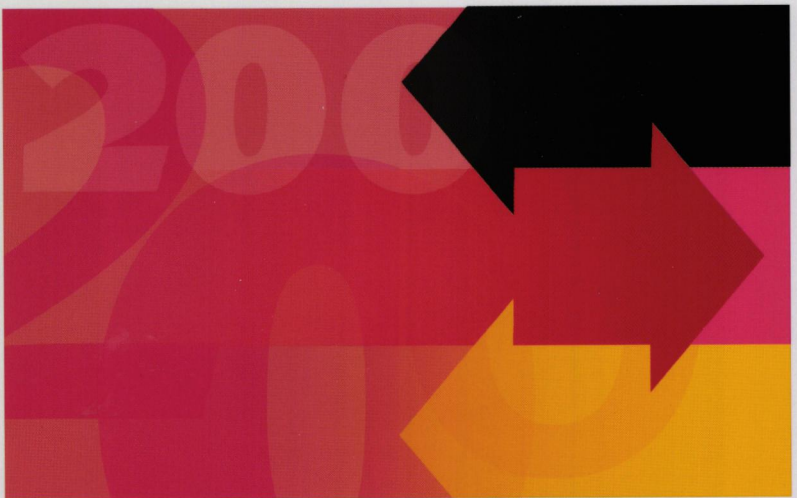


# KEY DATA ON GERMANY 2005



**Federal Statistical Office of Germany**





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**Federal Statistical Office of Germany**

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Official statistics reports on all aspects of the economic and social situation in Germany, it informs about ecological trends and thus provides a complete overview of living and working conditions. The information has been compiled in accordance with the principles of objectivity and scientific neutrality. This means: You can trust official data.

In a tried and tested paperback format, "Key Data on Germany 2005" provides this updated information in its 13<sup>th</sup> edition in four clearly structured chapters: "The Country and the People", "Living conditions", "Economy" and "Germany in a Global Context", which inform by means of brief texts, tables and charts.

If you should need information in excess of what is included in "Key Data on Germany 2005", you may contact the experts of our info service using the contact form on the internet ([www.destatis.de/kontakt](http://www.destatis.de/kontakt)). Of course, there are ways of accessing the data you require online: in addition to basic information from numerous areas of statistics, we offer access to our database "GENESIS online" on our internet site at [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de). Via a link to the Statistics Shop you can download or order our recent publications.

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

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

Wiesbaden, September 2005

Johann Hahlen

President of the Federal Statistical Office

### Territory

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

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

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

### Abbreviations

#### Units of measurement

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

ha	=	hectare
kg	=	kilogram
t	=	tonne
tkm	=	tonne-kilometre
kWh	=	kilowatt hour (= 10 <sup>3</sup> watt hours)
GWh	=	gigawatt hour (= 10 <sup>9</sup> watt hours)
PJ	=	peta joule (= 10 <sup>15</sup> 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			
...	=	data will be available later	I	=	fundamental change within a series affecting comparisons over time
0	=	less than half of 1 in the last digit occupied, but more than zero	x	=	cell blocked for logical reasons
/	=	no data because the numerical value is not sufficiently reliable			

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The Country and the People

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

### Land use, 2001

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

### Neighbouring stats 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
Watzmann (Berchtesgaden Alps) .....	2 713 m
Dreiterspitze (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
Alpenspitze (Wetterstein Mountains) .....	2 628 m
Hochkalter (Berchtesgaden Alps) .....	2 607 m



## GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA



## GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

<b>Rivers (of over 160 km of navigable length)<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>of which navigable</b>
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 km<sup>2</sup> of surface)**

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

<sup>1)</sup> Within the border of Germany.

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

### Storage lakes (with a retaining capacity of over 100 mn m<sup>3</sup>)

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

### Islands (of over 20 km<sup>2</sup> of area)

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

### Climate

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

### Annual precipitations

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

<sup>1)</sup> Part belonging to the Federal Republic of Germany; total area: 445.0 km<sup>2</sup>.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

---

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

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

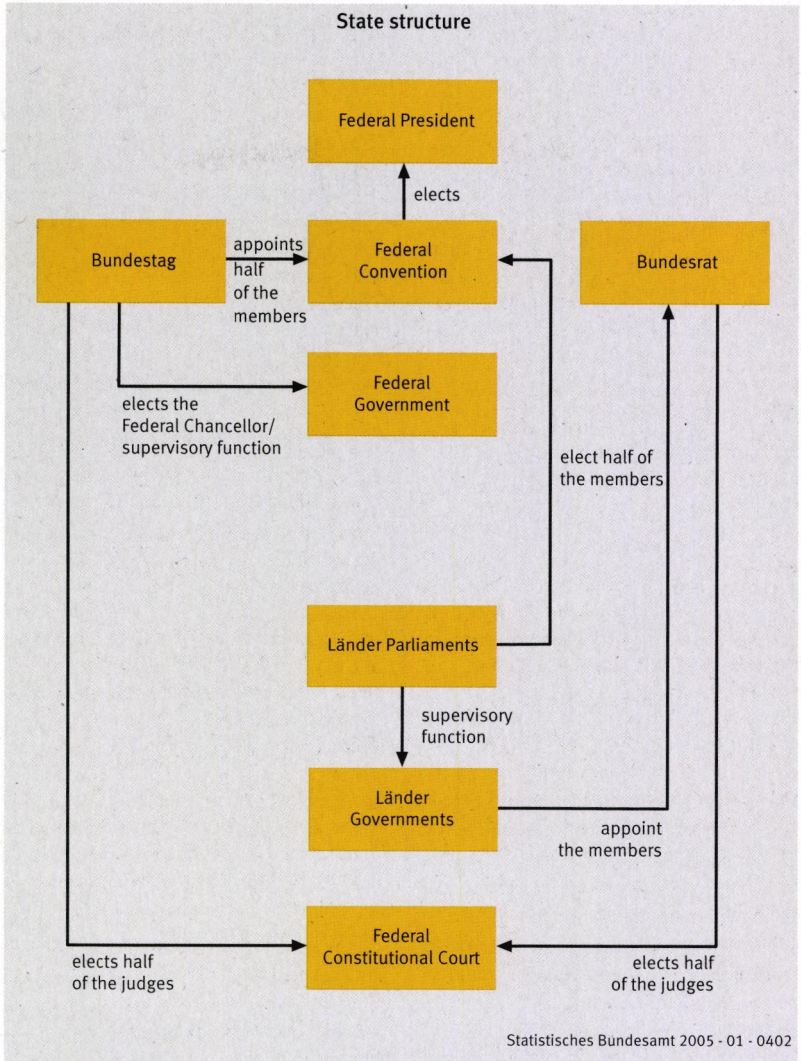
Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany is the Federal President who is elected for a five-year term by the Federal Convention. He may be reelected

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

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

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





# FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

## Results of parliamentary elections in percent

Election	Election year	Parties' shares in valid votes					
		SPD	CDU, in Bayern CSU	FDP	GREENS	Die Linke.	Others
<b>Elections to the Länder Parliaments</b>							
Baden-Württemberg ..	2001	33.3	44.8	8.1	7.7	–	6.1
Bayern .....	2003	19.6	60.7	2.6	7.7	–	9.4
Berlin <sup>1)</sup> .....	2001	29.7	23.8	9.9	9.1	22.6	5.0
Brandenburg <sup>1)</sup> .....	2004	31.9	19.4	3.3	3.6	28.0	13.8
Bremen .....	2003	42.3	29.8	4.2	12.8	1.7	9.2
Hamburg .....	2004	30.5	47.2	2.8	12.3	–	7.1
Hessen <sup>1)</sup> .....	2003	29.1	48.8	7.9	10.1	–	4.1
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern <sup>1)</sup> .....	2002	40.6	31.4	4.7	2.6	16.4	4.3
Niedersachsen <sup>1)</sup> .....	2003	33.4	48.3	8.1	7.6	0.5	2.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen ..	2005	37.1	44.8	6.2	6.2	0.9	4.8
Rheinland-Pfalz <sup>1)</sup> .....	2001	44.7	35.3	7.8	5.2	–	6.9
Saarland .....	2004	30.8	47.5	5.2	5.6	2.3	8.6
Sachsen <sup>1)</sup> .....	2004	9.8	41.1	5.9	5.1	23.6	14.5
Sachsen-Anhalt <sup>1)</sup> .....	2002	20.0	37.3	13.3	2.0	20.4	7.1
Schleswig-Holstein <sup>1)</sup> ..	2005	38.7	40.2	6.6	6.2	0.8	7.5
Thüringen <sup>1)</sup> .....	2004	14.5	43.0	3.6	4.5	26.1	8.3
<b>Election to the Bundestag<sup>1)2)</sup></b>							
Germany .....	2005	34.2	35.2 <sup>3)</sup>	9.8	8.1	8.7	3.9
<b>European Election</b>							
Germany .....	2004	21.5	44.5 <sup>4)</sup>	6.1	11.9	6.1	9.8

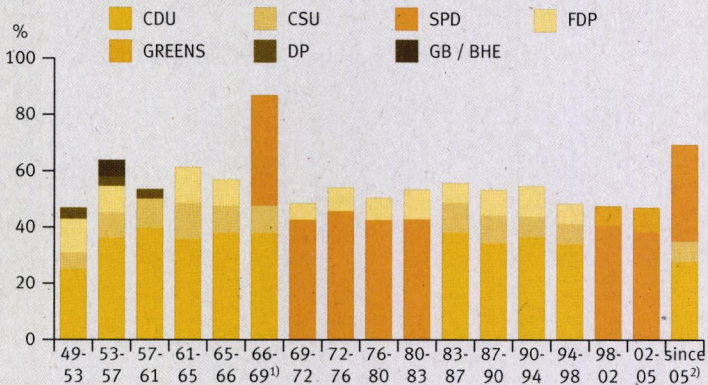
1) Second votes. – 2) Election results of the 16<sup>th</sup> electoral period. – 3) CDU: 27.8%, CSU: 7.4%. – 4) CDU: 36.5%, CSU: 8.0%.

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

are bound by the instructions given by their respective Länder Governments. The total of 69 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

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



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

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

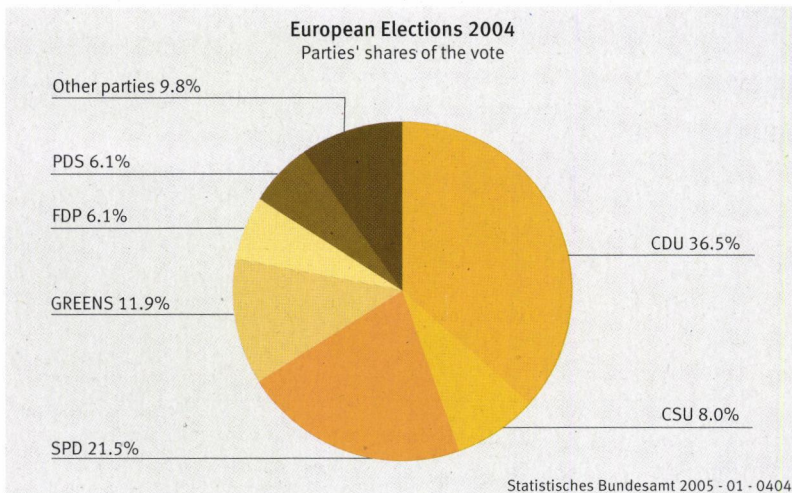
Executive power is generally vested in the Länder, unless otherwise provided for or permitted in the Basic Law.

Under the Basic Law, judicial authority is vested in the judges. It is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the federal courts provided for in the Basic Law and the courts of the Länder, with the Federal Constitutional Court in its capacity as the "Guardian of the Constitution" occupying a special position. It decides in particular on the interpretation of the Basic Law in the event of constitutional disputes be-

tween 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.





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

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

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



aim is to welcome Bulgaria and Romania as new Member States in 2007. In addition, preparations are underway to open accession negotiations with Turkey on 3 October 2005 while, however, negotiations with Croatia have come to a standstill. In the area of statistics, each of the new members-to-be has above all been assisted in adopting the existing European statistical standards ("acquis statistique") during the pre-accession phase. In the past few years, the Federal Statistical Office has taken an active part in implementing a large number of measures to assist those countries and it will continue to do so in the future.

The process of expansion has gone hand in hand with an increasing economic and political integration of the European countries. Based on a joint coal and steel market, the initial steps towards integration included the abolition of customs barriers between the countries concerned and the introduction of common external tariffs. Economic co-operation on an equal footing was gradually extended to cover social, regional and environmental policies as well. The introduction of the European single market in 1993 led to a liberalisation of the movement of persons, services and capital. To meet the challenges of globalisation, the Lisbon European Council in 2000 adopted a detailed strategy for modernising the EU economy, which also covered issues of social cohesion and the environment. Statistical data have played an important role in assessing the progress made towards achieving the agreed goals. In March 2005, the

strategy was readjusted to make better use of the synergy potential between the three dimensions (economy, social aspects and the environment).

Both economic and political advancement and the accession of new members have regularly required changes in the EC or EU treaties. In the past few years, the following basic treaties have been adopted: Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty, 1992), Amsterdam Treaty (1997), and Nice Treaty (2001). In the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992 (which entered into force on 1 November 1993), the heads of state and government of the European Communities agreed on a stage-by-stage plan regarding the creation of Economic and Monetary Union by the year 1999 whose third stage included the introduction of a single European currency (euro). With the exception of Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the ten new EU members, all other Member States have joined the euro zone (EU-12). Apart from creating Economic and Monetary Union, the Maastricht Treaty was aimed at developing a common foreign and security policy and co-operation in the area of internal and legal policies.

The Amsterdam Treaty, which was signed on 2 October 1997, served as a basis for the eastern enlargement of the European Union. Based on the Nice Treaty, which entered into force on 1 February 2003, the functioning of the European institutions was adjusted to permit the extensive enlargement of the European Union by ten new Member States. Following

the meeting of the European Council in Nice in December 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, has been aimed at strengthening the importance of human rights.

About 50 years after the beginning of the integration process, it became time to review and revise the framework consisting of several treaties in order to maintain the Union's capability to act. Against that background, the Laeken European Council in December 2001 convened a Convention to work out an EU Constitution. On 29 October 2004, the heads of state and government of the 25 EU Member States and the three candidate countries signed the Treaty on the European Constitution. The Member States have to ratify the Constitution in line with their national procedures (approval either by referendum or by parliament). When the European Constitution was rejected in two states (France and the Netherlands), the ratification process was interrupted for the time being in summer 2005. The heads of state and government will now have to come to an agreement as to the further course of action. As a result of that situation, the Nice Treaty continues to be in force until further notice. By the way, it was the Nice Treaty which for the first time included an Article on statistics that was also integrated in the draft EU Constitution in an almost unchanged form.

# GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Area	Popu- lation	Inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-) <sup>1)</sup>	Excess of arrivals (+) or departures (-) <sup>1)2)</sup>
	31 Dec. 2003	31 Dec. 2004	31 Dec. 2003		
	km <sup>2</sup>	1 000	Number		1 000
Baden-Württemberg .....	35 752	10 717	299	+ 5	+ 21
Bayern .....	70 549	12 444	176	- 5	+ 26
Berlin .....	892	3 388	3 800	- 2	+ 2
Brandenburg .....	29 477	2 568	87	- 8	+ 1
Bremen .....	404	663	1 640	- 2	+ 2
Hamburg .....	755	1 735	2 296	- 1	+ 8
Hessen .....	21 115	6 098	288	- 4	+ 12
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	23 174	1 720	75	- 4	- 9
Niedersachsen .....	47 618	8 001	168	- 11	+ 20
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	34 083	18 075	530	- 26	+ 22
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	19 847	4 061	204	- 8	+ 10
Saarland .....	2 569	1 056	413	- 4	- 1
Sachsen .....	18 413	4 296	235	- 15	- 10
Sachsen Anhalt .....	20 445	2 494	123	- 12	- 17
Schleswig-Holstein .....	15 763	2 829	179	- 6	+ 11
Thüringen .....	16 172	2 355	147	- 8	- 10
<b>Germany .....</b>	<b>357 030</b>	<b>82 501</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>- 113</b>	<b>+ 82</b>

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

## GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Persons in employ- ment <sup>1)</sup>	Unem- ployed <sup>2)</sup>	Unemploy- ment rate <sup>2) 3)</sup>	Job vacancies <sup>2) 4)</sup>	Short-time workers <sup>2)</sup>
	2004				
	1 000		%	1 000	
Baden-Württemberg .....	4 945	340.3	6.2	40.6	24.2
Bayern .....	5 827	449.7	6.9	44.0	18.1
Berlin .....	1 411	297.9	17.6	6.8	3.5
Brandenburg .....	1 102	251.2	18.7	8.6	4.8
Bremen .....	258	42.3	13.3	2.8	1.5
Hamburg .....	777	84.3	9.7	8.9	1.7
Hessen .....	2 702	250.7	8.2	22.3	9.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	701	182.9	20.5	5.7	2.2
Niedersachsen .....	3 325	376.6	9.6	25.3	11.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	7 401	898.4	10.2	54.3	40.4
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	1 744	155.1	7.7	21.7	6.8
Saarland .....	426	45.9	9.2	2.9	2.3
Sachsen .....	1 780	396.7	17.8	11.6	9.5
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	1 018	263.3	20.3	6.6	3.7
Schleswig-Holstein .....	1 216	137.9	9.8	8.9	5.3
Thüringen .....	1 027	207.7	16.7	7.4	5.2
<b>Germany</b> .....	<b>35 659</b>	<b>4 381.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>150.6</b>

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

# GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Foreign trade		Gross domestic product at current prices	Unadjusted gross value added
	Imports	Exports		
	2004 <sup>1)</sup>			
	EUR mn		EUR bn	
Baden-Württemberg .....	91 322	114 323	319.4	298.0
Bayern .....	95 125	118 035	385.2	359.3
Berlin .....	6 130	9 993	77.9	72.6
Brandenburg .....	6 643	5 465	45.0	42.0
Bremen .....	10 622	11 930	23.6	22.0
Hamburg .....	41 433	20 995	78.8	73.5
Hessen .....	53 910	37 185	195.2	182.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	2 055	2 994	29.8	27.8
Niedersachsen .....	50 146	56 488	184.9	172.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	137 957	131 941	481.4	449.2
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	19 767	31 661	95.4	89.0
Saarland .....	9 866	10 493	26.1	24.3
Sachsen .....	9 796	16 215	79.8	74.5
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	5 355	6 143	45.8	42.7
Schleswig-Holstein .....	16 236	14 543	66.5	62.1
Thüringen .....	5 135	7 382	42.3	39.4
Germany .....	581 780 <sup>2)</sup>	733 392 <sup>2)</sup>	2 177	2 031

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 <sup>1)</sup>	Hospital beds <sup>2)</sup>
	(dwellings)				
	2003			31.12.2004	2003
	1 000		Mill.	Number	
Baden-Württemberg .....	40.3	35.4	4.8	39 420	63 364
Bayern .....	62.6	51.8	5.7	49 047	82 078
Berlin .....	3.1	3.4	1.9	17 867	20 991
Brandenburg .....	13.8	12.4	1.3	7 787	15 664
Bremen .....	1.3	1.1	0.4	3 244	5 881
Hamburg .....	3.8	3.9	0.9	9 404	12 197
Hessen .....	17.4	18.6	2.8	23 101	37 952
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	7.5	7.3	0.9	6 202	10 772
Niedersachsen .....	35.0	32.8	3.7	25 863	47 077
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	57.9	53.1	8.3	65 462	132 834
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	17.9	15.2	1.9	14 240	25 875
Saarland .....	3.2	2.9	0.5	4 166	7 395
Sachsen .....	9.5	8.4	2.3	14 220	29 156
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	6.3	6.1	1.3	8 141	17 378
Schleswig-Holstein .....	12.1	10.4	1.4	10 476	16 370
Thüringen .....	5.2	5.3	1.2	7 795	16 917
<b>Germany</b> .....	<b>296.8</b>	<b>268.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>306 435</b>	<b>541 901</b>

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



On 31 December 2004, some 82.5 million people were living in Germany, 42.2 million of whom were girls or women and 40.4 million boys or men. A total of 7.3 million residents were foreign citizens, 61% of whom had been living in Germany for ten years or more; 1.4 million foreigners had been born in Germany.

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

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

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

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

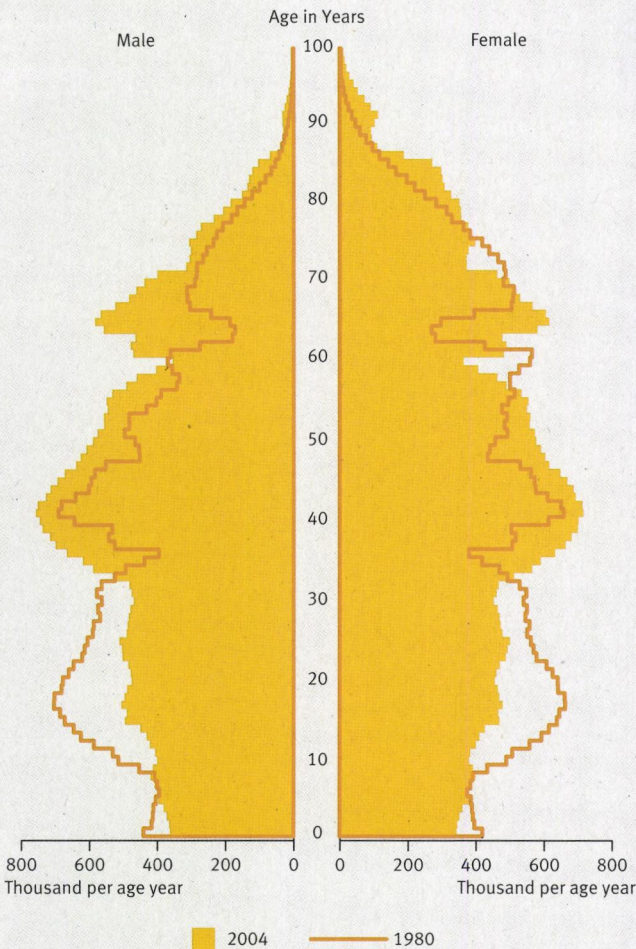
inhabitants in Germany will decline in the long term despite the assumed rates of immigration from abroad.

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

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

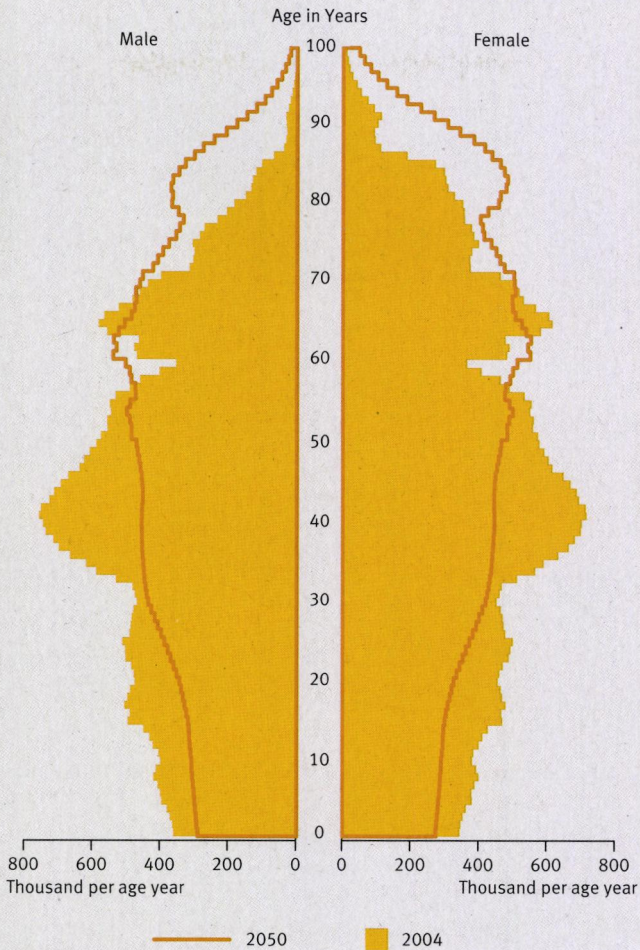
Since the degree of reliability of the values' development the population projection is based on declines with an increasing distance from the base date 31 December 2001, such long-term calculations have a model character and should not be considered as prognoses.

Age structure of the population of Germany 2004 and 1980<sup>1)</sup>



1) Reference date 31 Dec.



Age structure of the population of Germany 2004<sup>1)</sup> and 2050

# POPULATION

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

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

# POPULATION

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Households<sup>1)</sup></b> .....	1 000	38 720	38 944	39 122
1-person households .....	1 000	14 225	14 426	14 566
2-person households .....	1 000	13 060	13 169	13 335
3-person households .....	1 000	5 487	5 462	5 413
4-person households .....	1 000	4 315	4 268	4 218
Households with 5 or more persons .....	1 000	1 633	1 618	1 590
<b>Marriages, births, deaths</b>				
Marriages .....	Number	391 963	382 911	396 007 <sup>2)</sup>
Live births .....	Number	719 250	706 721	705 631 <sup>2)</sup>
Viz.: Illegitimate .....	Number	187 961	190 641	197 228 <sup>2)</sup>
Foetal deaths .....	Number	2 700	2 699	2 728 <sup>2)</sup>
Deaths .....	Number	841 686	853 946	818 263 <sup>2)</sup>
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (-) .....	Number	- 122 436	- 147 225	- 112 632 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Divorces</b> .....	Number	204 214	213 975	213 691
<b>Migrations between Germany and foreign countries<sup>3)</sup></b>				
Arrivals, total .....	1 000	843	769	780 <sup>2)</sup>
Incl.: Foreigners .....	1 000	658	602	602 <sup>2)</sup>
Departures, total .....	1 000	623	626	698 <sup>2)</sup>
Incl.: Foreigners .....	1 000	506	499	547 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Naturalized persons</b> .....	Number	154 547	140 731	127 153

1) Microcensus results in April (2002), May (2003) and March (2004). – 2) Preliminary result. – 3) Incl. area of origin/destination "unsettled" and "not indicated".

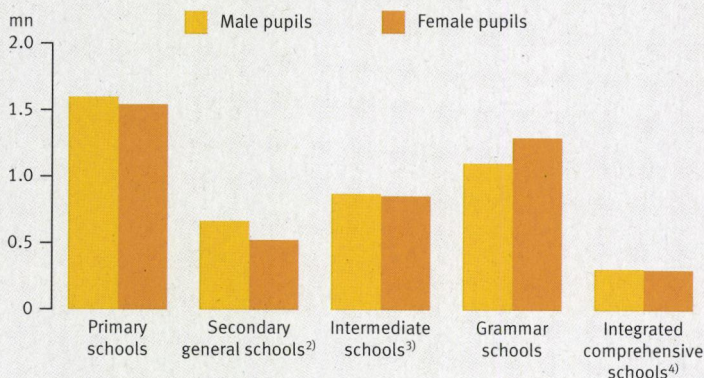
Outside the family context, education is provided mainly in public and private institutions established for this purpose. The bodies of official statistics provide data on pupils, apprentices, university students and teachers, which certainly are of increasing interest not least on account of the ongoing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

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

In 2003, a total of EUR 193.3 bn were spent in Germany on education, science and research, accounting for 9.1% of the gross domestic product. Compared with 2001, that was an increase of 0.2%. The largest share of that expenditure, EUR 121.5 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 54.3 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.

**Pupils at schools of general education, 2004/2005<sup>1)</sup>  
by selected types of schools**



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

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In 2004/2005, close to 9.6 million pupils in Germany attended schools of general education, of whom 3.1 million were at primary schools, 1.2 million at secondary general schools (incl. orientation stage independent of school type), 1.4 million at intermediate schools and 2.4 million at grammar schools. In the same year, about 615 000 pupils were counted at integrated comprehensive schools (incl. Free Waldorf Schools), while schools with different courses of education were attended by 379 000 pupils. A total of 424 000 girls and boys went to special schools, and some 60 000 adults were educated at evening schools and adult education colleges.

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

Vocational schools were attended in 2004/2005 by some 2.8 million youths, of whom 1.7 million were educated at vocational schools (dual system) and about 542 000 at full-time vocational schools. At that type of schools, a total of 42 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2004, some 79 000 attained an intermediate school-leaving certificate and 148 000 pupils achieved a qualification for general uni-

versity entrance (incl. university entrance restricted to a specified field of study and entrance to a "Fachhochschule"). Schools for nurses, midwives etc. were attended by 119 000 women and men.

In 2004, there were some 1.5 million apprentices in Germany, of whom 838 000 were trained in industry and trade, 489 000 in the crafts sector, 139 000 in the liberal professions and about 98 000 in the remaining areas.

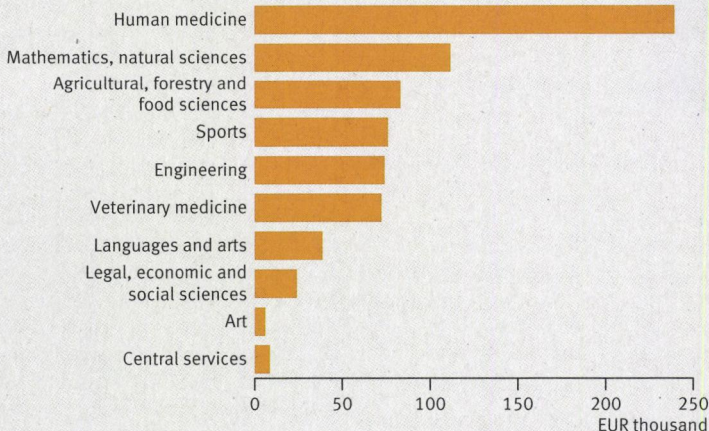
There are still marked differences between the genders regarding the training occupations that are chosen most frequently. Hence, there were about 40 500 hairdresser's apprentices in Germany in 2004. Almost all of these apprentices (91.5%) were young women. Just over 6% of all female apprentices had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

In the winter semester of 2004, 2.0 million students were enrolled at institutions of higher education in Germany, 1.4 million of them at universities, 563 000 at "Fachhochschulen" and 31 000 at colleges of art and music.

In the academic year of 2004/2005, the number of first-year students amounted to some 358 000. That is a decline by 5% against the preceding year. After more women than men had for the first time enrolled in the academic year of 2002/2003, the rate of female first-year students was 48.8% in the academic year of 2004.



Outside funds received per chair, by subject groups, 2003



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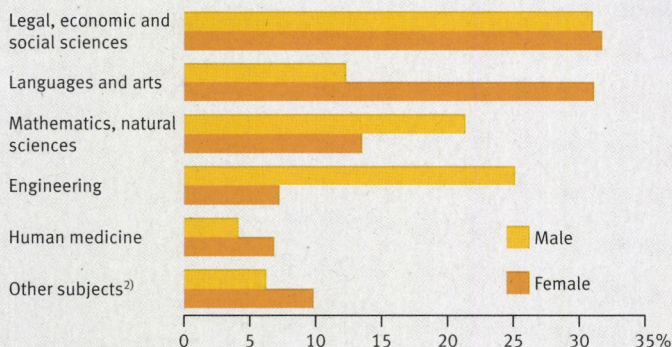
At the beginning of 2003, the most popular courses of study with an internationally accepted bachelor's degree – based on the number of students – were computer science (8 100), business administration (1 800) and agricultural sciences/agriculture (1 600). The largest number of students wishing to obtain a master's degree was found in electrical engineering/electronics (1 900), international business administration/management (1 800) and mechanical engineering (1 500).

218 000 students passed their final examinations at institutions of higher education in 2003. In that year, half a million persons worked at institutions of higher education in Germany in the science, arts and music, and administrative departments.

Specification	Unit	2002/2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2003/2004 <sup>1)</sup>	2004/2005 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Pupils</b> .....	1 000	12 593	12 571	12 508
Schools of general education .....	1 000	9 780	9 727	9 625
School-kindergartens and pre-school classes .....	1 000	55	54	48
Primary schools .....	1 000	3 144	3 147	3 148
Secondary general schools <sup>2)</sup> .....	1 000	1 463	1 380	1 195
Schools with different courses of education .....	1 000	438	429	379
Special schools .....	1 000	429	429	424
Intermediate schools .....	1 000	1 283	1 297	1 351
Grammar schools .....	1 000	2 297	2 316	2 404
Integrated comprehensive schools <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	619	619	615
Evening schools, adult education colleges .....	1 000	52	57	60
Vocational schools .....	1 000	2 700	2 726	2 764
Vocational schools (dual system) .....	1 000	1 733	1 685	1 672
Vocational extension schools .....	1 000	1	1	1
Full-time vocational schools .....	1 000	452	498	542
"Fachoberschulen" .....	1 000	106	117	122
Specialised grammar schools <sup>4)</sup> .....	1 000	109	115	118
"Berufs-/Technische Oberschulen" .....	1 000	12	14	18
Trade and technical schools <sup>5)</sup> .....	1 000	163	168	156
Schools for nurses, midwives etc. ....	1 000	113	118	119
<b>School-leavers of schools of general education</b> .....	1 000	947	986	...
With secondary general school certificate .	1 000	246	246	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate	1 000	384	420	...
With qualification for general university entrance or entrance to a "Fachhochschule" .....	1 000	234	238	...
<b>School-leavers of vocational schools, total</b> .	1 000	1 115	1 144	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate	1 000	72	79	...
With qualification for general university entrance .....	1 000	135	148	...
<b>Full- and part-time teaching staff</b> .....				...
Schools of general education .....	1 000	675	678	...
Vocational schools .....	1 000	117	119	...

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

Students by subject groups, winter term 2004/2005<sup>1)</sup>



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

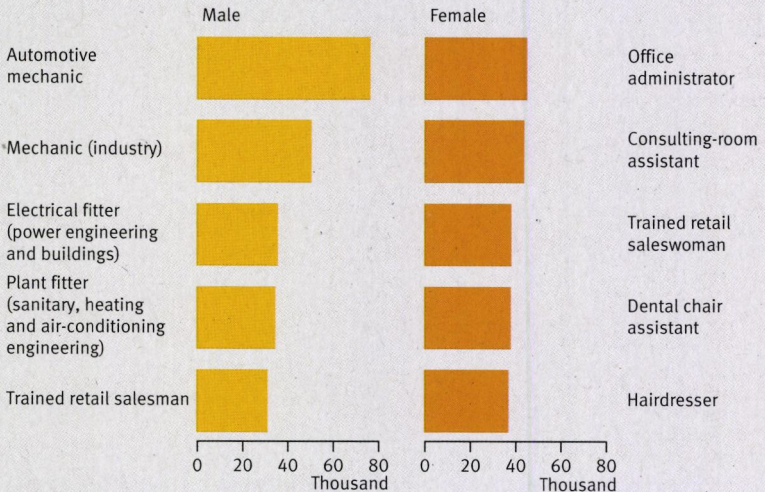
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Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Students<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	1 000	1 939	2 020	1 957
Universities <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	1 391	1 437	1 363
Colleges of art and music .....	1 000	31	31	31
"Fachhochschulen" .....	1 000	480	513	526
Colleges of public administration .....	1 000	37	38	36
<b>Incl.: Students in their first semester in higher education</b> .....	1 000	300	317	300
Universities <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	199	211	197
Colleges of art and music .....	1 000	4	4	4
"Fachhochschulen" .....	1 000	85	92	92
Colleges of public administration .....	1 000	12	10	8
<b>Exam. passed at inst. of higher education</b> ...	1 000	209	218	...
University diploma and equivalent examinations .....	1 000	92	95	...
Qualifications for a doctor's degree .....	1 000	24	23	...
State examinations for the teaching profession .....	1 000	24	22	...
Fachhochschule diploma examinations .....	1 000	66	72	...
Bachelor's and master's degrees .....	1 000	3	5	...

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

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Apprentices</b> .....	1 000	1 622	1 582	1 564
Industry and trade .....	1 000	850	838	838
Crafts .....	1 000	528	502	489
Agriculture .....	1 000	37	38	40
Public service .....	1 000	45	43	44
Liberal professions .....	1 000	149	146	139
Home economics, merchant shipping ....	1 000	13	14	14
<b>Participants in advanced training examinations and master craftsman's examinations</b> .....	1 000	128	126	125
Industry and trade .....	1 000	61	63	65
Crafts .....	1 000	54	51	49
Agriculture .....	1 000	3	2	2
Public service .....	1 000	4	4	9
Liberal professions .....	1 000	5	5	5
Home economics, merchant shipping ....	1 000	1	1	1

## Apprentices, 2004, in the most frequent vocational training occupations



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## EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Formal level of qualification<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Data provided on general school education <sup>2)</sup>	1 000	66 472	66 574	66 397
Presently attending schools .....	1 000	3 035	2 992	2 966
Secondary general school certificate .....	1 000	30 110	29 391	28 946
Ten-grade school of general education certificate .....	1 000	4 979	4 807	4 701
Intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent .....	1 000	12 793	12 732	12 837
"Fachhochschule" entrance qualification/ university entrance qualification .....	1 000	13 362	14 092	14 419
Data provided on vocational training <sup>2)</sup> .....	1 000	65 339	65 575	65 185
Apprenticeship/on-the-job training <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	33 702	33 639	32 921
Trade and technical school certificate <sup>4)</sup> ...	1 000	3 884	4 015	4 078
Trade and technical school certificate in the former GDR .....	1 000	1 018	977	971
"Fachhochschule" degree <sup>5)</sup> .....	1 000	3 139	2 868	3 025
University degree <sup>6)</sup> .....	1 000	3 615	3 758	3 909
Doctor's degree .....	1 000	574	853	815

1) Results of the microcensus (2002 in April, 2003 in May and 2004 in March). – Persons aged 15 years and over. –

2) For persons aged 51 years and over response is voluntary. Incl. no information on the formal level of qualification and without formal level of qualification attendend. – 3) Incl. equivalent certificate of full-time vocational school, pre-vocational training year or period of practical training. – 4) Incl. master craftsman's or technician's qualification. – 5) Incl. schools of engineering and incl. colleges of public administration. – 6) Excl. "Fachhochschule" degree.



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 39.4% of the population in the Federal Republic of Germany in March 2004. 29.2% were supported by family members, 26.8% lived mainly on pensions, their own property or other support (incl. public assistance), while for 4.6% unemployment pay or relief was the most important source of income.

The unemployment rate in Germany in 2004 was 10.5%. For men (11.0%) and women (10.1%), the rates rose by 0.1 percentage points each. The 4.38 million registered unemployed of the year 2004 included 504 000 younger people under 25 years and about 391 000 registered unemployed were looking for a part-time job.

The regular number of hours worked per week by men in western Germany rose from an average 40.0 hours in May 2003 to 40.3 hours in March 2004 and from an average 39.8 to 40.1 hours for men in the new Länder and Berlin-East. This means that for the first time since 1996 an increase in the regular number of hours worked is observed. For women, however, the number of hours worked remained constant on the preceding year in both parts of Germany.

In spring 2004, 7.2 million persons in dependent employment in Germany indicated their activity to be part-time. This is an increase by 51% or 2.4 million since April 1991. Thus the share of part-time employees in all persons in dependent employment rose by 9 percentage points to a good 23%. Although the share of men in part-time employees increased from 8% in April 1991 to 15%, the majority of part-time employees in dependent employment in March 2004 were female (85%).

In the western part of Germany, part-time employment is much more widespread (24%) than in the new Länder and Berlin-East (17%). For fixed-term employment contracts, the opposite is true: In March 2004, 12% of all dependent employees in the new Länder and Berlin-East, but just 8% in the former territory of the Federal Republic had a fixed-term employment contract (excluding training contracts).

Women in executive positions are still underrepresented in Germany. According to results of the microcensus, 47% of all dependent employees who provided information on their status in the establishment were female in March 2004, while women had a share of just 33% in executive positions. The fact that women are quite rare in the management is even more obvious for "top executive employees". In March 2004, the expanded number of people indicating that they have a job with far-reaching executive functions was about 819 000. This includes, for example, directors. Women had a share of just

21% in that group. Obviously, most decision-makers in businesses and authorities in Germany are still male.

In agriculture, 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 36% from April 1991 to March 2004. What is remarkable here, too, is the dynamic trend of self-employed without employees, the so-called Me-PLCs. Their number rose 75% compared with April 1991.

Short-time work was performed by a total of 151 000 persons in employment in Germany in 2004. The number of persons in employment on the basis of job-creation measures incl. structural adjustment measures was 117 000.

Various definitions are used for data on labour force participation. The active population as shown in the tables comprises both the persons in employment and the unemployed. In line with the definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), persons in employment are persons aged 15 years and over who performed any gainful activity of at least one hour against wage or other remuneration in the reference period. Persons considered unemployed according to the ILO concept are persons without any job who actively sought work over the last four weeks and who are available for taking up a job immediately, that is within two weeks. It is

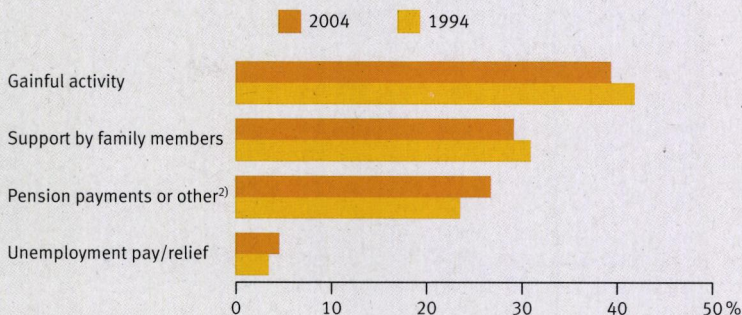
irrelevant here whether or not they are registered as unemployed with an employment agency.

Data and information on the concept of the International Labour Organization (ILO) are available at:

<http://www.destatis.de/ilo-arbeitsmarkt>

The number of unemployed as reported by the Federal Employment Agency, however, includes only the job-seekers who are registered as unemployed with the employment agencies. 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, however, neither perform nor seek any gainful activity.

## Population by main source of subsistence<sup>1)</sup>



1) Results of the microcensus. – Germany. – 2) Pension payments; own property, letting, interest, life interest reserved to transferor on transfer of a farmstead to a descendant; public assistance; benefits paid by a long-term care insurance agency; other benefits (e.g. BAföG study grant, early retirement pay, scholarship).

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Specification	Unit	2002 <sup>1)</sup>	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Germany</b>				
Persons engaged in economic activity by normal weekly hours worked				
under 21 hours	1 000	5 465	5 712	5 663
Female	1 000	4 524	4 682	4 626
Male	1 000	938	1 031	1 038
21 – 31 hours	1 000	2 540	2 569	2 649
Female	1 000	2 982	2 157	2 220
Male	1 000	397	412	429
32 – 35 hours	1 000	2 248	2 446	2 180
Female	1 000	840	900	841
Male	1 000	1 408	1 546	1 339
36 – 39 hours	1 000	10 704	10 540	9 216
Female	1 000	4 148	4 137	3 680
Male	1 000	6 556	6 404	5 535
40 – 44 hours	1 000	11 042	10 768	11 545
Female	1 000	3 613	3 483	3 708
Male	1 000	7 429	7 286	7 837
45 hours and over	1 000	4 539	4 137	4 406
Female	1 000	929	819	902
Male	1 000	3 610	3 318	3 503

1) Microcensus results – 2002 in April; 2003 in May; 2004 in March.

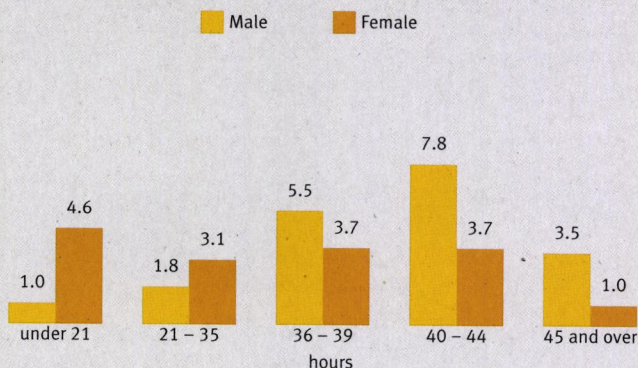
# EMPLOYMENT

Specification	Unit	2002 <sup>1)</sup>	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Germany</b>				
<b>Active population</b> .....	1 000	40 022	40 195	40 046
Persons engaged in economic activity .....	1 000	36 536	36 172	35 659
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	16 200	16 176	15 978
Unemployed <sup>2)</sup> .....	1 000	3 486	4 022	4 388
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	1 504	1 707	1 836
<b>Inactive population<sup>3)</sup></b> .....	1 000	42 433	42 307	42 444
Male .....	1 000	17 964	18 018	18 098
Female .....	1 000	24 469	24 289	24 346
<b>Labour force participation rate of persons aged 15 to under 65 years</b>				
Male .....	%	79.0	79.2	79.3
Female .....	%	64.3	65.1	65.2
<b>Persons engaged in economic activity</b>				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries .....	1 000	923	895	832
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	322	304	274
Production industries .....	1 000	11 656	11 265	10 986
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	2 814	2 731	2 674
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport .....	1 000	8 355	8 297	8 188
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	4 057	4 034	3 921
Other services .....	1 000	15 602	15 716	15 653
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	9 006	9 107	9 108
By status in occupation				
Self-employed .....	1 000	3 654	3 744	3 852
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	1 026	1 066	1 112
Unpaid family workers .....	1 000	414	385	402
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	321	292	307
Officials .....	1 000	2 224	2 244	2 242
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	750	775	802
Salaried employees <sup>4)</sup> .....	1 000	18 668	18 633	18 016
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	10 489	10 517	10 321
Wage earners <sup>5)</sup> .....	1 000	11 576	11 165	11 147
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	3 615	3 526	3 436

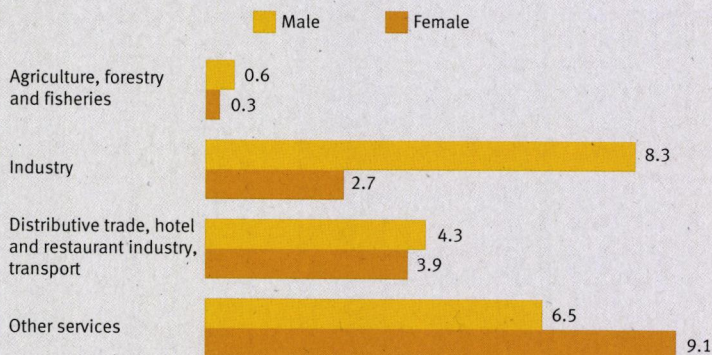
1) Microcensus results – 2002 in April; 2003 in May; 2004 in March. – 2) Definition of unemployed according to ILO concept. – 3) According to the ILO concept, the inactive population also includes non-employed job-seekers that are not immediately available. – 4) Incl. apprentices in recognised vocational training occupations of the commercial and technical sector. – 5) Incl. apprentices in recognised vocational training occupations of the industrial sector.



**Persons in employment, March 2004<sup>1)</sup>,  
by normal weekly hours worked  
in millions**



**Persons in employment, March 2004<sup>1)</sup>,  
by sectors of the economy  
in millions**



1) Microcensus result. — Germany.

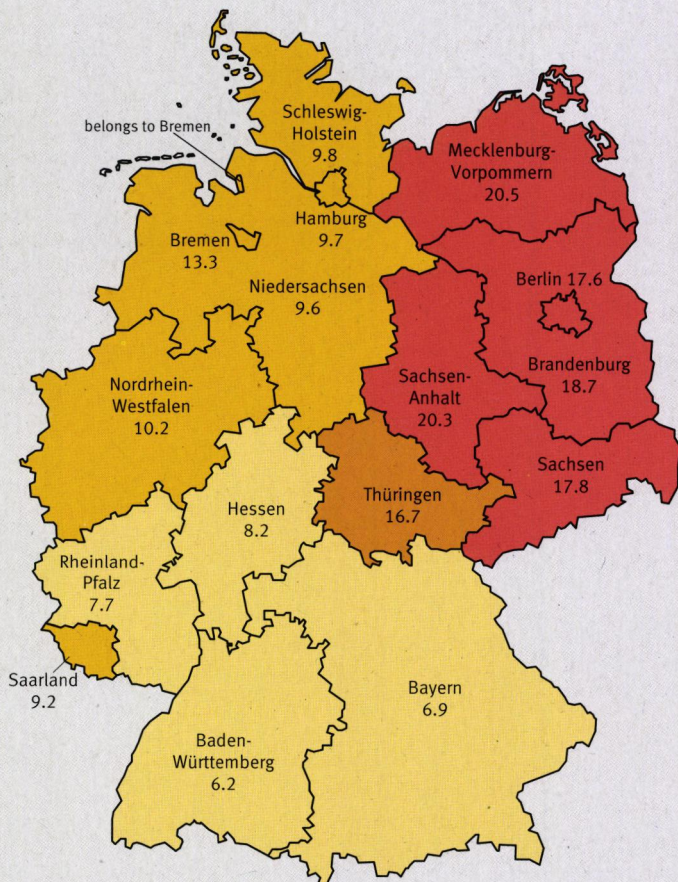
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## EMPLOYMENT

Specification	Unit	2002 <sup>1)</sup>	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Former territory of the Federal Republic</b>				
<b>Active population</b> .....	1 000	32 268	32 456	32 316
Female .....	1 000	14 110	14 294	14 216
Male .....	1 000	18 158	18 162	18 100
<b>Persons engaged in economic activity</b>				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries .....	1 000	713	695	649
Production industries .....	1 000	9 792	9 445	9 236
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport .....	1 000	6 856	6 806	6 710
Other services .....	1 000	12 772	12 900	12 842
<b>Inactive population</b> .....	1 000	35 220	35 195	35 404
Female .....	1 000	20 424	20 308	20 422
Male .....	1 000	14 796	14 887	14 982
<b>New Länder and Berlin-East</b>				
<b>Active population</b> .....	1 000	7 754	7 739	7 731
Female .....	1 000	3 594	3 589	3 598
Male .....	1 000	4 160	4 150	4 132
<b>Persons engaged in economic activity</b>				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries .....	1 000	210	200	183
Production industries .....	1 000	1 864	1 819	1 750
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport .....	1 000	1 499	1 491	1 478
Other services .....	1 000	2 830	2 815	2 811
<b>Inactive population<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	1 000	7 213	7 112	7 040
Female .....	1 000	4 046	3 981	3 924
Male .....	1 000	3 168	3 131	3 116

1) Microcensus results – 2002 in April; 2003 in May; 2004 in March. – 2) According to the ILO concept, the inactive population also includes non-employed job-seekers that are not immediately available.

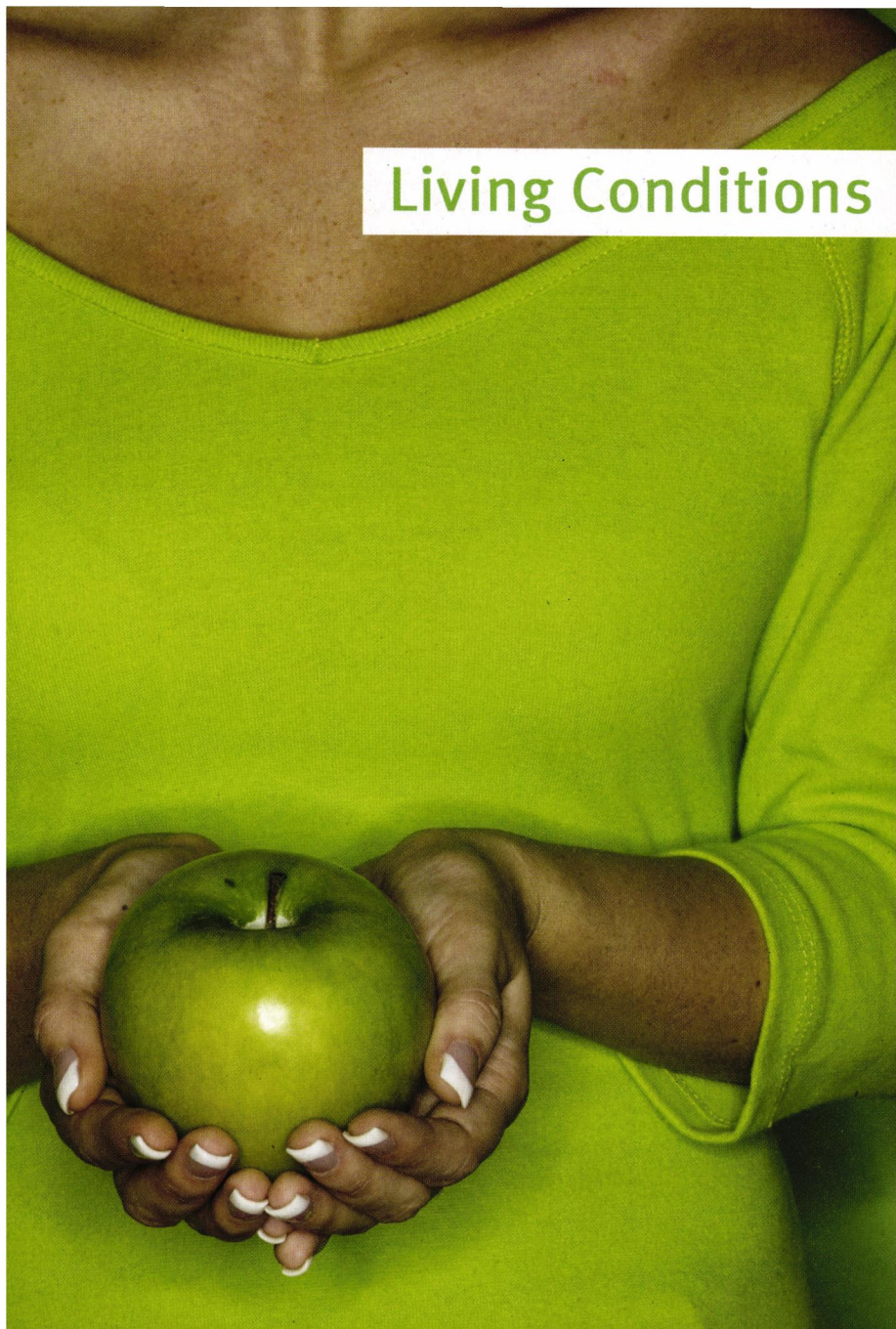
Unemployment rate<sup>1)</sup>, 2004 by Länder

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

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# Living Conditions





In 2004, too, women in Germany earned considerably less than their male counterparts. Female full-time wage earners in the production industries, distributive trade, and the credit and insurance industry, for instance, at EUR 2 483 received just 79.4% of the respective male earnings, which ran up to EUR 3 127. 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 2 027 as opposed to EUR 2 299). From a longer-term perspective, the earnings of women have gradually been catching up with those of men. In 1957, female wage earners received 57.4%, female salaried employees 54.9%, of the respective male earnings in the then Federal Republic of Germany. Over the following 47 years, these ratios increased to 74.5% for wage earners and 71.2% for salaried employees.

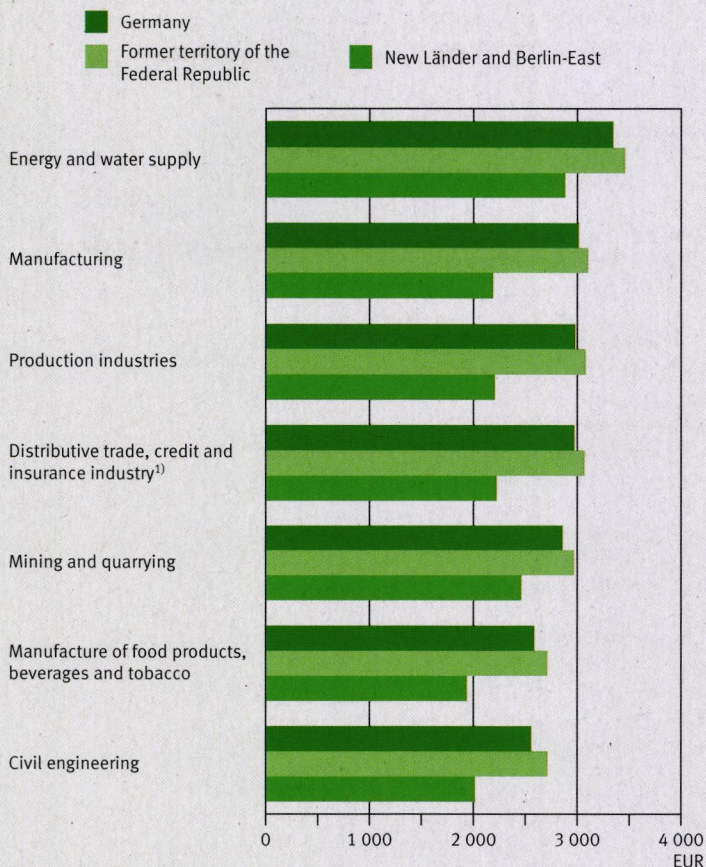
The current differences in earnings are deemed to be essentially due to the fact that women exercise activities which require a higher level of professional education and qualification to a much lesser extent than their male counterparts. While, for example, 14% of the female wage earners perform skilled work and 43% unskilled work, the corresponding percentages for male wage earners are 60% for skilled work and 10% for unskilled work. Among female salaried employees, 38% are skilled clerical workers or perform unskilled work, whereas the percentage among men is just 16%. 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 18%. 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, 2004



1) Salaried employees only.

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# 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 <sup>1)</sup>			
Total			
2000	2 753	1 982	72.0
2001	2 818	2 038	72.3
2002	2 908	2 099	72.2
2003	2 995	2 163	72.2
2004	3 062	2 215	72.3
Men			
2000	2 915	2 048	70.3
2001	2 979	2 111	70.9
2002	3 072	2 180	71.0
2003	3 158	2 245	71.1
2004	3 223	2 299	71.3
Women			
2000	2 272	1 814	79.8
2001	2 340	1 861	79.5
2002	2 413	1 921	79.6
2003	2 490	1 981	79.6
2004	2 556	2 027	79.3
Wage earners in production industries <sup>1)</sup>			
Total			
2000	2 409	1 759	73.0
2001	2 440	1 795	73.6
2002	2 480	1 833	73.9
2003	2 546	1 874	73.6
2004	2 594	1 920	74.0
Men			
2000	2 500	1 822	72.9
2001	2 531	1 863	73.6
2002	2 568	1 902	74.1
2003	2 634	1 946	73.9
2004	2 681	1 994	74.4
Women			
2000	1 844	1 411	76.5
2001	1 870	1 439	77.0
2002	1 903	1 481	77.8
2003	1 956	1 515	77.5
2004	1 997	1 555	77.9

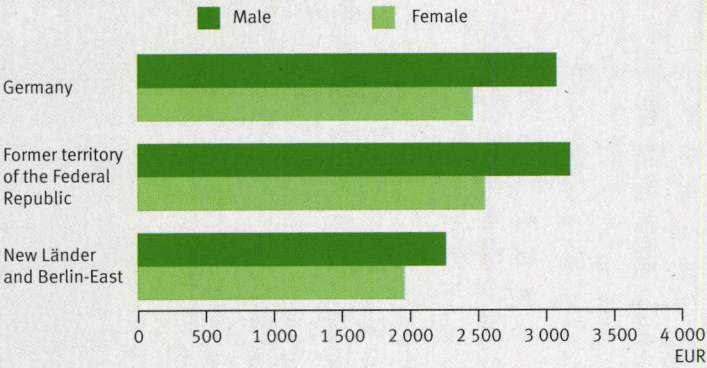
1) The figures have been adjusted to the new group of respondents.

## WAGES AND SALARIES

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 <sup>1)</sup>			
Total			
2000	3 071	2 242	73.0
2001	3 167	2 321	73.3
2002	3 285	2 415	73.5
2003	3 389	2 511	74.1
2004	3 470	2 572	74.1
Men			
2000	3 443	2 527	73.4
2001	3 542	2 613	73.8
2002	3 665	2 718	74.2
2003	3 767	2 823	74.9
2004	3 847	2 881	74.9
Women			
2000	2 417	1 957	81.0
2001	2 499	2 024	81.0
2002	2 582	2 095	81.1
2003	2 667	2 176	81.6
2004	2 738	2 229	81.4

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

Average gross monthly earnings of wage earners  
and salaried employees, 2004<sup>1)</sup>



Average gross monthly earnings, 2004,  
by groups of employees<sup>1)</sup>



1) Industry.



## WAGES AND SALARIES

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Germany<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Weekly working hours of wage earners .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners .....	2000=100	104.3	106.9	109.0
Men .....	2000=100	104.2	106.8	108.9
Women .....	2000=100	104.8	107.6	110.0
Weekly wages of wage earners .....	2000=100	104.3	106.9	109.0
Men .....	2000=100	104.2	106.8	108.9
Women .....	2000=100	104.8	107.6	110.0
<b>Former territory of the Federal Republic<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Weekly working hours of wage earners .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners .....	2000=100	104.3	106.9	109.0
Men .....	2000=100	104.2	106.9	108.9
Women .....	2000=100	104.7	107.5	109.8
Weekly wages of wage earners .....	2000=100	104.3	106.9	109.0
Men .....	2000=100	104.2	106.9	108.9
Women .....	2000=100	104.7	107.5	109.8
<b>New Länder and Berlin-East<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Weekly working hours of wage earners .....	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Men .....	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Women .....	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Hourly wages of wage earners .....	2000=100	104.4	106.8	109.0
Men .....	2000=100	104.2	106.5	108.5
Women .....	2000=100	105.8	109.4	112.5
Weekly wages of wage earners .....	2000=100	104.3	106.7	108.9
Men .....	2000=100	104.1	106.4	108.4
Women .....	2000=100	105.7	109.3	112.4
<b>Germany<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly salaries of salaried employees .....	2000=100	104.8	107.6	109.8
Men .....	2000=100	104.7	107.5	109.7
Women .....	2000=100	105.0	107.7	110.1

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



## WAGES AND SALARIES

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Former territory of the Federal Republic<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women .....	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly salaries of salaried employees .....	2000=100	104.7	107.3	109.5
Men .....	2000=100	104.6	107.4	109.5
Women .....	2000=100	104.7	107.3	109.5
<b>New Länder and Berlin-East<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Men .....	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.9
Women .....	2000=100	100.0	99.9	99.9
Monthly salaries of salaried employees .....	2000=100	105.8	109.0	112.1
Men .....	2000=100	105.4	108.4	111.5
Women .....	2000=100	106.2	109.4	112.7

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

On an annual average in 2004, consumer prices were up 1.6% on 2003, following a 1.1% increase in 2003. Apart from climbing mineral oil prices and the rises in tobacco tax in March and December 2004, it was mainly the health care reform, which entered into force on 1 January 2004, that led to an acceleration of price increases. The strong rise in the prices of pharmaceutical products and health services was due in particular to higher co-payments and to the consultation charge. Health expenditure showed an average increase of 19.2% in 2004. Not considering the effects of the health care reform, the rate of price increase would have been lower by about 0.7 percentage points in 2004.

The prices of mineral oil products increased 5.6% in 2004 and had an upward effect on the index especially in the second half of the year. Not considering heating oil and motor fuels, the year-

on-year rate of price increase would have been 1.4%.

The prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages declined 0.5% in December 2004 compared with December 2003. The development of the prices of vegetables (-4.5%), milk, cheese and eggs (-1.8%) and pure coffee (-3.9%) was most favourable to consumers, while the prices were slightly up for fish and fish products (+1.8%) and fruit (+1.6%). Compared with November 2004, the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages climbed a seasonal 1.0%. This was mainly the result of increasing fruit and vegetable prices (+5.1% and +6.9%, respectively; incl. grapes: +40.0%, lettuce: +68.1%).

The inflation rate does not only depend on how the prices change. The weights with which the price trends of the individual types of goods are included in the overall index are also of key importance. To demonstrate in a simple manner the influence

Specification	2002	2003	2004
<b>Germany</b>			
<b>2000 = 100</b>			
<b>Consumer price index</b> .....	103.4	104.5	106.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages .....	105.3	105.2	104.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco .....	105.8	111.4	119.1
Clothing and footwear .....	101.5	100.7	100.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels .....	103.4	104.9	106.5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household .....	101.9	102.2	102.0
Health .....	101.9	102.4	122.1
Transport .....	104.5	106.7	109.3
Communication .....	95.7	96.4	95.6
Recreation and culture .....	101.3	100.7	99.7
Education .....	104.0	106.2	109.7
Restaurants and hotels .....	105.6	106.5	107.3
Miscellaneous goods and services .....	105.0	106.8	108.3

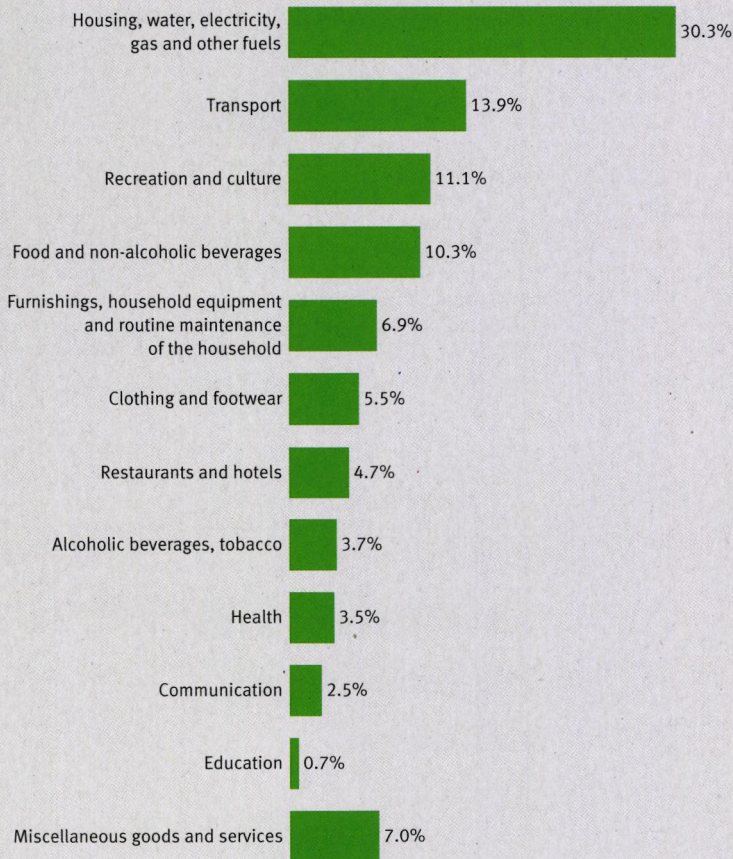
## CONSUMER PRICES



of weights, an index calculator was developed which is accessible through the website of the Federal Statistical Office. This is an experimental consumer price index in which you can change some of the weights of the basket of goods in correspondence with your own consumption habits. Using sliders, you can adjust the expenditure on specific types of goods. A graph is then displayed to show how the change in the weights of the basket of goods impacts the measured price trends. The index calculator is accessible on the internet at:

[www.destatis.de/indexrechner](http://www.destatis.de/indexrechner)

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



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## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

The results of the sample survey of income and expenditure for the year 2003 provide up-to-date information on the composition of receipts and expenditure of households. They are based on the data provided by those households which kept a housekeeping book while participating in the sample survey of income and expenditure. Proceeding from the number of households surveyed (26 207), the results available were grossed up to the universe of about 37.9 mn households.

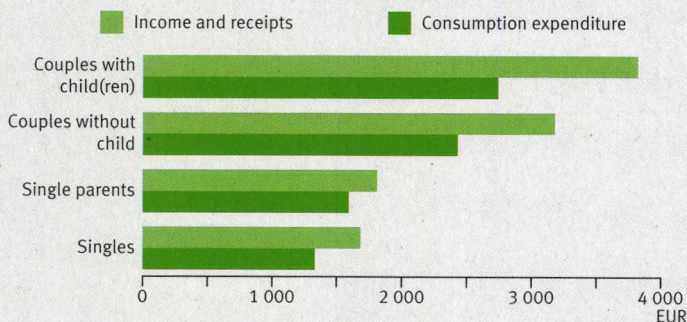
The monthly net income of households in the former territory of the Federal Republic amounted to EUR 2 895 in the first half of 2003, while households in the new Länder and Berlin-East had an average amount of EUR 2 233 at their disposal, i.e. 77% of the level in the West.

While some 19% of all households in the West had a monthly net income of less than EUR 1 300 in the first half of 2003, this was true for 30% in the East. On the other hand, nearly every eighth household in the former territory of the Federal Republic could draw upon a net income between EUR 5 000 and 18 000, in the new Länder and Berlin-East this applied only to every nineteenth household.

Households in Germany used three quarters of their disposable income and receipts for private consumption (75%) in the first half of 2003. In the former territory of the Federal Republic that was a share of 75% or an average amount of EUR 2 201, and in the new Länder and Berlin-East a share of 79% or an average amount of EUR 1 797.

### Disposable income and receipts and final consumption expenditure of households

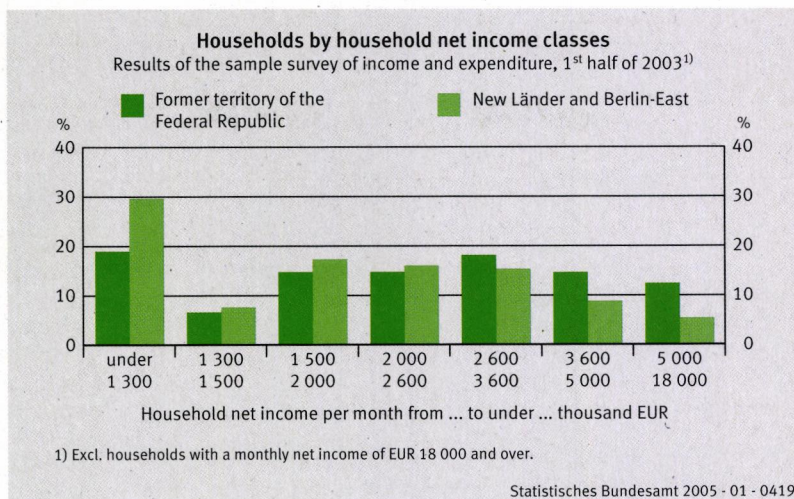
Results of the sample survey of income and expenditure, 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2003<sup>1)</sup>



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

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German households spent about half of their consumption expenditure, i.e. EUR 1 096 (52%) to satisfy their basic needs of housing, food and clothing. In the former territory of the Federal Republic the amount in question was EUR 1 135 (52%), and in the new Länder and Berlin-East EUR 922 (51%), with the major part being spent for rents, energy costs and maintenance of the dwelling (32.5% in the West and 31.2% in the East).

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

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin- East
<b>Composition of income and receipts in the first half of 2003</b> (EUR per household and month)			
Gross income from dependent employment .....	1 778	1 870	1 376
Gross income from self-employment .....	217	237	130
Property income .....	402	441	229
Income from public transfer payments .....	887	882	911
Income from non-public transfer payments .....	168	187	86
Income from subletting .....	2	3	(1)
<b>Household gross income</b> .....	<b>3 454</b>	<b>3 619</b>	<b>2 734</b>
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge .....	341	372	205
– Compulsory social security contributions .....	342	352	296
<b>= Household net income</b> .....	<b>2 771</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>2 233</b>
+ Receipts from selling goods .....	31	34	18
+ Other receipts .....	18	19	14
<b>= Disposable income and receipts</b> .....	<b>2 820</b>	<b>2 948</b>	<b>2 265</b>
Receipts from property conversion/credits .....	706	765	451
<b>Spending of disposable income and receipts in the first half of 2003</b> (EUR per household and month)			
<b>Final consumption expenditure of households</b> .....	<b>2 126</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>1 797</b>
Food, beverages, tobacco products .....	298	304	272
Clothing, footwear .....	107	111	89
Housing, energy, maintenance .....	691	720	561
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities .....	121	126	101
Health care .....	78	85	44
Transport .....	306	313	272
Communications .....	66	68	60
Leisure, entertainment and culture .....	250	253	236
Education .....	20	21	15
Accommodation and restaurant services .....	92	98	67
Other goods and services .....	98	102	81
<b>Other expenditure</b> .....	<b>1 418</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>922</b>
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments <sup>1)</sup> ...	238	258	150
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc. ....	93	102	54
Consumer credit interest payments <sup>1)</sup> .....	6	7	4
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets .....	890	962	572

1) Incl. overdraft rates.

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

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

## Composition of income and receipts in the first half of 2003 (EUR per household and month)

Gross income from dependent employment .....	936	959	1 653	2 958
Gross income from self-employment .....	104	(79)	203	387
Property income .....	201	139	519	519
Income from public transfer payments .....	689	639	1 247	717
Income from non-public transfer payments and subletting .....	136	272	190	172
<b>Household gross income</b> .....	<b>2 066</b>	<b>2 089</b>	<b>3 812</b>	<b>4 753</b>
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge .....	209	113	348	491
– Compulsory social security contributions .....	202	187	345	509
<b>= Household net income</b> .....	<b>1 654</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>3 119</b>	<b>3 753</b>
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts ...	30	21	60	67
<b>= Disposable income and receipts</b> .....	<b>1 684</b>	<b>1 810</b>	<b>3 179</b>	<b>3 820</b>
Receipts from property conversion/credits .....	484	270	977	699

## Spending of disposable income and receipts in the first half of 2003 (EUR per household and month)

<b>Final consumption expenditure of households</b> .....	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>2 742</b>
Food, beverages, tobacco products .....	163	257	325	431
Clothing, footwear .....	60	98	115	156
Housing, energy, maintenance .....	492	551	759	861
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities .....	65	73	149	167
Health care .....	51	33	109	70
Transport .....	154	174	373	401
Communications .....	48	72	61	80
Leisure, entertainment and culture .....	160	174	300	310
Education .....	6	37	10	52
Accommodation and restaurant services .....	62	50	117	102
Other goods and services .....	69	73	112	111
<b>Other expenditure</b> .....	<b>855</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>1 791</b>
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments <sup>1)</sup> .....	115	123	219	436
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc. ....	40	38	87	191
Consumer credit interest payments <sup>1)</sup> ....	4	6	6	10
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets .....	561	294	1 181	1 011

1) Incl. overdraft rates.

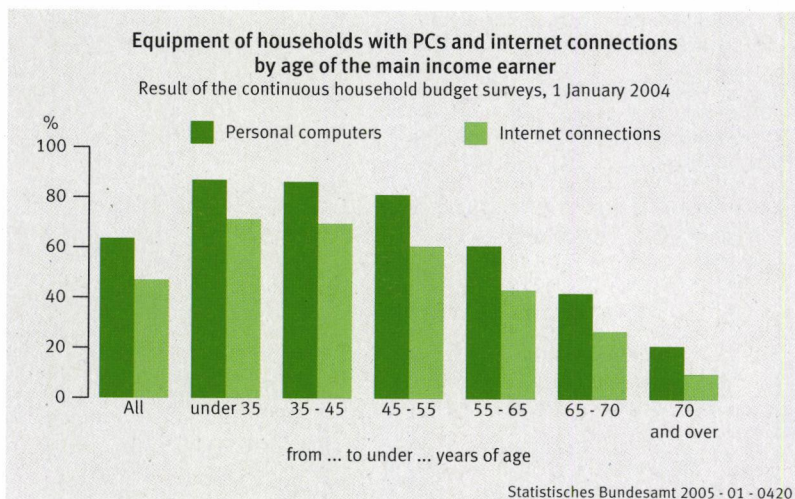
## EQUIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

The Federal Statistical Office provides annual data on the economic and social situation of almost all households, except households of self-employed persons and farmers, in the context of its statistics of continuous household budget surveys. The expanded results are based on a sample of about 6 000 households.

A comparison of the 2004 results regarding the equipment of households with consumer durables with the data collected for 2000 shows partly very clear trends. This refers in particular to the equipment of households with information and communication technology. In the last four years there has for instance been an impressive jump in the equipment of households with personal computers (PCs), internet or online services

and mobile telephones. In early 2004, the number of households with an internet connection amounted to 16.7 million and hence was nearly three times as high as in 2000 (5.6 million). While in early 2000 only about every sixth household (16%) in Germany was equipped with an internet connection, as many as every second (47%) had such connection in January 2004.

Of course, the degree to which households are equipped with personal computers continued to develop, too. After in 2000, 47% of the households in Germany had a PC, their proportion increased to not less than 64% in 2004. In other terms, the number of PCs in households climbed from 16.3 million to 22.5 million.





# EQUIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
Degree of equipment <sup>1)</sup> , per 100 households						
<b>Equipment for the reception, recording, and reproduction of sound and pictures</b>						
DVD player/recorder .....	.	36.4	.	37.6	.	31.3
Video-cassette recorder .....	65.9	69.7	66.3	69.7	64.2	69.8
Camcorder (video camera), analogue ...	.	15.0	.	14.7	.	16.3
Camcorder (video camera), digital .....	.	6.1	.	6.5	.	4.8
Photo camera, analogue .....	.	75.6	.	75.4	.	76.3
Digital camera (digital photo camera) ...	.	19.4	.	20.3	.	15.5
Stereo systems .....	62.9	70.2	64.8	71.5	54.7	64.4
Satellite reception equipment .....	31.5	36.7	32.2	37.8	28.8	31.9
Cable TV connection .....	54.0	54.0	51.4	51.3	64.6	65.6
CD player/CD recorder (incl. on PC) .....	.	70.0	.	70.3	.	68.8
Minidisc player/recorder .....	.	11.9	.	12.2	.	10.4
<b>Personal computers and communications</b>						
Personal computer .....	47.3	63.6	48.2	65.2	43.4	61.3
PC, fixed .....	45.6	58.7	46.4	59.1	42.2	56.9
PC, mobile (notebook, laptop, palmtop) .....	5.5	13.3	6.0	13.8	(3.2)	11.3
Internet connection or access .....	16.4	47.1	17.4	47.6	12.2	44.9
ISDN connection .....	7.7	20.4	8.7	22.2	(3.8)	12.6
Telephone, mobile (car telephone, mobile handset) .....	29.8	72.1	30.2	71.8	28.4	73.5
Telephone answering machine .....	41.4	46.1	42.5	46.7	36.8	43.5
Fax machine, fixed .....	14.9	17.2	16.3	18.6	9.2	11.3
<b>Electric household appliances</b>						
Freezer .....	71.3	73.9	72.1	75.1	67.7	68.9
Dishwasher .....	48.3	56.7	52.0	58.9	32.5	47.4
Micro-wave oven .....	56.1	62.3	58.0	62.3	48.2	62.6
Dryer .....	31.8	36.8	35.7	40.7	15.3	20.0

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

The degree to which households are equipped with mobile telephones has continued to rise in the past four years, too. While the number of mobile phones amounted to about 10.2 million at the beginning of 2000, it increased to 25.5 million in early 2004. While only about

30% of the households had a mobile phone in 2000, their share amounted to 72% in 2004.

Depending on the age of the main income earners of households, the degree of equipment varies considerably with regard to a large number of consumer

## EQUIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

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durables. The 2004 results showed that households in which the main income earner was younger than 35 years were equipped best with PCs (87.0%) and internet connections (71.2%). As a matter of fact, the availability of such equipment in households declines with an increasing age of the main income earner.

## SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

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

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

In 2004, just under 51 million persons (incl. pensioners) were insured with one of the 287 statutory health insurance funds. Statutory health insurance expenditure amounted to EUR 145 bn in 2003.

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 2004. All in all, 1.3 million re-

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Statutory pension insurance<sup>1)</sup></b>				
<b>Wage earners</b>				
Number of pensions paid on 1 July .....	1 000	13 235	13 296	13 328
Receipts .....	EUR mn	114 955	116 992	118 520
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	114 773	117 641	119 633
<b>Salaried employees</b>				
Number of pensions paid on 1 July .....	1 000	9 035	9 216	9 415
Receipts .....	EUR mn	110 044	111 819	115 466
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	110 135	115 231	117 108
<b>Miners:</b>				
Number of pensions paid on 1 July .....	1 000	991	980	997
Receipts .....	EUR mn	14 362	14 553	14 872
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	14 362	14 584	14 902
<b>Severely handicapped persons<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Total .....	1 000	6 712	X	6 639
under 25 years of age .....	1 000	266	X	271
25 to under 60 years of age .....	1 000	2 017	X	2 026
60 years of age and over .....	1 000	4 429	X	4 342
<b>Housing allowance</b>				
Recipients <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	2 820	3 101	3 389
Expenditure <sup>4)</sup> .....	EUR mn	4 056	4 544	4 859
<b>Assistance for war victims<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	X	591	X

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

## SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Statutory health insurance<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Funds <sup>2)3)</sup>	Number	350	320	287
Members (incl. pensioners) <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	50 970	50 754	50 625
Receipts <sup>4)</sup> .....	EUR mn	139 707	140 770	...
Expenditure <sup>4)</sup> .....	EUR mn	143 026	145 095	...
<b>Statutory long-term care insurance<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Members insured on 1 October .....	1 000	70 844	70 457	70 293
Recipients of benefits at the end of the year .	1 000	1 889	1 895	1 926
Care level I .....	1 000	956	971	991
Care level II .....	1 000	686	679	686
Care level III (incl. cases of hardship) ....	1 000	247	245	249
Expenditure on benefits <sup>5)</sup> .....	EUR bn	16 456	16 584	16 773
Incl.: Full-time institutional care .....	EUR bn	8 014	8 183	8 350
<b>Nursing care services<sup>6)</sup></b>				
Licensed home care services .....	Number	X	10 619	X
Licensed in-patient nursing homes .....	Number	X	9 743	X
Persons employed in home care services ...	Number	X	200 897	X
Persons employed in in-patient nursing homes	Number	X	510 857	X

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Excl. *Erstreckungskassen* (statutory health insurance funds also covering the new Länder and having to show the relevant data separately). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme. – 5) 2004: provisional actual result without consideration of end-of-year adjustments. – 6) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 15 December).

recipients of benefits were taken care of by their relatives or by licensed home care services at home or received part-time institutional care, while 629 000 persons received full-time institutional care in nursing homes. In 2004, the long-term care insurance schemes' expenditure on benefits amounted to EUR 16.8 bn. The receipts of statutory long-term care insurance also totalled EUR 16.6 bn.

In 2004, 4.0 million persons received unemployment pay or relief to the total amount of EUR 47.8 bn. In the same year, maintenance allowance in the context of employment promotion was granted to 167 000 and short-time allowance to 151 000 men and women.

At the end of 2003, 2.81 million persons received continuous subsistence payments outside institutions, i.e. so-called public assistance in the narrow sense. Gross expenditure made in Germany in 2003 on benefits according to the Federal Act on Public Assistance totalled EUR 25.6 bn; after deducting receipts to the amount of EUR 3.0 bn, pure public assistance expenditure (net expenditure) amounted to EUR 22.6 bn, which was 3.0% more than a year earlier.

The average amount of public assistance spent per inhabitant in Germany was EUR 274 (net) in 2003. In the western Germany excl. Berlin, the amount totalled EUR 277 per inhabitant, while it was EUR



## SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

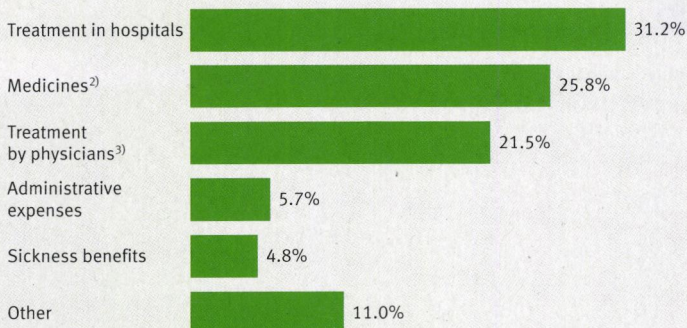
Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Statutory accident insurance<sup>1) 2)</sup></b>				
Number of persons insured .....	1 000	57 627	57 356	...
Number of pensions paid .....	1 000	1 122	1 107	...
Receipts <sup>3)</sup> .....	EUR mn	15 399	15 221	...
Expenditure <sup>3)</sup> .....	EUR mn	15 275	15 124	...
<b>Promotion of employment<sup>3)</sup></b>				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients <sup>4) 5)</sup> .....	1 000	–	3 913	4 039
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	41 763	45 580	47 830
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients <sup>6)</sup> .....	1 000	–	232	167
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	3 997	2 972	2 176
Short-time allowance				
Recipients <sup>6)</sup> .....	1 000	207	195	151
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	604	687	637
Federal Employment Agency				
Receipts .....	EUR mn	50 885	50 635	50 315
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	56 508	56 850	54 490

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Excl. accident insurance for pupils. – 3) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 4) Computations based on the period January to November and half-December each of the preceding and the reference year. – 5) Due to the introduction of new DWH evaluation techniques regarding recipients, data obtained on a comparable basis are only available for 2003 and 2004. – 6) Computation based on 12 monthly values.

190 per inhabitant in eastern Germany  
excl. Berlin.

In 2003, the public sector spent EUR 20.6 bn on public youth welfare, incl. EUR 10.8 bn (53%) on day care centres. Expenditure on educational assistance amounted to EUR 5.6 bn, while EUR 1.4 bn were available for youth service.

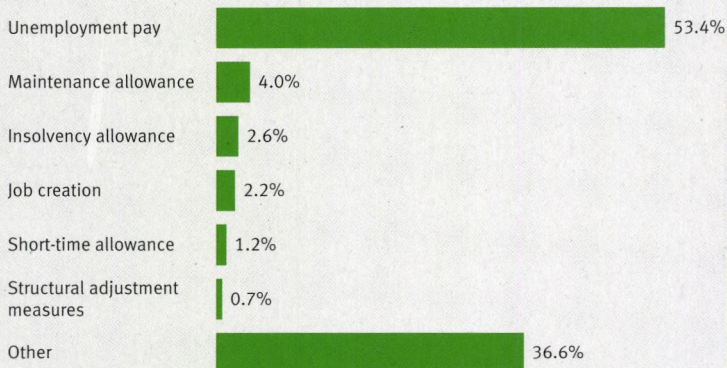
### Expenditure of statutory health insurance 2003<sup>1)</sup>



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

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### Expenditure of the Federal Employment Agency, 2004



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# SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Public assistance</b>				
Recipients of continuous subsistence				
payments outside institutions <sup>1)</sup> .....	1 000	2 699	2 757	2 811
Men .....	1 000	1 182	1 216	1 257
Women .....	1 000	1 517	1 541	1 554
Germans .....	1 000	2 097	2 143	2 194
Non-Germans .....	1 000	602	614	617
Gross expenditure on public assistance .....	EUR mn	23 942	24 652	25 590
Outside institutions .....	EUR mn	11 298	11 646	11 811
In institutions .....	EUR mn	12 644	13 007	13 779
Subsistence payments .....	EUR mn	9 669	9 828	9 817
Incl.: Outside institutions .....	EUR mn	9 434	9 614	9 616
Assistance in special situations .....	EUR mn	14 273	14 824	15 773
Assistance during sickness, other				
assistance <sup>2)</sup> .....	EUR mn	1 279	1 362	1 487
Integration assistance for handicapped				
persons .....	EUR mn	9 764	10 185	10 930
Assistance for nursing care .....	EUR mn	2 905	2 943	3 005
<b>Benefits for asylum-seekers</b>				
Recipients of normal benefits <sup>1)</sup> .....	1 000	314	279	264
Gross expenditure pursuant to the Act on				
Benefits for Asylum-seekers .....	EUR mn	1 710	1 585	1 440
<b>Children's allowance<sup>3)</sup> 4)</b>				
Entitled persons <sup>5)</sup> .....	1 000	8 937	9 059	9 118
Children, total <sup>5)</sup> .....	1 000	14 940	15 107	15 163
Of whom:				
1st child .....	1 000	8 809	8 954	9 032
2nd child .....	1 000	4 470	4 505	4 507
3rd child .....	1 000	1 226	1 213	1 194
4th and further children .....	1 000	434	435	429
Amounts paid <sup>6)</sup> 7)	EUR mn	25 941	28 831	28 880

1) At the end of the year. – 2) Other assistance: Assistance regarding sterilisation and family planning. – 3) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 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	2001	2002	2003
<b>Child-rearing benefits<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Recipients (approved first application) .....	Number	570 556	653 365	647 031
by labour force participation				
Persons in dependent employment <sup>2)</sup> .....	Number	321 182	372 725	362 331
Incl.: On parental leave .....	Number	319 822	364 854	353 418
Self-employed persons and family workers .....	Number	8 726	12 600	12 928
Inactive persons .....	Number	240 648	268 040	271 772
by family situation				
Married persons not permanently separated .....	Number	428 494	478 727	467 865
Single parents .....	Number	68 113	80 552	79 145
Registered domestic partnerships <sup>3)</sup> .....	Number	...	.	19
Persons living in consensual union .....	Number	73 949	94 082	100 002
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	3 628	3 648	3 481
<b>Public youth welfare</b>				
Young persons				
having completed an institutional advice programme <sup>5)</sup> .....	Number	282 057	289 556	301 650
receiving educational assistance to overcome developmental problems <sup>4)</sup> ...	Number	12 548	12 765	13 260
receiving educational assistance ordered by the court <sup>5)</sup> .....	Number	4 421	4 433	4 282
participating in social group work <sup>5)</sup> .....	Number	6 194	6 180	6 371
Families receiving socio-educational family assistance <sup>5)</sup> .....	Number	21 380	23 495	25 741
Children and juveniles adopted <sup>4)</sup> .....	Number	5 909	5 668	5 336
Children and juveniles				
subject to curatorship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court <sup>4)</sup>	Number	24 646	24 857	26 760
subject to guardianship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court <sup>5)</sup>	Number	32 851	31 721	32 761
Revocations of child custody <sup>4)</sup>				
(incl. partial) .....	Number	8 099	8 123	8 104
Assistance for single parents <sup>5)</sup> <sup>6)</sup> .....	Number	663 920	667 828	683 416
Expenditure .....	EUR mn	19 211	20 177	20 612
Incl.: For day care centres .....	EUR mn	9 773	10 530	10 848

1) Sources: Federal Statistical Office, and for the expenditure: Federal Ministry of Health and Social Security, Bonn; in 2001 partial coverage only. – 2) Depending on receipt of child-rearing benefits. – 3) For 2001, cases falling under the law on registered domestic partnerships were not covered. – 4) Measures completed during the year. – 5) At the end of the year. – 6) Incl. curatorships by the youth welfare office transformed from 1 July 1998.



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

At the end of 2003, 4.2 million persons worked in health care, corresponding to 10.7% of all persons employed in Germany.

From 1997 to 2003, the number of persons employed in the health system rose by a total of 103 000 or 2.5%. For women and men, employment showed different trends: while from 1997 to 2003 almost an additional 119 000 women found a job in the health system, the number of men fell by 16 000.

Women accounted for nearly three quarters (71.7%) of the health care workforce.

Well above a quarter of the health care staff (nearly 1.2 million persons) worked part-time in 2003. This proportion, too, was considerably higher than in the overall economy where part-time employment accounted for 15.1%. Engaged in marginal part-time work in health care were 8.5%, or 358 000 employees, while just under two thirds (2.6 million persons) worked full-time.

In 2003, a total of EUR 239.7 bn were spent in Germany on health care, and an additional EUR 65.3 bn were used for income payments like sickness benefits. Health expenditure thus accounted for 11.3% 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 2 900.

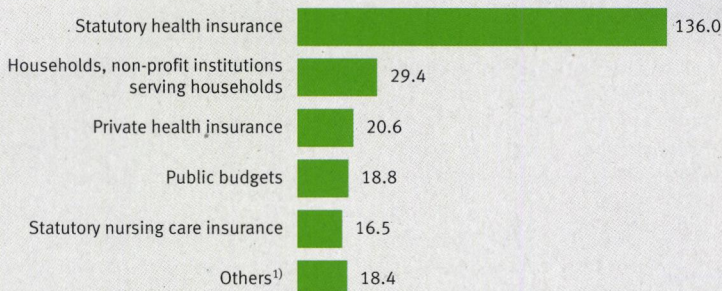
From 1992 to 2003, health expenditure in Germany rose by a total of EUR 76.6 bn in nominal terms (at current prices), which was a 47.0% increase. In real terms (at

Specification	Unit	2002	2003
<b>Hospitals</b> .....	Number	2 221	2 197
Beds .....	Number	547 284	541 901
Patient turnout .....	1 000	17 432	17 296
Length of stay .....	Days	9.2	8.9
Bed occupancy rate .....	%	80.1	77.6
Total cost of all hospitals .....	EUR 1 000	54 715	55 665
Per in-patient <sup>1)</sup> .....	EUR	3 139	3 218
<b>Prevention/rehabilitation facilities</b> .....	Number	1 343	1 316
Beds .....	Number	184 635	179 789
In-patients .....	1 000	2 041	1 900
Length of stay .....	Days	25.5	25.9

1) Adjusted cost.

## Health expenditure, 2003, by contributors

bn EUR



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

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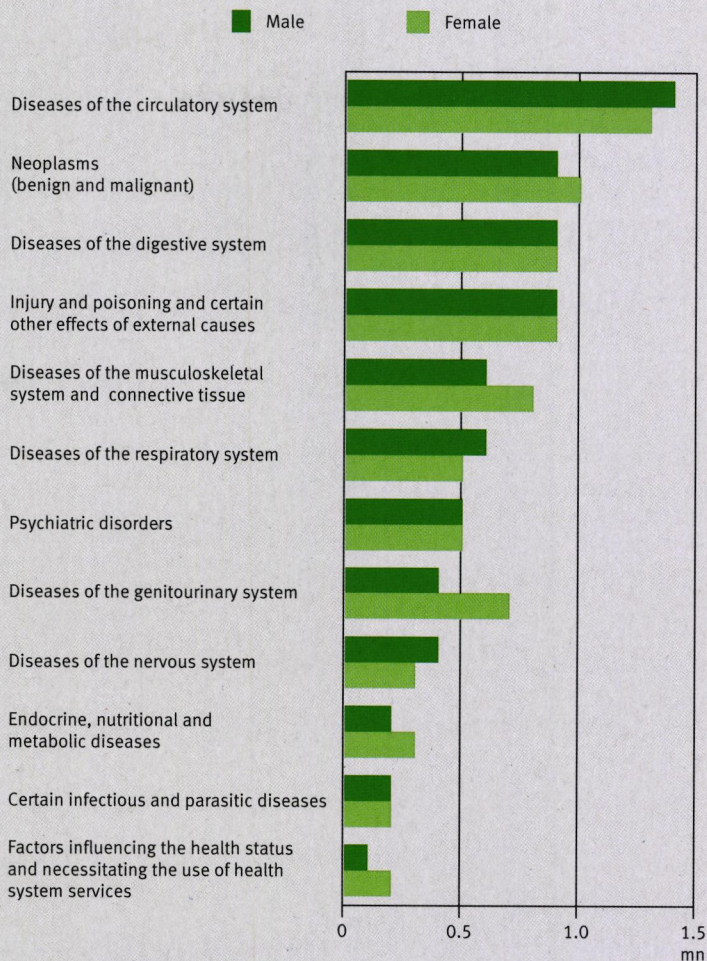
constant prices), health expenditure climbed by 20.6% over the same period.

Out-patient health care facilities – such as doctor's practices, dentist's practices, pharmacies etc. – provided services to the amount of EUR 111.9 bn in 2002. Facilities providing full- and part-time in-patient care accounted for EUR 91.0 bn of expenditure, of which the largest share by far, EUR 64.7 bn, was spent on hospitals, followed by EUR 17.2 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](http://www.gbe-bund.de)

Hospital patients in 2003 by sex and main diagnoses



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# HEALTH

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Most frequent causes of death<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Diseases of the circulatory system .....	Number	391 727	393 778	396 622
Incl.: Cerebrovascular diseases .....	Number	78 691	77 519	75 114
Myocardial infarction .....	Number	71 025	69 274	69 362
Malignant neoplasms .....	Number	207 619	210 043	209 255
Incl.: Of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .....	Number	40 565	41 215	41 382
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	Number	48 535	53 646	58 014
Diseases of the digestive system .....	Number	40 918	41 849	42 263
Incl.: Liver diseases .....	Number	18 140	18 341	18 115
Accidents .....	Number	20 014	19 829	20 421
Incl.: By fall .....	Number	7 099	7 160	7 877
Intentional self harm (suicide) .....	Number	11 156	11 163	11 150
Infant deaths .....	Number	3 163	3 036	2 990
Incl.: Sudden infant death syndrome .....	Number	429	367	372
<b>Abortions .....</b>	Number	134 964	130 387	128 030
<b>Physicians and paramedical professionals in hospitals<sup>2)</sup> .....</b>	Number	832 530	833 541	823 939
Full-time physicians .....	Number	110 152	112 763	114 105
Paramedical professionals .....	Number	722 379	720 778	709 834
Including:	Number			
Nursing staff .....	Number	331 472	327 384	320 158
Medical technical staff .....	Number	124 211	124 568	124 927
<b>Working physicians .....</b>	1 000	298	301	304
Viz.: Male .....	1 000	186	187	188
Female .....	1 000	112	114	116
<b>Dentists .....</b>	1 000	64	64	65
Viz.: Male .....	1 000	41	40	41
Female .....	1 000	23	24	24
<b>Pharmacists .....</b>	1 000	53	54	54
Incl.: Female .....	1 000	33	33	33

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



Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Health expenditure</b> .....	EUR mn	227 788	234 967	239 703
<b>Kinds of benefits</b>				
Preventive care/health protection .....	EUR mn	10 329	10 728	11 096
Doctors' services .....	EUR mn	59 783	60 913	62 278
Nursing and therapeutic services .....	EUR mn	51 902	53 934	54 746
Follow-up benefits .....	EUR mn	4 467	4 668	4 823
Accommodation and catering .....	EUR mn	14 664	14 891	14 953
Goods .....	EUR mn	60 479	62 370	64 142
Of which:				
Pharmaceuticals .....	EUR mn	35 004	36 591	37 547
Appliances .....	EUR mn	12 076	12 308	12 746
Dentures .....	EUR mn	6 014	5 876	6 179
Other medical supplies .....	EUR mn	7 385	7 596	7 669
Transport .....	EUR mn	3 616	3 828	3 968
Administrative services .....	EUR mn	11 928	12 645	13 155
Research/training and education .....	EUR mn	10 619	10 988	10 542
Research .....	EUR mn	2 365	2 514	2 513
Training and education .....	EUR mn	1 735	1 861	1 866
Investments .....	EUR mn	6 519	6 614	6 163
<b>Facilities</b>				
Health protection .....	EUR mn	4 207	4 410	4 520
Out-patient facilities .....	EUR mn	105 380	108 542	111 896
Including:				
Doctor's practices .....	EUR mn	30 804	31 530	32 474
Dentist's practices .....	EUR mn	14 844	14 797	15 120
Pharmacies .....	EUR mn	30 981	32 275	33 048
Full and part-time in-patient facilities ....	EUR mn	87 578	90 031	91 027
Including:				
Hospitals .....	EUR mn	62 249	64 126	64 688
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities .....	EUR mn	7 563	7 581	7 558
Patient transfer/emergency services .....	EUR mn	2 195	2 339	2 452
Administration .....	EUR mn	12 862	13 623	14 166
Other facilities and households .....	EUR mn	8 640	8 964	9 059
Foreign countries .....	EUR mn	406	443	419
Investments .....	EUR mn	6 519	6 614	6 163

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

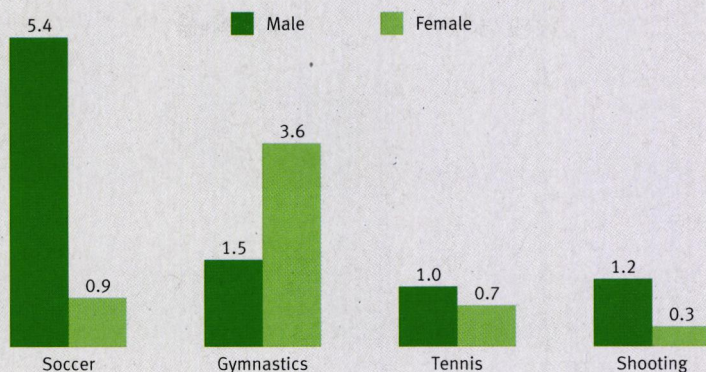
Thanks to a rise in health consciousness, active sport has continued to be one of the major leisure activities in Germany. A total of 24 million citizens were registered members of the 90 300 sports clubs in 2004. On the whole, men were more enthusiastic than women about being

active in sports clubs. In 2004, 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 24%, while 42% of all sportsmen and sportswomen were aged less than 26 years. Measured in membership terms, football is by far most popular. The football clubs include more than a quarter 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 membership. 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

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>German Sports Association</b>				
Clubs .....	Number	88 960	89 307	90 305
Members .....	1 000	23 569	23 525	23 566
Sports badges first awarded .....	1 000	444	438	438
<b>National Olympic Committee</b>				
Participants in the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City .....	Number	X	X	452
Medals .....	Number	X	X	48
<b>Museums</b>				
Number of visits .....	mn	4 892	4 929	...
Stock of media .....	1 000	101	98	...
Borrowings .....	1 000	10 326	10 577	...
<b>Public libraries</b>				
First editions .....	Number	114 406	121 816	...
Paperbacks .....	Number	300 175	330 434	...
Translations into German .....	Number	59 916	61 538	74 074
		5 209	7 834	5 070
		6 223	7 574	5 406

Club members by selected sports, 2004  
in millions



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which have been increasingly designed for different target groups, still attract visitors. In 2003, the number of visits paid to the 4 929 museums in Germany amounted to 98 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 2003, a total of about 122 million books, journals, CD-ROMs, etc. belonged to the stock which the 10 577 public libraries in Germany had available for lending.

Cultural life in Germany cannot be imagined without people playing musical instruments. In 2004, about 888 000 persons interested in music took part in

activities offered by 939 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 674 000 were active singers, were organised in 17 200 member societies of the German Choral Association in 2003.

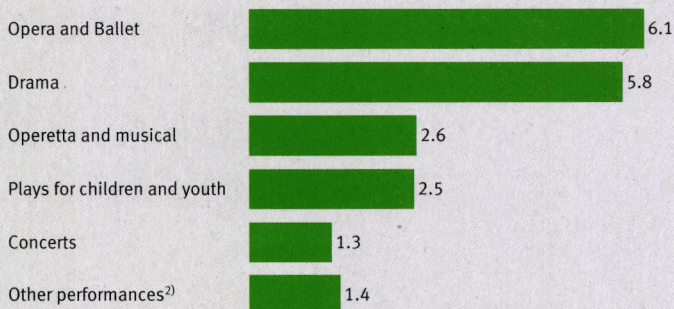
Despite television and video, visits to the cinema hold great attraction not only for young people. In 2004, the 4 681 cinemas in Germany registered a total attendance of not less than 157 million persons.

## CULTURE

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Music schools</b> .....	Number	966	946	939
Students .....	1 000	890	860	888
Teachers .....	1 000	35	33	35
<b>German Choral Association</b>				
Member societies .....	Number	17 268	17 202	...
Members .....	1 000	1 740	1 703	...
<b>Public theatres</b>				
Theatre enterprises .....	Number	151	150	...
Performance sites .....	Number	721	747	...
Attendance .....	1 000	19 199	19 681	...
Performances .....	Number	62 770	64 728	...
<b>Cinemas</b> .....	Number	4 721	4 705	4 681
Seats .....	1 000	885	890	879
Attendance .....	mn	164	149	157
<b>Radio and television</b>				
Radio subscriptions .....	1 000	40 923	41 628	42 171
Television subscriptions .....	1 000	36 007	36 445	36 749
Hours of broadcasting				
Channel Three programmes .....	Number	75 630	75 096	...
Incl.:				
Politics and society .....	%	39.5	39.3	...
Feature films .....	%	8.0	7.8	...
Entertainment .....	%	15.2	15.1	...
Family .....	%	9.0	8.8	...
ZDF main programme .....	Number	8 837	8 771	8 796
Incl.:				
Topical issues .....	%	46.4	49.0	49.4
Television plays and films .....	%	25.3	26.9	26.8
Children's programme .....	%	7.1	6.4	5.6
<b>Youth hostels</b> .....	Number	579	572	554
Beds .....	1 000	77	76	75
Overnights .....	1 000	10 314	10 173	9 882
<b>Adult education schools</b> .....	Number	983	987	...
Study groups, courses .....	1 000	635	636	...
Participants .....	1 000	9 169	9 149	...

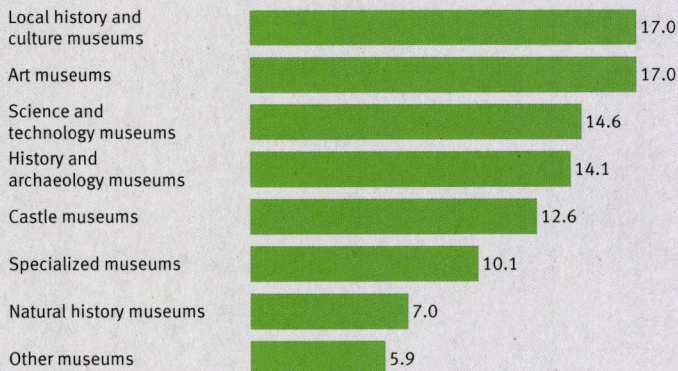


### Visits to public theatres<sup>1)</sup>, 2002/2003 season in millions



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

### Visits to museums, 2003 in millions



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

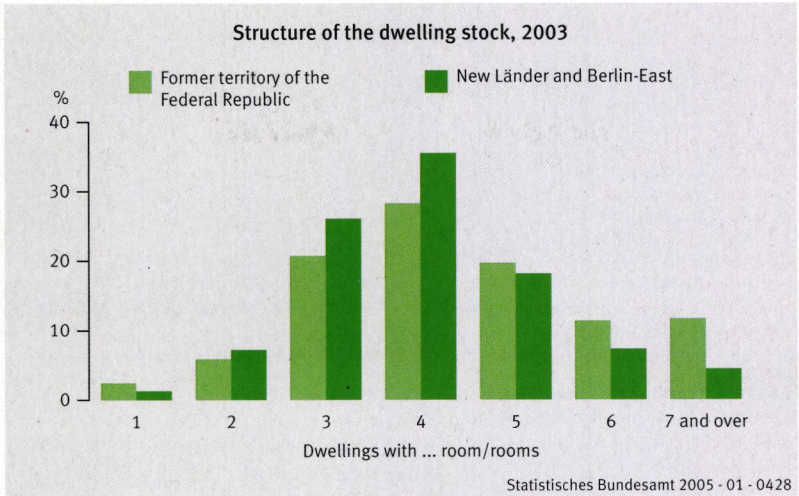
In April 2002, the rent to be paid for a dwelling in Germany amounted to EUR 408, that was 8% more than in the 1998 survey supplementing the microcensus. In

**Permits for and completion of the construction of dwellings<sup>1)</sup>, 1994 - 2004**



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

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the interim period, the difference between rents in the East and the West diminished further. On average, the rents in the new Länder and Berlin-East showed a greater increase (11%) than those in the former territory of the Federal Republic (7%). Nevertheless, a quarter less had still to be paid per month on average for a rented dwelling in the East in 2002, namely EUR 324 as compared with EUR 432 in the West. This considerable difference is due also to the fact that with 62.2 m<sup>2</sup>, rented dwellings in the new Länder and Berlin-East are by an average 9.6 m<sup>2</sup> smaller than in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Furthermore, an average EUR 5.29 per square metre had to be paid in the East in 2002, that is about 13% less than in the West (EUR 6.09). For a small dwelling with a living floor space up to 40

m<sup>2</sup> only EUR 232 were paid on the average per month in Germany, but the rent per square metre (EUR 7.39) was higher than for larger dwellings. Dwellings built until 1900 cost EUR 5.49 per square metre of living floor space in the former territory of the Federal Republic, while EUR 7.24 and thus about 32% more had to be paid for dwellings constructed in 2001 and later. In the new federal Länder, the average rent per square metre amounted to EUR 4.82 for very old dwellings, while living in new buildings dating from 2001 and later cost EUR 6.50 and thus some 35% more.

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



## CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Germany</b>				
<b>Construction work completed (residential and non-residential buildings)</b>				
Buildings/construction works .....	Number	282 420	267 326	279 346
Dwellings, total .....	Number	289 590	268 103	278 019
Living floor space .....	1 000 m <sup>2</sup>	33 526	31 594	33 322
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions .....	EUR mn	72 260	66 242	67 043
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings .....	Number	259 875	240 938	252 173
Living floor space .....	1 000 m <sup>2</sup>	29 132	27 452	29 169
<b>Permits for building construction (residential and non-residential buildings)</b>				
Buildings/construction works .....	Number	278 340	298 787	271 687
Dwellings, total .....	Number	274 117	296 823	268 123
Living floor space .....	1 000 m <sup>2</sup>	32 694	36 050	32 443
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions .....	EUR mn	69 970	70 779	63 446
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings .....	Number	248 411	267 576	239 941
Living floor space .....	1 000 m <sup>2</sup>	28 554	31 434	27 963

1) Preliminary result.

greater increase in the new Länder and Berlin-East than in the former territory of the Federal Republic (3.5%). However, as there had been no promotion of residential property in the former GDR, the rate of owner-occupied dwellings in the West (44%) is still 10 percentage points above the rate for the East (34.2%).

In Germany, 27.1% of the dwellings in residential buildings are "old flats" dating from the time until 1948, 61.6% of them having been built between 1949 and 1990, and every ninth dwelling was constructed in 1991 and later. In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the share of dwellings built until 1948 amounts to 41.2%, while only being just under one

quarter in the West. On the whole, the buildings – and thus the dwellings – are on average much older in the East than in the West. This is essentially due to the fact that fewer new buildings were constructed in the former GDR. In the years between 1949 and 1990, more than 65% of all dwellings in the West were built, in the East, the share of dwellings constructed after the German unification rose to 14.6% in 2002 and is thus higher than the share of the old federal Länder (10.6%).



# CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Germany</b>				
<b>Dwelling stock</b>				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings) .....	1 000	38 681.8	38 924.8	39 141.2
Of which with ... rooms				
1 .....	1 000	840.2	841.3	843.4
2 .....	1 000	2 409.7	2 418.4	2 423.7
3 .....	1 000	8 477.2	8 500.2	8 515.0
4 .....	1 000	11 573.2	11 608.0	11 635.4
5 .....	1 000	7 465.9	7 529.8	7 589.3
6 .....	1 000	4 025.9	4 081.5	4 134.4
7 and over .....	1 000	3 889.6	3 945.6	4 000.0
Rooms, total .....	1 000	169 181.7	170 507.5	171 723.4
Living floor space, total .....	mn m <sup>2</sup>	3 280.3	3 310.9	3 339.2

## Development of owner-occupied dwelling rate<sup>1)</sup>

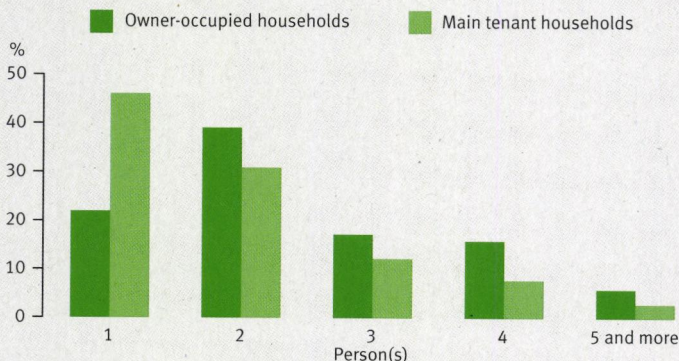
Land	Unit	1993	1998	2002
Baden-Württemberg .....	%	47.9	48.3	49.3
Bayern .....	%	46.9	47.6	48.9
Berlin .....	%	10.0	11.0	12.7
Berlin-West .....	%	12.5	13.2	14.0
Berlin-Ost .....	%	5.0	7.3	10.7
Brandenburg .....	%	32.5	35.5	39.8
Bremen .....	%	33.0	37.5	35.1
Hamburg .....	%	19.2	20.3	21.9
Hessen .....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

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

# CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Former territory of the Federal Republic</b>				
<b>Dwelling stock</b>				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings) .....	1 000	30 986.1	31 213.0	31 427.8
<b>Structural data on the dwelling stock</b>				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants .....	Number	459	461	464
Living floor space per dwelling .....	m <sup>2</sup>	88.1	88.3	88.6
Living floor space per inhabitant .....	m <sup>2</sup>	40.5	40.8	41.1
Rooms per dwelling .....	Number	4.5	4.5	4.5
<b>New Länder and Berlin-East</b>				
<b>Dwelling stock</b>				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings) .....	1 000	7 695.7	7 711.9	7 713.5
<b>Structural data on the dwelling stock</b>				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants .....	Number	513	518	521
Living floor space per dwelling .....	m <sup>2</sup>	71.5	71.8	72.1
Living floor space per inhabitant .....	m <sup>2</sup>	36.7	37.2	37.6
Rooms per dwelling .....	Number	4.0	4.0	4.0

**Owner-occupied and main tenant households, 2002, by household size<sup>1)</sup>**



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

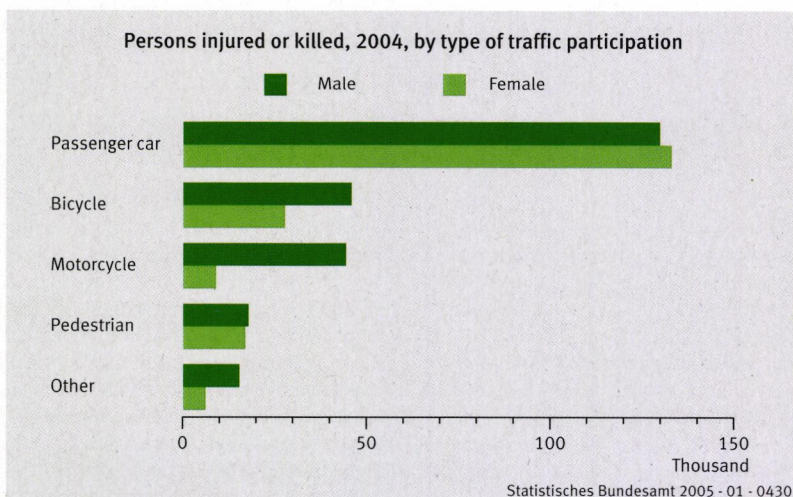
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The structure and development of the transport sector are closely interrelated with the economy and the society. It is only through transport that a division of labour in the economy and the mobility of man

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

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Traffic accidents</b>				
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury .....	Number	362 054	354 534	339 310
Persons killed <sup>1)</sup> .....	Number	6 842	6 613	5 842
Persons injured .....	Number	476 413	462 170	440 126
Railway accidents <sup>2)</sup>				
Accidents involving personal injury .....	Number	771	813	...
Persons killed <sup>1)</sup> .....	Number	204	173	...
Persons injured .....	Number	822	925	...
Air transport accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury .....	Number	81	66	49
Persons killed <sup>1)</sup> .....	Number	118	43	23
Persons injured .....	Number	67	55	41

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



## TRANSPORT

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Transport infrastructure</b>				
Roads (other than local) on 1 Jan. ...	km	230 848	231 581	231 420
Autobahn system (motorways) ....	km	11 786	12 037	12 044
Federal roads .....	km	41 228	41 246	41 139
Länder roads .....	km	86 838	86 868	86 809
District roads .....	km	90 996	91 430	91 428
Railway lines (own trackage) .....	km	40 638	41 531	...
Waterways .....	km	7 472	7 472	7 476
Crude oil pipelines .....	km	2 370	2 370	2 370
<b>New registrations of</b>				
passenger cars .....	Number	3 252 898	3 236 938	3 266 826
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Road motor vehicles .....	1 000	53 306	53 656	54 082
Incl.: Passenger cars .....	1 000	44 383	44 657	45 023
Lorries .....	1 000	2 649	2 619	2 586
Motorcycles .....	1 000	3 557	3 657	3 745
<b>Rail vehicles</b>				
Tractive stock .....	Number	13 628	14 463	...
Passenger carriages .....	Number	11 945	12 269	...
Wagons (railway property) ....	Number	111 314	107 031	...
<b>Sea-going vessels</b>				
Passenger vessels .....	Number	125	124	116
Dry freighters .....	Number	390	323	352
Tankers .....	Number	34	35	40
Fishing vessels .....	Number	96	97	94
Aircraft <sup>1)</sup> .....	Number	20 102	19 877	19 956
Incl.: Helicopters .....	Number	869	804	802
Power gliders .....	Number	2 622	2 660	2 742
Sailplanes .....	Number	7 857	7 802	7 821

1) Source: Federal Aviation Office, Braunschweig.

At the centre of transport activities there is road transport, which dominates traffic-ways, means of transport, and quantities carried. In 2004, the total length of other than local roads in Germany was 231 420 km, which was about 5.5 times that of railway lines and about 30 times that of inland waterways.

Following a decline in new registrations of passenger cars in 2003, the number of new

registrations rose again slightly in 2004. At 3.3 mn passenger cars, the number of new registrations was 0.9% higher than in 2003. The stock of passenger cars continued to increase, reaching 45 mn on 1 January 2004, while the total stock of road motor vehicles amounted to 54.1 mn vehicles, including 3.7 mn motorcycles.

Both for goods and passengers carried, the main means of transport was road motor



Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Passengers carried</b>				
Scheduled bus or train transport services	mn persons	X	X	10 091
Short-distance scheduled services, total	mn persons	X	X	9 954
trains .....	mn persons	X	X	1 955
trams .....	mn persons	X	X	3 358
busses .....	mn persons	X	X	5 250
Long-distance scheduled coach transport services .....	mn persons	X	X	22
Long-distance scheduled train transport services .....	mn persons	X	X	115
<b>Goods carried</b>				
<b>Quantities carried</b>				
Rail transport <sup>1)</sup> .....	mn t	289.2	303.8	310.3
Inland water transport .....	mn t	231.7	220.0	235.9
Sea transport .....	mn t	242.5	251.3	268.2
Air transport .....	mn t	2.2	2.3	2.7
Crude oil pipelines <sup>2)</sup> .....	mn t	90.9	92.3	93.8
Freight transport by road <sup>3)</sup> .....	mn t	2 720.2	2 743.9	2 767.2
<b>Incl.: Inland transport</b>				
Rail transport .....	mn t	193.2	203.2	200.1
Inland water transport .....	mn t	55.8	53.4	55.2
Sea transport .....	mn t	4.5	4.8	4.7
Air transport .....	mn t	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crude oil pipelines <sup>2)</sup> .....	mn t	21.1	21.0	22.8
Freight transport by road <sup>3)</sup> .....	mn t	2 607.1	2 618.8	2 625.0
<b>Transport performance</b>				
Rail transport .....	mn tkm	76 283	79 841	86 409
Inland water transport .....	mn tkm	64 166	58 154	63 667
Crude oil pipelines .....	mn tkm	15 205	15 407	16 236
Air transport .....	mn tkm	725	783	908
Freight transport by road <sup>3)</sup> .....	mn tkm	285 207	290 918	303 744

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.

vehicles. With respect to goods transport, the volume of goods transported by road ranged first by far. In 2004, domestic lorries transported 2.8 bn tonnes of freight, followed by railway transport which accounted for 0.3 bn tonnes. Quantities carried by domestic lorries rose slightly (+0,8%).

Total transport performance, which is calculated as the product of quantity carried in tonnes and distance covered in kilometres, also showed an increase.

The dangers involved in transport activities are most clearly documented by the number of traffic accidents. In 2004, the

## TRANSPORT

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police recorded 2.3 mn traffic accidents on German roads. Persons were injured in close to 340 000 road traffic accidents. On the whole, the number of persons killed or injured in 2004 was smaller than in the year before, but still amounted to 5 842 persons killed and 440 126 persons injured in road traffic accidents.

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

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

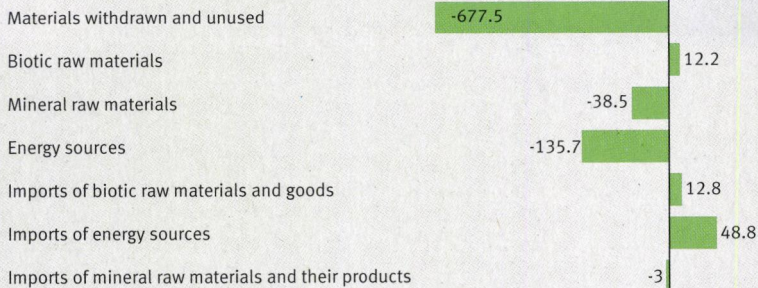
as a sink for climate-relevant gases and air pollutants decreased markedly over the same period. Major reasons were a change in the mix of energy sources (that is, changes in the shares of the energy sources used: mineral oil, natural gas, hard coal, brown coal, nuclear energy, etc.) and measures taken for flue gas treatment, especially regarding SO<sub>2</sub>.

However, if we wish to assess how carefully or how efficiently the economy deals with nature, we cannot limit our examinations to absolute quantities; it is necessary in addition to put the gross domestic product (as a measure of the overall economic performance) in relation to the various input factors in order to calculate productivities. Those indicators rose between 1991 and 2003 (or 2002) for all factors examined: Energy + 18.3%, raw materials + 27.1%, greenhouse gases

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
<b>Withdrawals, discharges and use of material<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Domestic withdrawals used <sup>2)</sup> .....	mn t	1 253	1 167	1 140
Abiotic raw materials used .....	mn t	985	913	895
Biotic raw materials used .....	mn t	268	254	245
Imports .....	mn t	521	507	513
Domestic withdrawals not used .....	mn t	1 904	1 955	2 036
Domestic discharges used .....	mn t	1 550	1 567	1 546
Incl.:				
Air emissions .....	mn t	870	888	877
Dissipative use of products .....	mn t	275	279	270
Exports .....	mn t	289	292	304
Domestic discharges not used <sup>3)</sup> .....	mn t	1 904	1 955	2 036
Balance .....	mn t	843	737	716
Incl.: Waste to disposal facility .....	mn t	67	65	60

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

## Withdrawal of material Change from 2002 to 1991 in million t



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(2002) +36.7% and air pollutants (2002) +187.4%. That means that, since 1991, 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 within the national economy. The trend of material flows between 1991 and 2002 shows that both the volume of substances withdrawn from nature by the economy and the volume of substances discharged into nature went down. The volume of mate-

rial withdrawn domestically and used (excl. water), including imported materials decreased by 163 million tonnes (-12.5%).

Per inhabitant, about 20 tonnes (t) of material were withdrawn domestically or imported and used in 2002. When the unused domestic withdrawals are added to that figure – these mainly are excavated material and slag from mining – the result is 45 t per inhabitant. A comparison of these figures with those of 1991 (22 t of used domestic withdrawals plus imports per inhabitant, a total of 56 t of domestic withdrawals per inhabitant) shows that there have been especially marked declines above all for unused withdrawals. This due in particular to the strong reduction of brown coal min-

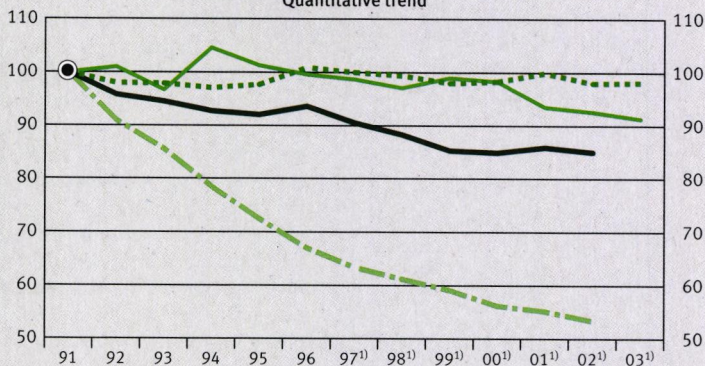


# Development of natural production factors

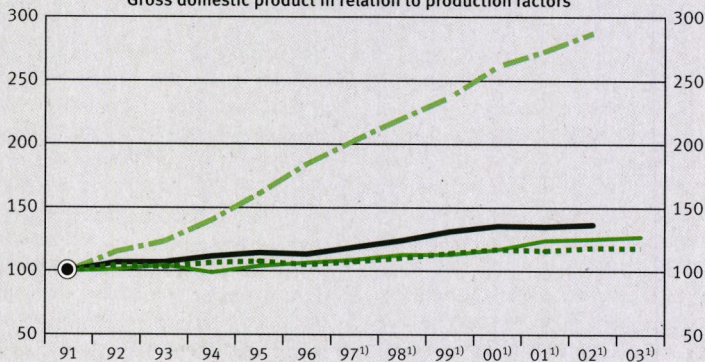
1991 = 100

- ..... Primary energy consumption
- ..... Withdrawal and imports of raw materials
- Greenhouse gases
- ..... Air pollutants

## Quantitative trend



## Gross domestic product in relation to production factors



1) Partly estimates.

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ing with its high volume of excavated material. The decrease in the domestic withdrawal of materials contrasts with an increase in imports (+ 18.5% from 1991 to 2002). Thus, imports of biotic raw materials and goods rose by 18.9%, those of energy carriers by 24% and those of other products by 56%.

The domestic discharge of used solid and gaseous substances into nature fell until 2002. This was due in the first place to the reduction of air emissions with a minus of 12.7% from 1991 to 2002 (decline of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 11.6%).

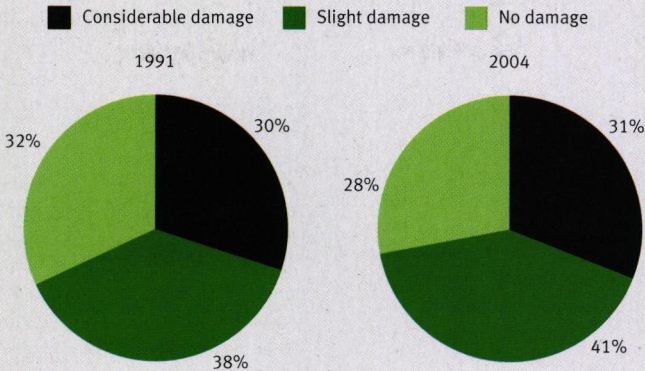
What is of particular importance within the concept of Environmental-Economic Accounting is the examination of branch-related information. For any economic sector observed, a data set is provided that allows to give information on interconnections between ecological and economic aspects regarding, for 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 2002 amounted to 14 247 petajoules, which is about 3.9 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 one quarter of the primary energy was consumed, in "manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres" about 10% and the production sector of "public administration and defence; compulsory social

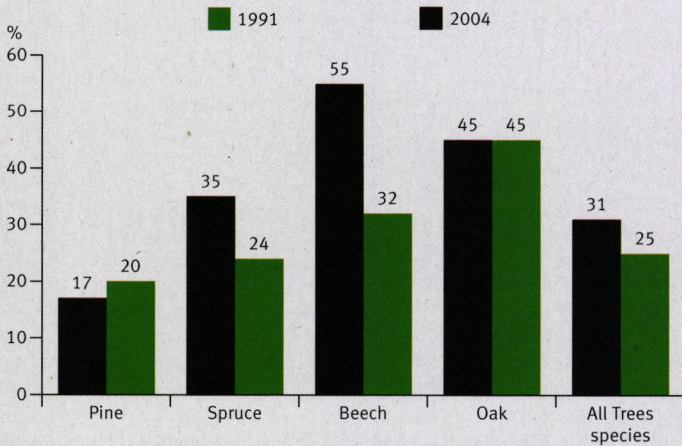
security" accounted for about 2.3% of energy consumption. Using energy is of crucial importance for nearly all production processes. At the same time, however, energy use frequently contributes to putting pressure on the environment, for instance, by withdrawing non-renewable materials from nature in the process of energy production, by the emission of air pollutants and greenhouse gases affecting the climate, the discharge of solid residuals and the withdrawal and discharge of cooling water in the process of energetic transformation or combustion. There is a particularly close connection between energy consumption and the emission of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), which is the most important greenhouse gas in terms of quantity. Consequently, production sectors with high energy consumption generally have large greenhouse gas emissions. The total of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted in Germany in 2002 was 859 million tonnes. About 23.6% came from households.

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

### Forest damage to all tree species by damage levels<sup>1)</sup>



### Tree species with considerable damage<sup>1)</sup>



1) Results of the surveys of forest damage, 1991 and 2004 (data collections by the Land forest administrations). – Shares of damage levels at the sample trees.

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

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

What the 2004 Forest Damage Survey shows as a result across all the regional and tree-specific distinctions is that the gradual improvements in the state of treetops, which had been observed since 1991, have failed to continue over the last few years. The distinct damages went down from 30% in 1991 to 21% in 1998, but 31% of the trees were rated as heavily damaged in 2004. 41% of the forests were weakly damaged; just 28% were without discernible signs of damage, while in 1991 the share of trees without damage had still been as high as 38%. Regarding individual tree species we see that the damages to pines clearly decreased as compared with 1991, whereas the values for spruces deteriorated. The share of deciduous trees such as beech and oak trees in damaged forest areas has very clearly increased over the same period with annual variations, which were considerable at times.

What is of importance, too, is the extent to which the economy and the society are taking action to protect the environment and how much money they are going to spend for that purpose. In 2001, the environmental protection expenses incurred by the government, by privatised public waste management enterprises and by the producing sector in Germany amounted to some 29.5 billion Euros compared to 34.6 billion Euros in 1994. This decrease can be ascribed, first of all, to a reduction in capital investments, whereas the expenses on the operation of running environmental protection equipment slightly increased. Environmentally relevant taxes relate to activities causing environmental pollution, but their revenues are not earmarked for environmental protection.

In 2004, these tax revenues (petroleum tax, motor vehicle tax and electricity tax) equalled to a total of 56 billion Euros, of which the petroleum tax accounted for 42 billion Euros, the motor vehicle tax for 8 billion Euros and the electricity tax for 7 billion Euros. Thus, the share of these taxes amounted to some 12% of total tax revenues. Compared with 1998, the year preceding the introduction of ecological taxes, environmentally relevant tax revenues have risen by circa 34%.



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

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

Generally, criminal proceedings performed by courts are preceded by police

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Germany</b>				
<b>Investigation<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Criminal offences that became known .....	Number	6 363 865	6 507 394	6 572 135
Criminal offences cleared up .....	Number	3 379 618	3 425 416	3 486 685
Suspects having attained the age of criminal responsibility .....	Number	2 137 567	2 191 604	2 228 803
Men .....	Number	1 648 987	1 684 464	1 709 430
Women .....	Number	488 580	507 140	519 373
Juveniles .....	Number	298 983	246 643	293 907
Adolescents .....	Number	246 713	245 761	247 456
Adults .....	Number	1 591 871	1 647 962	1 687 489
<b>Former territory of the Federal Republic<sup>2)</sup></b>				
<b>Criminal prosecution</b>				
Persons sentenced by a criminal court ...	Number	890 099	893 005	911 848
who were convicted .....	Number	718 702	719 751	736 297
Men .....	Number	597 389	597 761	607 961
Women .....	Number	121 313	121 990	128 336
Juveniles .....	Number	49 982	53 374	52 905
Adolescents .....	Number	74 995	75 218	75 468
Adults .....	Number	593 725	591 159	607 924
<b>Persons convicted by age groups</b>				
from ... to under ... years				
14 – 16 .....	Number	19 338	20 905	20 209
16 – 18 .....	Number	30 644	32 469	32 696
18 – 21 .....	Number	74 995	75 218	75 468
21 – 25 .....	Number	110 499	112 942	116 335
25 – 30 .....	Number	104 240	101 959	103 977
30 – 40 .....	Number	183 250	178 974	180 323
40 – 50 .....	Number	109 929	111 653	117 702
50 – 60 .....	Number	55 581	54 595	56 949
60 and over .....	Number	30 226	31 036	32 638

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

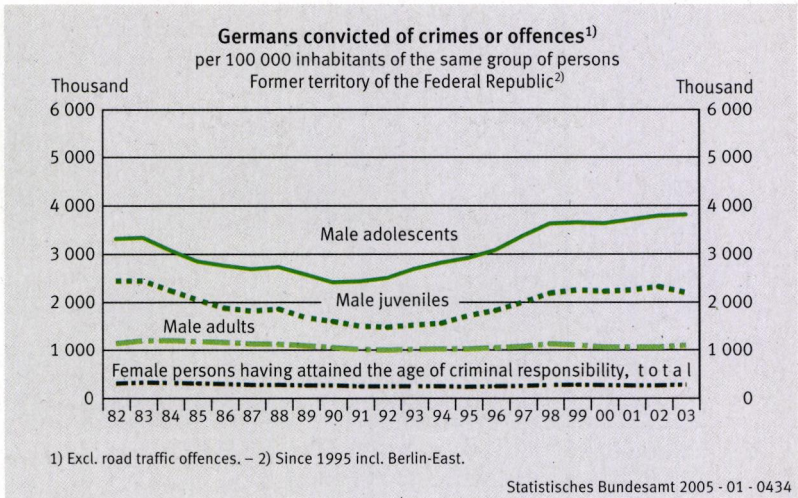
Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
<b>Former territory of the Federal Republic<sup>1)</sup></b>				
<b>Persons convicted</b>				
(excl. road traffic offences) .....	Number	517 118	522 916	541 019
Incl.: Larceny .....	Number	114 087	117 608	117 917
Grand larceny .....	Number	22 336	23 034	22 693
Robbery, extortion .....	Number	9 150	9 535	9 514
Bodily injury .....	Number	53 848	57 923	60 085
Sexual offences .....	Number	6 651	6 770	7 333
Murder and manslaughter .....	Number	734	613	641
<b>Persons convicted of road traffic offences</b>	Number	201 584	196 835	195 278
<b>Rates of German citizens convicted</b> .....	Number	548 147	545 232	558 461
Men .....	Rate <sup>2)</sup>	1 802	1 779	1 801
Women .....	Rate <sup>2)</sup>	352	350	367
Juveniles .....	Rate <sup>2)</sup>	1 557	1 636	1 589
Adolescents .....	Rate <sup>2)</sup>	3 021	3 051	3 077
Adults .....	Rate <sup>2)</sup>	938	920	943

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

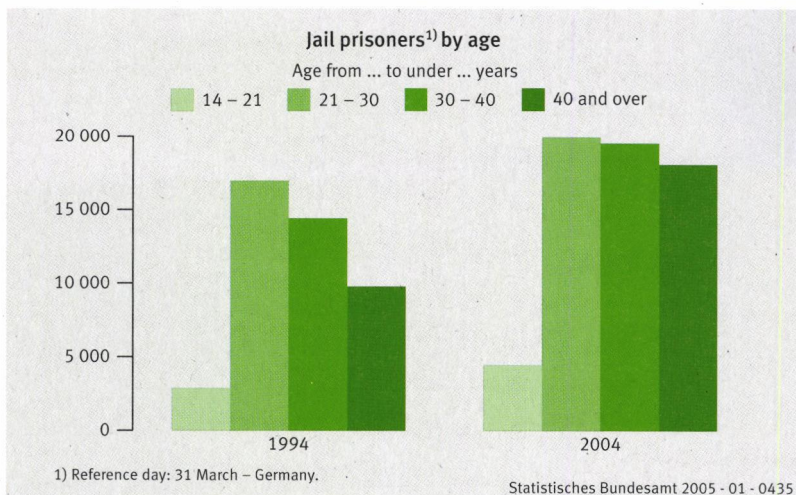
investigation. The crime statistics of the police (Federal Criminal Police Office) shows the numbers of about 6.6 million criminal offences that became known and 3.5 million criminal offences cleared up in Germany for the year 2003 (excl. road traffic offences). In the same year, about 2.4 million persons 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, approximately 736 000 persons were convicted in 2003, of whom a little more than 195 000 for road traffic offences. For 19% of the nearly 912 000 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 1 055 per 100 000 inhabitants having attained the age of criminal responsibility were convicted in 2003. Men (1 801 persons per 100 000 male inhabitants) were convicted about five times as often as women (367), while adolescents (3 077) were convicted about three times as often as adults (943) and nearly twice as often as juveniles (1 589).

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 espe-



cially of juveniles are less serious than those of adults. In 2003, the so-called simple larceny (generally shop lifting) accounted for about 25% of all convictions of juveniles; among older persons convicted the relevant share was circa 16%. Other offences typical of juveniles – when measured by the numbers of persons convicted – are those involving bodily injury and drugs.



Specification	Unit	2003	2004
<b>Germany</b>			
<b>Jail prisoners, total<sup>1)</sup></b> .....	Number	79 153	79 452
Solitary confinement <sup>2)</sup> .....	Number	40 376	41 748
Confinement in groups <sup>2)</sup> .....	Number	38 068	37 003
<b>By type of imprisonment</b>			
Execution of sentence .....	Number	59 090	60 486
Sentence of imprisonment .....	Number	52 384	53 749
Sentence of youth custody .....	Number	6 706	6 737
Detention awaiting trial .....	Number	16 785	15 783
<b>Persons from ... to under ... years</b>			
14 – 18 .....	Number	742	685
18 – 21 .....	Number	1 837	1 586
21 and over .....	Number	14 206	13 512
Preventive detention and other imprisonment .....	Number	3 278	3 183
Incl.: Custody to secure deportation .....	Number	1 622	1 416

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





Economy

## NATIONAL ECONOMY

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

tory over a given period of time, minus the products consumed as part of intermediate consumption and imports. In 2004, the gross domestic product grew 1.6% compared with 2003 when adjusted for

Specification	Unit	2002 <sup>1)</sup>	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Gross value added<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR bn	1 939.2	1 950.7	1 994.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	EUR bn	22.0	21.3	21.7
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	475.2	478.0	500.3
Incl.: Manufacturing .....	EUR bn	434.6	434.1	454.8
Construction .....	EUR bn	88.6	83.3	80.3
Trade and transport .....	EUR bn	353.0	354.1	361.2
Financial, renting and business service activities .....	EUR bn	554.3	564.7	581.4
Other service activities .....	EUR bn	446.1	449.4	450.0
<b>Gross domestic product<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR bn	2 148.8	2 146.9	2 207.2
Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households .....	EUR bn	1 266.7	1 286.3	1 304.2
Government final consumption expenditure .....	EUR bn	411.8	414.6	412.9
Gross fixed capital formation .....	EUR bn	392.9	380.7	379.5
Machinery and equipment .....	EUR bn	151.9	146.9	148.4
Construction .....	EUR bn	216.5	209.2	206.3
Other products .....	EUR bn	24.6	24.6	24.7
Changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of valuables .....	EUR bn	- 18.8	- 3.4	1.7
Domestic uses .....	EUR bn	2 052.6	2 078.2	2 098.4
Net exports (exports minus imports) .....	EUR bn	96.2	86.6	108.9
Exports .....	EUR bn	767.3	768.9	838.6
Imports .....	EUR bn	671.1	682.2	729.7
<b>Gross national income<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR bn	2 123.1	2 150.3	2 196.7
<b>Net national income (factor costs)<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR bn	1 581.4	1 600.9	1 636.1
Compensation of employees .....	EUR bn	1 129.3	1 131.9	1 134.3
Property and entrepreneurial income ..	EUR bn	452.0	469.0	501.8
<b>Gross wages and salaries</b> .....	EUR bn	909.0	909.3	912.3
Per employee .....	EUR	2 165	2 192	2 201
<b>Net wages and salaries</b> .....	EUR bn	592.1	589.0	600.7
Per employee .....	EUR	1 410	1 420	1 449
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP), adjusted for price changes</b> .....	EUR bn	101.4	101.4	102.9
Change of GDP <sup>3)</sup> .....	%	0.2	0.0	1.6

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

price changes. The gross domestic product at current prices in Germany in 2004 amounted to EUR 2 207 bn, which was an increase of 2.0% from the preceding year.

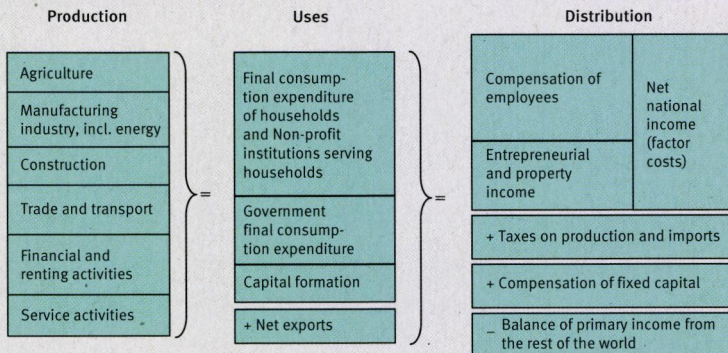
The gross national income, which differs from the gross domestic product by the balance of primary income from the rest of the world, increased a nominal 2.2% to EUR 2 197 bn in Germany in 2004.

A look at the production of the gross domestic product by groups of individual sectors of economic activity shows that in 2004 the sector of financial, renting and business service activities in Germany again accounted for a larger share in value added (EUR 581.4 bn) than the manufacturing industry, including energy (EUR 500.3 bn). They were followed by the sectors of other service activities (EUR

450.0 bn) and trade and transport (EUR 361.2 bn), which had somewhat smaller shares in value added, while the shares of construction (EUR 80.3 bn) and especially agriculture, forestry and fishing (EUR 21.7 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 2004, domestic demand increased slightly by a total of 1.0% at current prices. The consumption demand of households and non-profit institutions serving households accounted for more than 50% of the German gross domestic product. The decrease in government final consumption expenditure

## Domestic product



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## NATIONAL ECONOMY

Specification	Unit	2002 <sup>1)</sup>	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Persons engaged in economic activity</b> .....	1 000	39 096	38 722	38 860
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	1 000	905	881	886
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 355	8 139	8 018
Construction .....	1 000	2 439	2 322	2 250
Trade and transport .....	1 000	9 836	9 717	9 770
Financial, renting and business service activities .....	1 000	6 060	6 128	6 304
Other service activities .....	1 000	11 501	11 535	11 632
<b>Employees</b> .....	1 000	35 093	34 650	34 629
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	1 000	455	450	456
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 047	7 830	7 703
Construction .....	1 000	2 028	1 908	1 838
Trade and transport .....	1 000	8 610	8 495	8 537
Financial, renting and business service activities .....	1 000	5 271	5 288	5 381
Other service activities .....	1 000	10 682	10 679	10 714
<b>Compensation of employees</b> .....	EUR bn	1 130.9	1 132.9	1 135.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	EUR bn	9.0	8.9	8.9
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	338.2	335.9	337.5
Construction .....	EUR bn	58.1	55.7	53.9
Trade and transport .....	EUR bn	225.4	225.6	224.6
Financial, renting and business service activities .....	EUR bn	176.1	178.8	181.8
Other service activities .....	EUR bn	324.0	328.0	328.3
<b>Gross wages and salaries</b> .....	EUR bn	910.1	910.0	912.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	EUR bn	7.4	7.3	7.3
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	268.7	267.8	269.5
Construction .....	EUR bn	47.9	45.7	44.2
Trade and transport .....	EUR bn	186.0	185.3	184.6
Financial, renting and business service activities .....	EUR bn	141.5	143.1	145.8
Other service activities .....	EUR bn	258.7	260.9	261.4

1) Preliminary result.

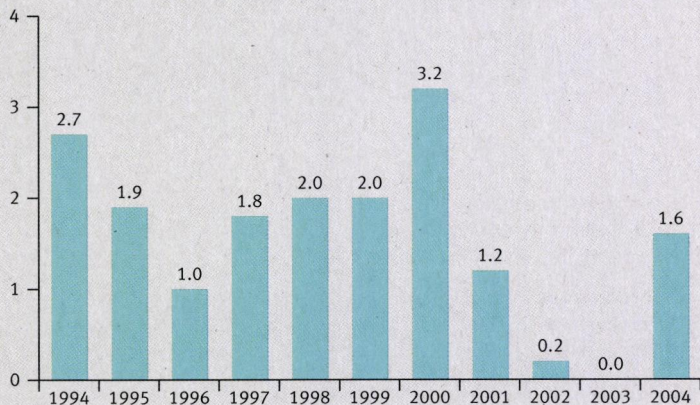
amounted to 0.4% in 2004, while final consumption expenditure of house-holds was up 1.4%. The demand for machinery and equipment (machines, appliances and vehicles) showed a positive trend (+1.0% in 2004). The demand for other fixed assets (e.g. computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic origi-

nals, and cultivated assets) grew by 0.8% compared with 2003. Gross fixed capital formation in construction, however, was down 1.4%.

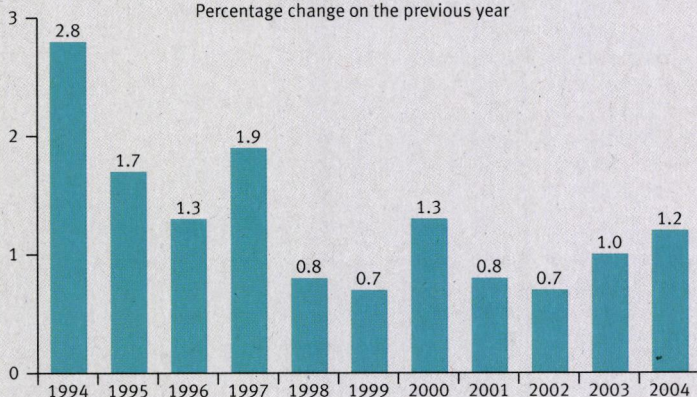
In addition to the production and use of the domestic product, the distribution of income within the national economy is of interest, too. Gross national income,



**Gross domestic product<sup>1)</sup>**  
Percentage change on the previous year



**Labour productivity<sup>2)</sup>**  
Percentage change on the previous year



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

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the largest income aggregate, amounted to EUR 2 196.7 bn in 2004. Net national income, i.e. the income obtained after deducting the consumption of fixed capital, totalled EUR 1 868.4 bn.

Net national income (factor costs), which is obtained by deducting government taxes on production and imports (minus subsidies), constitutes the total compensation of production factors. It amounted to EUR 1 636.1 bn in 2004, the compensation of employees accounting for EUR 1 134.3 bn (69%) and entrepreneurial and property income for EUR 501.8 bn (31%).

Labour costs of residents (compensation of employees per employee) amounted to a monthly EUR 2 736.

Gross wages and salaries, which do not include employers' social security contributions, totalled EUR 912.3 bn, which corresponded to average monthly earnings of EUR 2 201 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 600.7 bn, which corresponded to a monthly amount of EUR 1 449 per employee.

The disposable income of households includes, apart from net wages and salaries, the operating surplus/mixed income, property income, and households' net income from transfer payments. In 2004, its total amounted to EUR 1 440.8 bn, which was a rise of 1.2% from the previous year. Household saving increased 0.8% to EUR 155.3 bn, and the saving ratio decreased from 10.7% to 10.6%.

Although the share of agriculture in the overall economic output (gross value added) is extremely small (1.1% in 2003), nevertheless, nearly 90% of the food needed in Germany is provided by domestic production. As regards employment, agriculture only plays a minor part, too. In 2003, about 1.3 million persons worked in agriculture. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, family labour continued to provide the majority of workers with some 780 000 persons in 2003, about one fourth of them working full-time, while non-family labour dominated in the new Federal States (some 126 000 of a total of about 167 000 workers). Here the share of full-time workers amounted to about 50%.

In 2004, agricultural holdings in Germany cultivated some 17 million ha of agriculturally used area, nearly 70% being arable land, 29% permanent grassland and about 0.6% vine acreage. While the total agriculturally used area has been reduced by about 47 000 ha or 0.3% in the last four years, the share of arable land has increased as compared with permanent grassland, and the share of vine acreage has remained constant. On the arable land, grain cultivation further gained in importance in 2003, accounting for about 7 million ha or almost 60% of the area. The productive wheat has meanwhile been cultivated on an area of just under 3 million ha, i. e. on well above one fourth of total arable land, while barley is next in importance with about 2 million ha.

In 2004, approximately 12 000 agricultural holdings in Germany were cultivating vegetables on an area of nearly 112 000 ha. According to the results of the 2004 General Survey of Vegetables Cultivation, the number of holdings decreased by 17.5% compared with 2000, while the arable land used for the cultivation of vegetables increased by 11.4% or 11 500 ha. The continued upward trend of vegetables cultivation is also reflected by the 2004 vegetables harvest: the 9.4% increase in relation to the harvest year 2000 was, it is true, not quite as conspicuous as that of the area under cultivation, the harvest of 3.1 million tonnes (t) has, nevertheless, been Germany's biggest vegetables harvest ever since the country's unification.

In May 2004, Germany's agricultural holdings were keeping 13.2 million heads of cattle, of which 4.3 million dairy cows, and 25.7 million pigs, of which 9.8 million porkers. Additionally, the Representative Livestock Survey recorded an almost unchanged stock of sheep, counting 2.7 million animals. The stock of cattle has decreased by 448 000 animals or 3.3% as compared with May 2003. That means that the steady decrease in cattle stocks has continued, a trend observed almost everywhere without exception since 1990. In the past ten years the number of cattle has declined in the entire Federation by 17%, since 1990 by even 32%. The stock of pigs has decreased by 675 000 animals or 2.6% as compared with May 2003. Since 1990 the stock of pigs has declined by 5.2 million animals or 16.7%. Between 1990 and 2004 it went both up and down.

## AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

This was mainly caused by changes in the overall framework of economic conditions for fattening pigs.

With 4.3 million tonnes, pork had a major share in industrial meat production, which amounted to a total of 6.5 million tonnes (t) in 2004, followed by beef (1.2 million t) and poultry (1 million t). In 2004 the total industrial production of meat rose by 3% compared with the previous year, which was caused both by an increase in the number of cattle and pig slaughtered

and by a rise in poultry production. While 366 000 or 0.9% more pigs of domestic origin were slaughtered, the rise in the number of imported pigs slaughtered amounted to 638 000 or 31%.

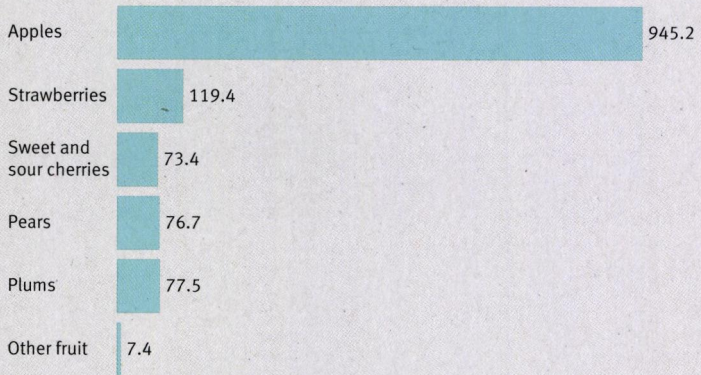
In 2004, holdings of enterprises with more than 3 000 hen-keeping spaces produced more than 9 billion eggs. This was nearly 2% less than in the previous year. On 1 December 2004 these enterprises were keeping a total of 32 million hens, which accounts for an 83% utilisation of

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Agriculturally used area</b> .....	1 000 ha	16 974	17 008	17 020
Incl.: Arable land .....	1 000 ha	11 791	11 827	11 899
Permanent grassland .....	1 000 ha	4 970	4 968	4 913
Vineland .....	1 000 ha	98	99	98
Fruit plantations .....	1 000 ha	68	69	68
<b>Agricultural labour<sup>1)</sup></b> .....	1 000	.	1 303	.
Incl.: Family labour .....	1 000	.	823	.
<b>Harvested quantities</b>				
Grain .....	1 000 t	43 391	39 426	51 097
Vegetables <sup>2)</sup> .....	1 000 t	2 551	2 604	3 004
Fruit (production for the market) .....	1 000 t	1 041	1 086	1 300
<b>Livestock</b>				
Cattle .....	mn	14.0	13.6	13.2
Sheep .....	mn	2.7	2.7	2.7
Pigs .....	mn	26.1	26.3	25.7
<b>Agricultural holdings</b> .....	1 000	427	421	402
with an agriculturally used area				
of ... to under ... ha				
under 2 .....	1 000	32	33	29
2 – 10 .....	1 000	134	132	123
10 – 20 .....	1 000	81	78	73
20 – 30 .....	1 000	42	40	38
30 – 50 .....	1 000	56	55	53
50 – 100 .....	1 000	54	55	55
100 and over .....	1 000	27	28	30

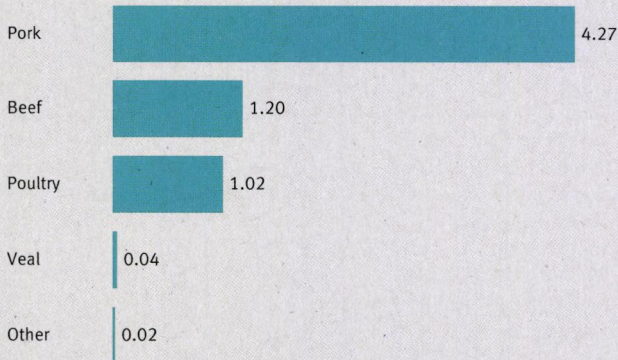
1) Family labour and permanently employed non-family labour working in holdings. – 2) Selected vegetables cultivated in the open or under glass.



**Fruit yields, 2004**  
1 000 t



**Slaughterings and meat production, 2004<sup>1)</sup>**  
million t



1) Quantity slaughtered from commercial slaughterings.

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# AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Specification	Unit	Of which		
		State-owned forests	Local authority-owned forests	Privately owned forests

## Forest holdings 2003

<b>Number of agricultural holding with forests</b>				
of ... to under ... ha, total .....	Number	869	8 377	19 576
10 – 50 .....	Number	37	3 303	15 807
50 – 200 .....	Number	25	2 685	2 564
200 – 500 .....	Number	39	1 329	735
500 – 1000 .....	Number	83	599	289
1000 and over .....	Number	685	461	181
<b>Agricultural holdings with forests</b>				
of ... to under ... ha, total .....	1 000 ha	3 761	2 190	1 638
10 – 50 .....	1 000 ha	1	81	291
50 – 200 .....	1 000 ha	3	287	249
200 – 500 .....	1 000 ha	14	419	229
500 – 1000 .....	1 000 ha	65	425	202
1000 and over .....	1 000 ha	3 678	978	668

the available barn spaces. Out of the 38.6 million hen-keeping spaces available in Germany, 30 million were spaces in cages, 4.5 million in aviaries and a little more than 4 million in a free-range environment. In 2004, most of the hens were still kept by large farms. Thus, 53% of all hens were kept by farms with spaces for 100 000 and more hens. These farms had a 59% share in all available barn spaces for caging. Their share in aviary spaces was 31% and in free-range spaces 35%.

In 2003, ecological cultivation again expanded in Germany. More than 13 900 holdings, i.e. 3.3% of all agricultural holdings, were operated according to ecological standards. That is an increase by 45% (circa 4 300 holdings) as compared with 1999. The agriculturally used area under organic cultivation was extended

by some 242 000 ha against 1999 to 731 000 ha of agriculturally used area. In 2003, the share of organic holdings in the total number of agricultural holdings was again nearly twice as high in the new Federal States as in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Consequently, the share of the area under organic cultivation in the total agriculturally used area under cultivation differs for the two territories, amounting to 5.7% in the new Federal States and 3.6% in the former territory of the Federal Republic.

The increase in the agriculturally used area of organic holdings is due, among other factors, to the markedly grown share of permanent grassland (+63%). Arable land under organic cultivation was also expanded against 1999 by 38%, while the area under permanent crops recorded

a comparatively slow rise (+18%) in ecological farming.

As compared with 1999, the number of organic holdings keeping livestock has risen by almost 50%, so that in 2003 ecological farming accounted for more than 11 300 holdings keeping productive livestock. 76% of the organic holdings kept cattle, 21% pigs and 18% sheep. Dairy cows were kept by 41% of the holdings with cattle. The stock of porkers and breeding sows shows that pig breeding plays a comparably small part in ecological farming in Germany.

## PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

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, manu-

facturing, 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.

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Germany</b>				
<b>Production index in production industries</b>				
Non-adjusted values				
Production industries .....	2000 = 100	97.9	98.0	101.7
Mining and quarrying .....	2000 = 100	91.6	90.9	89.0
Manufacturing .....	2000 = 100	98.9	99.1	103.5
Energy supply .....	2000 = 100	98.4	102.0	104.9
<b>Mining and manufacturing<sup>1)2)</sup></b>				
Local units <sup>3)</sup> .....	Number	48 228	48 417	47 973
Employees <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	6 209	6 133	6 015
Man-hours worked <sup>4)</sup> .....	mn hours	5 900	9 344	9 322
Total wages and salaries .....	EUR bn	224	226	226
Turnover .....	EUR bn	1 326	1 348	1 423
Incl.: Foreign turnover .....	EUR bn	508	514	564
Index of orders received in manufacturing (volume) .....	2000 = 100	96.9	97.5	103.7
<b>Site preparation, civil engineering<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Local units <sup>5)</sup> .....	Number	78 526	76 612	76 720
Employees <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	880	814	767
Hours worked <sup>4)</sup> .....	mn hours	1 019	951	887
Index of orders received				
Building construction .....	2000 = 100	81.9	70.1	66.6
Civil and underground engineering .....	2000 = 100	99.8	91.5	85.6
<b>Energy and water supply<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Local units <sup>3)</sup> .....	Number	1 723	1 730	1 747
Employees <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	253	249	251
Total wages and salaries .....	EUR bn	10	10	10
Electricity production .....	bn kWh	518	533	533
Domestic production of natural gas .....	bn kWh	195	201	184

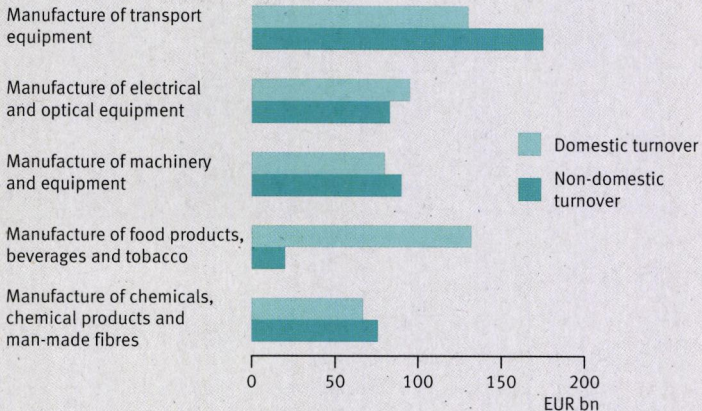
1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. From 2002 extended range of respondents. – 2) Data for 2002 are based on the Classification of Economic Activities, version 1993 (WZ 93); since 2003, Classification of Economic Activities, version 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) From 2003 hours worked (of all employees). – 5) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.



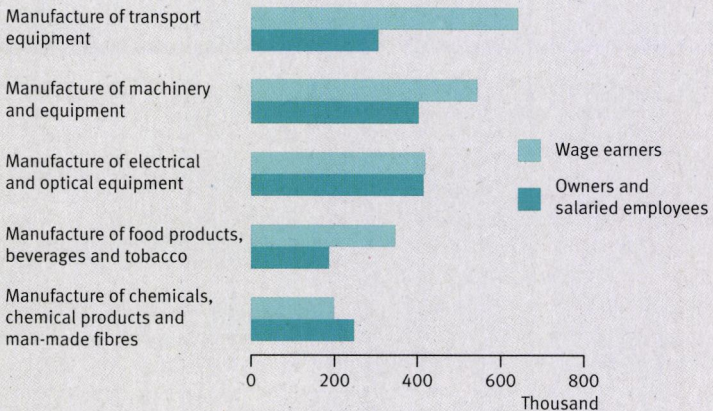
## Turnover and employees in manufacturing, 2004<sup>1)</sup>

Selected groups<sup>2)</sup>

### Turnover<sup>3)</sup>



### Employees



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

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## PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

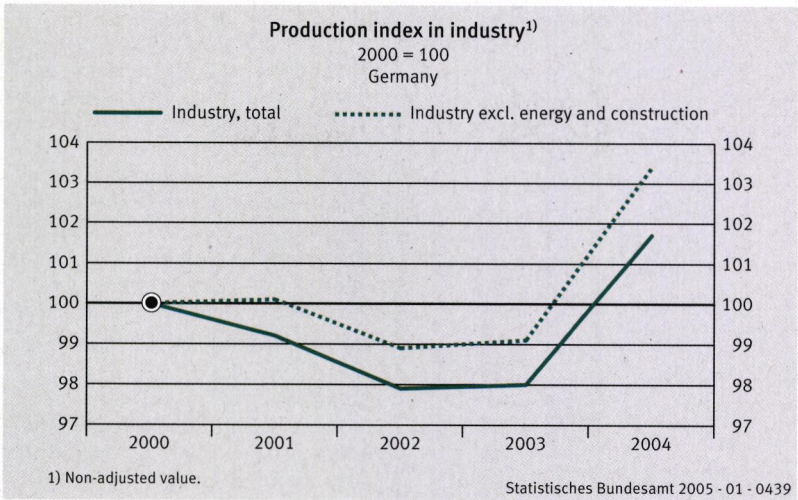
Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Former territory of the Federal Republic</b>				
<b>Mining and manufacturing<sup>1) 2)</sup></b>				
Local units <sup>3)</sup> .....	Number	41 756	40 258	39 628
Employees <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	5 663	5 500	5 376
Man-hours worked <sup>4)</sup> .....	mn hours	5 258	8 304	8 249
Total wages and salaries .....	EUR bn	211	210	209
Turnover .....	EUR bn	1 235	1 237	1 303
Incl.: Foreign turnover .....	EUR bn	482	487	533
<b>Site preparation, civil engineering<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Local units <sup>5)</sup> .....	Number	57 841	56 099	55 941
Employees <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	652	605	573
Hours worked .....	mn hours	747	697	655
<b>New Länder and Berlin-East</b>				
<b>Mining and manufacturing<sup>1) 2)</sup></b>				
Local units <sup>3)</sup> .....	Number	8 204	8 158	8 345
Employees <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	632	633	640
Man-hours worked <sup>4)</sup> .....	mn hours	727	1 040	1 073
Total wages and salaries .....	EUR bn	16	16	17
Turnover .....	EUR bn	105	112	120
Incl.: Foreign turnover .....	EUR bn	26	27	31
<b>Site preparation, civil engineering<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Local units <sup>5)</sup> .....	Number	20 685	20 513	20 779
Employees <sup>3)</sup> .....	1 000	228	209	194
Hours worked .....	mn hours	273	255	233

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. – 2) Data for 2002 are based on the Classification of Economic Activities, version 1993 (WZ 93); since 2003, Classification of Economic Activities, version 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) From 2003 hours worked (of all employees). – 5) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.

In mining and manufacturing, the most important economic branch within the production industries, there were approximately 48 000 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees in Germany in 2004. Of that total number, nearly 83% or 39 600 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 million, of whom about 91% worked in the former territory.

In the branch of site preparation and civil engineering, in 2004 there were 76 700 local units (+0.1%) with a total of 0.8 million employees. In the former territory, 56 000 local units with 0.6 million employees were counted, while close to 21 000 local units with 0.2 million employ-



ees were located in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

In energy and water supply, a total of about 251 000 people were employed in Germany in 2004 in nearly 1 750 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees.

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

Data on the current trend in the crafts sector 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 2004, the number of persons employed in trades, which were subject to authorisation, was down 3.4% on 2003. Six of the seven trade groups, which were subject to authorisation, recorded a decline in the number of employees. The cuts in the number of persons employed turned out to be strongest in the main construction trade. This trade recorded a 6.5% reduction in employment numbers as compared with 2003. A 0.5% increase in the number of employees was recorded by only one trade – health care.

The same is true of the sales volume (turnover), which in 2004 turned out to be 1.6% below that of 2003 in respect of the trades which were subject to authorisation. The biggest slump (7.2%) occurred in the turnover of the health care trade. Thus, optometrists recorded fewer sales, in particular, because quite a few people had purchased their spectacles as early as in 2003, in an attempt to dodge the Reform of Public Health that has been in

Group of trades	Employees <sup>1)</sup>		Turnover <sup>2)</sup>	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	30 Sept. 2003 = 100		2003 = 100	
<b>Total</b> .....	98.4	95.1	100.0	98.4
Building and finishing trades .....	95.4	89.2	100.0	95.6
Electrical and metal trades .....	98.5	93.6	100.0	97.2
Wood trades .....	99.6	97.7	100.0	102.1
Clothing, textile and leather trades .....	99.3	98.3	100.0	99.3
Food trades .....	99.6	97.8	100.0	100.5
Health and bodycare trades; chemical and cleaning trades .....	99.4	100.0	100.0	92.8
Glass, paper, ceramic and other trades ..	100.2	97.9	100.0	97.5

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



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

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

force since January 2004. The strongest rise in turnover (2.1%) was achieved by the trades for industrial needs.

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

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

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

## LIBERAL PROFESSION

Some 613 500 people in Germany gained their incomes mainly from performing a kind of activity in a liberal profession in 1998. They achieved an average income of 54 610 Euros.

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

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

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

Group of professions	Tax payers <sup>1)</sup>	Average income from a liberal profession activity
	Number	EUR
<b>Total</b> .....	613 496	54 610
Of whom:		
Lawyers, notaries (incl. patent agents) .....	42 659	70 360
Auditors and sworn accountants .....	1 461	80 820
Tax advisers and authorised tax agents .....	28 309	79 390
Market researchers and pollsters .....	1 562	27 800
Management and public relations consultants .....	20 022	49 410
Activities in the data processing field .....	9 576	42 830
Activities in the advertising field .....	7 424	23 530
Teachers' activity .....	63 372	19 100
Physicians (incl. specialists) .....	104 086	103 860
Dentists (incl. those without university examination) .....	40 526	111 030
Veterinarians .....	7 402	38 830
Alternative practitioners (healers) .....	9 181	20 860
Architects, interior designers, land surveyors and civil engineers (excluding set and stage designers) .....	68 887	45 110
Other engineers and technicians .....	33 513	46 040
Chemists, laboratory technicians, physicists .....	1 762	36 710
Creative arts professions .....	54 814	20 730
Freelance activity in the journalism field .....	22 852	22 820
Free-lancing photographers .....	4 597	22 530
Translators and interpreters .....	10 686	20 440
Designers of textiles, decoration and furniture .....	10 442	23 200

<sup>1)</sup> Source: Income tax statistics 1998; the persons shown here are only those whose income from a liberal profession activity exceeds their respective incomes from agriculture and forestry, from an industrial and other business, and from activities other than self-employment.

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 650 000 with a total of 780 000 local units. The largest sector is retail trade with 480 000 enterprises, followed by wholesale trade (incl. commission trade) with 170 000. In 2003, turnover in distributive trade totalled EUR 1 000 bn (excl. turnover tax). Distributive trade accounted for about 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 more than 50% of all enterprises employ only up to three persons.

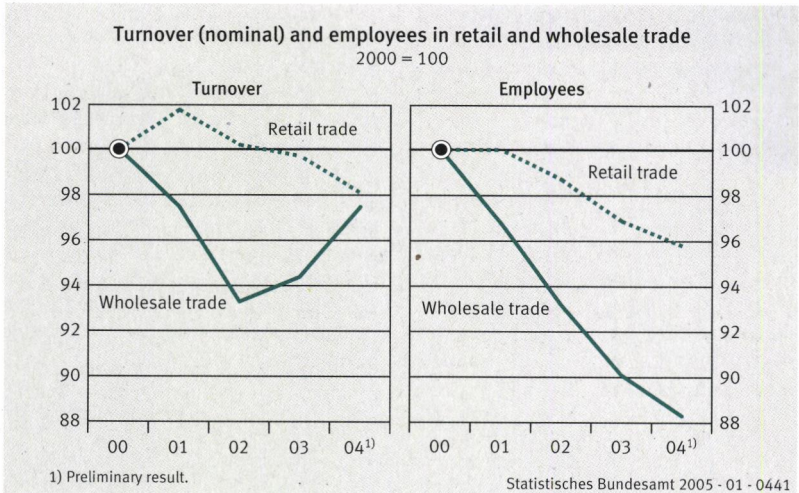
Employing a total of 4.2 million persons, distributive trade is one of the major employers in the country's national economy. In retail trade wide range of part-time jobs is offered. Meanwhile, more than 50% of all employees work part-time in this sector. In wholesale trade, however, the proportion is much smaller (just under 20%). Another characteristic feature of distributive trade is its big share of female employees. More than half of all employees in distributive trade are women, their proportion even amounting to two thirds in retail trade.

In 1990 and 1991, retail trade saw year-on-year increases in turnover of about 10%, which were attributable in particular to purchases of consumer durables and non-durables in the new Länder and Berlin-East. After there were no more important changes in turnover in the subsequent years, retail sales dropped as compared with the respective previous years starting in 2002. For 2002: -1.6%

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Retail trade<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Employees .....	2000 = 100	98.7	96.9	95.8
Of whom:				
Full-time employees .....	2000 = 100	95.3	91.2	87.6
Part-time employees .....	2000 = 100	102.1	102.5	103.8
Turnover .....	2000 = 100	100.2	99.7	98.1
<b>Wholesale trade<sup>3)</sup></b>				
Employees .....	2000 = 100	93.7	90.2	88.3
Of whom:				
Full-time employees .....	2000 = 100	92.9	88.5	85.7
Part-time employees .....	2000 = 100	97.4	98.3	100.7
Turnover .....	2000 = 100	93.2	94.2	97.5

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

## DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE



in nominal and  $-1.3\%$  in real terms; for 2003:  $-0.5\%$  both in nominal and real terms. Wholesale sales dropped a nominal  $4.4\%$  and a real  $4.5\%$  in 2002 from 2001, while in 2003, sales grew a nominal  $1.1\%$  and a real  $0.2\%$  from 2002.

In 2004, turnover in retail trade declined further against 2003 (nominal  $-1.6\%$ , real  $-1.7\%$ ), while wholesale trade (managed to increase its turnover (nominal  $+3.5$ , real  $+0.8\%$ ). The proportion of the households' expenditure which went on purchases in the retail sector was just over  $30\%$ .



## BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

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

With the introduction of the euro as a common currency of eleven out of in the meantime 25 European Union Member States – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxem-

bourg, 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.

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Savings deposits</b> .....	EUR mn	586 169	600 378	613 015
Savings banks (incl. public Landesbanken) .....	EUR mn	318 403	320 644	322 533
Credit cooperatives (incl. cooperative central banks and DG Bank AG) .....	EUR mn	176 313	180 076	183 824
Commercial banks <sup>1)</sup> .....	EUR mn	91 074	99 304	106 297
Other credit institutions <sup>2)</sup> .....	EUR mn	379	354	361
<b>Securities markets</b>				
<b>Gross sales</b>				
Fixed-interest securities .....	EUR mn	818 725	958 917	990 399
Shares .....	EUR mn	11 434	9 913	9 367
<b>Running yields (per annum)</b>				
Mortgage bonds .....	%	4.7	3.7	3.6
Communal bonds .....	%	4.7	3.6	3.5
Public bonds .....	%	4.6	3.8	3.7

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

# BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Deutsche Bundesbank</b>				
Gold and gold claims .....	EUR mn	36 208	36 533	35 495
Deposits on giro accounts (incl. minimum reserves) .....	EUR mn	44 791	44 523	41 218
<b>Banks</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Balance sheet total .....	EUR mn	6 452 299	6 470 882	6 663 797
Cash reserves .....	EUR mn	63 469	64 136	56 388
Bills of exchange .....	EUR mn	4 851	4 380	3 492
Lending to domestic and foreign banks ..	EUR mn	1 727 429	1 739 734	1 835 961
Lending to non-banks .....	EUR mn	3 016 941	3 021 230	3 005 935
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	993 451	1 027 028	1 141 846
Other assets .....	EUR mn	646 158	614 374	620 175
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Balance sheet total .....	EUR mn	6 452 299	6 470 882	6 663 797
Deposits of domestic and foreign banks	EUR mn	1 850 843	1 813 555	1 867 048
Deposits of domestic and foreign non- banks .....	EUR mn	2 370 008	2 410 120	2 472 382
Incl.: Sight and time deposits .....	EUR mn	1 688 219	1 719 262	1 773 069
Savings deposits .....	EUR mn	586 169	600 378	613 015
Liabilities evidenced by securities, total	EUR mn	1 468 148	1 496 034	1 555 975
Equity capital, total (subscribed capital, reserves, less reported loss) .....	EUR mn	251 313	252 305	245 788
Other liabilities .....	EUR mn	511 987	498 868	522 604
<b>Building and loan associations</b>				
Savings agreements, total .....	1 000	32 422	33 009	33 126
New agreements concluded in the year ...	1 000	3 485	4 671	4 035
Agreements allocated in the year .....	1 000	1 945	1 977	1 839
Amounts allocated under relevant agreements in the year .....	EUR mn	33 095	34 334	33 197
Savings deposits, total .....	EUR mn	101 642	107 746	114 195
Mortgages and intermediate loans, total ..	EUR mn	100 797	102 488	100 395

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.

# BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Insurance<sup>1)</sup></b>				
Gross premiums .....	EUR mn	146 612	153 517	...
Life assurance .....	EUR mn	64 625	67 242	...
Pension and death benefits funds .....	EUR mn	2 336	3 388	...
Health insurance .....	EUR mn	23 106	24 755	...
Non-life and accident insurance .....	EUR mn	56 546	58 132	...
Capital investments .....	EUR mn	855 304	892 850	932 904 <sup>2)</sup>
Life assurance .....	EUR mn	589 985	609 338	626 408 <sup>2)</sup>
Pension and death benefits funds .....	EUR mn	73 384	77 028	81 593 <sup>2)</sup>
Health insurance .....	EUR mn	88 274	97 864	108 119 <sup>2)</sup>
Non-life and accident insurance .....	EUR mn	103 661	108 621	116 784 <sup>2)</sup>

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

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.

In 2004 hotels and guesthouses in Germany accommodated 116.4 million guests, which was a new record, exceeding by 3.4% not only the result of the preceding year, but also the former peak level of 113.7 million guests achieved in 2000. On average, however, guests did not stay at the accommodation units as long as they had done in the previous year, so that the number of overnight stays being 338.8 million was just slightly (+0.1%) above the result of the previous year.

An unsatisfactory summer season, which was affected by unfavourable weather conditions, was the main factor obviating the achievement of a better result concerning overnight stays. The three city states Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen

achieved by far the best result among all of the federal states. That corresponds with the finding that in 2004 city tourism was again developing in general at a higher-than-average pace, recording a 7.8% plus as compared with the previous year for overnight stays in cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants. The federal states ranking last in this respect in 2004 were the three coastal states Niedersachsen (-2.7%), Schleswig-Holstein (-4.9%) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (-6.0%). Obviously, seaside resort tourism was particularly affected by the bad summer weather. Thus, the number of overnight stays at seaside resorts decreased with -4.4% most strongly among all the groups of municipalities. In 2004, two other sub-

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Nights spent in tourism<sup>1)</sup></b>				
by Länder				
Germany .....	mn	338.70	338.59	338.77
Bayern .....	mn	74.85	73.98	73.66
Baden-Württemberg .....	mn	40.83	39.92	40.02
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	mn	37.29	36.61	37.69
Niedersachsen .....	mn	35.88	35.44	34.49
Hessen .....	mn	25.59	24.91	24.85
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern .....	mn	24.48	25.95	24.39
Schleswig-Holstein .....	mn	22.85	23.28	22.13
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	mn	19.85	19.88	19.83
Sachsen .....	mn	13.90	14.70	15.23
Berlin .....	mn	11.13	11.43	13.26
Brandenburg .....	mn	9.20	9.29	9.26
Thüringen .....	mn	8.60	8.59	8.54
Hamburg .....	mn	5.15	5.44	5.95
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	mn	5.58	5.67	5.87
Saarland .....	mn	2.21	2.19	2.17
Bremen .....	mn	1.29	1.31	1.42

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



Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>				
Turnover trend (nominal) .....	2000 = 100	96.2	91.4	90.2
Hotels .....	2000 = 100	96.5	92.5	93.6
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation .....	2000 = 100	104.5	106.2	104.8
Restaurants .....	2000 = 100	94.3	88.4	85.3
Bars .....	2000 = 100	101.3	94.5	91.4
Canteens and catering .....	2000 = 100	96.3	95.5	97.0
Development of the number of employees ...	2000 = 100	97.6	94.5	95.6
Hotels .....	2000 = 100	99.0	96.6	97.7
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation .....	2000 = 100	102.3	104.9	107.4
Restaurants .....	2000 = 100	95.6	91.3	91.7
Bars .....	2000 = 100	101.2	97.7	100.8
Canteens and catering .....	2000 = 100	97.5	97.5	99.6
<b>Accommodation capacities and degree of utilisation</b>				
Open accommodation establishments <sup>1)2)</sup> ...	1 000	54.4	53.8	53.0
Bed places offered <sup>1)2)</sup> .....	1 000	2 509	2 515	2 511
Average utilisation of the bed places offered .	%	36.2	36.2	36.3
Open camping sites <sup>2)</sup> .....	Number	2 330	2 389	2 386

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

areas of Germany's tourism market were hit by major reductions. In this context it should be noted that the decline in camping tourism overnight stays cannot only be ascribed to the bad summer weather in 2004, but also to the fact that in 2003 we had an extraordinarily warm summer, which brought this sub-segment of the tourism market its best result in 11 years. Reductions in spa tourism have now been registered for the third time in succession. Since 2001 we have witnessed a reduction in the number of overnight stays at prophylactic and rehabilitation clinics. In 2004 we were faced with a 4.7% decrease as compared with the previous year.

In 2004, incoming tourism could establish a new record, registering 45.4 million overnight stays of guests from abroad. It exceeded last year's result by 8.8%. The most important countries of origin for the German hotel industry are the Netherlands, accounting for 17.7% of all overnight stays of guests from abroad, followed by the United States (9.5%), the United Kingdom (8.3%), Switzerland (6.4%) and Italy (5.5%). In Germany, incoming tourism is largely city tourism. Nearly half of all overnight stays of guests from abroad take place in cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants. However, the weight of incoming tourism is still very

## TOURISM

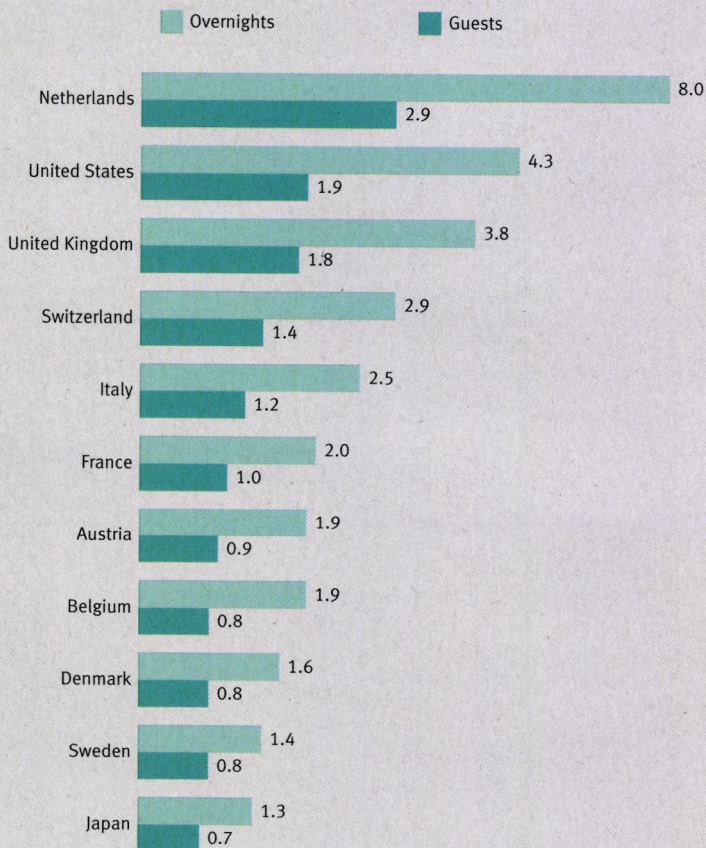
Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Nights spent in tourism<sup>1)</sup></b>				
by types of accommodation				
Total hotel industry .....	mn	189.50	189.54	195.05
Hotels .....	mn	119.29	120.20	126.30
Hotels garnis .....	mn	37.53	37.47	37.73
Inns .....	mn	18.78	18.49	18.06
Boarding Houses .....	mn	13.90	13.38	12.97
other provision of				
short-stay accommodation .....	mn	101.47	103.39	100.23
Incl.: camping sites .....	mn	21.2	23.5	21.4
Preventive care and rehabilitation centres ..	mn	47.72	45.66	43.49
by countries of origin				
Germany .....	mn	298.04	296.84	293.39
Other countries .....	mn	40.65	41.75	45.37
Europe .....	mn	30.19	31.52	33.60
Incl.:				
Netherlands .....	mn	7.53	7.86	8.02
United Kingdom .....	mn	3.52	3.48	3.77
Switzerland .....	mn	2.37	2.62	2.93
Italy .....	mn	2.18	2.33	2.48
France .....	mn	1.69	1.79	1.96
Belgium .....	mn	1.68	1.83	1.94
Austria .....	mn	1.71	1.78	1.90
Denmark .....	mn	1.43	1.52	1.58
Sweden .....	mn	1.27	1.31	1.37
Spain .....	mn	0.98	1.02	1.22
Poland .....	mn	0.84	0.84	0.95
Africa .....	mn	0.39	0.41	0.42
America .....	mn	4.89	4.64	5.31
Incl.:				
United States .....	mn	3.98	3.75	4.32
Canada .....	mn	0.37	0.37	0.41
Asia .....	mn	3.72	3.69	4.36
Incl.: Japan .....				
Australia and Oceania .....	mn	0.35	0.35	0.42
Other countries not specified .....	mn	1.12	1.14	1.26

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

different in the West and the East of Germany. While the share of foreign guests in all overnight stays was 15% for the former federal territory, it was as little as 6.8%,

less half as high, for the new federal states and East Berlin.

**Arrivals and overnights in international tourism, 2004<sup>1)</sup>**  
**by selected countries of origin of guests**  
 in millions



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

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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 991.2 bn in 2004 (adjusted for payments between public budgets). The largest share of EUR 466.1 bn was spent by social security, followed by the Federation (EUR 273.6 bn), the Länder (EUR 255.9 bn), and the municipalities and associations of municipalities (EUR 149.2 bn). The rest was accounted for by special-purpose associations, the German share of payments to the European Union and the special funds of the Federation. Total expenditure declined by 1.1% against 2003.

The money needed by the government to fulfil its functions may be obtained by imposing taxes, levies and charges, through revenue from the sale of assets etc. or by raising loans if the revenue does not suffice to cover the expenditure of a given period. Total revenue of public budgets (excl. loans) in 2004 amounted to EUR 926.0 bn (–0.02%). The cash tax revenue of the Federal Republic of Germany was EUR 479.5 bn in 2004, which was a decrease of EUR 0.1 bn from the 2003 level of EUR 479.6 bn. Joint taxes (EUR 333.0 bn) accounted for the largest share of this revenue, with wage

tax (before deduction of children's allowance) being most important (EUR 158.3 bn) among joint taxes. The latter were followed by federal taxes (EUR 84.6 bn), with mineral-oil tax accounting for the largest revenue there (EUR 41.8 bn). The most important tax among local taxes (EUR 39.1 bn) was trade tax (EUR 28.4 bn), while among Länder taxes (EUR 19.8 bn) it was motor vehicle tax (EUR 7.7 bn). The item providing the largest revenue – following taxes and revenue from economic activity – in 2004 was revenue from fees and other remuneration (EUR 24.1 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 2004, net borrowing of EUR 65.2 bn was recorded for the total of public budgets. Net borrowing of the Länder amounted to EUR 25.2 bn (preceding year: EUR 31.7 bn) and that of municipalities/associations of municipalities to EUR 3.8 bn. At the end of 2004, public debt totalled EUR 1 395.0 bn (+5.2% on 2003). The majority of debts (61.7%) were owed by the Federation (57.6%) and its special funds (4.1%). The Länder owed 31.8% of all public debts, while the municipalities/associations of municipalities accounted for 6.0% of the debts.



## FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Adjusted expenditure data<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR mn	1 001 827	991 235
Federal Government .....	EUR mn	280 706	273 562
Equalisation of Burdens Fund .....	EUR mn	134	109
E.R.P. Special Fund <sup>3)</sup> .....	EUR mn	6 769	4 853
German Unity Fund .....	EUR mn	1 927	1 808
Federal Railways Fund .....	EUR mn	8 431	8 023
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities .....	EUR mn	463	718
Compensation Fund .....	EUR mn	178	397
EU shares .....	EUR mn	20 336	18 977
Social security .....	EUR mn	472 473	466 134
Länder .....	EUR mn	258 592	255 941
Communities/local authorities .....	EUR mn	149 905	149 154
Special-purpose associations .....	EUR mn	4 896	5 240
<b>Adjusted revenue data<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR mn	926 112	925 966
Federal Government .....	EUR mn	241 532	233 802
Equalisation of Burdens Fund .....	EUR mn	131	110
E.R.P. Special Fund <sup>3)</sup> .....	EUR mn	14 289	5 975
German Unity Fund .....	EUR mn	2 268	2 255
Federal Railways Fund .....	EUR mn	8 427	8 020
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities .....	EUR mn	2 543	861
Compensation Fund .....	EUR mn	160	358
EU shares .....	EUR mn	20 336	18 977
Social security .....	EUR mn	466 206	467 964
Länder .....	EUR mn	226 962	230 779
Communities/local authorities .....	EUR mn	141 349	145 339
Special-purpose associations .....	EUR mn	4 893	5 204
<b>Net lending/net borrowing</b> .....	EUR mn	- 75 555	- 65 167
Federal Government .....	EUR mn	- 39 231	- 39 800
Equalisation of Burdens Fund .....	EUR mn	- 2	+ 1
E.R.P. Special Fund <sup>3)</sup> .....	EUR mn	+ 7 520	+ 1 122
German Unity Fund .....	EUR mn	+ 342	+ 447
Federal Railways Fund .....	EUR mn	- 4	- 3
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities .....	EUR mn	+ 2 080	+ 143
Compensation Fund .....	EUR mn	- 18	- 39
Social security .....	EUR mn	- 6 029	+ 2 057
Länder .....	EUR mn	- 31 669	- 25 220
Communities/local authorities .....	EUR mn	- 8 540	- 3 838
Special-purpose associations .....	EUR mn	- 3	- 40

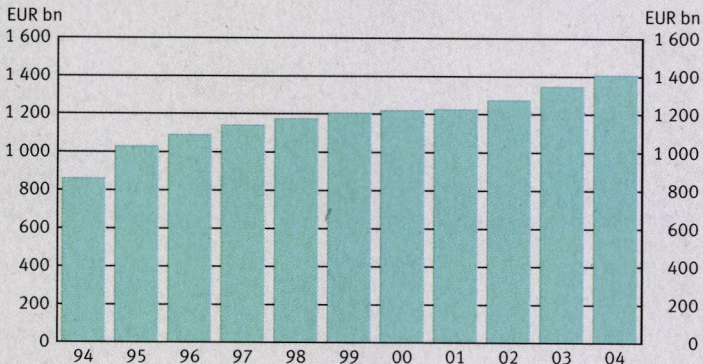
1) Partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. – 3) Incl. pension reserves of the Federation, and from 203 incl. Reconstruction Aid Fund.

## FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Adjusted expenditure data<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR mn	1 001 827	991 235
Incl.: Staff expenditure .....	EUR mn	186 107	185 447
Continuous expenditure on material and equipment .....	EUR mn	222 322	218 545
Interest expenditure .....	EUR mn	66 194	65 316
Pensions and benefits .....	EUR mn	365 456	367 152
Construction work .....	EUR mn	27 843	26 249
Capital transfers .....	EUR mn	25 776	22 851
<b>Adjusted revenue data<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	EUR mn	926 112	925 966
Incl.: Taxes and similar charges .....	EUR mn	816 326	818 004
Fees, other remunerations .....	EUR mn	24 350	24 060
Revenue from economic activity .....	EUR mn	19 924	14 315
Revenue according to capital accounts .....	EUR mn	31 713	36 430
<b>Net borrowing</b> .....	EUR mn	62 923	61 706
<b>Cash tax revenue<sup>3)</sup></b> .....	EUR mn	479 589	479 495
Joint taxes .....	EUR mn	336 906	332 976
Wage tax <sup>3)</sup> .....	EUR mn	167 467	158 282
Assessed income tax <sup>4)</sup> .....	EUR mn	4 569	5 395
Not assessed taxes on yields <sup>4)</sup> .....	EUR mn	11 955	12 038
Interest withholding tax .....	EUR mn	7 632	6 773
Corporation tax <sup>4)</sup> .....	EUR mn	8 287	13 123
Value-added tax .....	EUR mn	103 162	104 715
Turnover tax on imports .....	EUR mn	33 834	32 651
Federal taxes .....	EUR mn	86 616	84 554
Incl.: Insurance tax .....	EUR mn	8 870	8 751
Tobacco tax .....	EUR mn	14 094	13 630
Coffee tax .....	EUR mn	980	1 025
Spirits tax .....	EUR mn	2 204	2 195
Tax on sparkling wine .....	EUR mn	432	436
Mineral-oil tax .....	EUR mn	43 188	41 782
Solidarity surcharge (to build up the new Länder) .....	EUR mn	10 288	10 108
Länder taxes .....	EUR mn	18 754	19 797
Incl.: Property tax .....	EUR mn	230	80
Inheritance tax .....	EUR mn	3 373	4 283
Tax on acquisition of real estate .....	EUR mn	4 840	4 669
Motor vehicle tax .....	EUR mn	7 336	7 740
Tax on bettings and lotteries .....	EUR mn	1 862	1 885
Beer tax .....	EUR mn	786	787
Local taxes .....	EUR mn	34 436	39 110
Incl.: Trade tax .....	EUR mn	24 139	28 373

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 dept of public authorities<sup>1)</sup>



1) 31 December of any year. – Credit market debt in the broader sense. – Excl. hospitals with commercial accounting systems.

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Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Public expenditure by selected functional areas</b>				
<b>Total</b> .....	EUR mn	960 788	975 465	992 688
Defence .....	EUR mn	23 123	24 195	24 523
Public security, law and order, justice and judicial activities .....	EUR mn	29 959	30 873	32 102
Schools, institutions of higher education, other education .....	EUR mn	81 293	83 851	76 932
Science, research, development outside the institutions of higher education ....	EUR mn	9 114	9 596	9 441
Cultural affairs .....	EUR mn	8 177	8 196	8 470
Social security .....	EUR mn	513 162	522 230	555 344
Health, sports and recreation .....	EUR mn	14 387	14 939	15 389
Housing and regional policy <sup>2)</sup> .....	EUR mn	27 258	25 648	24 868
Promotion of economic development <sup>3)</sup> ..	EUR mn	37 326	34 138	28 020
Transport and communications .....	EUR mn	22 579	22 932	22 956

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



## FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	2002	2003 <sup>1)</sup>	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Revenue by Länder<sup>2)</sup></b>			
<b>EUR per inhabitant<sup>3)</sup></b>			
Baden-Württemberg .....	4 033	3 890	3 968
Bayern .....	3 928	3 903	4 036
Berlin .....	4 856	4 780	5 187
Brandenburg .....	4 343	4 149	4 342
Bremen .....	5 880	5 253	5 040
Hamburg .....	5 517	5 059	5 407
Hessen .....	4 133	4 219	4 173
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern .....	4 467	4 364	4 548
Niedersachsen .....	3 455	3 442	3 613
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	3 873	3 713	3 779
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	3 365	3 472	3 524
Saarland .....	3 696	3 589	3 626
Sachsen .....	4 337	4 542	4 482
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	4 239	4 274	4 391
Schleswig-Holstein .....	3 532	3 520	3 637
Thüringen .....	4 153	4 026	4 065
<b>Germany .....</b>	<b>3 914</b>	<b>3 854</b>	<b>3 947</b>
<b>Expenditure by Länder<sup>2)</sup></b>			
<b>EUR per inhabitant<sup>3)</sup></b>			
Baden-Württemberg .....	4 247	4 144	4 150
Bayern .....	4 188	4 213	4 140
Berlin .....	6 276	6 080	6 060
Brandenburg .....	4 895	4 633	4 626
Bremen .....	6 877	6 417	6 385
Hamburg .....	5 653	6 125	6 048
Hessen .....	4 584	4 661	4 639
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern .....	4 975	4 967	4 881
Niedersachsen .....	3 961	3 980	3 918
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	4 202	4 253	4 244
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	3 850	3 945	3 933
Saarland .....	4 082	4 115	4 149
Sachsen .....	4 454	4 676	4 490
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	4 847	4 987	4 916
Schleswig-Holstein .....	3 955	4 019	4 032
Thüringen .....	4 540	4 530	4 543
<b>Germany .....</b>	<b>4 312</b>	<b>4 340</b>	<b>4 298</b>

1) Results partly estimates. – 2) 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.



Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme<sup>2)</sup></b>				
Baden-Württemberg .....	EUR mn	- 1 663	- 2 169	- 2 148
Bayern .....	EUR mn	- 2 047	- 1 859	- 2 303
Berlin .....	EUR mn	+ 2 677	+ 2 639	+ 2 692
Brandenburg .....	EUR mn	+ 541	+ 502	+ 527
Bremen .....	EUR mn	+ 407	+ 346	+ 331
Hamburg .....	EUR mn	- 197	- 656	- 571
Hessen .....	EUR mn	- 1 910	- 1 876	- 1 516
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern .....	EUR mn	+ 439	+ 393	+ 399
Niedersachsen .....	EUR mn	+ 487	+ 392	+ 444
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	EUR mn	- 1 628	- 50	- 213
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	EUR mn	+ 419	+ 259	+ 189
Saarland .....	EUR mn	+ 139	+ 107	+ 114
Sachsen .....	EUR mn	+ 1 047	+ 936	+ 917
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	EUR mn	+ 607	+ 520	+ 525
Schleswig-Holstein .....	EUR mn	+ 112	+ 16	+ 103
Thüringen .....	EUR mn	+ 571	+ 500	+ 511
<b>Volume of equalisation .....</b>	<b>EUR mn</b>	<b>7 445</b>	<b>6 610</b>	<b>6 752</b>
<b>Supplementary Federal grants<sup>3)</sup></b>				
Baden-Württemberg .....	EUR mn	-	-	-
Bayern .....	EUR mn	-	-	-
Berlin .....	EUR mn	+ 2 558	+ 2 555	+ 2 564
Brandenburg .....	EUR mn	+ 1 830	+ 1 827	+ 1 832
Bremen .....	EUR mn	+ 760	+ 661	+ 469
Hamburg .....	EUR mn	-	-	-
Hessen .....	EUR mn	-	-	-
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern .....	EUR mn	+ 1 367	+ 1 365	+ 1 367
Niedersachsen .....	EUR mn	+ 809	+ 641	+ 692
Nordrhein-Westfalen .....	EUR mn	-	-	-
Rheinland-Pfalz .....	EUR mn	+ 579	+ 547	+ 419
Saarland .....	EUR mn	+ 579	+ 497	+ 443
Sachsen .....	EUR mn	+ 3 181	+ 3 174	+ 3 181
Sachsen-Anhalt .....	EUR mn	+ 1 996	+ 1 991	+ 1 994
Schleswig-Holstein .....	EUR mn	+ 286	+ 131	+ 249
Thüringen .....	EUR mn	+ 1 829	+ 1 825	+ 1 828
<b>Volume of equalisation .....</b>	<b>EUR mn</b>	<b>15 775</b>	<b>15 215</b>	<b>15 041</b>

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

## FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
<b>Credit market debt</b>				
Federal Government <sup>1)</sup> .....	EUR mn	719 397	760 453	802 994
Special federal funds <sup>2)</sup> .....	EUR mn	59 210	58 830	57 250
Länder .....	EUR mn	384 773	414 952	442 922
Communities/local authorities .....	EUR mn	82 662	84 069	84 257
Special-purpose associations .....	EUR mn	7 153	7 429	7 531

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

# Germany in a Global Context





According to WHO international trade statistics, Germany was the world's top exporter ranking in front of the United States. Concerning imports, Germany holds second place behind the United States. Germany's share in exports worldwide amounted to 10% in 2004 (914.8 billion US dollars), whereas the United States with 819.0 billion US dollars accounted for 9% of all exports. On the import side, the United States, accounting for 1 526.4 billion US dollars or 16.1% of all imports worldwide, held first place, followed by Germany with a clear distance, which imported goods worth 717.5 billion US dollars, thus reaching 7.6%. In the further ranking of international trade worldwide, the People's Republic of China, having strongly extended its trade, has advanced to third place regarding both imports and exports, outperforming other export nations such as Japan.

Provisional figures for 2004 show that Germany exported goods worth 733.5 billion Euros and imported goods worth 577.4 billion Euros. Compared with the preceding year, exports rose 10.4% and imports 8%. The balance of trade surplus amounts to 156.1 billion Euros, which is the highest ever export surplus in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

As in the previous years, the European countries, and in particular the partner countries within the European Union (EU-25), were the most important countries importing German products. Owing to the enlargement of the EU on 1 May 2004, the share of Germany's exports in all exports of the EU Member States increased from

55.0% in 2003 to 63.9% in 2004. France as the main importer accounted for 10.3% of all German exports, the United Kingdom for 8.3%, Italy and the Netherlands for 7.1 and 6.2%, respectively. In 2004, goods worth 319 billion Euros were exported into the countries of the Eurozone. That equals 43.5% of all German exports.

Apart from European clients, the ones receiving most of total German exports were those in the United States (8.8%) and in China (2.9%). Especially the exports to China were less affected by the general crisis and rose 15% from 2003 to 2004, reaching 21 billion Euros. The share of exports with the destination Africa as well as Australia and Oceania amounted to 1.9 and 0.7%, respectively.

Also, most of the goods imported by Germany come from European countries (72%). In 2004, 60% of the imported goods came from EU-25 Member Countries. With a share of 9% in the imports, France was the most important trading partner also in 2004, followed by the Netherlands (8.3%), the United States (7%) and Italy (6.1%). The value of goods imported from eurozone countries amounted to 234.5 billion Euros (40.6%).

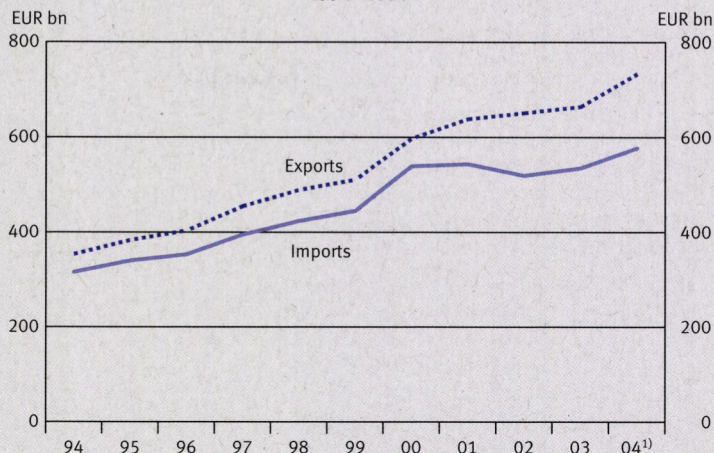
More than 16% of imports were of Asian origin. 5.6% of the goods were imported from China and 3.7% from Japan. In imports, too, Africa as well as Australia and Oceania played a minor role with 1.8 and 0.4%, respectively.

In turn, Germany is the most important trading partner of many EU member states. In the mutual trade between

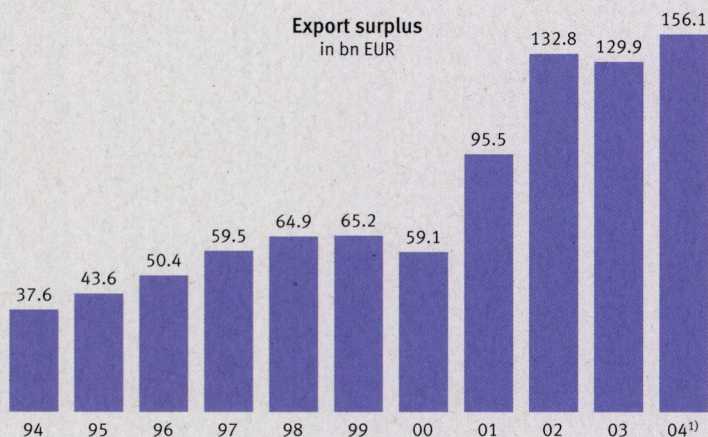


## GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

**Development of foreign trade**  
1994 - 2004



**Export surplus**  
in bn EUR



1) Preliminary result.

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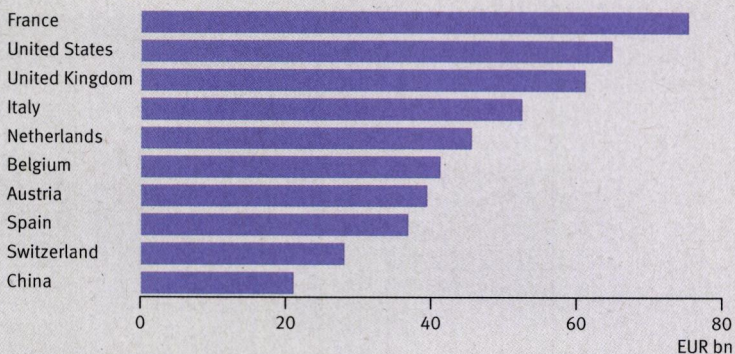
the present 25-EU members (so-called intra EU trade), Germany holds a leading position concerning both shipments and receipts of goods in countries such as France, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Poland, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Hungary, Denmark, Slovenia, Greece, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Lithuania (arranged by the size of shipments of German goods). Germany was the most important country of delivery in the EU for Spain and Finland.

The items that were clearly at the top of the list of goods exported from Germany in 2004 were motor vehicles and parts thereof (134.9 billion Euros), machinery (102.5 billion Euros) and chemical products (94.7 billion Euros). Although such product groups are predominant also in imports, Germany achieved considerable export surpluses (+75.3 billion Euros; +63.7 billion Euros; +31.2 billion Euros). Import surpluses were achieved especially for raw materials, agricultural products as well as textiles and clothing. The cross-border trade in office machinery and computers showed a deficit, too (–6.2 billion Euros).

## GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

### Exports, 2004<sup>1)</sup>

The ten most important countries of destination<sup>2)</sup>



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Share in total exports = 63.5%.

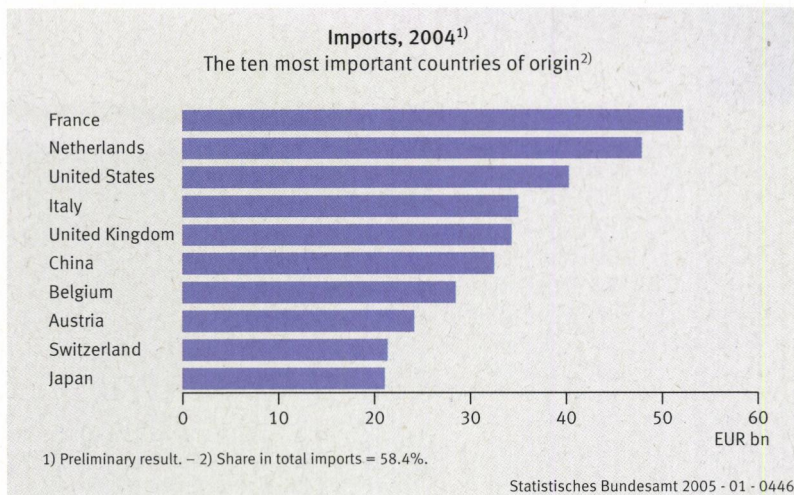
Statistisches Bundesamt 2005 - 01 - 0445

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Exports</b> .....	EUR mn	651 320	664 455	733 456
<b>Major countries of destination</b>				
France .....	EUR mn	68 721	69 025	75 301
United States .....	EUR mn	68 263	61 654	64 802
United Kingdom .....	EUR mn	53 761	55 597	61 058
Italy .....	EUR mn	47 335	48 414	52 441
Netherlands .....	EUR mn	40 463	42 219	45 491
Belgium .....	EUR mn	31 096	35 310	41 164
Austria .....	EUR mn	33 863	35 857	39 434
Spain .....	EUR mn	29 436	32 364	36 810
Switzerland .....	EUR mn	26 702	26 009	27 953
China .....	EUR mn	14 571	18 265	20 996

1) Preliminary result.



## GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER



Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Imports</b> .....	EUR mn	518 532	534 534	577 375
<b>Major countries of origin</b>				
France .....	EUR mn	48 200	48 545	52 204
Netherlands .....	EUR mn	40 751	42 301	47 865
United States .....	EUR mn	40 376	39 231	40 265
Italy .....	EUR mn	33 482	34 259	34 963
United Kingdom .....	EUR mn	33 075	31 712	34 313
China .....	EUR mn	21 338	25 681	32 455
Belgium .....	EUR mn	24 666	24 149	28 500
Austria .....	EUR mn	21 047	21 453	24 237
Switzerland .....	EUR mn	19 461	19 093	21 415
Japan .....	EUR mn	19 896	19 684	21 094

1) Preliminary result.



## GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Exports</b> .....	EUR mn	651 320	664 455	733 456
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry .....	EUR mn	31 105	32 035	31 635
Live animals .....	EUR mn	680	655	635
Food of animal origin .....	EUR mn	9 802	10 794	10 765
Food of plant origin .....	EUR mn	15 483	15 609	15 253
Semi-luxury food and tobacco .....	EUR mn	5 140	4 977	4 982
Trade and industry .....	EUR mn	611 866	620 155	662 800
Raw materials .....	EUR mn	7 362	8 026	8 728
Semi-finished products .....	EUR mn	25 216	25 707	29 822
Finished products .....	EUR mn	579 289	586 422	624 250
Intermediate goods .....	EUR mn	82 597	82 086	90 408
Final goods .....	EUR mn	496 692	504 337	533 843
<b>Imports</b> .....	EUR mn	518 532	534 534	577 375
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry .....	EUR mn	43 810	44 602	41 986
Live animals .....	EUR mn	490	500	542
Food of animal origin .....	EUR mn	11 694	11 873	11 144
Food of plant origin .....	EUR mn	25 522	26 380	24 674
Semi-luxury food and tobacco .....	EUR mn	6 103	5 849	5 627
Trade and industry .....	EUR mn	460 519	469 885	484 955
Raw materials .....	EUR mn	40 244	43 648	48 020
Semi-finished products .....	EUR mn	33 213	32 865	37 319
Finished products .....	EUR mn	387 063	393 373	399 615
Intermediate goods .....	EUR mn	53 920	55 212	58 442
Final goods .....	EUR mn	333 143	338 160	341 173
<b>Export surplus</b> .....	EUR mn	132 788	129 921	156 081

1) Preliminary result.

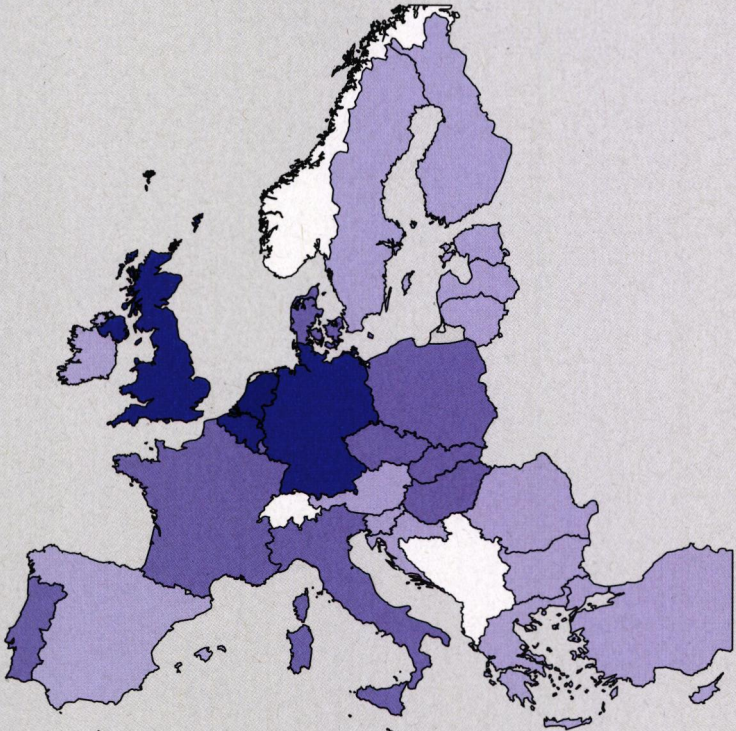
## GERMANY IN EUROPE\*)

Country	Area	Population	Inhabitants	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)
	1 000 km <sup>2</sup>	1 000	per km <sup>2</sup>	per 1 000 inhab.
Germany .....	357	82.5	231	- 1.7
Austria .....	84	8.1	96	0.0
Belgium .....	31	10.4	339	+ 0.5
Cyprus .....	9	0.8	87	+ 3.6
Czech Republic .....	79	10.2	129	- 1.7
Denmark .....	43	5.4	125	+ 1.3
Estonia .....	45	1.4	30	- 3.6
Finland .....	305	5.2	17	+ 1.5
France .....	544	59.6	110	+ 3.5
Greece .....	132	11.0	84	0.0
Hungary .....	93	10.1	109	- 4.1
Ireland .....	70	4.0	56	+ 8.2
Italy .....	301	57.3	190	- 0.4
Latvia .....	65	2.3	36	- 4.9
Lithuania .....	65	3.5	53	- 3.0
Luxembourg .....	3	0.4	173	+ 2.7
Malta .....	0.3	0.4	1 259	+ 2.0
Netherlands .....	34	16.2	478	+ 3.7
Poland .....	313	38.2	122	- 0.4
Portugal .....	92	10.4	113	+ 0.4
Slovakia .....	49	5.4	110	- 0.1
Slovenia .....	20	2.0	98	- 1.0
Spain .....	505	41.6	82	+ 1.3
Sweden .....	411	8.9	22	+ 0.7
United Kingdom .....	244	59.2	243	+ 1.4
<b>Euro area .....</b>	<b>2 456</b>	<b>306.7</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>
<b>European Union (EU-25) .....</b>	<b>3 893</b>	<b>454.5</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>
<b>European Union (EU-15) .....</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>380.2</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>
Memo item:				
EU candidate countries				
Bulgaria .....	111	7.8	71	- 5.7
Croatia .....	57	4.4	78	- 2.9
Romania .....	238	21.8	91	- 2.5
Turkey .....	779	70.2	91	+ 13.8

\*) 2003.

Inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> by countries, 2003

≥ 350
  200 – 349
  100 – 199
  < 100



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# GERMANY IN EUROPE\*)

Country	Activity rate <sup>1)</sup>	Unemployment rate	Persons engaged in economic activity <sup>2)</sup> in		
			Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	production industries	the service sector <sup>3)</sup>
	%	% of the persons engaged in economic activity			
Germany .....	56.9	10.7	2.4	31.3	66.4
Austria .....	58.6	4.8	5.1	28.1	66.7
Belgium .....	52.0	7.4	2.2	24.9	72.9
Cyprus .....	62.9	4.3	5.1	23.5	71.7
Czech Republic .....	59.0	8.2	4.4	39.3	56.3
Denmark .....	65.9	5.2	3.3	23.6	72.9
Estonia .....	58.8	10.0	5.4	35.1	59.5
Finland .....	62.1	10.4	5.0	26.0	68.7
France .....	55.9	8.7	3.7	24.8	71.0
Greece .....	53.3	10.2	12.6	22.5	64.9
Hungary .....	49.5	5.8	5.3	32.9	61.8
Ireland .....	60.0	4.5	6.4	27.6	66.0
Italy .....	49.6	7.9	4.2	30.8	65.0
Latvia .....	57.7	9.9	13.3	27.2	59.5
Lithuania .....	57.4	11.3	16.3	28.3	55.4
Luxembourg .....	53.7	4.8	2.2	19.9	78.0
Malta .....	49.5	7.2	2.1	29.5	68.5
Netherlands .....	64.9	4.6	3.0 <sup>4)</sup>	20.3 <sup>4)</sup>	76.6 <sup>4)</sup>
Poland .....	54.4	19.1	17.6	29.0	53.4
Portugal .....	61.9	6.3	12.1	31.2	56.7
Slovakia .....	60.1	18.6	5.1	39.1	55.6
Slovenia .....	59.0	6.0	9.6	35.9	53.3
Spain .....	54.9	10.9	5.3	30.2	64.5
Sweden .....	62.5	6.7	2.5	22.3	75.1
United Kingdom .....	61.7	4.6	1.3	22.2	76.3
Euro area .....	55.5	7.6	4.3	28.4	67.2
European Union (EU-25) .....	56.5	8.3	4.9	27.8	67.0
European Union (EU-15) .....	56.7	7.2	3.7	27.1	69.0
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria .....	50.5	12.0	10.7	32.9	56.2
Croatia .....	50.3	...	16.8 <sup>4)</sup>	29.7 <sup>4)</sup>	53.3 <sup>4)</sup>
Romania .....	55.6	7.7	32.6	31.1	36.4
Turkey <sup>5)</sup> .....	48.7	10.3	34.0	23.0	43.0

\*) 2004. – 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. – 4) 2003. – 5) National data.



# GERMANY IN EUROPE

Country	Mobile communica- tions users <sup>1)</sup>	Internet users <sup>1)</sup>	Passenger cars <sup>1)</sup>	Consumption of primary energy <sup>2)</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> emission <sup>3)</sup>
	per 1 000 inhabitants			toe <sup>4)</sup> per inhabitant	mn t CO <sub>2</sub>
Germany .....	785	473	546	4.03	837.5
Austria .....	872	458	498	3.94	66.1
Belgium .....	791	385	459	6.18 <sup>5)</sup>	112.6
Cyprus .....	756	342	402 <sup>3)</sup>	.	6.4
Czech Republic .....	951	304	363	4.25	115.0
Denmark .....	883	541	351	3.64	51.2
Estonia .....	777	444	321	.	14.3
Finland .....	909	534	436	5.54	63.5
France .....	696	366	493	4.36	377.1
Greece .....	936	156	332 <sup>3)</sup>	3.12	90.5
Hungary .....	785	237	275	2.34	55.5
Ireland .....	869	313	374	3.48	42.5
Italy .....	966	320	593	3.16	433.2
Latvia .....	526	404	280	.	7.1
Lithuania .....	630	202	365	2.66	12.1
Luxembourg .....	1 194	376	650	. <sup>6)</sup>	9.3
Malta .....	725	302 <sup>3)</sup>	523	.	2.5
Netherlands .....	769	523	423 <sup>3)</sup>	5.55	177.9
Poland .....	456	235	294	2.39	282.9
Portugal .....	893	192 <sup>3)</sup>	379	2.56	63.0
Slovakia .....	684	256	252	3.53	37.9
Slovenia .....	871	401	446	.	15.2
Spain .....	886	231	451 <sup>3)</sup>	3.37	303.4
Sweden .....	981	573 <sup>3)</sup>	454	5.18	50.1
United Kingdom .....	888	421 <sup>3)</sup>	501	3.75	529.3
<b>Euro area .....</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>2 576.6</b>
<b>European Union (EU-25) .....</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>3 756.1</b>
<b>European Union (EU-15) .....</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3 207.2</b>
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria .....	449	198	296	2.48	41.8
Croatia .....	575	228	291	.	19.7
Romania .....	325	184	142	1.83	90.8
Turkey .....	391	84	66	1.04	193.1

1) As at the end of the year 2003. – 2) As Commercial energy calculated from production plus imports minus exports plus/minus change in stocks 2003. – 3) 2002. – 4) 1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 41 860 kJ n.c.v./kg (net calorific value/kg). – 5) Incl. data for Luxembourg. – 6) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium.

## GERMANY IN EUROPE\*)

Country	Production of selected products			Agricultural products	
	electricity <sup>1)</sup>	raw steel	passenger cars <sup>2)</sup>	Grain <sup>3)</sup>	meat
	1 000 GWh	1 000 t	1 000	1 000 t	
Germany .....	593	44 809	5 121	39 426	6 413
Austria .....	60	6 261	119	4 264	998
Belgium .....	84	11 135	792	2 613	1 709
Cyprus .....	4 <sup>4)</sup>	–	–	151	108
Czech Republic .....	83	6 783	436	5 762	769
Denmark .....	46	392 <sup>4)</sup>	–	9 051	2 115
Estonia .....	10	1	–	506	67
Finland .....	84	4 766	19	3 783	376
France .....	568	19 758	3 220	54 914	6 394
Greece .....	58	1 701	–	4 293	480
Hungary .....	34	1 984	122	8 770	1 188
Ireland .....	25	150 <sup>5)</sup>	–	2 147	984
Italy .....	293	26 832	1 026	17 864	4 093
Latvia .....	4 <sup>4)</sup>	520	–	932	71
Lithuania .....	18 <sup>4)</sup>	–	–	2 632	197
Luxembourg .....	4	2 675	–	164	46
Malta .....	2 <sup>4)</sup>	–	–	.	20
Netherlands .....	97	6 571	163	1 917	2 194
Poland .....	152	9 107	334	23 391	3 315
Portugal .....	47	730	166	1 186	695
Slovakia .....	32	4 588	281	2 490	332
Slovenia .....	14	541	111	399	208
Spain .....	263	16 472	2 399	21 170	5 474
Sweden .....	133	5 707	409 <sup>4)</sup>	5 352	547
United Kingdom .....	395	13 268	1 658	21 323	3 272
<b>Euro area .....</b>	<b>2 176</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>153 741</b>	<b>29 856</b>
<b>European Union (EU-25) .....</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>234 500<sup>6)</sup></b>	<b>42 065</b>
<b>European Union (EU-15) .....</b>	<b>2 750</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>189 467</b>	<b>35 790</b>
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria .....	43 <sup>4)</sup>	2 317	–	3 814	464
Croatia .....	13	41	–	2 356	185
Romania .....	55 <sup>4)</sup>	5 691	76	12 964	1 148
Turkey .....	140	18 298	294	22 558	1 493

\*) 2003. – 1) Gross production. – 2) Incl. assembly of imported disassembled vehicles. – 3) Incl. rice. – 4) 2002. – 5) 2001. – 6) Excl. data for Malta.

# GERMANY IN EUROPE\*)

Country	Imports and arrivals		Exports and dispatches		Balance
	total	per inhabitant	total	per inhabitant	
	EUR mn	EUR	EUR mn	EUR	EUR mn
Germany .....	576 350	6 986	733 390	8 890	+ 157 040
Austria .....	94 670	11 649	94 390	11 615	- 280
Belgium .....	229 370	22 032	245 880	23 618	+ 16 510
Cyprus .....	4 230	5 757	660	898	- 3 570
Czech Republic .....	54 940	5 384	54 180	5 309	- 760
Denmark .....	54 740	10 129	61 230	11 330	+ 6 490
Estonia .....	7 130	5 288	4 840	3 590	- 2 290
Finland .....	40 860	7 818	49 310	9 435	+ 8 450
France .....	373 070	6 213	359 970	5 995	- 13 100
Greece .....	42 270	3 821	12 220	1 105	- 30 050
Hungary .....	48 350	4 784	43 930	4 347	- 4 420
Ireland .....	48 620	11 998	83 880	20 699	+ 35 260
Italy .....	277 710	4 785	277 020	4 773	- 690
Latvia .....	5 610	2 426	3 170	1 371	- 2 440
Lithuania .....	9 870	2 871	7 450	2 167	- 2 420
Luxembourg .....	15 930	35 105	13 040	28 736	- 2 890
Malta .....	2 950	7 340	2 000	4 977	- 950
Netherlands .....	256 310	15 730	287 690	17 656	+ 31 380
Poland .....	71 690	1 878	60 180	1 577	- 11 510
Portugal .....	44 100	4 200	28 740	2 737	- 15 360
Slovakia .....	23 690	4 405	22 150	4 119	- 1 540
Slovenia .....	13 810	6 912	12 720	6 366	- 1 090
Spain .....	200 050	4 692	143 370	3 363	- 56 680
Sweden .....	79 800	8 874	98 510	10 954	+ 18 710
United Kingdom .....	370 190	6 194	277 310	4 640	- 92 880
<b>Euro area .....</b>	<b>2 199 310</b>	<b>7 108</b>	<b>2 328 900</b>	<b>7 527</b>	<b>+ 129 590</b>
<b>European Union (EU-25)<sup>1)</sup> ...</b>	<b>2 946 640</b>	<b>6 439</b>	<b>2 977 280</b>	<b>6 506</b>	<b>+ 30 640</b>
<b>European Union (EU-15) .....</b>	<b>2 704 040</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>2 765 950</b>	<b>7 211</b>	<b>+ 61 910</b>
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries <sup>2)</sup>					
Bulgaria .....	9 522	1 217	6 357	813	- 3 165
Croatia .....	12 417	2 795	5 353	1 205	- 7 065
Romania .....	21 055	968	15 591	717	- 5 464
Turkey .....	59 073	834	39 399	556	- 19 674

\*) 2004. - 1) Incl. a statistical difference. - 2) 2003.



## GERMANY IN EUROPE\*)

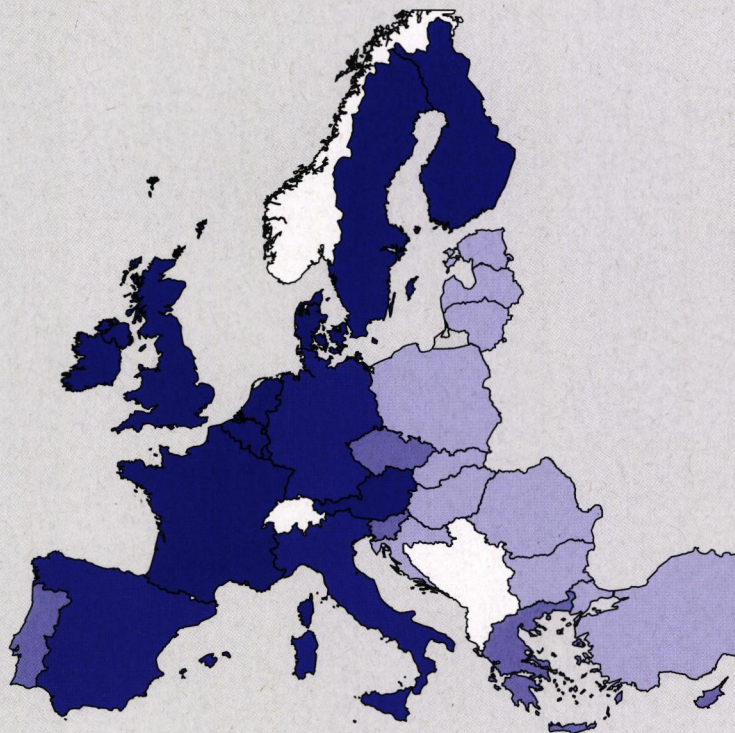
Country	Gross domestic product (GDP)			GDP considering the purchasing power	
	total EUR bn	change on preceding year (in real terms) – %	per capita EUR	total PPS <sup>1)</sup> bn	per capita PPS <sup>1)</sup>
Germany .....	2 207.2	+ 1.6	26 750	2 005.9	24 310
Austria .....	235.1	+ 2.0	28 880	219.7	26 990
Belgium .....	283.8	+ 2.9	27 260	273.6	26 280
Cyprus .....	12.4	+ 3.7	16 760	13.4	18 110
Czech Republic .....	86.3	+ 4.0	8 610	158.8	15 840
Denmark .....	194.4	+ 2.4	35 980	146.6	27 140
Estonia .....	8.9	+ 6.2	6 560	15.2	11 200
Finland .....	149.7	+ 3.7	28 650	133.7	25 570
France .....	1 625.0	+ 2.3	26 130	1 523.8	24 510
Greece .....	165.3	+ 4.2	14 970	202.5	18 350
Hungary .....	80.3	+ 4.1	7 950	138.7	13 730
Ireland .....	146.2	+ 5.4	36 050	121.3	29 900
Italy .....	1 351.3	+ 1.2	23 280	1 356.3	23 360
Latvia .....	11.1	+ 8.5	4 780	22.5	9 730
Lithuania .....	17.9	+ 6.7	5 210	36.7	10 680
Luxembourg .....	25.7	+ 4.5	56 530	22.0	48 420
Malta .....	4.3	+ 1.5	10 800	6.4	16 030
Netherlands .....	466.3	+ 1.4	28 660	433.2	26 620
Poland .....	195.2	+ 5.3	5 110	402.6	10 550
Portugal .....	135.0	+ 1.0	12 860	171.4	16 320
Slovakia .....	33.1	+ 5.5	6 150	64.6	12 010
Slovenia .....	25.9	+ 4.6	12 970	34.9	17 470
Spain .....	798.7	+ 2.7	18 730	891.8	20 910
Sweden .....	278.7	+ 3.5	30 990	232.4	25 840
United Kingdom .....	1 709.8	+ 3.1	28 700	1 590.3	26 690
<b>Euro area .....</b>	<b>7 589.3</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>24 370</b>	.	.
<b>European Union (EU-25) .....</b>	<b>10 247.6</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>22 310</b>	.	.
<b>European Union (EU-15) .....</b>	<b>9 772.1</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>25 350</b>	.	.
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria .....	19.5	+ 5.6	2 500	53.5	6 870
Croatia .....	27.6	+ 3.7	6 220	45.6	10 260
Romania .....	58.9	+ 8.3	2 720	152.4	7 040
Turkey .....	239.9	+ 7.7	3 350	459.2	6 420

\*) 2004. – 1) "Purchasing power standards": By presenting the data in terms of purchasing power standards, differences of price levels between the individual countries are eliminated.



Gross domestic product (in purchasing power standards) per inhabitant,  
2004, by countries  
EU = 100

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



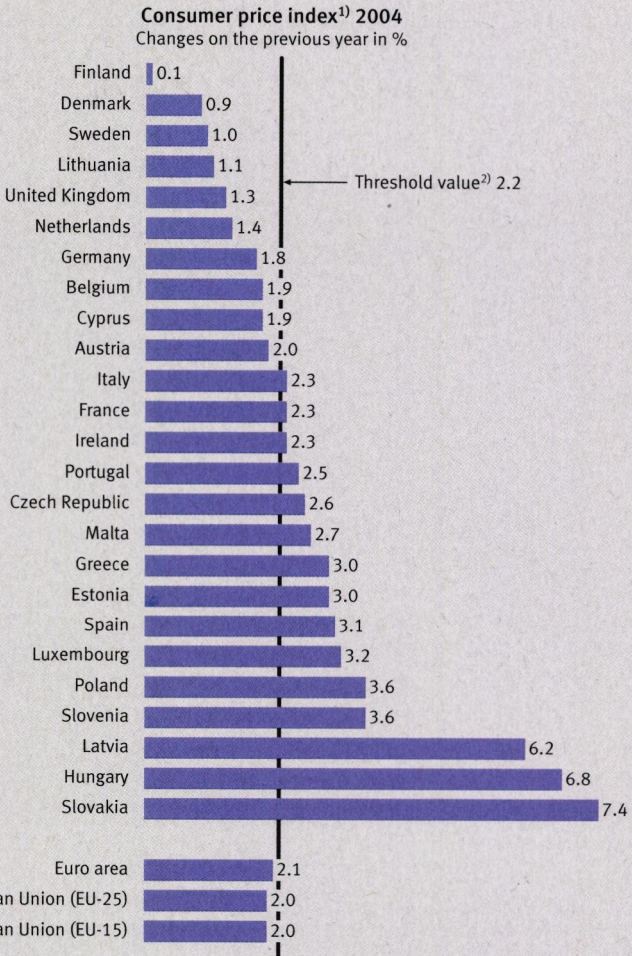
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# EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION\*)

Country	2002	2003	2004
<b>Consumer price index</b> Changes on the previous year in %			
<b>Threshold value<sup>1)</sup></b> .....	+ 2.5	+ 1.3	+ 2.2
Germany .....	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.8
Austria .....	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.0
Belgium .....	+ 1.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.9
Cyprus .....	+ 2.8	+ 4.0	+ 1.9
Czech Republic .....	+ 1.4	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Denmark .....	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	+ 0.9
Estonia .....	+ 3.6	+ 1.4	+ 3.0
Finland .....	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.1
France .....	+ 1.9	+ 2.2	+ 2.3
Greece .....	+ 3.9	+ 3.4	+ 3.0
Hungary .....	+ 5.2	+ 4.7	+ 6.8
Ireland .....	+ 4.7	+ 4.0	+ 2.3
Italy .....	+ 2.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.3
Latvia .....	+ 2.0	+ 2.9	+ 6.2
Lithuania .....	+ 0.4	- 1.1	+ 1.1
Luxembourg .....	+ 2.1	+ 2.5	+ 3.2
Malta .....	+ 2.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.7
Netherlands .....	+ 3.9	+ 2.2	+ 1.4
Poland .....	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.6
Portugal .....	+ 3.7	+ 3.3	+ 2.5
Slovakia .....	+ 3.5	+ 8.5	+ 7.4
Slovenia .....	+ 7.5	+ 5.7	+ 3.6
Spain .....	+ 3.6	+ 3.1	+ 3.1
Sweden .....	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.0
United Kingdom .....	+ 1.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.3
<b>Euro area<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	+ 2.3	+ 2.1	+ 2.1
<b>European Union (EU-25)</b> .....	+ 2.1	+ 2.0	+ 2.0
<b>European Union (EU-15)</b> .....	+ 2.1	+ 2.0	+ 2.0

\*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2005. Harmonised indices for international price comparison. – 1) The threshold value has been computed for the first time on the EU-25 basis. – 2) As of 1 January 1999, the euro area, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain), was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro area on 1 January 2001.



1) Source: Eurostat; April 2005. – Harmonised indices for international price comparisons. – Preliminary data. – 2) The threshold value was computed on the basis of the EU-25 states.

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## EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION\*)

Country	2002	2003	2004
<b>Long-term interest rate<sup>1)</sup></b> in %			
<b>Threshold value<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	7.3	7.1	6.3
Germany .....	4.8	4.1	4.0
Austria .....	5.0	4.2	4.2
Belgium .....	5.0	4.2	4.2
Cyprus .....	5.7	4.7	5.8
Czech Republic .....	4.9	4.1	4.8
Denmark .....	5.1	4.3	4.3
Estonia .....	8.4	5.3	4.4
Finland .....	5.0	4.1	4.1
France .....	4.9	4.1	4.1
Greece .....	5.1	4.3	4.3
Hungary .....	7.1	6.8	8.2
Ireland .....	5.0	4.1	4.1
Italy .....	5.0	4.3	4.3
Latvia .....	5.4	4.9	4.9
Lithuania .....	6.1	5.3	4.5
Luxembourg .....	4.7	4.0	4.2
Malta .....	5.8	5.0	4.7
Netherlands .....	4.9	4.1	4.1
Poland .....	7.4	5.8	6.9
Portugal .....	5.0	4.2	4.1
Slovakia .....	6.9	5.0	5.0
Slovenia .....	.	6.4	4.7
Spain .....	5.0	4.1	4.1
Sweden .....	5.3	4.6	4.4
United Kingdom .....	4.9	4.6	4.9
<b>Euro area<sup>3)</sup></b> .....	4.9	4.1	4.1
<b>European Union (EU-25)<sup>4)</sup></b> .....	.	4.3	4.4
<b>European Union (EU-15)<sup>4)</sup></b> .....	4.9	4.2	4.3

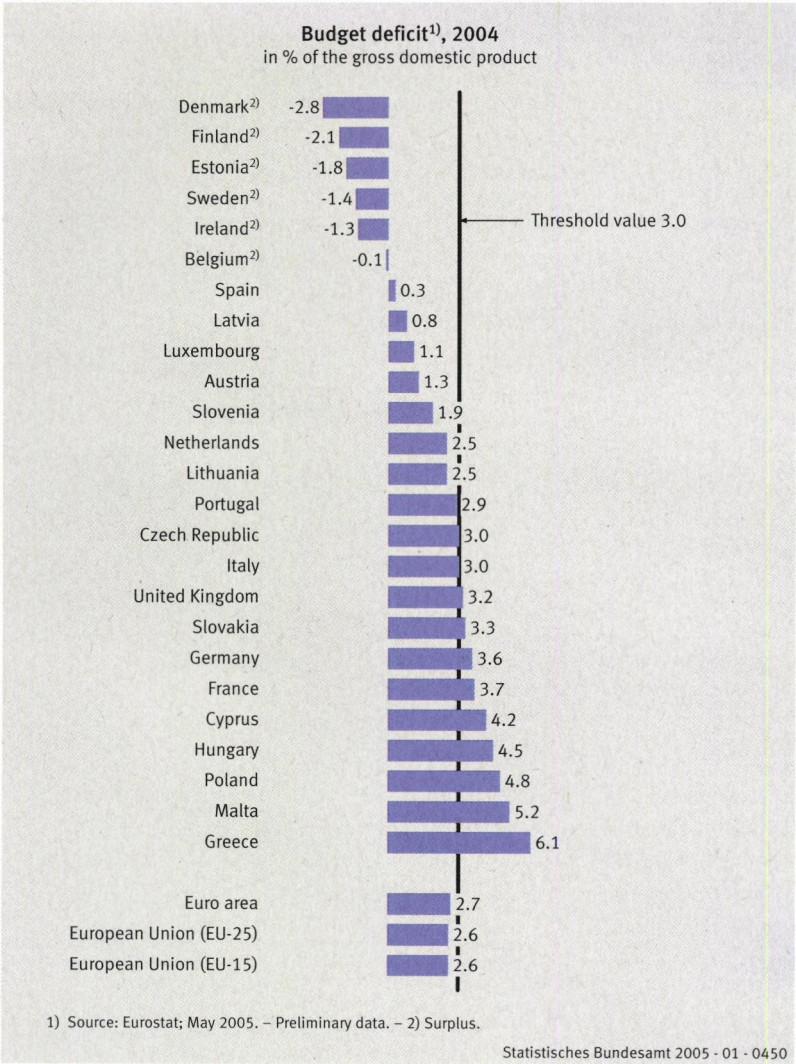
\*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date May 2005; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) Harmonised long-term interest rates: yields of ten-year government bonds. – 2) The threshold value has been computed on the EU-25 basis. – 3) As of 1 January 1999, the euro area, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain), was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro area on 1 January 2001. – 4) GDP-weighted average.



## EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION\*)

Country	2002	2003	2004
<b>Government budget deficit</b> in % of the gross domestic product			
<b>Threshold value</b> .....	3.0	3.0	3.0
Germany .....	3.6	3.8	3.6
Austria .....	0.2	1.1	1.3
Belgium .....	- 0.1 <sup>1)</sup>	- 0.4 <sup>1)</sup>	- 0.1 <sup>1)</sup>
Cyprus .....	4.5	6.3	4.2
Czech Republic .....	6.8	11.7	3.0
Denmark .....	- 1.7 <sup>1)</sup>	- 1.2 <sup>1)</sup>	- 2.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Estonia .....	- 1.4 <sup>1)</sup>	- 3.1 <sup>1)</sup>	- 1.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Finland .....	- 4.3 <sup>1)</sup>	- 2.5 <sup>1)</sup>	- 2.1 <sup>1)</sup>
France .....	3.2	4.2	3.7
Greece .....	4.1	5.2	6.1
Hungary .....	8.5	6.2	4.5
Ireland .....	0.4	- 0.2 <sup>1)</sup>	- 1.3 <sup>1)</sup>
Italy .....	2.6	2.9	3.0
Latvia .....	2.7	1.5	0.8
Lithuania .....	1.5	1.9	2.5
Luxembourg .....	- 2.3 <sup>1)</sup>	- 0.5 <sup>1)</sup>	1.1
Malta .....	5.9	10.5	5.2
Netherlands .....	1.9	3.2	2.5
Poland .....	3.6	4.5	4.8
Portugal .....	2.7	2.9	2.9
Slovakia .....	5.7	3.7	3.3
Slovenia .....	2.4	2.0	1.9
Spain .....	0.3	- 0.3 <sup>1)</sup>	0.3
Sweden .....	0.3	- 0.2 <sup>1)</sup>	- 1.4 <sup>1)</sup>
United Kingdom .....	1.6	3.4	3.2
<b>Euro area<sup>2)</sup></b> .....	2.4	2.8	2.7
<b>European Union (EU-25)</b> .....	2.3	2.9	2.6
<b>European Union (EU-15)</b> .....	2.2	2.8	2.6

\*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date May 2005; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) Budget surplus. – 2) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.





## EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION\*)

Country	2002	2003	2004
<b>Government debt</b> in % of the gross domestic product			
<b>Threshold value</b> .....	60.0	60.0	60.0
Germany .....	60.9	64.2	66.0
Austria .....	66.7	65.4	65.2
Belgium .....	105.4	100.0	95.6
Cyprus .....	65.2	69.8	71.9
Czech Republic .....	30.7	38.3	37.4
Denmark .....	47.2	44.7	42.7
Estonia .....	5.3	5.3	4.9
Finland .....	42.5	45.3	45.1
France .....	59.0	63.9	65.6
Greece .....	112.2	109.3	110.5
Hungary .....	55.5	56.9	57.6
Ireland .....	32.6	32.0	29.0
Italy .....	108.0	106.3	105.8
Latvia .....	14.1	14.4	14.4
Lithuania .....	22.4	21.4	19.7
Luxembourg .....	7.5	7.1	7.5
Malta .....	62.7	71.8	75.0
Netherlands .....	52.6	54.3	55.7
Poland .....	41.2	45.4	43.6
Portugal .....	58.5	60.1	61.9
Slovakia .....	43.3	42.6	43.6
Slovenia .....	29.5	29.4	29.4
Spain .....	55.0	51.4	48.9
Sweden .....	52.4	52.0	51.2
United Kingdom .....	38.3	39.7	41.6
<b>Euro area<sup>1)</sup></b> .....	69.5	70.8	71.3
<b>European Union (EU-25)</b> .....	61.7	63.3	63.8
<b>European Union (EU-15)</b> .....	62.7	64.3	64.7

\*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date May 2005; 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.









