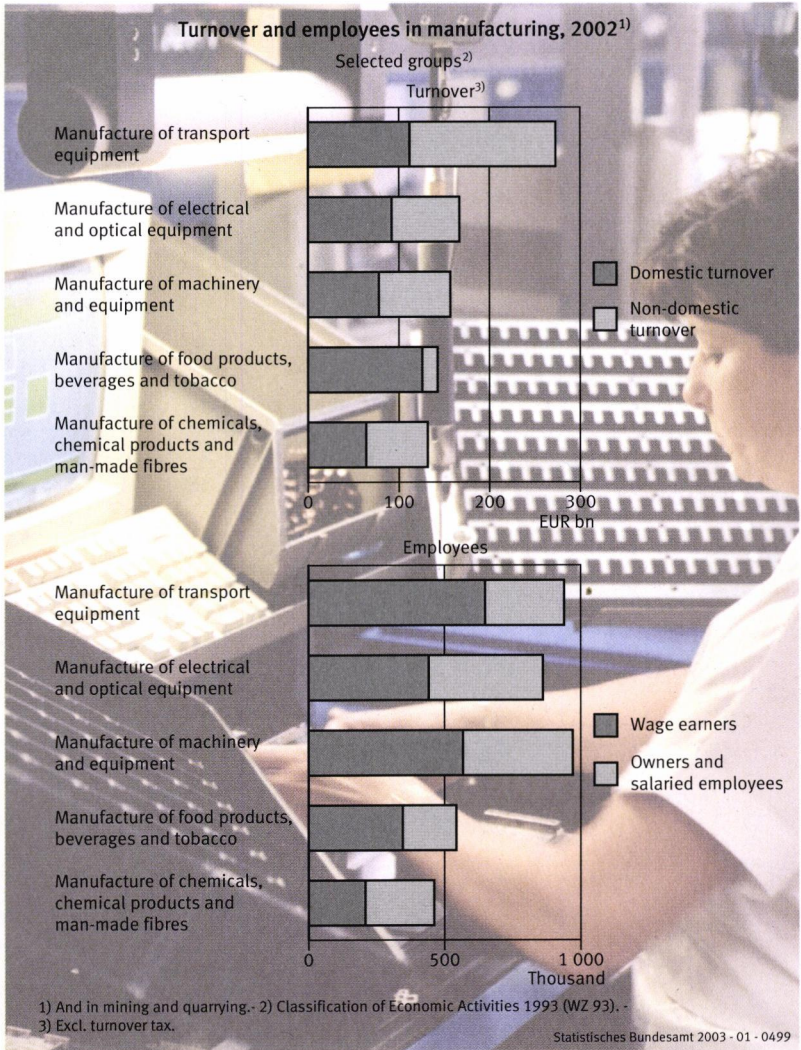
former territory of the Federal Republic. The total number of employees in the local units in Germany ran up to 6.2 million, of whom about 89.9% worked in the former territory.

In the branch of site preparation and civil engineering, in 2001 there were 79 002 local units (-2.6%) with a total of 1.0 million employees. In the former territory, 57 956 local units with 0.7 million employees were counted, while 21 046 local units with 0.3 million employees were located in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

In energy and water supply, a total of about 256 000 people were employed in Germany in 2001 in 1 689 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees.



PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES



PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Production index in production industries				
Non-adjusted values				
Production industries	1995 = 100	113.5	112.9	111.3
Mining and quarrying	1995 = 100	78.8	73.1	72.2
Manufacturing	1995 = 100	119.3	119.6	118.0
Energy supply	1995 = 100	106.6	105.9	106.2
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾				
Local units ²⁾	Number	48 913	49 116	48 228
Employees ²⁾	1 000	6 375	6 393	6 209
Man-hours worked	mn hours	6 312	6 211	5 900
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	221	226	224
Turnover	EUR bn	1 307	1 346	1 326
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	474	498	505
Index of orders received in manufacturing (volume)				
.....	2000 = 100	100	97.2	96.9
Site preparation, civil engineering³⁾				
Local units ⁴⁾	Number	81 112	79 002	...
Employees ²⁾	1 000	1 049.6	954.4	...
Hours worked	mn hours	1 276	1 124	...
Index of orders received				
Building construction	1995 = 100	73,3	67,8	...
Civil and underground engineering	1995 = 100	86,7	85,3	...
Energy and water supply				
Local units ²⁾	Number	1 677	1 689	...
Employees ²⁾	1 000	267.8	255.7	...
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	10	10	...
Electricity production	bn kWh	562	...	...
Gas production	bn kWh	390	380	...

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. – 2) Average of 12 monthly values.

– 3) Data according to the Classification of Economic Activities 1993 (WZ 93). – 4) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
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Former territory of the Federal Republic

Mining and manufacturing¹⁾

Local units ²⁾	Number	41 064	41 146	40 217
Employees ²⁾	1 000	5 762	5 766	5 584
Man-hours worked	mn hours	5 591	5 480	5 183
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	206	211	208
Turnover	EUR bn	1 210	1 244	1 222
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	453	475	479

Site preparation, civil engineering³⁾

Local units ⁴⁾	Number	59 262	57 956	...
Employees ²⁾	1 000	746.8	694.3	...
Hours worked	mn hours	900	809	...

New Länder and Berlin-East

Mining and manufacturing¹⁾

Local units ²⁾	Number	7 849	7 970	8 011
Employees ²⁾	1 000	612	627	624
Man-hours worked	mn hours	721	732	718
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	15	16	16
Turnover	EUR bn	96	102	104
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	21	24	26

Site preparation, civil engineering³⁾

Local units ⁴⁾	Number	21 850	21 046	...
Employees ²⁾	1 000	302.8	260.1	...
Hours worked	mn hours	376	315	...

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. – 2) Average of 12 monthly values.
 – 3) Data according to the Classification of Economic Activities 1993 (WZ 93). – 4) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.

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 every ten years.

The total number of enterprises registered in the official crafts register in 1995 was a good 563 000. Just under 6.1 million persons worked in those enterprises, including 1.8 million women (30%). The total of the 127 craft occupations (or trades) are combined to form seven groups of trades according to the Crafts Code. The most important group was the electrical and metal trades with almost 213 000

enterprises and just under 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. The 79 000 enterprises of the group of health and bodycare trades as well as chemical and cleaning trades had just under 1.2 million employees. That group covers not only opticians and hairdressers but also, for example building cleaners, where the large number of part-time employees leads to an above-average number of employees per enterprise (161).

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. – 2) On 30 September 1994. – 3) 1994; excl. turnover tax.

CRAFTS

Group of trades	Employees ¹⁾		Turnover ²⁾	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	30 Sept. 1998 = 100		1998 = 100	
Total	89.1	84.4	98.3	93.5
Building and finishing trades	84.5	76.4	91.7	84.2
Electrical and metal trades	92.3	88.5	101.5	97.9
Wood trades	86.5	80.0	93.3	86.6
Clothing, textile and leather trades	83.0	76.4	89.5	79.8
Food trades	91.7	88.7	96.1	91.4
Health and bodycare trades; chemical and cleaning trades	88.8	86.5	108.1	107.1
Glass, paper, ceramic and other trades ..	91.6	86.1	98.4	91.4

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

Data on the current trend in the crafts sector 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 2002, the number of persons employed in the crafts sector was down 5.3% on 2001. Employment decreased in all groups of trades. Building and finishing trades were particularly affected, with a 9.6% fall in employment. Crafts turnovers, too, were down 4.9% on 2001.

The liberal professions include men and women who are self-employed and work in a scientific, creative arts, medical, advisory or similar profession (but excluding self-employed persons engaged in a business or trade). However, that area is not covered completely.

A rough image of the number of persons engaged in liberal professions is provided by the data on persons liable to pay income tax, which include a separate presentation of selected liberal professions. According to those data, 629 491 persons gained their income mainly from performing a liberal profession in Germany in 1995; their average income was EUR 57 367.

In the liberal professions of the health and veterinary area (physicians, dentists, veterinarians, etc.) as well as in lawyers' offices, business consulting, architects' and engineers' offices, 1 563 000 persons were employed in Germany in 1995, including 160 349 apprentices. Nearly 95% of the apprentices were young women, most of whom did an apprenticeship to become a medical or dental assistant, a specialised assistant in tax and business consulting or a lawyer's assistant. This means that in 1995 a total of 10.2% of all apprentices or 24.2% of female apprentices were trained in the area of liberal professions.

Specification	Tax payers ¹⁾	Average income from liberal profession activity ²⁾
	Number	EUR
Total	629 491	57 367
Lawyers, notaries public incl. patent lawyers	34 953	83 596
Auditors, sworn accountants, tax consultants, tax agents, other economic advisers	41 430	72 552
Physicians	88 143	105 531
Dentists, incl. those without university examination, but excl. dental technicians	34 758	109 007
Veterinarians	6 044	43 818
Traditional medicine practitioners and other medical professions	46 295	35 177
Architects, incl. garden and landscape architects, interior designers, surveying engineers, civil engineers, other engineers, technicians, chemists, chemical technicians, physicists	83 057	5 880
Creative arts professions	36 176	23 775
Other liberal professions	258 635	37 171

1) Source: income tax statistics 1995; only those persons are represented whose income from liberal profession activity exceeds the total of any other incomes. - 2) 1996.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

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 640 000 with a total of 780 000 local units. The largest sector is retail trade with 440 000 enterprises, followed by wholesale trade with 120 000 and commission trade with just under 70 000 enterprises. In 2002, turnover in distributive trade totalled EUR 1 200 bn (excl. turnover tax). Distributive trade accounted for a good 11% of the gross domestic product, i. e. value added in the whole economy.

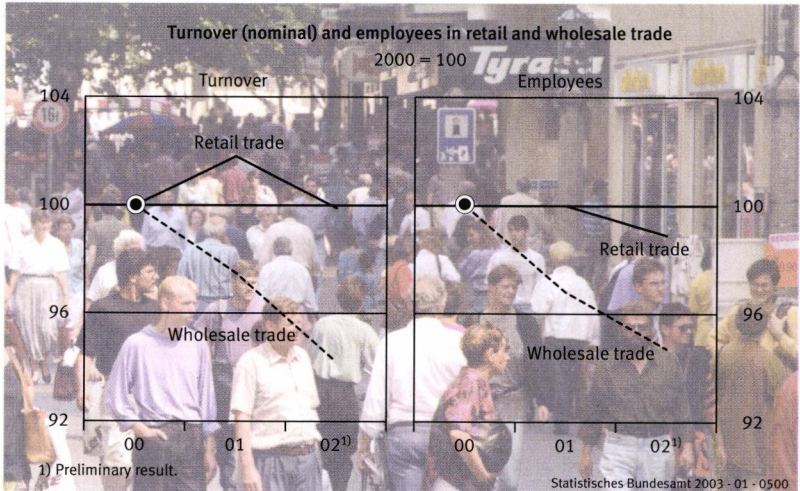
Despite the progressing concentration of turnover in large enterprises, which is a

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 50% of all enterprises employ not more than one or two persons.

Employing a total of 4 million persons, distributive trade is one of the major employers in the country's national economy. In retail trade, which offers a particularly wide range of part-time jobs, nearly every second person is employed part-time. 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

Specification	Unit	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Retail trade²⁾			
Employees	2000 = 100	100,0	98,9
Of whom:			
Full-time employees	2000 = 100	98,2	95,4
Part-time employees	2000 = 100	101,8	102,3
Turnover	2000 = 100	101,8	99,9
Wholesale trade³⁾			
Employees	2000 = 100	96,8	94,7
Of whom:			
Full-time employees	2000 = 100	96,9	94,0
Part-time employees	2000 = 100	96,6	98,0
Turnover	2000 = 100	97,5	94,2

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



employees are women, their proportion even amounting to two thirds in retail trade.

In 1990 and 1991, retail trade saw year-on-year increases in turnover of about 10%, which were particularly attributable to purchases of consumer durables and non-durables by inhabitants of the new Länder and Berlin-East. While the change in turnover during the following years is not worth mentioning, retail trade recorded year-on-year expansions of turnover between 1999 and 2001 (2001: nominal +1.8%, real +0.2%; 2000: nominal +2.4%, real +1.2%; 1999: nominal +0.7%, real +0.5%). In wholesale trade, turnover declined by nominal 2.5% and real 4.0% in 2001 compared with 2000

(2000 on 1999: nominal +7.5%, real +2.7%; 1999 on 1998: nominal +0.2%, real +0.4%).

In 2002 compared with 2001, turnover in retail trade (nominal -1.9%, real -2.2%) and in wholesale trade (nominal -3.4, real -2.7%) declined. The proportion of the households' expenditure which went on purchases in the retail sector was just over 30%.

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 15 European Union Member States – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain – the responsibility 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) 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 compiled 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).

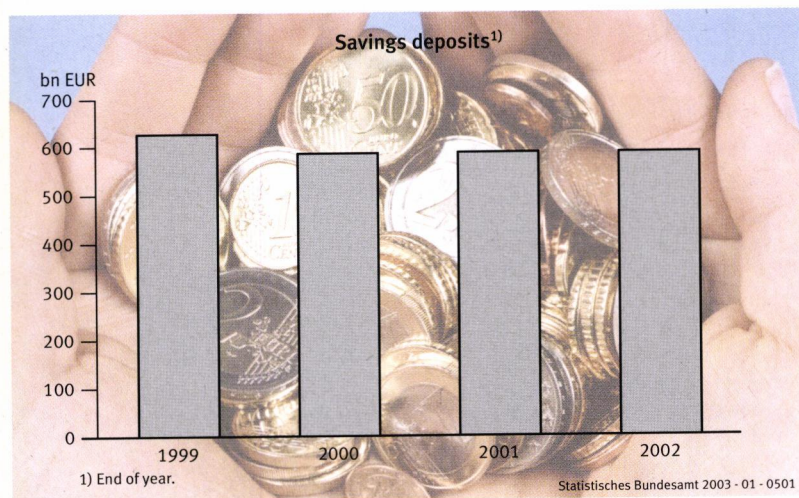
The insurance industry offers a wide range of insurances against most different risks. They include private health, accident and non-life insurances (e.g. fire and liability insurances) and also life assurance. The level of business activity can be derived in particular from the amounts insured and the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

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Notes and coin in circulation¹⁾	DM mn	278 143	162 205	–
Notes	DM mn	262 089	149 755	–
Coin	DM mn	16 054	12 450	–
per inhabitant	DM	3 320	2 909	–
Deutsche Bundesbank				
Gold and gold claims	EUR mn	32 676	35 005	36 208
Deposits on giro accounts (incl. minimum reserves)	EUR mn	46 924	57 399	44 791
Banks				
Assets				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 148 318	6 386 110	6 452 299
Cash reserves	EUR mn	67 063	71 086	63 469
Bills of exchange	EUR mn	7 779	5 801	4 851
Lending to domestic and foreign banks ..	EUR mn	1 497 307	1 600 468	1 727 429
Lending to non-banks	EUR mn	2 942 901	3 045 790	3 016 941
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	960 625	1 025 416	993 451
Other assets	EUR mn	672 643	637 549	646 158
Liabilities				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 148 318	6 386 110	6 452 299
Deposits of domestic and foreign banks ..	EUR mn	1 769 439	1 821 327	1 850 843
Deposits of domestic and foreign non- banks	EUR mn	2 226 911	2 349 153	2 370 008
Incl.: Sight and time deposits	EUR mn	1 541 063	1 665 165	1 688 219
Savings deposits	EUR mn	585 212	586 530	586 169
Liabilities evidenced by securities, total ..	EUR mn	1 432 138	1 478 939	1 468 148
Equity capital, total (subscribed capital, reserves, less reported loss)	EUR mn	221 926	236 130	251 313
Other liabilities	EUR mn	497 904	500 561	511 987
Building and loan associations				
Savings agreements, total	1 000	32 874	32 587	32 422
New agreements concluded in the year	1 000	3 273	3 380	3 485
Agreements allocated in the year	1 000	2 224	2 188	1 945
Amounts allocated under relevant agreements in the year	EUR mn	38 014	37 170	33 095
Savings deposits, total	EUR mn	96 784	97 515	101 642
Mortgages and intermediate loans, total ..	EUR mn	95 528	98 066	100 797

1) No longer shown from 2002.

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Savings deposits	EUR mn	585 212	586 530	586 169
Savings banks (incl. public Landesbanken)	EUR mn	316 772	319 137	318 403
Credit cooperatives (incl. cooperative central banks and DG Bank AG)	EUR mn	175 750	175 141	176 313
Commercial banks ¹⁾	EUR mn	92 364	91 910	91 074
Other credit institutions ²⁾	EUR mn	326	342	379
Securities markets				
Gross sales				
Fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	659 148	687 988	818 725
Shares	EUR mn	20 855	27 623	11 434
Running yields (per annum)				
Mortgage bonds	%	5.6	4.9	4.7
Communal bonds	%	5.5	4.8	4.7
Public bonds	%	5.3	4.7	4.6

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

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Insurance¹⁾				
Gross premiums	EUR mn	136 339	140 236	...
Life assurance	EUR mn	61 051	62 162	...
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	2 039	2 006	...
Health insurance	EUR mn	20 714	21 733	...
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	52 535	54 334	...
Capital investments	EUR mn	779 155	823 059	859 824 ²⁾
Life assurance	EUR mn	539 975	570 354	593 082 ²⁾
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	70 288	72 045	73 702 ²⁾
Health insurance	EUR mn	72 739	80 999	88 741 ²⁾
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	96 153	99 661	104 299 ²⁾

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

With an estimated contribution of 8% to the gross domestic product, tourism is an important economic factor in Germany. The turnover attributed to the demand of tourists is estimated at EUR 141 bn. About 2.8 million persons are employed in tourism and the number of training places in that sector is 91 000. Services for tourists are rendered by various economic branches, incl. the hotel and restaurant industry, transport, retail trade and other service branches.

The statistics on the hotel and restaurant industry covers the accommodation of and catering for guests. Compared with 2001, turnover decreased 4.0% in nominal terms and 7.4% in real terms in 2002. At the same time, the number of employees decreased 2.5%. In the hotel and restaurant industry, similar to retail trade, about every second employee works on a part-time basis.

In the frame of accommodation statistics, all accommodation units with nine or more guest beds are asked to provide data, among other things, on the number of guests, their overnight stays and – in the case of foreign guests – their country of origin. In 2002, 317.5 mn overnights were counted in the accommodation establishments covered by official statistics, that was a 2.7% decrease on 2001.

Only two of the 16 Länder were by far less affected by the generally negative trend. The first was the Hanseatic city of Hamburg which, after a decline of 2.9% in the previous year, in 2002 saw the largest increase in the number of

overnights (+6.5%) of all Länder. It was directly followed by Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, where the number of overnights climbed 6.3% compared with a year ago. Since 1997, that Land has always ranked first or second on the list of the Länder with the largest increases in the total of overnights. And since 1997, too, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania has continuously ranked first among the non-city Länder, whose structure of tourism as a rule largely differs from that of city states. Except for the two Länder mentioned above, all other Länder recorded a decline in the number of overnights, ranging from –1.7% (Schleswig-Holstein) to –7.0% (Saxony). Above all, the sharp drop observed in the Free State of Saxony was certainly due to the catastrophic flooding in summer last year. Here, a two-digit decline was recorded for the number of overnights each in August, September and October.

Bavaria still was the Land, where the largest number of overnights was recorded in Germany (70.8 mn, i.e. a share of 22.3%). By a wide margin, it was followed by Baden-Württemberg (38.2 mn or 12.0%), North Rhine-Westphalia (36.3 mn or 11.4%), Lower Saxony (33.0 mn or 10.4%) and Hesse (24.6 mn or 7.8%). Achieving such a good result in 2002, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (21.0 mn or 6.6%) now ranks sixth before Schleswig-Holstein (20.5 mn or 6.5%).

For the second year in succession, the total number of overnights by foreign visitors was down 0.5% to 37.7 mn in 2002 on a year ago. However, that drop was by

far smaller than the decrease observed a year ago (-4.4%). The strengthening of the euro, the 11th September attacks and the terrorist attacks in 2002 certainly had a dampening effect on incoming tourism in Germany.

As regards the countries of origin of the visitors, the Netherlands still are of utmost importance to the German accommodation industry. In 2002, visitors from that country spent 5.7 mn overnights in German accommodation establishments, which was a share of 15.0% in the recorded total. The Netherlands were followed by the United States (4.0 mn overnights or 10.5%) and the United Kingdom (3.4 mn overnights or 9.0%). Switzerland ranked fourth with 2.3 mn overnights (6.0%) spent by visitors from that country, followed by Italy (2.1 mn or 5.6%), Austria (1.7 mn or 4.4%), and France (1.6 mn or 4.3%).

TOURISM

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Hotels and restaurants				
Turnover trend (nominal)	2000 = 100	100	100.9	96.9
Hotels	2000 = 100	100	99.6	96.9
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2000 = 100	100	102.1	104.3
Restaurants	2000 = 100	100	100.9	95.3
Bars	2000 = 100	100	105.4	102.7
Canteens and catering	2000 = 100	100	100.1	95.6
Development of the number of employees ...	2000 = 100	100	101.2	98.7
Hotels	2000 = 100	100	101.2	99.4
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2000 = 100	100	100.6	102.8
Restaurants	2000 = 100	100	99.8	97.0
Bars	2000 = 100	100	105.7	103.1
Canteens and catering	2000 = 100	100	101.9	97.5
Accommodation capacities and degree of utilisation¹⁾				
Open accommodation establishments ²⁾	1 000	54.3	54.6	54.4
Bed places offered ²⁾	1 000	2 478	2 494	2 509
Average utilisation of the bed places offered .	%	37.6	37.5	36.2
Nights spent in tourism¹⁾				
by Länder				
Germany	mn	326.34	326.63	317.51
Baden-Württemberg	mn	39.23	39.29	38.19
Bavaria	mn	74.04	74.51	70.76
Berlin	mn	11.41	11.35	11.02
Brandenburg	mn	8.39	8.83	8.50
Bremen	mn	1.32	1.29	1.26
Hamburg	mn	4.84	4.77	5.08
Hesse	mn	25.66	25.63	24.62
Lower Saxony	mn	35.45	33.88	32.97
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	mn	18.25	19.76	21.01
North Rhine-Westphalia	mn	36.64	36.99	36.34
Rhineland-Palatinate	mn	19.15	18.42	17.99
Saarland	mn	2.14	2.16	2.09
Saxony	mn	14.57	14.54	13.51
Saxony-Anhalt	mn	5.44	5.55	5.36
Schleswig-Holstein	mn	20.86	20.89	20.53
Thuringia	mn	8.94	8.79	8.29

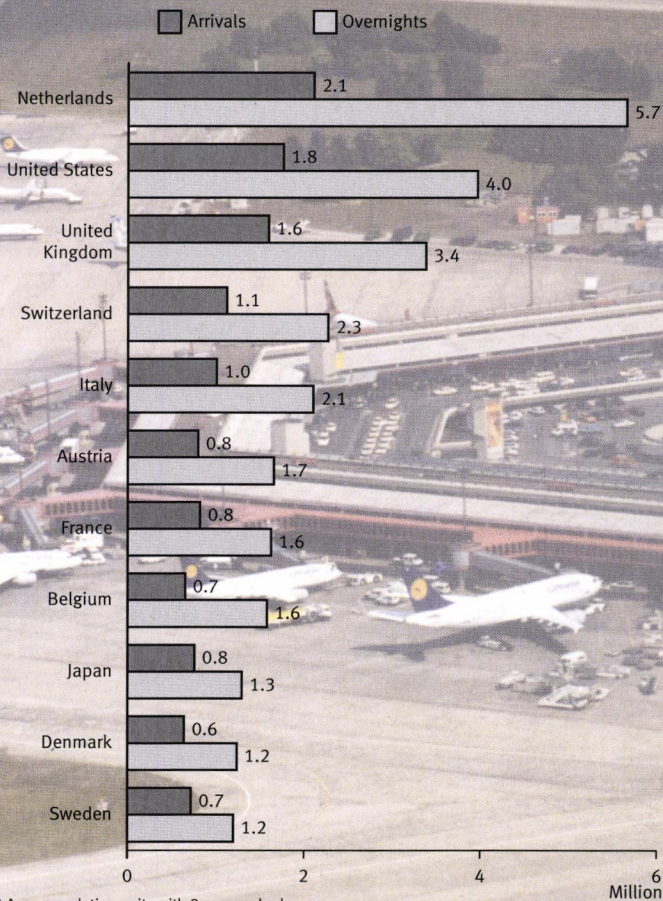
1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds. – 2) July.

TOURISM

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Nights spent in tourism¹⁾				
by types of accommodation				
Total hotel industry	mn	198.08	196.93	189.50
Hotels	mn	123.73	123.50	119.29
Inns	mn	20.28	19.95	18.78
Boarding-houses	mn	14.92	14.65	13.90
Hotels garnis	mn	39.14	38.84	37.53
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation ²⁾	mn	79.38	80.52	80.29
Preventive care and rehabilitation centres .	mn	48.89	49.18	47.72
by countries of origin				
Germany	mn	286.69	288.70	279.77
Other countries	mn	39.66	37.93	37.74
Europe	mn	27.9	27.29	27.33
Incl.:				
Netherlands	mn	5.52	5.53	5.65
United Kingdom	mn	3.89	3.52	3.38
Switzerland	mn	2.11	2.15	2.27
Italy	mn	2.15	2.10	2.10
Austria	mn	1.68	1.68	1.66
France	mn	1.72	1.65	1.63
Belgium	mn	1.62	1.54	1.58
Denmark	mn	1.26	1.23	1.24
Sweden	mn	1.29	1.18	1.20
Spain	mn	0.95	0.90	0.95
Poland	mn	0.92	0.94	0.82
Africa	mn	0.44	0.42	0,39
America	mn	6.11	5.19	4.87
Incl.:				
United States	mn	5.05	4.20	3.96
Canada	mn	0.40	0.38	0.37
Asia	mn	3.84	3.65	3.71
Incl.: Japan	mn	1.53	1.34	1.30
Australia and Oceania	mn	0.35	0.32	0.32
Other countries not specified	mn	1.00	1.06	1.11

1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds. – 2) Excl. camping sites.

Arrivals and overnights in international tourism, 2002¹⁾ by selected countries of origin of guests



Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0502

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 987.9 bn in 2002 (adjusted for payments between public budgets). EUR 464.2 bn of that amount were spent by social security, EUR 279.3 bn by the Federation, EUR 256.0 bn by the Länder, and EUR 149.2 bn by the communities and local authorities, while 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. Compared with 2001, total expenditure rose 1.6%.

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 total revenue is not sufficient to cover the expenditure in a given period. Total revenue of public budgets (excl. loans) in 2002 amounted to EUR 921.1 bn (-0.2%). Cash tax revenue of the Federal Republic of Germany was EUR 479.4 bn in 2002, which was EUR 42.5 bn less than the preceding year (EUR 483.7 bn). Among the taxes received, joint taxes had the largest share (EUR 341.0 bn), with wage tax (before deduction of children's allowance) being most

important (EUR 166.7 bn) among joint taxes. The latter were followed by Federal taxes (EUR 83.5 bn), with mineral-oil tax accounting for the largest revenue there (EUR 42.2 bn). The most important tax among local taxes (EUR 33.4 bn) was trade tax (EUR 23.5 bn), while among Länder taxes (EUR 18.6 bn) it was motor vehicle tax (EUR 7.6 bn). The item providing the largest revenue – following taxes and revenue from economic activity – in 2002 was revenue from fees and other remuneration (EUR 23.9 bn).

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 2002, net borrowing of EUR 66.4 bn was recorded for the total of public budgets. Net borrowing of the Länder amounted to EUR 31.2 bn in 2002 (preceding year: EUR 26.9 bn), that of communities/local authorities to EUR 4.7 bn. At the end of 2002, public debt amounted to EUR 1 253.2 bn (+4.1% on 2001). The majority of debts (62.1%) was owed by the Federation and its special funds, with the Federation accounting for 57.4% and the special funds for 4.7%. The Länder owed 30.7% of all public debts, the communities/local authorities 6.6%. At the same time, public service personnel decreased by 5 000 staff from 2001 to 2002, reaching 4.8 million persons (reference day: 30 June). The decrease from 1991 (6.7 million persons, incl. special federal funds) to 2002 (4.8 million persons) was 28.5%.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	972 084	987 904
Federal Government	EUR mn	265 655	279 344
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	191	155
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	5 533	4 479
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	2 520	2 265
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	9 157	8 701
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	876	727
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	209	154
EU shares	EUR mn	19 689	17 628
Social security	EUR mn	446 876	464 180
Länder	EUR mn	255 488	255 980
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	147 909	149 219
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 051	4 968
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	922 472	921 127
Federal Government	EUR mn	244 564	246 683
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	180	152
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	4 966	5 335
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	3 307	2 462
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	9 112	8 681
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	5 792	8 608
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	196	170
EU shares	EUR mn	19 689	17 628
Social security	EUR mn	444 078	457 105
Länder	EUR mn	228 676	224 749
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	143 954	144 540
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 007	4 909
Net lending/net borrowing	EUR mn	- 49 111	- 66 357
Federal Government	EUR mn	- 21 066	- 32 728
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	- 10	- 3
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	- 567	+ 855
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	+ 786	+ 197
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	- 46	- 20
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	+ 4 917	+ 7 881
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	- 12	+ 16
Social security	EUR mn	- 2 291	- 6 616
Länder	EUR mn	- 26 856	- 31 223
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	- 3 923	- 4 658
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	- 43	- 58

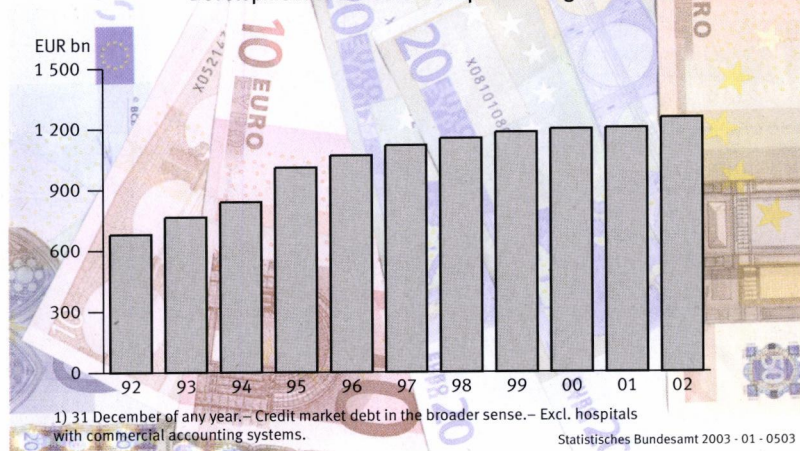
1) Partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. – 3) Incl. "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	972 084	987 904
Incl.: Staff expenditure	EUR mn	181 033	184 969
Continuous expenditure on material and equipment	EUR mn	215 481	219 305
Interest expenditure	EUR mn	66 870	66 490
Pensions and benefits	EUR mn	340 469	355 843
Construction work	EUR mn	30 415	28 747
Capital transfers	EUR mn	48 247	44 766
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	922 472	921 127
Incl.: Taxes and similar charges	EUR mn	810 930	810 790
Fees, other remunerations	EUR mn	23 424	23 877
Revenue from economic activity	EUR mn	21 287	25 934
Revenue according to capital accounts	EUR mn	34 060	28 694
Net borrowing	EUR mn	309	45 540
Cash tax revenue³⁾	EUR mn	483 665	479 416
Joint taxes	EUR mn	347 170	341 002
Wage tax ³⁾	EUR mn	163 880	166 707
Assessed income tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	9 521	7 606
Not assessed taxes on yields ⁴⁾	EUR mn	24 565	16 909
Interest withholding tax	EUR mn	8 961	8 478
Corporation tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	1 309	3 107
Value-added tax	EUR mn	104 463	105 463
Turnover tax on imports	EUR mn	34 472	32 732
Federal taxes	EUR mn	79 277	83 494
Incl.: Insurance tax	EUR mn	7 427	8 327
Tobacco tax	EUR mn	12 072	13 778
Coffee tax	EUR mn	1 039	1 091
Spirits tax	EUR mn	2 143	2 149
Tax on sparkling wine	EUR mn	457	420
Mineral-oil tax	EUR mn	40 690	42 192
Solidarity surcharge (to build up the new Länder)	EUR mn	11 069	10 403
Länder taxes	EUR mn	19 628	18 576
Incl.: Property tax	EUR mn	291	239
Inheritance tax	EUR mn	3 069	3 021
Tax on acquisition of real estate	EUR mn	4 853	4 763
Motor vehicle tax	EUR mn	8 376	7 592
Tax on bettings and lotteries	EUR mn	1 918	1 844
Beer tax	EUR mn	829	811
Local taxes	EUR mn	34 399	33 448
Incl.: Trade tax	EUR mn	24 534	23 489

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 all public budgets ¹⁾



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Credit market debt				
Federal Government ¹⁾	EUR mn	715 627	697 290	719 397
Special federal funds ²⁾	EUR mn	58 270	59 084	59 210
Länder	EUR mn	333 187	357 684	384 773
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	82 991	82 669	82 662
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	8 070	7 160	7 153

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) 1998: E.R.P. Special Fund, German Unity Fund, Federal Railways Fund, Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund and Compensation Fund. 1999 and 2000: E.R.P. Special Fund, German Unity Fund and Compensation Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	2000	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾
Revenue by Länder²⁾			
EUR per inhabitant³⁾			
Baden-Württemberg	4 104	3 923	3 931
Bavaria	4 146	4 018	3 912
Berlin	5 503	5 124	4 752
Brandenburg	4 452	4 365	4 125
Bremen	6 323	5 878	5 476
Hamburg	5 286	4 735	4 542
Hesse	4 580	4 453	4 121
Lower Saxony	3 698	3 422	3 447
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	4 641	4 472	4 332
North Rhine-Westphalia	3 959	4 576	3 844
Rhineland-Palatinate	3 638	3 486	3 369
Saarland	4 050	3 919	3 738
Saxony	4 429	4 291	4 172
Saxony-Anhalt	4 456	4 304	4 130
Schleswig-Holstein	3 747	3 725	3 498
Thuringia	4 359	4 317	4 068
Germany	4 092	3 905	3 845

Expenditure by Länder²⁾

EUR per inhabitant³⁾

Baden-Württemberg	4 079	4 250	4 165
Bavaria	4 051	4 146	4 180
Berlin	6 260	6 671	6 210
Brandenburg	4 746	4 640	4 750
Bremen	6 930	6 341	6 381
Hamburg	5 695	5 565	5 091
Hesse	4 521	4 633	4 563
Lower Saxony	3 799	2 956	3 957
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	4 812	4 840	5 005
North Rhine-Westphalia	4 068	4 162	4 215
Rhineland-Palatinate	3 791	3 873	3 857
Saarland	4 038	4 014	4 059
Saxony	4 478	4 337	4 397
Saxony-Anhalt	4 748	4 755	4 795
Schleswig-Holstein	3 889	3 874	3 945
Thuringia	4 649	4 640	4 543
Germany	4 195	4 279	4 281

1) Results partly estimates. – 2) 1999: Adjusted revenue or expenditure of the Länder, communities/local authorities, and special-purpose associations. – 3) Number of inhabitants as at 30 June of each year.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme²⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	- 1 957	- 2 132	- 1 640
Bavaria	EUR mn	- 1 884	- 2 298	- 2 038
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 2 812	+ 2 654	+ 2 670
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 644	+ 500	+ 534
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 442	+ 402	+ 407
Hamburg	EUR mn	- 556	- 266	- 190
Hesse	EUR mn	- 2734	- 2 622	- 1 904
Lower Saxony	EUR mn	+ 568	+ 954	+ 486
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ...	EUR mn	+ 500	+ 436	+ 435
North Rhine-Westphalia	EUR mn	- 1 141	- 269	- 1 627
Rhineland-Palatinate	EUR mn	+ 392	+ 231	+ 417
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 167	+ 146	+ 138
Saxony	EUR mn	+ 1 182	+ 1 036	+ 1 036
Saxony-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 711	+ 595	+ 600
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 185	+ 59	+ 111
Thuringia	EUR mn	+ 670	+ 575	+ 565
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	8 273	7 588	7 399
Supplementary Federal grants³⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Bavaria	EUR mn	-	-	-
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 1 955	+ 1 925	+ 2 557
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 1 375	+ 1 358	+ 1 829
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 987	+ 870	+ 760
Hamburg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Hesse	EUR mn	-	-	-
Lower Saxony	EUR mn	+ 970	+ 899	+ 807
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ...	EUR mn	+ 1 030	+ 1 017	+ 1 367
North Rhine-Westphalia	EUR mn	-	-	-
Rhineland-Palatinate	EUR mn	+ 658	+ 550	+ 578
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 750	+ 662	+ 578
Saxony	EUR mn	+ 2 345	+ 2 313	+ 3 180
Saxony-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 1 493	+ 1 473	+ 1 996
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 406	+ 219	+ 286
Thuringia	EUR mn	+ 1 370	+ 1 352	+ 1 828
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	13 340	12 637	15 768

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

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Public expenditure by selected functional areas				
Total	EUR mn	932 704	951 294	960 788
Defence	EUR mn	23 876	24 399	23 123
Public security, law and order, justice and judicial activities	EUR mn	28 554	29 350	29 968
Schools, institutions of higher education, other education	EUR mn	79 275	80 579	81 300
Science, research, development outside the institutions of higher education ...	EUR mn	8 769	8 805	9 110
Cultural affairs	EUR mn	7 599	7 917	8 159
Social security	EUR mn	495 222	505 783	512 942
Health, sports and recreation	EUR mn	14 088	13 956	14 355
Housing and regional policy ¹⁾	EUR mn	28 804	27 998	26 064
Promotion of economic development ²⁾ ..	EUR mn	38 207	37 233	37 298
Transport and communications	EUR mn	22 019	22 445	22 570

1) Incl. common local services. – 2) Food, agriculture and forestry, power production and water industry, industry, services.



Germany in a Global Context

Both for imports and exports, Germany has been ranking second in global trade for a number of years now, following the United States. In 2001, Germany's share in global trade was 8.0% for imports (US \$ 486 060 mn) and 9.6% for exports (US \$ 571 462 mn). The relevant figures for the United States were US \$ 117 918 0 mn or 19.3% in imports and US \$ 73 080 3 mn or 12.3% in exports. Japan imported goods to the value of US \$ 349 189 mn (5.7%) of global trade in 2001, ranking third behind Germany. The country ranking third in exports is Japan, too. In 2001, it exported goods to the value of US \$ 403 616 mn (6.8%).

Provisional figures for 2001 show that Germany exported goods to the value of EUR 638.3 bn and imported goods to the value of EUR 542.8 bn. Compared with the preceding year, exports rose 6.8% and imports 0.8%. The trade balance surplus increased 61.5% on a year earlier, reaching EUR 95.5 bn (2000: EUR 59.1 bn).

As in the previous years, the European countries – and in particular the partner countries within the European Union (EU) – were the most important countries importing German products. More than half of German exports (55.1%) went to EU countries. France, which is the major importing country, had a share of 10.9% of all German exports, the United Kingdom 8.3%, Italy and the Netherlands 7.4% and 6.3%, respectively. In 2001, goods to the value of EUR 275.4 bn were exported to eurozone countries, that is 43.1% of all German exports. 11.1%

of German exports went to countries in central and eastern Europe. The most important importing country within that group was Poland (2.4%).

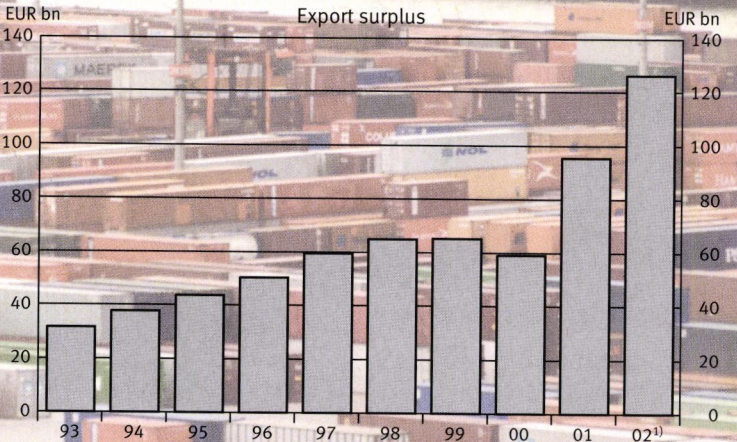
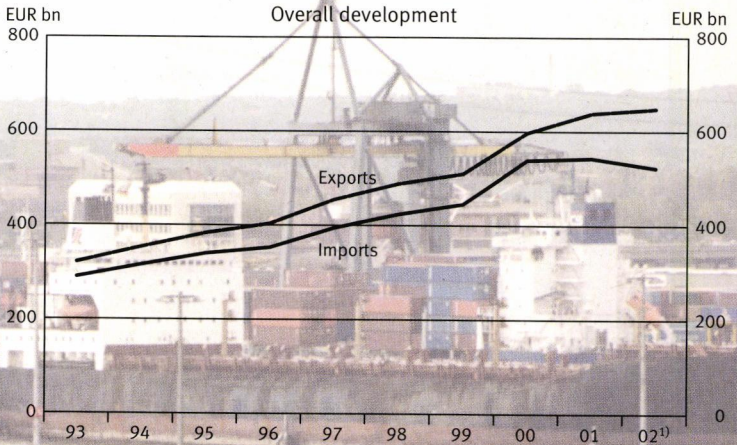
Apart from European clients, the ones receiving most of total German exports were those in the United States (10.6%) and in Japan (2.1%). Especially the exports to the United States were less affected by the general crisis and rose 9.8% from 2000 to 2001, reaching EUR 67.8 bn. The shares of exports to Africa (1.9%) as well as Australia and Oceania (0.7%), however, were rather small.

Also, most of the goods imported by Germany come from European countries (71.2%). In 2001, 51.0% of the imported goods came from EU countries. With a share of 9.2%, France was the most important trading partner for imports also in 2001, followed by the Netherlands (8.0%), the United States (8.5%) and Italy (6.5%). The value of goods imported from eurozone countries amounted to EUR 221.7 bn (40.8%).

About 15% of imports were of Asian origin. 4.2% of the goods were imported from Japan and 3.7% from China. In imports, too, Africa as well as Australia and Oceania played a minor role with 2.1% and 0.4%, respectively, in German imports.

In turn, Germany is the most important trading partner of many EU member countries. Both for deliveries and arrivals, Germany ranked on top of the list of countries (arranged by volume of deliveries) in the Netherlands, France, Italy, the Unit-

Development of foreign trade



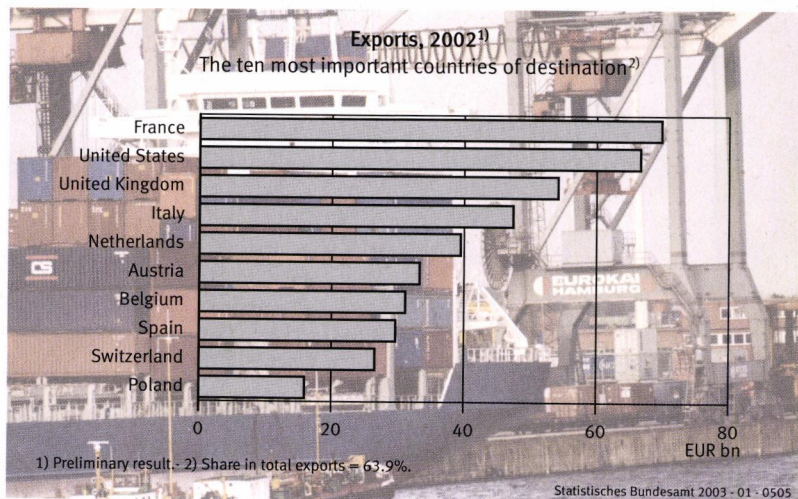
1) Preliminary result.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0504

ed Kingdom as well as Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Portugal and Greece. For Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany was the most important exporting country.

The items that are clearly at the top of the list of goods exported from Germany in 2001 are motor vehicles and parts thereof (EUR 118.3 bn), machinery (EUR 93.4 bn) and chemical products (EUR 82.4 bn). Although such product groups are predominant also in imports, Germany achieved considerable export surpluses there (EUR +65.7 bn; EUR +53.0 bn; EUR +23.9 bn). Import surpluses were achieved especially for raw materials, agricultural products as well as textiles and clothing. The cross-border trade with office machinery and computers showed a deficit, too (EUR -13.9 bn).

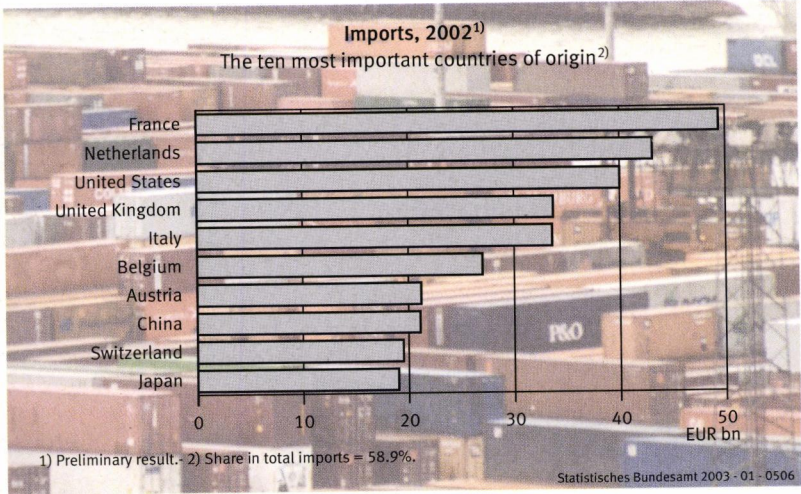
GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	597 440	638 268	648 306
Major countries of destination				
France	EUR mn	67 418	69 601	69 776
United States	EUR mn	61 764	67 824	66 596
United Kingdom	EUR mn	49 377	52 764	54 228
Italy	EUR mn	45 011	47 119	47 443
Netherlands	EUR mn	38 993	40 011	39 540
Austria	EUR mn	32 436	33 486	33 270
Belgium	EUR mn	30 104	32 270	31 217
Spain	EUR mn	26 732	27 841	29 655
Switzerland	EUR mn	25 596	27 489	26 635
Poland	EUR mn	14 512	15 206	16 064

1) Preliminary result.

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER



Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Imports	EUR mn	538 311	542 774	522 062
Major countries of origin				
France	EUR mn	50 862	49 743	49 374
Netherlands	EUR mn	44 739	43 233	43 122
United States	EUR mn	47 121	45 982	39 994
United Kingdom	EUR mn	36 923	37 259	33 652
Italy	EUR mn	35 776	35 280	33 618
Belgium	EUR mn	24 612	26 735	26 994
Japan	EUR mn	26 847	22 910	19 032
Austria	EUR mn	20 498	20 664	21 174
Switzerland	EUR mn	18 797	19 753	19 507
China	EUR mn	18 553	19 942	21 068

1) Preliminary result.

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

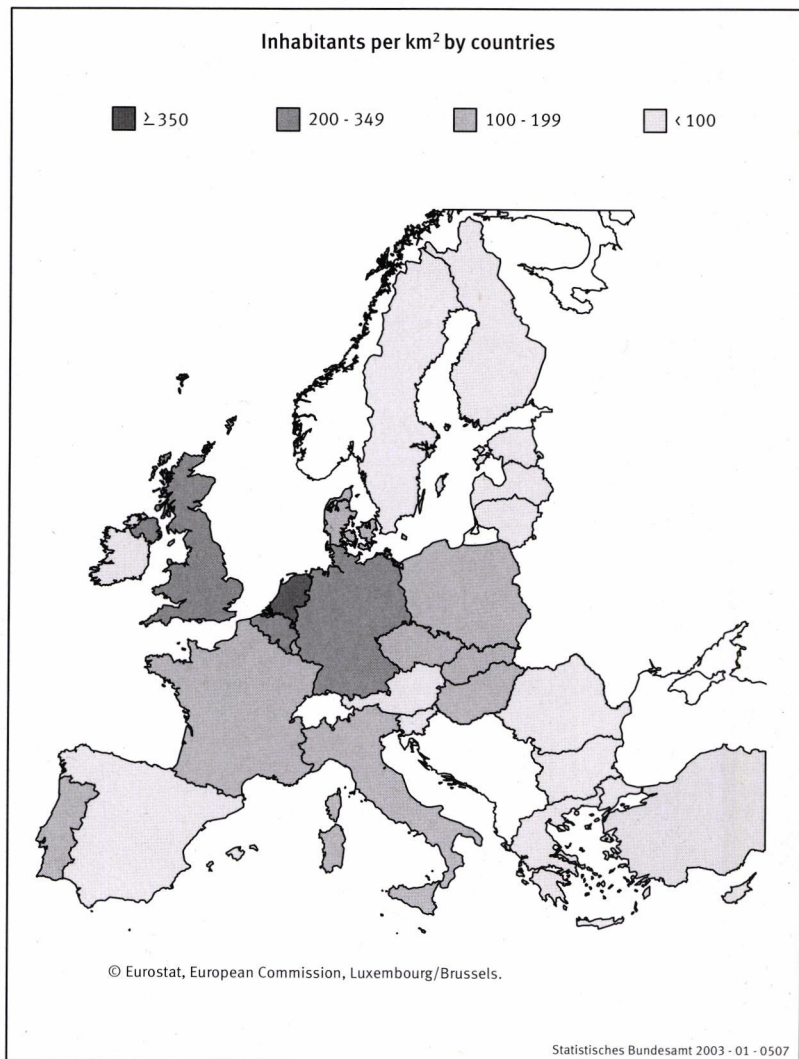
Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	597 440	638 268	648 306
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	28 021	30 376	28 662
Live animals	EUR mn	665	583	577
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	9 280	10 210	8 870
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	13 474	14 489	14 289
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	4 601	5 093	4 926
Trade and industry	EUR mn	559 309	596 781	587 274
Raw materials	EUR mn	6 515	7 428	6 880
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	25 410	24 948	23 847
Finished products	EUR mn	527 384	564 405	556 547
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	81 654	82 575	79 792
Final goods	EUR mn	445 730	481 830	476 755
Imports	EUR mn	538 311	542 774	522 062
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	41 479	43 412	40 594
Live animals	EUR mn	456	545	423
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	11 168	11 853	10 669
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	23 467	24 697	23 736
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	6 388	6 316	5 765
Trade and industry	EUR mn	470 973	481 221	439 229
Raw materials	EUR mn	41 653	42 411	38 956
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	40 030	37 413	31 790
Finished products	EUR mn	389 290	401 397	368 482
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	58 905	63 087	51 066
Final goods	EUR mn	330 386	338 310	317 416
Export surplus	EUR mn	59 128	95 495	126 243

1) Preliminary result.

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.
Austria	84	8 033	96	+ 0,1
Belgium	31	10 296	337	+ 1,0
Denmark	43	5 349	124	+ 1,3
Finland	305	5 181	17	+ 1,5
France	544	59 037	109	+ 4,1
Germany	357	82 440	231	- 1,1
Greece	132	10 964	83	- 0,1
Ireland	70	3 834	55	+ 7,3
Italy	301	56 306	187	- 0,4
Luxembourg	3	440	170	+ 3,9
Netherlands	34	15 987	472	+ 3,9
Portugal	92	10 356	113	+ 0,7
Spain	505	40 847	80	+ 1,1
Sweden	411	8 883	22	- 0,3
United Kingdom	244	58 789	241	+ 1,1
European Union (EU)	3 154	376 743	119	+ 1,0
Euro zone	2 456	303 722	124	+ 1,0
Memo item:				
EU candidate countries				
Bulgaria	111	7 974	72	- 5,4
Cyprus	9	759	82	+ 2,9
Czech Republic	79	10 230	130	- 1,7
Estonia	43	1 367	31	- 4,3
Hungary	93	10 198	110	- 3,4
Latvia	65	2 366	37	- 5,6
Lithuania	65	3 484	53	- 2,4
Malta	0,3	391	1 240	+ 2,4
Poland	313	38 633	124	+ 0,1
Romania	238	22 431	94	- 1,7
Slovakia	49	5 379	110	- 0,2
Slovenia	20	1 990	98	- 0,5
Turkey	779	67 845	87	+ 15,3

*) 2001 or latest year available.



GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Activity rate ¹⁾	Unemployment rate	Persons engaged in economic activity ²⁾ in		
			agriculture, forestry, fisheries	production industries	the service sector ³⁾
	%		% of the persons engaged in economic activity		
Austria	59.1	4.3	5.7	28.9	65.5
Belgium	51.2	7.3	1.8	25.8	72.4
Denmark	65.6	4.5	3.2	23.4	73.4
Finland	63.2	9.1	5.5	27.1	67.4
France	55.7	8.7	4.1	25.4	70.5
Germany	57.3	8.2	2.5	32.4	65.1
Greece	48.7	9.9	15.8	22.5	61.7
Ireland	59.4	4.4	6.9	27.7	65.4
Italy	48.8	9.0	4.9	31.6	63.5
Luxembourg	54.7	2.4	2.1	20.1	77.8
Netherlands	64.9	2.7	2.7	19.0	78.3
Portugal	61.8	5.1	12.5	33.6	53.9
Spain	53.1	11.4	5.9	31.3	62.8
Sweden	62.7	4.9	2.5	22.9	74.5
United Kingdom	62.4	5.1	1.4	24.1	74.5
European Union (EU)	56.4	7.6	4.0	28.0	68.0
Euro zone	55.0	8.3	4.7	29.2	66.1
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	50.8	18.1	10.7	32.6	56.7
Cyprus	61.9	3.8	5.4	23.1	71.5
Czech Republic	59.5	7.3	4.9	40.1	55.0
Estonia	57.2	9.1	6.5	30.8	62.7
Hungary	49.6	5.6	6.1	34.2	59.8
Latvia	58.3	12.8	15.3	25.5	59.2
Lithuania	58.4	13.1	18.6	27.4	54.0
Malta	49.3	7.4	2.2	31.8	66.0
Poland	55.7	19.9	19.6	28.5	51.8
Romania	57.8	7.0	37.7	29.6	32.7
Slovakia	59.7	18.6	6.6	38.2	55.3
Slovenia	58.1	6.0	9.6	38.5	51.9
Turkey	48.7	10.4	35.4	23.6	41.0

*) 2002 or latest year available. – 1) Share of the active population (persons engaged in economic activity and unemployed) in the population aged 15 years and over. – 2) In some countries excl. soldiers. – 3) Incl. persons in not sufficiently specified branches of economic activity.

GERMANY IN EUROPE

Country	Consumer price index ¹⁾	Telephone main stations ²⁾	Internet users ²⁾	Passenger cars ³⁾	Energy consumption ⁴⁾ (coal equivalent)
	2002	per 1 000 inhabitants			toe ⁵⁾ per inhabitant
Austria	+ 1.7 ⁶⁾	471 ⁷⁾	412	514	3.90
Belgium	+ 1.6	501	332	455	5.99 ⁸⁾
Denmark	+ 2.4	697	466	349	3.53
Finland	+ 2.0	548	510	416	5.07
France	+ 1.9 ⁶⁾	569	314	484	4.31
Germany	+ 1.3	652	425	538	4.07
Greece	+ 3.9	531 ⁷⁾	189	322	2.94
Ireland	+ 4.7	487 ⁷⁾	276	357	3.83
Italy	+ 2.6 ⁶⁾	477	295	590	3.08
Luxembourg	+ 2.1	790 ⁷⁾	372	638	.. ⁹⁾
Netherlands	+ 3.9	627 ⁷⁾	535	417	5.55
Portugal	+ 3.7	434	368	362	2.38
Spain	+ 3.6	473	199	449	3.41
Sweden	+ 2.0	726	577	451	5.93
United Kingdom	+ 1.3	591 ⁷⁾	401	476	3.75
European Union (EU)	+ 2.1⁶⁾	.	358	491	3.92
Euro zone	+ 2.2⁶⁾	.	341	498	3.90
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	+ 5.8	375	77 ⁷⁾	262	2.31
Cyprus	+ 2.8	536	263	351	2.96 ¹⁰⁾
Czech Republic	+ 1.4	376 ⁷⁾	146 ⁷⁾	344	4.05
Estonia	+ 3.6	349	411	347	3.23 ¹¹⁾
Hungary	+ 5.2	372	162	244	2.41
Latvia	+ 2.0	293	130	240	1.53 ¹¹⁾
Lithuania	+ 0.4	254	68 ⁷⁾	340	2.20
Malta .....	.	527	253 ⁷⁾	509	2.26 ¹⁰⁾
Poland	+ 1.9	296 ⁷⁾	99 ⁷⁾	272	2.27
Romania	+ 22.5	184 ⁷⁾	81	144	1.71
Slovakia	+ 3.3	259	160	240	3.54
Slovenia	+ 7.5	409	403	433	3.27 ¹¹⁾
Turkey .....	.	276	71	67	1.04

1) % change on the previous year. Harmonised indices for international price comparison. – 2) 2002. – 3) As at the end of the year 2001. – 4) Commercial energy calculated from production plus imports minus exports plus/minus change in stocks 2001. – 5) 1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 41 860 kJ n.c.v./kg (net calorific value/kg). – 6) Preliminary result. – 7) 2001. – 8) Incl. data for Luxembourg. – 9) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium. – 10) 1999. – 11) 2000.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Production of selected products			Agricultural products	
	electricity ¹⁾	raw steel	passenger cars ²⁾	grain ³⁾	meat *
	1 000 GWh	1 000 t	1 000	1 000 t	
Austria	62	5 869	131	4 827	957
Belgium	80	10 762	350	2 359	1 803 ⁴⁾
Denmark	38	751	-	9 755	2 089 ⁵⁾
Finland	75	3 938	-	3 661	341
France	550	19 343	3 182	60 332	6 527
Germany	579	44 803	5 487	49 709	6 277
Greece	54	1 281	-	4 238	482
Ireland	25	150	-	2 156	1 013
Italy	280	26 690	1 272	19 922	4 163
Luxembourg	1	2 725	-	144	9 ⁶⁾
Netherlands	94	6 037	189	1 742	2 581
Portugal	47	728	137	1 291	709
Spain	237	16 504	2 211	17 940	5 049
Sweden	158	5 518	418	5 391	540
United Kingdom	385	13 543	1 492	18 991	3 268
European Union (EU)	2 664	158 642	14 869	202 458	35 799
Euro zone	2 084	138 830	12 959	168 322	29 902
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	44	2 035	-	5 595	465
Cyprus	3	-	-	127	103
Czech Republic	75	6 316	457	7 338	877
Estonia	8	1	-	559	57
Hungary	36	1 954	140	15 047	1 162
Latvia	4	500	-	928	60
Lithuania	15	-	-	2 345	176
Malta	2	-	-	12	19
Poland	146	8 814	364	27 109	2 924
Romania	54	4 930	57	18 871	958
Slovakia	32	3 989	182	3 212	289
Slovenia	14	462	-	493	271
Turkey	123	14 981	175	29 571	1 319

*) 2001. - 1) Gross production. Slovakia and Cyprus: 2000. - 2) Excl. assembly of imported unassembled motor vehicles. - 3) Incl. rice. - 4) Incl. data for Luxembourg. - 5) Excl. data for Faeroe Islands and Greenland - 6) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium.

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
Austria	82 642	10 199	83 049	10 249	+ 407
Belgium	204 461	19 961	221 545	21 629	+ 17 084
Denmark	52 284	9 740	60 357	11 244	+ 8 073
Finland	35 331	6 800	47 405	9 123	+ 12 074
France	347 114	5 819	350 286	5 872	+ 3 172
Germany	522 062	6 333	648 306	7 865	+ 126 244
Greece	30 016	2 835	10 044	949	- 19 972
Ireland	54 709	14 188	93 133	24 153	+ 38 424
Italy	256 887	4 465	265 365	4 612	+ 8 478
Luxembourg	13 906	31 391	10 814	24 411	- 3 092
Netherlands	231 491	14 421	257 228	16 025	+ 25 737
Portugal	40 656	4 043	27 089	2 694	- 13 567
Spain	163 572	4 140	125 962	3 188	- 37 610
Sweden	69 910	7 875	85 644	9 647	+ 15 734
United Kingdom	363 261	6 072	294 394	4 921	- 68 867
European Union (EU)	2 468 302	6 534	2 580 621	6 832	+ 112 319
Euro zone	1 982 847	6 530	2 140 226	7 048	+ 157 379
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	7 988	1 025	5 698	731	- 2 290
Cyprus ¹⁾	3 742	4 737	465	589	- 3 277
Czech Republic ¹⁾	40 499	3 947	37 123	3 618	- 3 376
Estonia	5 079	3 732	3 539	2 600	- 1 540
Hungary	39 927	4 047	36 503	3 700	- 3 424
Latvia	4 246	1 775	2 408	1 007	- 1 838
Lithuania	7 793	2 117	5 517	1 498	- 2 276
Malta	2 791	7 102	2 007	5 107	- 784
Poland ¹⁾	55 971	1 451	40 113	1 040	- 15 858
Romania	18 695	837	14 579	653	- 4 116
Slovakia	17 429	3 223	15 214	2 813	- 2 215
Slovenia	11 571	5 835	10 962	5 528	- 609
Turkey ¹⁾	44 876	664	32 868	486	- 12 008

*) 2002. - 1) 2001.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

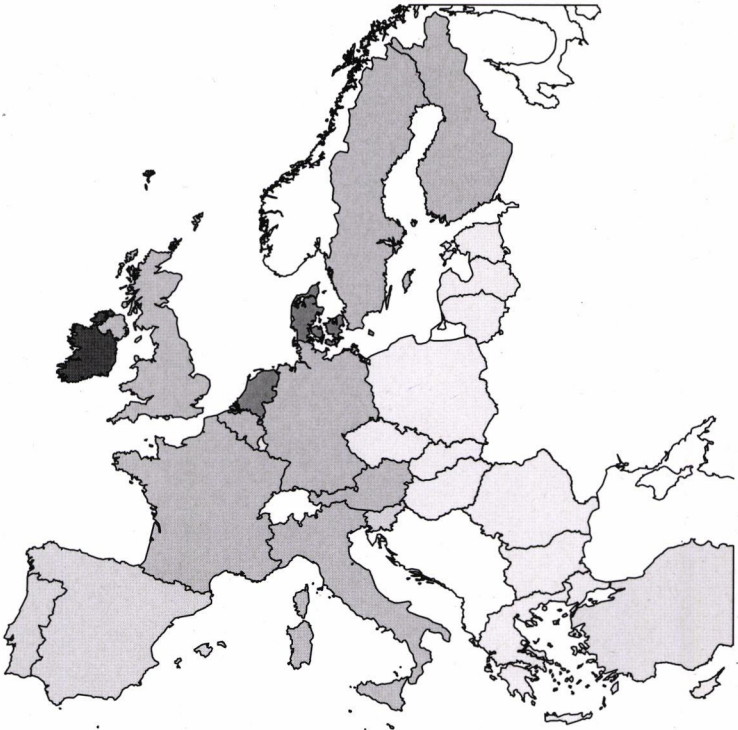
Country	Gross domestic product (GDP) ¹⁾		Annual change in % ²⁾		GDP per inhabitant	
	EUR bn	PPS ³⁾ bn	2001	2002	PPS ³⁾	Average EU=100
Austria	216,8	215,2	0,7	1,0	26 550	109
Belgium	260,7	267,7	0,8	0,7	26 140	108
Denmark	182,8	146,3	1,4	1,6	27 260	112
Finland	139,7	126,9	0,7	1,6	24 420	101
France	1 520,8	1 516,9	2,1	1,2	25 430	105
Germany	2 108,2	2 027,5	0,6	0,2	24 600	101
Greece	141,1	174,4	4,1	4,0	16 470	68
Ireland	128,2	114,2	5,7	6,0	29 630	122
Italy	1 258,3	1 423,4	1,8	0,4	24 740	102
Luxembourg	22,0	20,0	1,0	0,4	45 180	186
Netherlands	444,3	435,7	1,3	0,3	27 150	112
Portugal	129,2	171,5	1,6	0,5	17 050	70
Spain	693,9	819,6	2,7	2,0	20 740	86
Sweden	255,4	217,0	1,1	1,9	24 440	101
United Kingdom	1 659,1	1 484,2	2,1	2,0	24 810	102
European Union (EU)	9 160,5	9 160,5	1,5	1,0	24 250	100
Euro zone	7 063,2	7 313,0	1,4	0,8	24 080	99
Memo item:						
EU candidate countries						
Bulgaria	16,6	47,4	4,0	4,0	6 090	25
Cyprus	10,8	12,3	4,2	2,2	15 470	64
Czech Republic	73,9	145,6	3,1	2,0	14 200	59
Estonia	6,8	13,2	5,0	5,8	9 670	40
Hungary	69,9	134,3	3,6	3,6	13 610	56
Latvia	8,9	19,6	7,9	6,1	8 190	34
Lithuania	14,6	32,9	6,5	6,7	8 930	37
Malta	4,1	5,3	- 1,2	1,0	13 370	55 ⁴⁾
Poland	202,0	381,0	1,0	0,8	9 890	41
Romania	48,4	131,1	5,7	4,9	5 870	24
Slovakia	25,1	61,7	3,3	4,4	11 410	47
Slovenia	23,4	34,7	2,9	3,2	17 510	72
Turkey	189,0	370,9	- 7,5	3,9	5 410	22

*) 2002. - 1) At current prices and exchange rates. - 2) Based on GDP data at constant prices in national currencies. - 3) Purchasing power standards. - 4) 1999.

Gross domestic product (in purchasing power standards) per inhabitant,
2002, by countries

EU = 100

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



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Statistisches Bundesamt 2003 - 01 - 0508

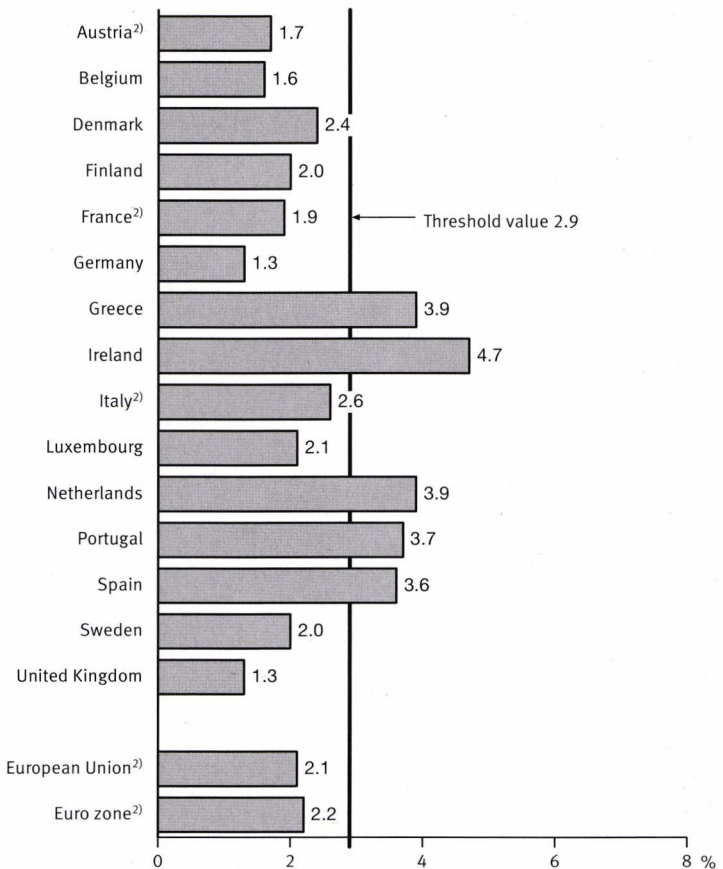
EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2000	2001	2002
Consumer price index			
Changes on the previous year in %			
Threshold value	+ 2.8	+ 3.3	+ 2.9
Austria	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.7 ²⁾
Belgium	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.6
Denmark	+ 2.7	+ 2.3	+ 2.4
Finland	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 2.0
France	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.9 ²⁾
Germany	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	+ 1.3
Greece	+ 2.9	+ 3.7	+ 3.9
Ireland	+ 5.3	+ 4.0	+ 4.7
Italy	+ 2.6	+ 2.3	+ 2.6 ²⁾
Luxembourg	+ 3.8	+ 2.4	+ 2.1
Netherlands	+ 2.3	+ 5.1	+ 3.9
Portugal	+ 2.8	+ 4.4	+ 3.7
Spain	+ 3.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.6
Sweden	+ 1.3	+ 2.7	+ 2.0
United Kingdom	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.3
European Union (EU)	+ 2.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.1 ²⁾
Eurozone¹⁾	+ 2.3	+ 2.5	+ 2.2 ²⁾

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2003. Harmonised indices for international price comparison. – 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. – 2) Preliminary result.

Consumer price index¹⁾, 2002

Changes on the previous year in %



1) Source: Eurostat, April 2003.- Harmonized indizes for international price comparisons.-

2) Preliminary result.- Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.- Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2000	2001	2002
Long-term interest rate¹⁾			
in %			
Threshold value	7.4	7.2	6.9
Austria	5.6	5.1	5.0
Belgium	5.6	5.1	5.0
Denmark	5.6	5.1	5.1
Finland	5.5	5.0	5.0
France	5.4	4.9	4.9
Germany	5.3	4.8	4.8
Greece	6.1	5.3	5.1
Ireland	5.5	5.0	5.0
Italy	5.6	5.2	5.0
Luxembourg	5.5	4.9	4.7
Netherlands	5.4	5.0	4.9
Portugal	5.6	5.2	5.0
Spain	5.5	5.1	5.0
Sweden	5.4	5.1	5.3
United Kingdom	5.3	5.0	4.9
European Union (EU)²⁾	5.4	5.0	4.9
Euro zone³⁾	5.4	5.0	4.9

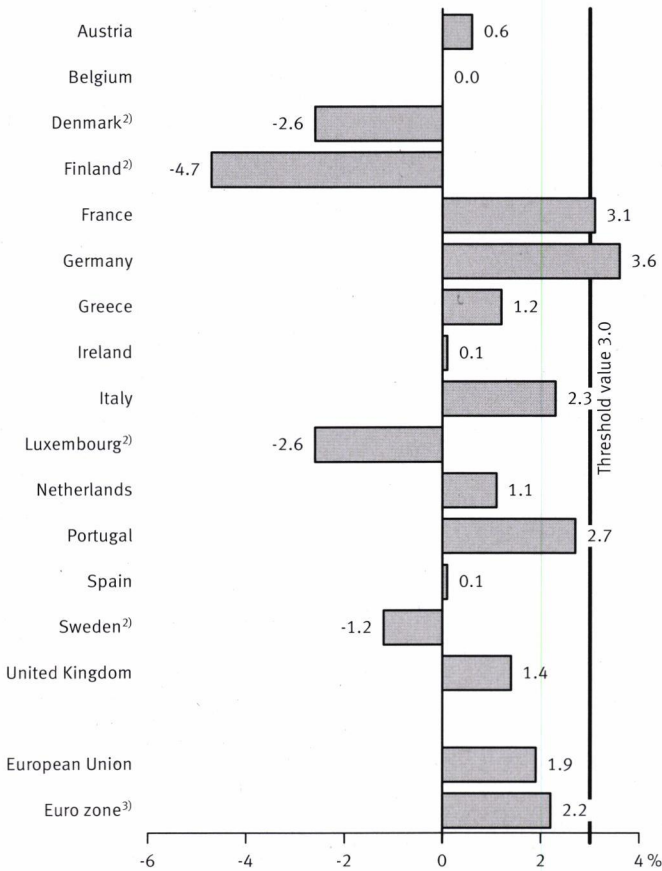
*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2003; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) Yield of ten-year government bonds. – 2) GDP weighted average. – 3) 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.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2000	2001	2002 ¹⁾
Government budget deficit			
in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	3.0	3.0	3.0
Austria	1.5	- 0.3 ²⁾	0.6
Belgium	- 0.1 ²⁾	- 0.4 ²⁾	0.0
Denmark	- 2.6 ²⁾	- 3.1 ²⁾	- 2.6 ²⁾
Finland	- 6.9 ²⁾	- 5.1 ²⁾	- 4.7 ²⁾
France	1.4	1.5	3.1
Germany	- 1.1 ²⁾	2.8	3.6
Greece	1.9	1.4	1.2
Ireland	- 4.3 ²⁾	- 1.1 ²⁾	0.1
Italy	0.6	2.6	2.3
Luxembourg	- 6.1 ²⁾	- 6.4 ²⁾	- 2.6 ²⁾
Netherlands	- 2.2 ²⁾	- 0.1 ²⁾	1.1
Portugal	2.8	4.2	2.7
Spain	0.8	0.1	0.1
Sweden	- 3.4 ²⁾	- 4.5 ²⁾	- 1.2 ²⁾
United Kingdom	- 3.9 ²⁾	- 0.8 ²⁾	1.4
European Union (EU)	- 0.9 ²⁾	0.9	1.9
Euro zone³⁾	- 0.1 ²⁾	1.6	2.2

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2003; 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) Preliminary results. - 2) Budget surplus. - 3) 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.

Budget deficit¹⁾, 2002
in % of the gross domestic product



1) Source: Eurostat, April 2003.- Preliminary result.- 2) Budget surplus.- 3) Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2000	2001	2002
Government debt			
in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	60.0	60.0	60.0
Austria	66.8	67.3	67.9
Belgium	109.6	108.5	105.4
Denmark	47.4	45.4	45.2
Finland	44.5	43.8	42.7
France	57.2	56.8	59.1
Germany	60.2	59.5	60.8
Greece	106.2	107.0	104.9
Ireland	39.3	36.8	34.0
Italy	110.6	109.5	106.7
Luxembourg	5.6	5.6	5.7
Netherlands	55.8	52.8	52.6
Portugal	53.3	55.6	58.0
Spain	60.5	56.9	54.0
Sweden	52.8	54.4	52.8
United Kingdom	42.1	39.0	38.6
European Union (EU)	63.9	63.0	62.5
Euro zone¹⁾	70.2	69.2	69.1

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2003; 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.

