

Statistisches Bundesamt

Key Data on Germany (English Edition)

ZAHLLEN

K



MPASS

1993

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PREFACE

The Zahlenkompaß 1993 draws a statistical picture of united Germany. It provides important benchmark figures on the population, the economy, transport and communications, education, culture and many other subjects. Each chapter begins with a text spotting and explaining the major results and developments presented in the charts and tables. The outline is supplemented by geographical and meteorological data, and an international overview containing comparative data for the EC member states and other major industrialized countries.

This booklet is an up-to-date edition of the Zahlenkompaß. One of its new features is the pocketbook size, which made it possible to structure the Zahlenkompaß more clearly and thus make it easier to read. As suggested by many of our readers, the introductory notes on the methodology included in former editions were replaced by texts explaining the figures.

The Zahlenkompaß of course presents but a small part of the great variety of numerical data available from official statistics. As a pocketbook, it provides information at a glance. The objective is to close the gap between the Statistical Yearbook, which offers comprehensive information, and the leaflets and summary brochures containing benchmark data. If you are interested in more detailed information, please write to the publisher Verlag Metzler-Poeschel, Stuttgart, or directly to the Federal Statistical Office requesting a free copy of the comprehensive List of Publications of the Federal Statistical Office.

The President of the Federal Statistical Office

Hans Günther Merk

TERRITORY

Germany:

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

Former territory of the Federal Republic:

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

New Länder and Berlin-East:

Data for the Länder Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, and for Berlin-East.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS:

- . = numerical value unknown
- = no figures or magnitude zero
- 0 = less than half of 1 in the last digit occupied, but more than zero
- / = no data because the numerical value is not sufficiently secure
- ... = data will be available later

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GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

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.....	c. 700 to over 1 500 mm
Alps.....	up to over 2 000 mm

Neighbouring states and length of borders

Denmark.....	67 km
The Netherlands	576 km
Belgium	155 km
Luxembourg.....	135 km
France	446 km
Switzerland (excl. Lake of Constance).....	334 km
Austria (excl. Lake of Constance).....	810 km
Czech Republic.....	766 km
Poland.....	447 km

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

Höchenschwand (highest)	1008 m
Neuendorf near Wilster (lowest)	- 3.5 m

Mountains (over 2 600 m altitude above sea level)

Zugspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 962 m
Hochwanner (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 746 m
Höllentalspitze (Wetterstein Mountains).....	2 745 m
Watzmann (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 713 m
Plattspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 679 m
Hochfrotzspitze (Allgäu High Alps)	2 649 m
Mädelegabel (Allgäu High Alps)	2 645 m
Dreiterspitze (Wetterstein Mountains).....	2 633 m
Alpspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 628 m
Hochkalter (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 607 m

Federal Republic of Germany

Territory on 1 January 1993



Rivers (of over 160 km of navigable length)	Length¹⁾	of which navigable¹⁾
Danube.....	647 km	386 km
Rhine.....	865 km	778 km
Neckar.....	367 km	201 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).....	112.5 km
Kiel Canal.....	98.7 km
Oder-Spree Canal.....	83.7 km
Oder-Havel Canal.....	82.8 km

Lakes (with over 20 km² of surface)

Lake of Constance.....	538.5 km ²
Müritz.....	110.3 km ²
Chiemsee.....	82.0 km ²
Schweriner See.....	60.6 km ²
Starnberger See.....	57.2 km ²
Ammersee.....	46.6 km ²
Plauer See.....	38.0 km ²
Kummerower See.....	32.2 km ²
Steinhuder Meer.....	29.4 km ²
Großer Plöner See.....	29.0 km ²
Schaalsee.....	23.3 km ²
Selenter See.....	22.4 km ²

1) Within the borders of Germany.

Barrages (with a retaining capacity of over 100 mn m³)

Bleiloch (Saale)	215.0 mn m ³
Schwammenauel (Rur), incl. Paulushof dam	205.5 mn m ³
Edersee (Eder-Fulda)	202.4 mn m ³
Hohenwarte (Saale)	182.0 mn m ³
Bigge (Bigge-Lenne-Ruhr)	171.8 mn m ³
Forggensee (Lech)	165.0 mn m ³
Möhne (Möhne-Ruhr)	134.5 mn m ³
Rappbode (Rappbode-Bode-Saale)	109.1 mn m ³
Schluchsee (Schwarza-Wutach)	108.0 mn m ³
Sylvensteinsee (Isar)	104.0 mn m ³

Islands (of over 20 km² of area)

East Frisian Islands

Borkum	30.6 km ²
Norderney	26.3 km ²

North Frisian Islands

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

Schleswig-Holstein Islands

Fehmarn	185.4 km ²
---------------	-----------------------

Mecklenburg Islands

Poel	34.3 km ²
------------	----------------------

West Pomeranian Islands

Rügen	930.0 km ²
Usedom ¹⁾	373.0 km ²

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

GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social constitutional state on a parliamentary basis. Its Constitution is the Basic Law of 23 May 1949, last amended by the law of 28 June 1993. Since the accession of the former German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990, the member states of the Federal Republic have been the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North-Rhine Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia.

According to Article 1 of the Basic Law, the dignity of man is inviolable and to respect and protect it is the duty of all state authority. If the dignity of man is the supreme value and the core of the Constitution, then a major precondition for the legitimacy of the political system is the protection of human and civil rights.

The democratic system is legitimized also by the fact that, as a rule, all citizens, irrespective of their descent, education, sex and religion, decide upon who is to govern. "All state authority emanates from the people"; this is declared in the Basic Law (Art. 20 Para. 2). As the power is delegated by elections, the political parties in Germany have achieved a strong position.

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 especially convened for this purpose. 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.

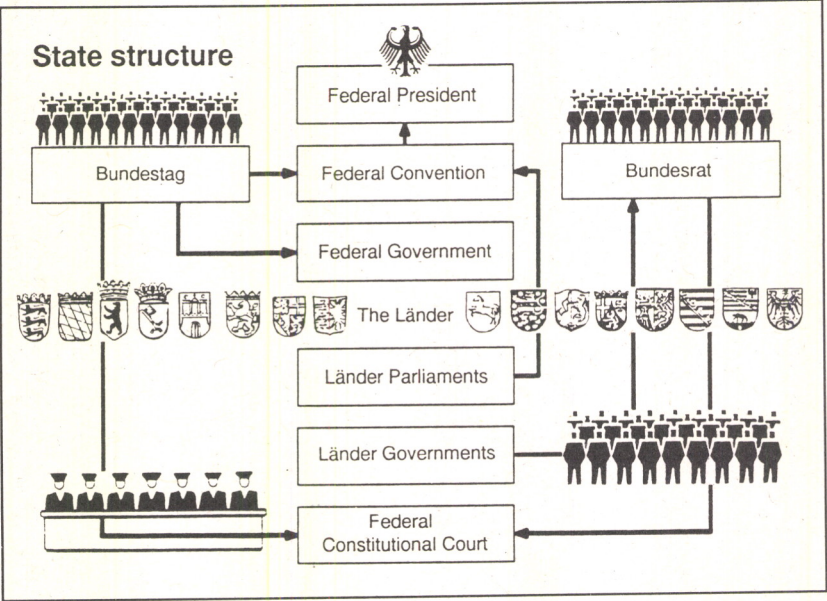
Those parties which receive at least five percent of the second votes in the electoral territory take seats in the Bundestag (there was an exceptional regulation for the first all-German election in 1990: the parties had to obtain five percent of the second votes either in the former territory of the Federal Republic or in the new Länder). Generally, the members of the Bundestag are elected every four years.

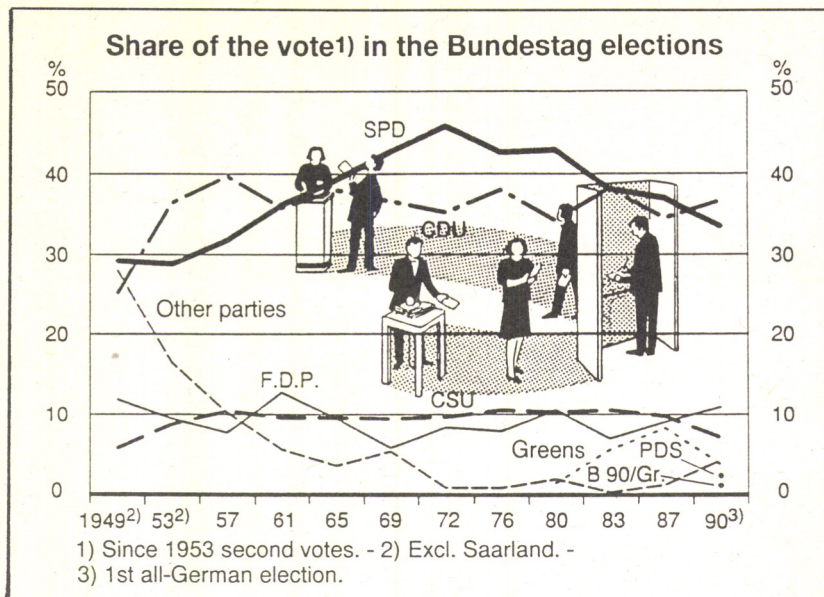
The two chambers, Bundestag and Bundesrat, which consists of the representatives of the Länder, are the legislative bodies of the Federal Republic of Germany. The 12th German Bundestag comprises 662 members (including six overhang mandates of the CDU: two in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, three in Saxony-Anhalt und one in Thuringia). Since the 1990 elections, the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) has been represented by 239 members, the Christian

Democratic Union of Germany (CDU) by 268, while the Christian Social Union in Bavaria (CSU) has 51, the Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.) 79, the combined list of Alliance 90/Greens-Citizens' Movements (B90/Gr) eight and the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS) 17 seats. The main activities of the Bundestag, however, are not performed in the plenum but in the committees. There, the bills are prepared which subsequently are put to vote in the Bundestag.

Through the Bundesrat, the Länder participate in the legislation and administration of the Federation, and in European Union matters. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed and recalled by the Länder Governments. The total of 68 voices is divided among the 16 Länder according to the number of their inhabitants.

Executive power is vested in the Federal Government. It consists of the Federal Chancellor who is elected by the Bundestag on the proposal of the Federal President, and the Federal Ministers who are appointed and dismissed by the Federal President on the proposal of the Federal Chancellor.





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. The latter consists of two Senates comprising eight judges each, half of whom are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat. It decides in particular on the interpretation of the Basic Law in the event of constitutional disputes between government organs, on the compatibility of federal and Länder law with the Basic Law (judicial review) as well as on complaints lodged by individual citizens in constitutionality matters.

The jurisdiction of the Federation - not regarding the Federal Constitutional Court - is limited to the supreme courts for ordinary jurisdiction (Federal Court of Justice), administrative jurisdiction (Federal Administrative Court), financial jurisdiction (Federal Finance Court), labour jurisdiction (Federal Labour Court) as well as social jurisdiction (Federal Social Court). In addition to their own higher courts, the Länder also have courts of intermediate and lower instance.

Germany

Results of parliamentary elections

Election	Election year	SPD	CDU, in Bavaria CSU	F.D.P.	GREENS	B90/Gr	PDS	Others
		%						
Elections to the Landtage								
Baden-Württemberg	1992	29.4	39.6	5.9	9.5	—	—	15.7
Bavaria.....	1990	26.0	54.9	5.2	6.4	—	—	7.5
Berlin ¹⁾	1990	30.4	40.4	7.1	5.0 ²⁾	4.4 ³⁾	9.2	3.6
Brandenburg ¹⁾	1990	38.2	29.4	6.6	—	6.4 ⁴⁾	13.4	5.9
Bremen.....	1991	38.8	30.7	9.5	11.4	—	—	9.7 ⁵⁾
Hamburg	1991	48.0	35.1	5.4	7.2 ⁶⁾	—	0.5	3.8
Hesse ¹⁾	1991	43.6	42.1	6.3	7.2	—	—	0.9
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania ¹⁾	1990	27.0	38.3	5.5	—	2.2 ⁶⁾	15.7	11.3
Lower Saxony.....	1990	44.2	42.0	6.0	5.5	—	—	2.3
North Rhine- Westphalia.....	1990	50.0	36.7	5.8	5.0	—	—	2.5
Rhineland- Palatinate ¹⁾	1991	44.8	38.7	6.9	6.5	—	—	3.1
Saarland.....	1990	54.4	33.4	5.6	2.6	—	—	3.9
Saxony ¹⁾	1990	19.1	53.8	5.3	—	5.6 ⁷⁾	10.2	6.0
Saxony-Anhalt ¹⁾	1990	26.0	39.0	13.5	—	5.3 ⁸⁾	12.0	4.2
Schleswig- Holstein.....	1992	46.2	33.8	5.6	4.97	—	—	9.4
Thuringia ¹⁾	1990	22.8	45.4	9.3	—	6.5 ⁹⁾	9.7	6.4
Election to the Bundestag¹⁾								
Germany	1990	33.5	43.8 ¹⁰⁾	11.0	3.8	1.2	2.4	4.2
European Election								
Former territory of the Federal Republic.....	1989	37.3	37.8 ¹¹⁾	5.6	8.4	.	.	10.9

1) Second votes. — 2) GREENS/AL.— 3) B90/Gr/UFV. — 4) BÜ 90. — 5) DVU 6.2 %. — 6) GREENS/GAL. — 7) Forum. — 8) Grü/NF.— 9) NF/Grü/DF. — 10) CDU 36.7 %, CSU 7.1 %. — 11) CDU 29.5 %, CSU 8.2 %.

POPULATION

On 31 December 1991, Germany had about 80 274 600 inhabitants, i.e. 38 839 100 men and 41 435 500 women. The number of Protestants (29.2 million) exceeded that of Catholics (28.2 million). The inhabitants of the Federal Republic of Germany included about 5 882 300 persons of foreign nationality, among them nearly 1.8 million Turks.

The average number of inhabitants per square kilometre of the Federal Republic was 225 in 1992. A comparison between the former territory of the Federal Republic and the new Länder incl. Berlin-East illustrates that the distribution is highly disproportionate: In 1991, the average number of inhabitants per km² was 259 in the former territory of the Federal Republic, while the figure was 146 for the new Länder and Berlin-East.

In 1991, a total of 454 291 marriages were concluded and 830 019 children were born in Germany. The average age at marriage for men was 31.7 years in the former territory of the Federal Republic and 32.1 years in the new Länder and Berlin-East. For women, the figure was 28.8 years in the former territory of the Federal Republic and 29.3 years in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the number of marriages was down about 50 % in 1991 from 1990 after a considerable decrease even in 1990 compared with the preceding year. In 43 955 cases, that is nearly 10 % of the couples who married in Germany in 1991, a German entered into a marriage with a foreign spouse.

As is shown by migration statistics, some 1.2 million persons migrated into the Federal Republic of Germany in 1991; among them were 0.9 million foreigners. In the same period, 0.6 million persons, incl. 0.5 million foreigners, migrated out of the territory of the Federal Republic.

In 1991, some 12 million persons were 65 years of age or over, while 4.4 million were between 60 and 65 years old. In the same year, the age group of the 40 to 60-year-old comprised 21.2 million persons, and 24.4 million were 21 to 40 years old. The number of persons aged 15 to 21 years was 5.3 million, while 13.1 million children were under 15 years of age.

Germany

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	79 112.8	79 753.2	80 274.6
Male	1 000	38 109.7	38 500.0	38 839.1
Female	1 000	41 003.1	41 253.3	41 435.5
Incl. foreigners	1 000	5 037.1	.	5 882.3
Incl. by nationality				
Turkey	1 000	.	.	1 779.6
Yugoslavia ¹⁾	1 000	612.6	.	775.1
Italy	1 000	519.9	.	560.1
Greece	1 000	294.1	.	336.9
Poland	1 000	272.2	.	271.2
Austria	1 000	172.1	.	186.9
United States	1 000	85.8	.	99.7
Age from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	5 205.3	5 344.0	5 376.8
6 – 15	1 000	7 433.2	7 593.5	7 723.0
15 – 25	1 000	11 139.6	10 687.6	10 272.9
25 – 45	1 000	23 153.5	23 956.1	24 672.0
45 – 65	1 000	20 386.9	20 259.9	20 197.3
65 and over	1 000	11 794.3	11 912.1	12 032.6
Marital status				
Single	1 000	.	30 585.1	...
Married	1 000	.	38 847.5	...
Widowed or divorced	1 000	.	10 320.6	...
Religion				
Incl.: Catholic	1 000	.	28 252	28 198
Protestant	1 000	.	29 442	29 208
Jewish	1 000	.	28	34

1) Incl. Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which have been independent states since 1992 and 1993.

Germany

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Households (in April)	1 000	.	34 827 ¹⁾	35 256
1-person households	1 000	.	11 745 ¹⁾	11 858
2-person households	1 000	.	10 505 ¹⁾	10 863
3-person households	1 000	.	6 100 ¹⁾	6 017
4-person households	1 000	.	4 684 ¹⁾	4 742
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	.	1 794 ¹⁾	1 777
Marriages	Number	529 597	516 388	454 291
Divorces	Number	176 691	154 786	136 317
Live births	Number	880 459	905 675	830 019
Incl. illegitimate	Number	136 582	138 755	125 187
Foetal deaths	Number	3 247	3 202	2 741
Deaths	Number	903 441	921 445	911 245
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (–)	Number	– 22 982	– 15 770	– 81 226
Migrations between the Federal Republic and foreign countries				
Arrivals, total	1 000	1 185.5	.	1 182.9
Incl. foreigners	1 000	.	.	920.5
Departures, total	1 000	581.0	.	582.2
Incl. foreigners	1 000	.	.	497.5
Naturalized persons	Number	.	.	141 630
Male	Number	.	.	70 862
Female	Number	.	.	70 768

1) New Länder and Berlin-East: Estimate.

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	62 679.0	63 725.7	64 484.8
Male	1 000	30 236.4	30 850.9	31 282.3
Female	1 000	32 442.6	32 874.8	33 202.5
Incl. foreigners	1 000	4 845.9	5 342.5	.
Age from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	3 923.1	4 125.3	4 281.7
6 – 15	1 000	5 513.3	5 664.7	5 778.2
15 – 25	1 000	8 929.1	8 688.6	8 398.0
25 – 45	1 000	18 449.7	19 307.7	19 955.7
45 – 65	1 000	16 249.6	16 195.5	16 205.4
65 and over	1 000	9 614.2	9 744.0	9 865.9
Marital status				
Single	1 000	24 178.3	24 712.6	...
Married	1 000	30 505.0	30 925.2	...
Widowed or divorced	1 000	7 995.8	8 087.9	...
Households (in April)	1 000	27 793	28 175	28 583
1-person households	1 000	9 805	9 849	10 019
2-person households	1 000	8 369	8 520	8 730
3-person households	1 000	4 660	4 712	4 680
4-person households	1 000	3 495	3 602	3 644
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	1 464	1 493	1 511
Marriages	Number	398 608	414 475	403 762
Divorces	Number	126 628	122 869	127 341
Live births	Number	681 537	727 199	722 250
Viz. illegitimate	Number	69 668	76 300	80 228
foreign children, total	Number	79 868	86 320	89 502
Foetal deaths	Number	2 368	2 490	2 345
Deaths	Number	697 730	713 335	708 818
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (–)	Number	– 16 193	+ 13 864	+ 13 432
Life expectancy				
Men	Years	72.39 ¹⁾	72.55 ²⁾	.
Women	Years	78.88 ¹⁾	78.98 ²⁾	.

1) 1987/89. – 2) 1988/90.

New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	16 433.8	16 027.6	15 789.8
Male	1 000	7 873.3	7 649.1	7 556.8
Female	1 000	8 560.5	8 378.5	8 233.0
Incl. foreigners.....	1 000	191.2	.	.
Age from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	1 282.2	1 218.6	1 095.1
6 – 15	1 000	1 920.0	1 928.9	1 944.8
15 – 25	1 000	2 210.6	1 999.1	1 875.0
25 – 45	1 000	4 703.8	4 648.4	4 716.3
45 – 65	1 000	4 137.2	4 064.5	3 991.9
65 and over.....	1 000	2 180.1	2 168.1	2 166.7
Marital status				
Single.....	1 000	6 093.0	5 872.5	...
Married.....	1 000	8 083.0	7 922.3	...
Widowed or divorced	1 000	2 257.8	2 232.7	...
Households (in April)	1 000	.	6 652 ¹⁾	6 672
1-person households	1 000	.	1 896 ¹⁾	1 839
2-person households	1 000	.	1 985 ¹⁾	2 132
3-person households	1 000	.	1 387 ¹⁾	1 337
4-person households	1 000	.	1 083 ¹⁾	1 098
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	.	301 ¹⁾	266
Marriages	Number	130 989	101 913	50 529
Divorces	Number	50 063	31 917	8 976
Live births	Number	198 922	178 476	107 769
Incl. illegitimate.....	Number	66 914	62 455	44 959
Foetal deaths	Number	879	712	396
Deaths	Number	205 711	208 110	202 427
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (-).....	Number	- 6 789	- 29 634	- 94 658
Life expectancy				
Men.....	Years	70.03 ²⁾	.	.
Women.....	Years	76.23 ²⁾	.	.

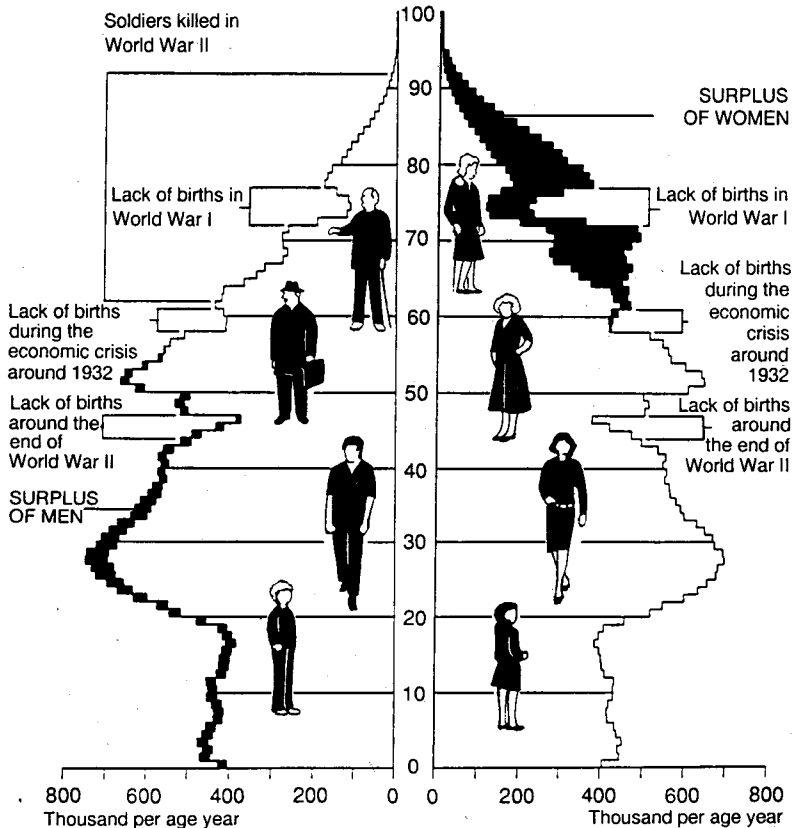
1) Estimate. – 2) 1988/89.

Age structure of the population of Germany on 1 January 1992

Male

Female

Age in years



EMPLOYMENT

Employment is of vital importance in the life of modern man since it serves not only to make one's living but also determines - to different degrees - the formation and development of one's personality.

The data on labour force participation are based on various definitions. The active population comprises both economically active persons and the unemployed. Persons considered economically active are all persons pursuing a gainful activity as a main or secondary occupation, while the unemployed include all persons not employed and, according to their own statements, looking for work; this is irrespective of their being registered with the local labour office. The number of unemployed as reported by the Federal Institute for Employment, however, comprises the persons that are looking for work and are also registered with the local labour offices.

For 44.5 % of the population in the Federal Republic of Germany, their own gainful activity was the main source of living in April 1991. 31.4 % were supported by family members, while about 20.6 % depended mainly on old-age and other pensions, on their own property or other financial support, 1.3 % lived on public assistance, and for 2.2 % unemployment pay or relief was the main source of income.

In April 1991, the labour force participation rate (share of the active population, i.e. economically active persons and unemployed, in the overall population) was 82.9 % for the 15 to under 65-year-old men and 62.1 % for the women of the same age group. A total of 92.7 % of the active population were Germans, while foreigners accounted for 7.3 %. 93.4 % of the active population were economically active persons, whereas 6.6 % were unemployed. The share of economically active women in all women was 57.1 %, in women with children even 57.9 %. Of the economically active persons, 44.9 % were employed as salaried employees and 38.9 % as wage earners. 8.1 % were self-employed, while 6.7 % were officials and 1.4 % unpaid family workers.

In 1992, an annual average of 1.81 million men and women in the former territory of the Federal Republic were registered as unemployed, as compared with 1.17 million in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

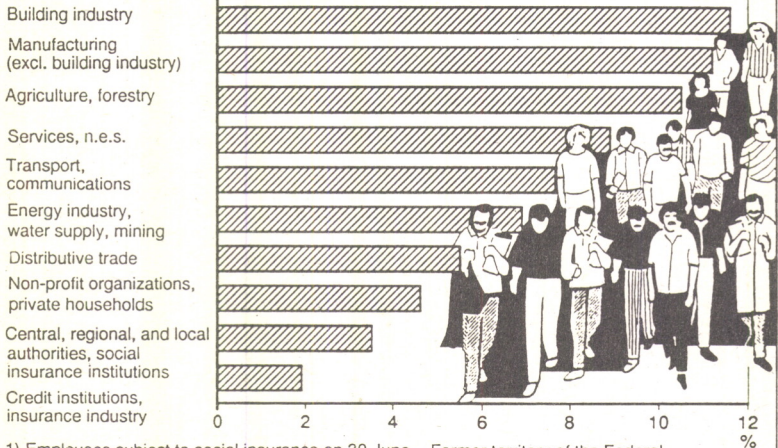
Germany

Specification	Unit	1991
Active population (in April)	1 000	40 087
Male	1 000	23 125
Female	1 000	16 962
Economically active persons	1 000	37 445
Incl. female	1 000	15 570
Unemployed	1 000	2 642
Incl. female	1 000	1 392
Inactive population	1 000	39 742
Male	1 000	15 423
Female	1 000	24 319
Labour force participation rate of persons aged 15 to under 65 years		
Male	%	82.9
Female	%	62.1
Economically active persons		
By sectors of the economy		
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	1 575
Incl. female	1 000	646
Production industries	1 000	15 350
Incl. female	1 000	4 018
Distributive trade, transport and communications	1 000	6 666
Incl. female	1 000	3 240
Other sectors of the economy	1 000	13 854
Incl. female	1 000	7 666
By status in occupation		
Self-employed	1 000	3 037
Incl. female	1 000	780
Unpaid family workers	1 000	522
Incl. female	1 000	438
Officials	1 000	2 511
Incl. female	1 000	560

Germany

Specification	Unit	1991
Salaried employees.....	1 000	16 808
Incl. female	1 000	9 447
Wage earners	1 000	14 568
Incl. female	1 000	4 346
By normal weekly hours worked		
under 15 hours.....	1 000	1 186
Incl. female	1 000	993
15 - 20 hours.....	1 000	2 024
Incl. female	1 000	1 824
21 - 35 hours.....	1 000	2 612
Incl. female	1 000	2 261
36 - 40 hours.....	1 000	25 853
Incl. female	1 000	9 071
41 hours and over	1 000	5 771
Incl. female	1 000	1 422
Economically active foreigners.....	1 000	2 610
Incl. female	1 000	857

Share of foreigners in employees¹⁾, by economic divisions, 1992



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Active population (in April)	1 000	29 889	31 305	31 360
Male	1 000	17 994	18 528	18 571
Female	1 000	11 895	12 777	12 789
Economically active persons (in April)	1 000	27 742	29 334	29 684
Incl. female	1 000	10 794	11 749	11 965
Unemployed (in April)	1 000	2 147	1 971	1 676
Incl. female	1 000	1 101	1 028	824
Inactive population (in April)	1 000	31 983	31 757	32 528
Incl. female	1 000	20 200	19 812	20 152
Economically active persons by sectors of the economy (in April)				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	1 039	1 070	1 045
Incl. female	1 000	458	469	448
Production industries	1 000	11 337	11 903	12 065
Incl. female	1 000	2 701	2 970	2 983
Distributive trade, transport and communications	1 000	4 970	5 221	5 291
Incl. female	1 000	2 295	2 469	2 507
Other sectors of the economy	1 000	10 397	11 140	11 283
Incl. female	1 000	5 340	5 841	6 028
Economically active foreigners	1 000	2 132	2 309	2 539
Incl. female	1 000	662	752	834
Short-time workers¹⁾	1 000	107.9	55.8	145.0
Unemployed¹⁾	1 000	2 037.8	1 883.1	1 689.4
Viz.:				
Female	1 000	968.0	915.4	791.7
Foreigners	1 000	232.5	203.0	208.1
Unemployment rate	%	7.9	7.2	6.3
Vacancies unfilled¹⁾	1 000	251.4	313.6	331.4
Placements¹⁾	1 000	2 281.9	2 366.9	2 399.9

1) Average figures.

New Länder and Berlin-East

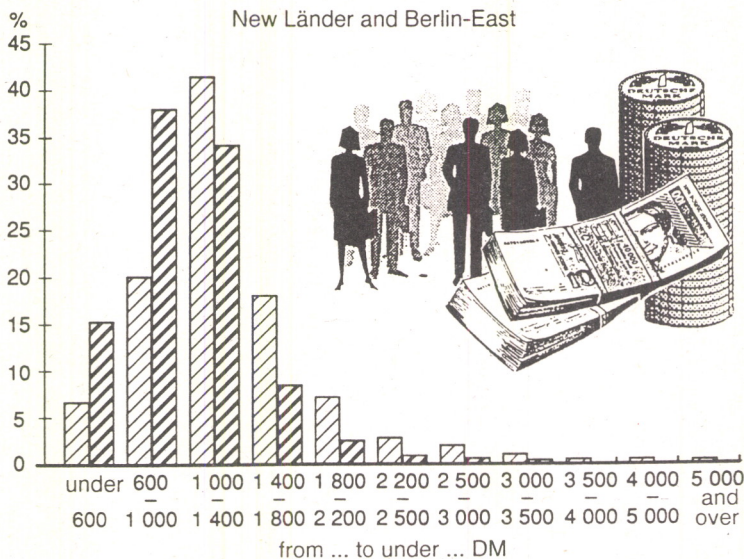
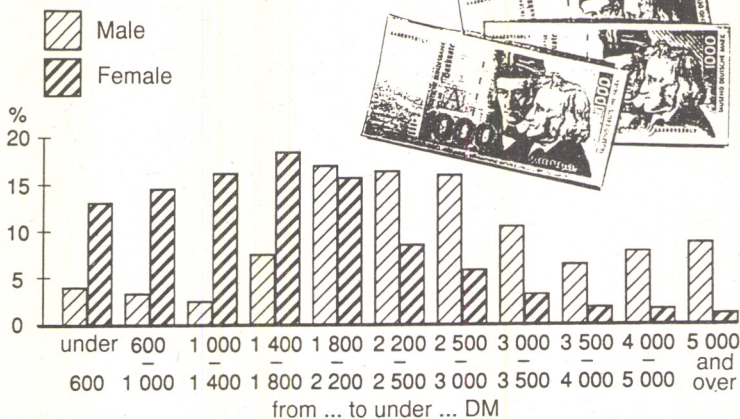
Specification	Unit	1990	1991
Active population¹⁾	1 000	.	8 727
Male	1 000	.	4 555
Female	1 000	.	4 173
Economically active persons¹⁾	1 000	7 613	7 761
Incl. female	1 000	3 558	3 605
Unemployed¹⁾	1 000	.	966
Incl. female	1 000	.	568
Inactive population¹⁾	1 000	.	7 213
Incl. female	1 000	.	4 167
Economically active persons¹⁾			
By sectors of the economy			
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	625	530
Incl. female	1 000	227	199
Production industries	1 000	3 413	3 285
Incl. female	1 000	1 164	1 035
Distributive trade, transport and communications	1 000	1 247	1 375
Incl. female	1 000	669	733
Other sectors of the economy	1 000	2 328	2 571
Incl. female	1 000	1 498	1 638
Economically active foreigners	1 000	.	.
Incl. female	1 000	.	.
Short-time workers²⁾	1 000	.	1 616.2
Unemployed²⁾	1 000	.	912.8
Viz.:			
Female	1 000	.	530.0
Foreigners	1 000	.	.
Unemployment rate	%	.	10.3
Vacancies unfilled²⁾	1 000	.	758.1
Placements²⁾	1 000	.	671.8

1) For 1990: 30 November; for 1991: April. - 2) Average figures.

Economically active persons by net income and sex

April 1991

Former territory of the Federal Republic



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES

The structural development of agriculture in the former territory of the Federal Republic has been determined by a trend towards larger family holdings (holdings owned by natural persons, i.e. individuals and partnerships). From May 1991 to May 1992, the number of holdings with an agriculturally used area of at least 50 ha increased by 2 884, i.e. 5.6 %. In the same period, the number of holdings with an agriculturally used area of less than 50 ha went down by 19 653 or, in other terms, 3.6 %. As the total agriculturally used area remained basically unchanged, the average holding size increased from 19.6 to 20.2 ha.

The structural change in the agriculture of the new Länder was reflected above all by an increased share of the agriculturally used area of holdings that are owned by natural persons. Within one year, it trebled from 9 % to 27 %. However, the dominating role of family holdings which is a characteristic feature of the agriculture in the former territory of the Federal Republic, could not be attained by this development.

In 1991, a total of 1.8 million persons were employed in agricultural holdings in Germany, while one year later their number amounted to 1.6 million only. This considerable decline was mainly due to a reduction of labour in the successor holdings of cooperative and nationally-owned farms (– 160 000 persons). Within one year, the number of persons employed in the agriculture of the new Länder decreased dramatically by 45.1 %.

While in the former territory of the Federal Republic, the stock of cattle, pigs and laying hens in 1992 was only slightly smaller or basically remained the same compared with 1990, it was reduced by almost 50 % in the new Länder in the same period.



Compared with previous years (1990, 1991), the former territory of the Federal Republic saw a considerable increase in total yields of vegetables and fruit in 1992, while in the same year the new Länder only achieved 35.7 % and 42.9 %, respectively, of the quantities harvested in 1990.

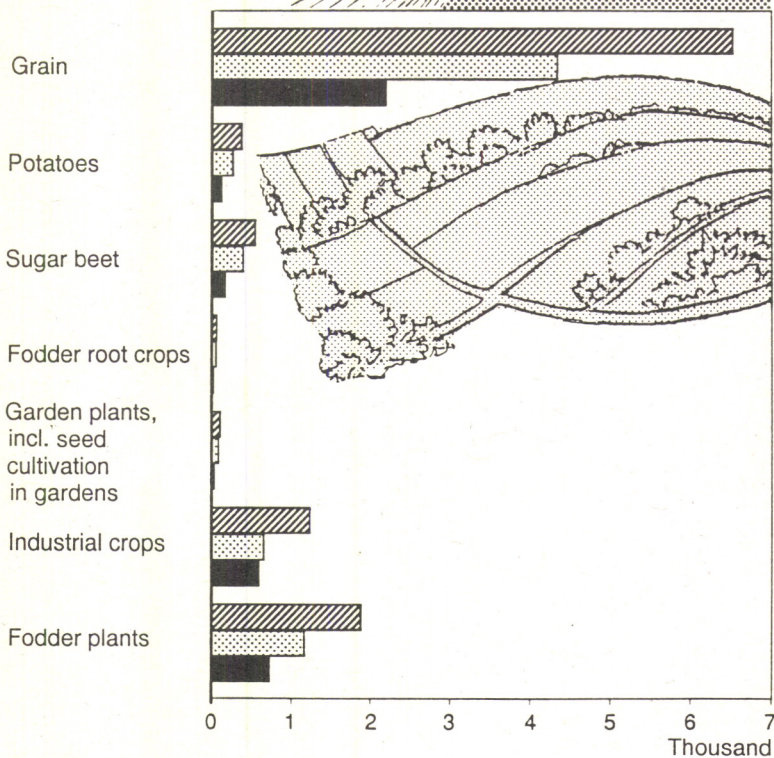
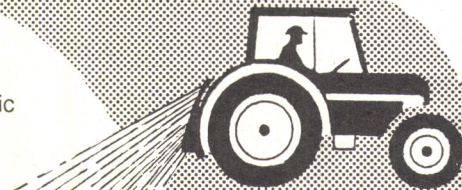
Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Agriculturally used area	1 000 ha	18 032	17 136	16 950
Incl.: Arable land.....	1 000 ha	11 971	11 559	11 467
Permanent grassland.....	1 000 ha	5 618	5 330	5 243
Vineland.....	1 000 ha	101	103	103
Fruit plantations.....	1 000 ha	114	81	74
Agricultural labour	1 000	.	1 774	1 572
Incl. family labour.....	1 000	.	1 370	1 331
Harvested quantities				
Incl.: Grain.....	1 000 t	37 580	39 268	34 758
Vegetables	1 000 t	2 072	1 841	2 048
Fruit (production for the market).....	1 000 t	1 371	.	1 670
Livestock				
Incl.: Horses	1 000	491	.	531
Cattle	1 000	19 488	17 134	16 207
Sheep.....	1 000	3 239	2 488	2 386
Pigs.....	1 000	30 819	26 063	26 514
Laying hens.....	1 000	53 652	.	43 584
Agricultural holdings with an agriculturally used area of ... to under ... ha				
1 - 2.....	1 000	.	76	74
2 - 5.....	1 000	.	106	103
5 - 10.....	1 000	.	102	98
10 - 20.....	1 000	.	123	117
20 - 30.....	1 000	.	77	73
30 - 50.....	1 000	.	76	74
50 - 100.....	1 000	.	44	47
100 and over	1 000	.	12	14
Total (1 ha and over)	1 000	.	617	601
Catches of deep-sea and inshore fisheries	1 000 t	.	254	265
Incl.: North Sea.....	1 000 t	.	141	147
Western British waters.....	1 000 t	.	37	48
Baltic Sea.....	1 000 t	.	31	31

Use of arable land by agricultural holdings, 1992

1 000 ha

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



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Harvested quantities				
Incl.: Grain.....	1 000 t	25 883	27 468	25 632
Vegetables	1 000 t	1 432	1 506	1 820
Fruit (production for the market).....	1 000 t	788	462	1 421
Livestock				
Incl.: Horses	1 000	406	.	460
Cattle	1 000	14 541	13 869	13 377
Pigs.....	1 000	22 036	21 362	22 115
Laying hens	1 000	34 633	.	33 821
Agricultural holdings with an agriculturally used area of ... to under ... ha				
1 - 2.....	1 000	79	72	72
2 - 5.....	1 000	111	103	100
5 - 10.....	1 000	106	100	96
10 - 20.....	1 000	130	121	115
20 - 30.....	1 000	80	76	72
30 - 50.....	1 000	76	75	73
50 - 100.....	1 000	41	43	45
100 and over	1 000	7	8	9
Total (1 ha and over)	1 000	630	599	582

New Länder und Berlin-East

Harvested quantities				
Incl.: Grain.....	1 000 t	11 697	11 799	9 127
Vegetables	1 000 t	639	335	228
Fruit (production for the market).....	1 000 t	583	.	250
Livestock				
Incl.: Horses	1 000	85	.	70
Cattle	1 000	4 947	3 264	2 831
Pigs.....	1 000	8 783	4 702	4 400
Laying hens	1 000	19 018	.	9 763
Agricultural holdings with an agriculturally used area of ... to under ... ha				
1 - 2.....	1 000	.	4	3
2 - 5.....	1 000	.	4	3
5 - 10.....	1 000	.	2	2
10 - 20.....	1 000	.	2	2
20 - 30.....	1 000	.	1	1
30 - 50.....	1 000	.	1	1
50 - 100.....	1 000	.	1	1
100 and over	1 000	.	4	5
Total (1 ha and over)	1 000	.	19	19

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Even though in the past few years, the importance of the producing sector has declined as compared with the service sector, it is a central pillar of the national economy. In official statistics, production industries comprise both industries and producing crafts. Surveys conducted in this sector generally cover only enterprises with a minimum of 20 employees and their local units.

In 1992, mining and manufacturing which are the main components of the German production industries included a total of 53 797 local units, more than 88 % (47 424 local units) of which were situated in the former territory of the Federal Republic. For Germany as a whole, the number of persons employed by these units amounted to just under 8.3 million which was a decline of 1 million compared with the previous year. Almost 89 % of the above employees in 1992 worked in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Though from 1991 to 1992, not only the number of employees but also the number of man-hours worked (1991: 9.4 bn, 1992: 8.6 bn) declined in the branches of mining and manufacturing in Germany, total wages and salaries as well as turnover showed a nominal increase (+ DM 10 bn and + DM 2 bn, respectively).

For the production industries of the former territory of the Federal Republic, the index of net production (kind-of-activity units, per calendar month) amounted to 119.9 (1985 = 100) in 1992, i.e. was 0.6 % down compared with the previous year. For the new Länder and Berlin-East, however, the index increased by 3 % to 79.2 (2nd half of 1990 = 100). At the federal level, these developments resulted in a decline of 0.1 index points to 98.7 (2nd half of 1990 = 100).

The most considerable decline was recorded for mining in Germany. The index of net production went down from 87.2 (2nd half of 1990 = 100) to 77.6. For the building industry (proper), on the other hand, the corresponding index increased from 98.8 in 1991 to 110.8 in 1992.

In 1992, 74 446 local units with more than 1.4 million employees were part of the building industry (proper) of Germany. A total of 65 703 local units with almost 1.1 million employees were computed for the former territory of the Federal Republic, while 8 743 local units with 0.3 million employees were recorded in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

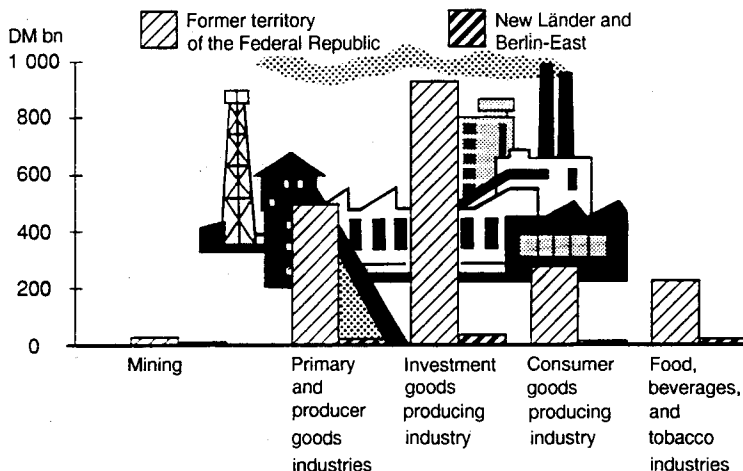
For the former territory of the Federal Republic, the turnover of independent craft enterprises engaged in the producing sector, distributive trade and other services, amounted to approximately DM 528 bn. The number of employees was just under 3.9 million.

Germany

Specification	Unit	2nd half of 1990	1991	1992
Mining and manufacturing				
Local units	Number	.	54 338	53 797
Employees	1 000	.	9 274	8 275
Man-hours worked	mn hours	.	9 369	8 615
Total wages and salaries	DM bn	.	431	441
Turnover	DM bn	.	2 046	2 049
Index of net production (kind-of-activity units, per calendar month)				
Production industries, total	2nd half of 1990=100	100	98.8	98.7
Electricity and gas supply	2nd half of 1990=100	100	103.9	103.9
Mining and manufacturing	2nd half of 1990=100	100	98.3	96.9
Mining	2nd half of 1990=100	100	87.2	77.6
Manufacturing	2nd half of 1990=100	100	98.6	97.4
Building industry (proper)	2nd half of 1990=100	100	98.8	110.8
Building industry (proper)				
Local units ¹⁾	Number	.	.	74 446
Employees ²⁾	1 000	.	.	1 411.6
Man-hours worked	mn hours	.	.	1 828

1) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June. - 2) Average of 12 monthly values.

Turnover of local units in mining and manufacturing, 1992



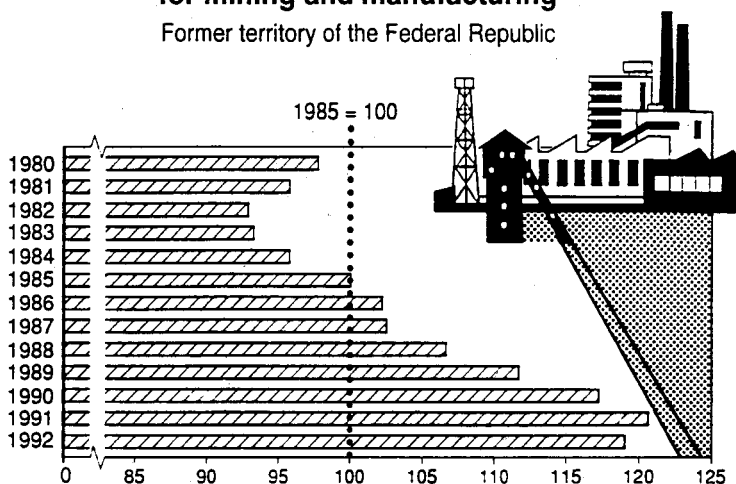
Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Mining and manufacturing				
Local units.....	Number	46 674	47 226	47 424
Employees	1 000	7 411	7 515	7 333
Man-hours worked	mn hours	7 993	7 952	7 643
Total wages and salaries	DM bn	374	401	415
Turnover.....	DM bn	1 823	1 950	1 956
Incl. foreign turnover	DM bn	532	523	523
Index of labour productivity				
Per employee	1985=100	111.6	113.5	113.5
Per wage earner.....	1985=100	113.6	116.4	118.0
Index of orders received for				
manufacturing (kind-of-activity units)	1985=100	129.4	132.4	129.3
Primary and producer goods industries....	1985=100	111.0	110.6	108.9
Investment goods producing industry.....	1985=100	137.9	141.3	136.7
Consumer goods producing industry.....	1985=100	133.8	140.9	140.1
Index of net production (kind-of-activity				
units, per calendar month)				
Production industries, total	1985=100	117.3	120.6	119.9
Electricity and gas supply	1985=100	111.7	114.6	116.2
Mining and manufacturing.....	1985=100	117.2	120.6	119.0
Mining	1985=100	84.9	82.4	79.6
Manufacturing.....	1985=100	118.3	121.9	120.3
Building industry (proper)	1985=100	123.7	127.3	136.4
Building industry (proper)				
Local units ¹⁾	Number	64 369	64 835	65 703
Employees ²⁾	1 000	1 033.6	1 061.1	1 076.2
Man-hours worked	mn hours	1 347	1 331	1 376
Index of orders received	1985=100	152.1	168.1	179.1
Index of orders on hand	1985=100	141.5	165.2	180.2
Power supply				
Electricity	bn kWh	449	459	462
Gas	bn kWh	320	330	324
Crafts³⁾				
Employees ⁴⁾	1 000	3 747	3 821	3 872
Turnover ⁵⁾	DM bn	440.6	492.5	527.7

- 1) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June. – 2) Average of 12 monthly values. – 3) Independent craft enterprises only. – 4) Excl. homeworkers on contract, incl. apprentices – Average numbers of employees at the end of the quarter concerned, computed as follows: 1/8 of the 4th quarter of the previous year plus 1/4 of the 1st to 3rd quarters plus 1/8 of the 4th quarter of the reference year. – 5) Excl. turnover tax (VAT).

Index of net production for mining and manufacturing

Former territory of the Federal Republic



New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	2nd half of 1990	1991	1992
Mining and manufacturing				
Local units	Number	.	7 112	6 375
Employees	1 000	.	1 759	943
Man-hours worked	mn hours	.	1 417	972
Total wages and salaries	DM bn	.	30	26
Turnover	DM bn	.	97	93
Index of net production (kind-of-activity units, per calendar month)				
Production industries, total	2nd half of 1990=100	100	76.9	79.2
Electricity and gas supply	2nd half of 1990=100	100	103.0	97.0
Mining and manufacturing	2nd half of 1990=100	100	66.4	62.9
Mining	2nd half of 1990=100	100	70.0	50.6
Manufacturing	2nd half of 1990=100	100	65.8	64.9
Building industry (proper)	2nd half of 1990=100	100	98.9	129.3
Building industry (proper)				
Local units ¹⁾	Number	.	.	8 743
Employees ²⁾	1 000	.	.	335.3
Man-hours worked	mn-hours	.	.	452

1) All local units, exhaustive survey always at the end of June. - 2) Average of 12 monthly values.

BUILDING ACTIVITY AND DWELLINGS

For a number of years, the lack of dwellings has been a highly controversial issue in the Federal Republic of Germany. Despite considerable activities in the fields of new construction and modernization of dwellings, it remains however doubtful whether the current building activity will really be sufficient to meet the future demand for dwellings in all groups of the population.

For Germany, the number of dwellings per 1000 inhabitants was 426 in 1991; in the former territory of the Federal Republic, 421 dwellings were available per 1000 inhabitants, while in the new Länder and Berlin-East the figure was 446. The total number of dwellings existing in Germany in 1991 amounted to more than 34 million; they had nearly 148 million rooms and a total living space of 2.8 bn square metres. In comparison, there were more than 35 million households.

Since the living space per dwelling is larger in the former territory of the Federal Republic than in the new Länder and Berlin-East, the housing situation in terms of space is better on average for the inhabitants of the former territory of the Federal Republic. While in Germany an average living space of 34.9 m² was ascertained per inhabitant in 1991, the figures were 36.5 m² in the former territory of the Federal Republic and just 28.7 m² in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

As regards the recorded construction work completed, great regional differences were observed in the last few years between the Eastern Länder and the Länder in the Western part of Germany. While in the former territory of the Federal Republic the number of completed dwellings clearly increased between 1989 and 1991 (1989: 238 617, 1991: 314 508), a distinct drop in number was recorded in the new Länder and Berlin-East for the same period (1989: 92 347, 1991: 16 670), although not every completion could be covered in the latter area in 1991.



The altogether lively building activity in the field of housing construction in the former territory of the Federal Republic is expected to continue in the years to come as the number of building permits for dwellings increased by nearly 125 000 from 1989 (276 042) to 1991 (400 607). Altogether, building permits for the construction of 142 234 new residential buildings and 35 102 new non-residential buildings were granted in the former territory of the Federal Republic in 1991. The estimated costs of all authorized residential and non-residential buildings were about DM 131 bn in 1991.

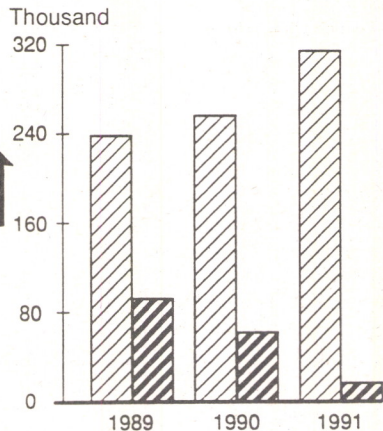
Germany

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings).....	1 000	33 600.8	33 856.3	34 173.6
Of which with ... rooms				
1	1 000	734.2	740.2	751.1
2	1 000	2 166.5	2 184.0	2 203.8
3	1 000	7 541.4	7 559.4	7 619.5
4	1 000	10 409.2	10 474.0	10 554.5
5	1 000	6 345.7	6 414.6	6 480.4
6	1 000	3 268.1	3 313.1	3 357.4
7 and over.....	1 000	3 135.6	3 170.8	3 206.9
Rooms, total.....	1 000	145 071.7	146 315.0	147 741.4
Living space, total	mn m ²	2 748.5	2 774.7	2 804.5
Structure of dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	425	425	426
Living space per dwelling	m ²	81.8	81.9	82.1
per inhabitant.....	m ²	34.7	34.8	34.9
Rooms per dwelling.....	Number	4.3	4.3	4.3

Dwellings completed



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



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Building permits				
Dwellings, total	Number	276 042	391 430	400 607
Residential buildings (construction of new buildings)	Number	136 255	152 957	142 234
Incl. industrialized building	Number	8 925	9 995	9 914
Dwellings	Number	245 642	331 652	340 639
Estimated costs of buildings	DM mn	49 605	63 378	65 933
Non-residential buildings (construction of new buildings)	Number	33 510	34 849	35 102
Incl. industrialized building	Number	9 532	9 971	10 647
Dwellings	Number	7 106	8 448	9 211
Estimated costs of buildings	DM mn	35 236	41 253	44 106
Construction work completed				
Dwellings, total	Number	238 617	256 488	314 508
Incl. in residential buildings	Number	232 003	248 984	305 972
Residential buildings (construction of new buildings)	Number	132 474	123 026	131 271
Incl. with ... dwellings				
1	Number	105 522	93 685	94 150
2	Number	17 659	16 832	19 825
3 and over	Number	9 120	12 232	16 909
Incl. dwellings	Number	71 621	93 693	130 341
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	26 598.3	26 839.2	27 139.1
Of which with ... rooms				
1	1 000	612.9	619.0	628.7
2	1 000	1 551.2	1 562.7	1 580.1
3	1 000	5 598.8	5 637.3	5 692.0
4	1 000	7 768.3	7 823.0	7 897.8
5	1 000	5 194.7	5 252.5	5 316.7
6	1 000	2 876.0	2 916.3	2 959.9
7 and over	1 000	2 996.3	3 028.5	3 063.9
Rooms, total	1 000	118 191.3	119 333.0	120 697.1
Living space, total	mn m ²	2 298.1	2 322.5	2 351.6
Structure of the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	424	421	421
Living space per dwelling	m ²	86.4	86.5	86.6
per inhabitant	m ²	36.7	36.4	36.5
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.4	4.4	4.4
per inhabitant	Number	1.9	1.9	1.9

New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	7 002.5	7 017.0	7 034.5
Of which with ... rooms				
1.....	1 000	121.3	121.3	122.4
2.....	1 000	615.3	621.3	623.6
3.....	1 000	1 942.6	1 922.1	1 927.5
4.....	1 000	2 640.9	2 651.0	2 656.7
5.....	1 000	1 151.0	1 162.0	1 163.7
6.....	1 000	392.1	396.8	397.5
7 and over	1 000	139.3	142.4	143.1
Rooms, total.....	1 000	26 880.4	26 982.1	27 044.3
Living space, total	mn m ²	450.5	452.2	453.0
Structure of the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	426	438	446
Living space per dwelling	m ²	64.3	64.4	64.4
per inhabitant.....	m ²	27.4	28.2	28.7
Rooms per dwelling.....	Number	3.8	3.8	3.8
per inhabitant	Number	1.6	1.7	1.7
Dwellings completed	Number	92 347	62 468	16 670
In new residential and non-residential buildings	Number	83 361	60 055	16 430
Incl. in residential buildings with 1 to 2 dwellings	Number	11 234	6 961	2 123
By construction work performed at existing buildings	Number	8 986	2 413	240

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT INDUSTRY, TOURISM

German wholesale and retail trade saw an altogether restrained trend of business in 1992 as compared with the preceding year. In wholesale trade, turnover decreased by 1.5 %, while retail trade registered a slight growth in turnover (+ 1.4 %). The number of employees fell in both branches (wholesale trade – 1.8 %, retail trade – 3.9 %). The development in the new Länder and Berlin-East differs considerably from that in the former territory of the Federal Republic. What is particularly striking in wholesale trade is the sharp drop in both turnover and the number of employees in the new Länder (– 19.8 %, – 44.5 %). This decrease is not due to cyclical trends; it must rather be seen as the result of structural adjustments. Despite substantial reductions in personnel (– 30.9 %, former territory of the Federal Republic + 0.1 %), retail trade turnover in the new Länder increased by 3.3 %, which was a better development than in the former territory of the Federal Republic (+ 1.1 %).

Part of the additional leisure time resulting from reduced working hours is presumably used for travelling. The number of local units in lodging trade in Germany rose by 316 from 1991 to 1992. The numbers of hotels and boarding-houses increased, while there was a drop in numbers of inns as well as hotels providing bed and breakfast only. Camping seems to be very popular with holiday-makers in Germany, as the number of camping sites in 1992 showed an increase of more than 100 compared with the year before.

A particularly interesting issue is the origin of travellers. Most of the travellers come from within Germany, spending their vacation in their own country. In 1992, Germans accounted for some 70 million arrivals and 260 million overnights, so they were the largest category of guests. A total of about 15 million arrivals and nearly 34 million overnights of persons from abroad were counted.

As regards the major countries of origin of foreign guests coming to Germany, the Netherlands are at the top both for arrivals and overnights (1.8 million arrivals; 5.6 million overnights), followed by the United States (1.7 million arrivals; 3.6 million overnights) and Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1.3 million arrivals; 3.0 million overnights). Except for the USA, all of the 10 most important countries of origin, measured by the number of overnights, were European states.

Germany

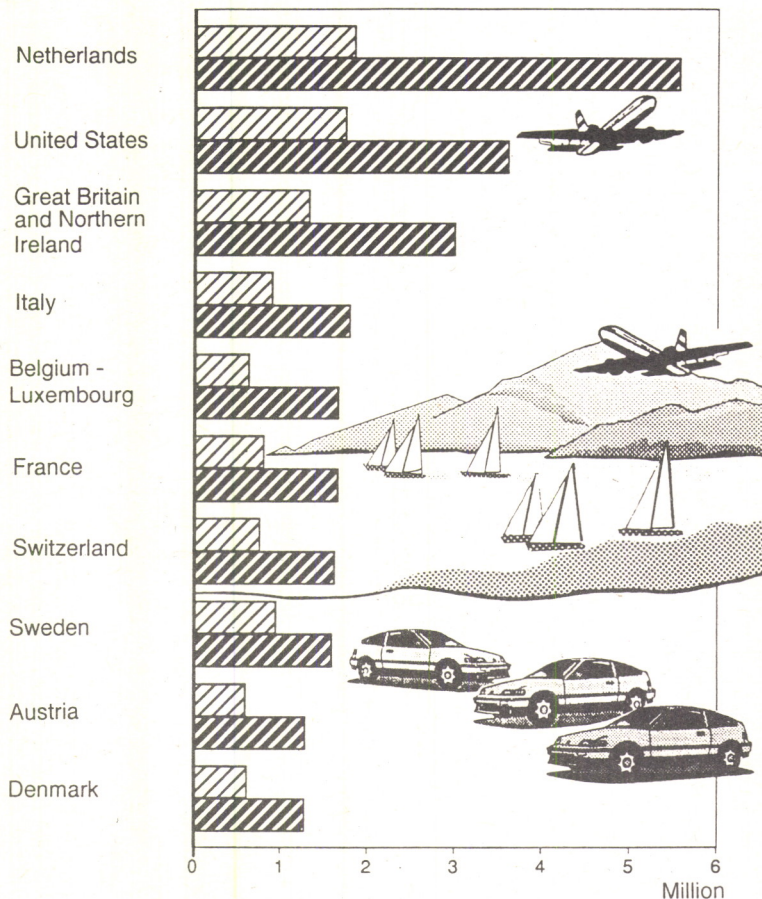
Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Retail trade				
Employees ¹⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	96.1
Turnover ¹⁾²⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	101.4
Wholesale trade				
Employees ¹⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	98.2
Turnover ¹⁾³⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	98.5
Accommodation establishments	Number	.	38 398	38 714
Hotels	Number	.	11 040	11 362
Inns	Number	.	11 384	11 333
Boarding houses	Number	.	6 302	6 434
Hotels providing bed and breakfast only	Number	.	9 672	9 585
Sanatoriums, holiday camps, etc.	Number	.	11 597	11 913
Camping sites	Number	2 492	2 445	2 568
Incl. with non-permanent camping	Number	2 204	2 102	2 167
Arrivals	Number	6 178 178	4 564 538	6 140 136
Overnights	Number	33 106 430	19 232 101	24 633 462
Tourism by origin of guests				
Germany, arrivals	1 000	.	.	69 560.0
Overnights	1 000	.	.	260 016.1
Foreign countries, arrivals	1 000	.	.	14 514.1
Overnights	1 000	.	.	33 820.4
Including:				
Netherlands, arrivals	1 000	.	.	1 846.1
Overnights	1 000	.	.	5 564.4
United States, arrivals	1 000	.	.	1 743.5
Overnights	1 000	.	.	3 603.9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrivals	1 000	.	.	1 322.9
Overnights	1 000	.	.	2 991.4
Italy, arrivals	1 000	.	.	898.8
Overnights	1 000	.	.	1 791.6
Belgium-Luxembourg, arrivals	1 000	.	.	630.4
Overnights	1 000	.	.	1 660.9
France, arrivals	1 000	.	.	804.4
Overnights	1 000	.	.	1 656.8
Switzerland, arrivals	1 000	.	.	756.4
Overnights	1 000	.	.	1 619.6
Sweden, arrivals	1 000	.	.	943.4
Overnights	1 000	.	.	1 567.5
Austria, arrivals	1 000	.	.	594.2
Overnights	1 000	.	.	1 282.1

1) 1992: Preliminary result. - August 1993. - 2) Incl. turnover tax (VAT). - 3) Excl. turnover tax (VAT).

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

Germany, 1992

 Arrivals
  Overnights



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Retail trade				
Employees ¹⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	100.1
Turnover ¹⁾²⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	101.1
Wholesale trade				
Employees ¹⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	102.5
Turnover ¹⁾³⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	98.9
Tourism by origin of guests				
Netherlands, arrivals.....	1 000	1 915.9	1 927.9	1 782.2
Overnights.....	1 000	5 760.4	6 025.4	5 415.1
United States, arrivals	1 000	2 428.1	1 617.2	1 691.2
Overnights.....	1 000	4 714.8	3 380.2	3 491.4
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrivals.....	1 000	1 526.1	1 301.1	1 282.6
Overnights.....	1 000	3 263.5	2 982.2	2 895.1
Italy, arrivals.....	1 000	911.9	933.0	872.1
Overnights.....	1 000	1 782.5	1 833.6	1 728.0
France, arrivals.....	1 000	849.4	813.3	770.1
Overnights.....	1 000	1 752.9	1 671.6	1 581.8
Switzerland, arrivals	1 000	743.3	743.0	720.4
Overnights.....	1 000	1 575.5	1 595.3	1 527.9

New Länder and Berlin-East

Retail trade				
Employees ¹⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	69.1
Turnover ¹⁾²⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	103.3
Wholesale trade				
Employees ¹⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	57.7
Turnover ¹⁾³⁾	1991 = 100	.	100	85.7
Tourism by origin of guests				
Former Soviet Union, arrivals.....	1 000	.	.	30.6
Overnights.....	1 000	.	.	200.8
Poland, arrivals.....	1 000	.	.	25.9
Overnights.....	1 000	.	.	190.7
Netherlands, arrivals.....	1 000	.	.	63.8
Overnights.....	1 000	.	.	149.3
Sweden, arrivals	1 000	.	.	63.4
Overnights.....	1 000	.	.	112.9
United States, arrivals.	1 000	.	.	52.3
Overnights.....	1 000	.	.	112.5
Austria, arrivals	1 000	.	.	39.5
Overnights.....	1 000	.	.	98.0

1) 1992: Preliminary result. – August 1993. – 2) Incl. turnover tax (VAT). – 3) Excl. turnover tax (VAT).

FOREIGN TRADE

Germany's strong economic relations with other countries are illustrated in particular by foreign trade: In 1992, exports of commodities amounted to DM 671.2 bn, and imports to DM 637.5 bn.

The share of the new Länder and Berlin-East in all-German foreign trade is 2 % for exports and 1.5 % for imports. These figures reflect the sharp drop in output due to the bad competitive position of many products, a slump in the sales to the former trading partners in Eastern Europe, and the large amounts of commodities supplied from production and imports of the West German economy.

The western industrialized nations, in particular the partner countries within the European Communities, remained the major foreign sales market for German products in 1992. In that year, more than half of all German exports (54 %) went to other EC states. France alone, which was top of the list, accounted for 13 % of German exports, Italy for 9.3 % and the Netherlands for 8.3 %. In contrast, 6.4 % of total sales went to the U.S.A. and 2 % to Japan. Vice versa, more than every second German mark spent by Germany for the import of commodities went to the other EC states. The most important supply sources were France with a share of 12 % in overall expenditure, the Netherlands (9.6 %), and Italy (9.2 %). The United States and Japan accounted for 6.6 % and 6.0 %, respectively.

With 88 % German exports were clearly dominated by finished goods in 1992. The top selling articles in exports were road vehicles (DM 120.3 bn), products of mechanical engineering and of the chemical industry (DM 98.5 bn and DM 83.2 bn, respectively). In 1992, also large part of the import volume consisted of road vehicles (DM 69.3 bn), electronical and chemical products (DM 64.4 bn and DM 57.0 bn, respectively).

The export surplus amounted to DM 33.7 bn and thus was nearly DM 11.8 bn above that of the preceding year. However, since the transfers from Germany to other countries were markedly higher than vice versa, the outflow of capital was greater than the inflow, and more money was spent for services provided abroad than came back to Germany, there was a balance of payments deficit of DM 39.4 bn in 1992.

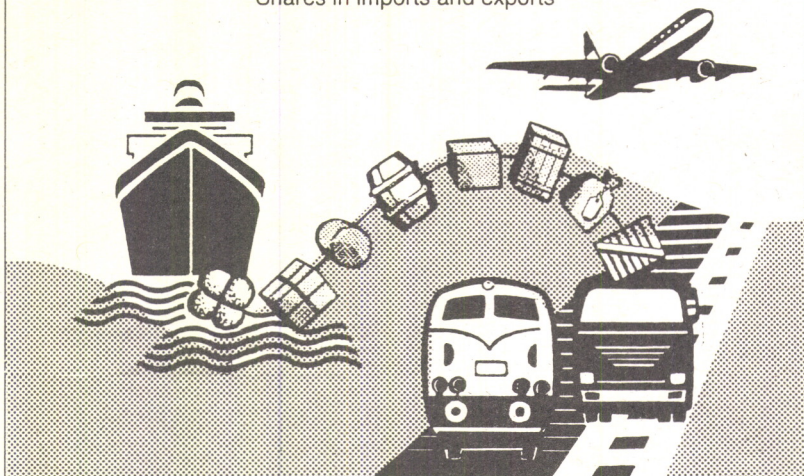
Germany

DM mn

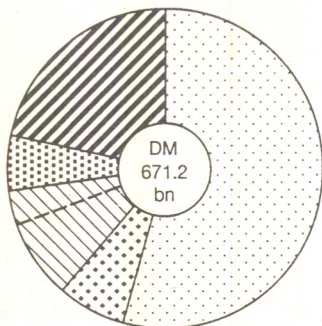
Specification	1990	1991	1992
Imports	573 479	643 914	637 546
Major countries of origin			
France	65 835	78 877	76 423
Netherlands	56 582	62 663	61 166
Italy	52 170	59 710	58 468
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	40 077	45 891	44 823
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	37 405	42 693	43 572
United States	37 220	42 220	42 358
Japan	33 000	39 664	38 038
Austria	24 747	26 908	28 009
Switzerland	24 083	25 327	25 352
By groups of commodities			
Food industry .....	.	67 996	69 631
Trade and industry .....	.	569 044	559 232
Raw materials .....	.	36 268	35 381
Semi-finished products .....	.	65 925	59 487
Finished products .....	.	466 851	464 364
Exports	680 857	665 813	671 203
Major countries of destination			
France	84 608	87 501	86 999
Italy	60 313	61 289	62 395
Netherlands	54 888	56 069	55 748
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	55 277	50 685	51 952
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	48 104	48 730	49 579
United States	47 007	41 727	42 704
Switzerland	38 853	37 644	35 605
Austria	37 208	39 555	39 922
By groups of commodities			
Food industry .....	.	35 824	36 972
Trade and industry .....	.	627 584	631 626
Raw materials .....	.	7 532	7 142
Semi-finished products .....	.	34 510	33 686
Finished products .....	.	585 542	590 798
Export surplus	+ 107 378	+ 21 899	+ 33 656

Germany's trading partners by groups of countries, 1992

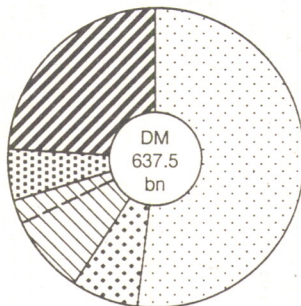
Shares in imports and exports



Exports by countries of destination



Imports by countries of origin



EC countries



United States and Canada



Developing countries



Incl.: OPEC countries



Central and East European countries



Others

Former territory of the Federal Republic

DM mn

Specification	1990	1991	1992
Imports	550 628	633 054	627 950
Major countries of origin			
France	65 111	78 500	75 992
Netherlands	55 965	62 078	60 552
Italy	51 820	59 287	57 934
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	39 749	45 652	44 572
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	37 042	42 383	43 349
United States	36 994	42 111	41 988
Japan	32 871	39 541	37 948
Austria	23 941	26 485	27 469
Switzerland.....	23 304	25 038	25 014
By groups of commodities			
Food industry	59 255	67 418	68 866
Trade and industry	483 665	558 871	550 402
Raw materials	33 544	32 892	33 422
Semi-finished products	62 107	63 645	57 262
Finished products	388 014	462 334	459 718
Exports	642 785	648 363	657 410
Major countries of destination			
France	83 835	86 822	86 395
Italy	59 980	60 871	61 859
Netherlands	54 313	55 368	55 070
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	54 794	50 393	51 596
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	47 756	48 266	49 049
United States	46 870	41 592	42 527
Austria	36 841	39 178	39 471
Switzerland.....	38 443	37 447	35 374
By groups of commodities			
Food industry	31 143	34 126	35 772
Trade and industry	609 461	611 893	619 034
Raw materials	7 204	7 258	6 938
Semi-finished products	33 834	33 274	32 490
Finished products	568 424	571 361	579 606
Export surplus	+ 92 157	+ 15 309	+ 29 459

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In a modern industrialized society, transport is of fundamental importance since a division of labour in the economy is not possible without the intermediary role of transport. It provides links not only between producers and consumers but also between employees and their workplaces. Beyond the economic sphere, transport serves to gain mobility and reach distant destinations.

Today, road transport is the central part of transport. In 1992, the length of roads in Germany not classified as local roads was 226 282 km, i.e. 179 km less than in the year before. More specifically, the length of the Autobahn (motorway) network (+ 101 km) and of district roads (+ 182 km) even increased, while the length of federal and Länder roads decreased (– 431 km and – 31 km, respectively).

The total number of motor vehicles, which mainly use the roads mentioned, increased by nearly one million from 1991 to 1992. The number of aircraft, too, showed a marked increase (1991: 9 934, 1992: 10 642), while in the same period the number of merchant vessels declined by more than 10 %. Road transport in Germany in 1991 was the main branch both in passenger transport (7 861 million persons in public transport) and in goods transport (511.8 million tonnes in long-distance road haulage alone).

Road transport does not only provide the above benefits but also has many risks; this is illustrated for 1992 by the figure of 395 462 accidents involving personal injury (former territory of the Federal Republic 325 301, new Länder and Berlin-East 70 161). The number of persons killed in accidents involving personal injury in 1992 was 10 631; thus it was considerably lower than in the previous year although the number of such accidents went up. At the same time, the number of persons injured increased by more than 11 000 from 1991 to 1992. These trends were observed both in the Eastern and the Western part of Germany, although not equally pronounced.

In the former territory of the Federal Republic, the number of persons killed fell from 7 541 to 7 298, while the number of persons injured rose from 421 941 to 425 783; in the new Länder and Berlin-East, the number of persons killed declined from 3 759 to 3 333, and the number of persons injured increased from 83 594 to 91 014.

Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Trafficways				
Railway lines (own trackage) .	km	44 118	44 332	...
Roads (other than local)	km	.	226 461	226 282
Incl.: Autobahn (motorway)				
system	km	.	10 854	10 955
Federal roads	km	.	42 554	42 123
Länder roads	km	.	84 967	84 936
District roads	km	.	88 086	88 268
Means of transport				
Tractive stock.....	Number	15 507	15 245	...
Wagons (Railway property)....	Number	367 592	317 555	...
Road motor vehicles.....	1 000	42 651	45 729 ¹⁾	46 665 ¹⁾
New registrations of				
passenger cars	Number	.	4 158 674	3 929 558
Inland water craft	Number	.	.	3 410 ²⁾
Merchant vessels	Number	1 064	1 054	946
Aircraft.....	Number	.	9 934	10 642
Passengers carried				
Railways	mn	1 643	1 530	1 565
Road transport	mn	.	7 861 ²⁾	...
Air transport	mn	.	62	71
Goods carried				
Railways	mn t	541	408	380
Long-distance road haulage ..	mn t	.	511.8	...
Inland waterways	mn t	231.6	230.0 ³⁾	...
Air transport	1 000 t	.	1 105	1 151
Communications				
Letters posted	mn	.	15 564	...
Telephone connections (total)	mn	.	44 900	...
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal				
injury	Number	389 350	385 147	395 462
Persons killed	Number	11 046	11 300	10 631
Persons injured	Number	510 931	505 535	516 797

1) The figures for the new Länder and Berlin-East are estimates. - 2) Preliminary result. -
3) Incl. transit traffic.

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Trafficways				
Railway lines (own trackage) .	km	29 810	29 994	.
Roads (other than local).....	km	173 861	173 995	174 221
Incl.: Autobahn (motorway) system.....	km	8 822	8 959	9 069
Federal roads	km	31 063	30 860	30 705
Länder roads	km	62 299	63 162	63 204
District roads	km	70 677	71 014	71 243
Means of transport				
Tractive stock	Number	8 874	9 013	...
Wagons (Railway property)	Number	206 822	196 444	...
Road motor vehicles	1 000	35 748	36 529	37 465
New registrations of passenger cars.....	Number	3 040 783	3 428 601	3 152 073
Inland water craft.....	Number	2 723	2 574	2 520 ¹⁾
Aircraft	Number	9 158	.	.
Passengers carried				
Railways.....	mn	1 172	1 202	...
Road transport.....	mn	5 894	6 110 ¹⁾	...
Air transport	mn	63	61	...
Goods carried				
Railways.....	mn t	310	310	...
Long-distance road haulage...	mn t	438.1	.	.
Inland waterways.....	mn t	.	210.2	...
Sea-borne transport.....	mn t	143.8	149.7	...
Air transport	1 000 t	1 148	1 099	...
Communications				
Letters posted.....	mn	14 244	13 871	...
Telephone connections (total)	mn	33 856	41 900	...
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury.....	Number	340 043	321 374	325 301
Persons killed.....	Number	7 906	7 541	7 298
Persons injured	Number	448 158	421 941	425 783

1) Preliminary result.

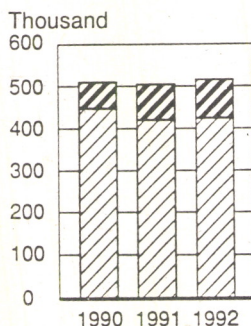
New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Trafficways				
Railway lines (own trackage) .	km	14 308	14 338	
Roads (other than local)	km		52 466	52 061
Incl.: Autobahn (motorway)				
system	km		1 895	1 886
Federal roads	km		11 694	11 418
Means of transport				
Tractive stock	Number	6 633	6 232	...
Wagons (Railway property)....	Number	160 770	121 111	...
Road motor vehicles	1 000	6 903	9 200 ¹⁾	9 200 ¹⁾
New registrations of	Number		730 073	777 485
passenger cars				
Inland water craft	Number			890 ²⁾
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal				
injury	Number	49 307	63 773	70 161
Persons killed	Number	3 140	3 759	3 333
Persons injured	Number	62 773	83 594	91 014

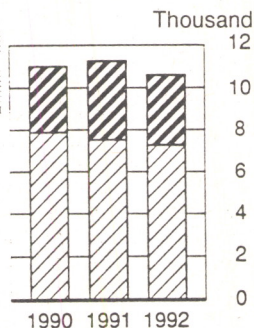
1) The figures for the new Länder and Berlin-East are estimates. – 2) Preliminary result.

Persons killed or injured in road traffic accidents

Persons injured in road traffic accidents



Persons killed in road traffic accidents



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

MONEY AND BANKING, INSURANCE

Without banks serving as institutions for capital concentration and financing, a market economy is inconceivable. Pursuant to the provisions of the German Banking Law, banks in Germany are supervised jointly by the Federal Banking Supervisory Office and the Deutsche Bundesbank. Within certain limits, the latter controls money supply, thus exerting influence on the level of economic activity in Germany. In 1992, notes and coin in circulation amounted to nearly DM 227.3 bn in Germany, which was about 17 % more than in the previous year.

The balance sheet of credit institutions, contrasting assets with liabilities, shows their main business activity at a specific point in time. In 1992, the most important asset item on the balance sheet again was lending to non-banks (DM 3 692.5 bn), with 74 % going to domestic enterprises and private individuals, 20 % to the general government, and the remainder to borrowers abroad. The most important items on the liabilities side of the balance sheet are the deposits of non-banks; in 1992, they accounted for about 45 % of all liabilities.

Deposits with building and loan associations are a special form of savings deposits because they are earmarked (within certain time limits, they may be used for housing construction only). In 1992, building and loan associations held savings deposits to the amount of nearly DM 138.9 bn and granted building loans of DM 143.3 bn. Compared with 1991, this was an increase of 5.5 % in savings deposits and of 6.0 % in lending. In 1992, fixed-interest securities sold by credit institutions amounted to DM 572.8 bn, for shares - which involve a greater risk but may yield higher profits - the figure was DM 11.58 bn.

The insurance industry offers a wide range of products for financial coverage of the most different hazards. They include private health, accident and casualty insurances (e.g. fire and liability insurances), and life assurance. The level of business activity is shown in particular by the sums assured and the number of policies. In 1991, insurance companies (excl. reinsurance) received gross premiums of DM 165 bn, while total capital investments were DM 725 bn. Life assurances hold a key position: They serve both to cover risks and to form capital; thus their share in overall premiums paid was 38 %, and in the capital investments of this sector even 68 %.

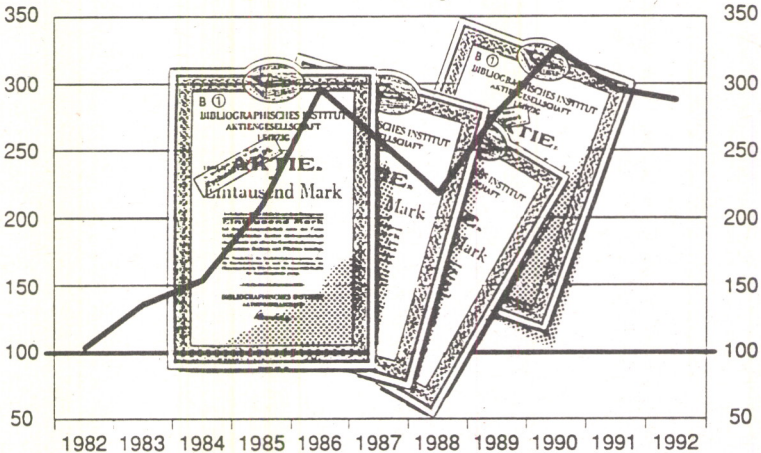
Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Notes and coin in circulation	DM mn	179 690	194 615	227 285
Banks				
Deutsche Bundesbank				
Monetary reserves.....	DM mn	106 446	97 346	143 959
Domestic deposits.....	DM mn	102 243	94 918	90 094
Credit institutions				
Lending to non-banks.....	DM mn	3 042 495	3 335 700	3 692 536
Deposits of non-banks				
Incl.: Sight and time deposits.....	DM mn	1 354 622	1 480 894	1 589 586
Savings deposits	DM mn	765 047	764 848	785 012
Building and loan associations				
Savings deposits	DM mn	124 769	131 678	138 889
Mortgages and intermediate credits	DM mn	131 179	135 210	143 326
Security market Gross sales				
Fixed-interest securities	DM mn	428 698	442 089	572 767
Shares	DM mn	14 530	8 263	11 577
Insurance				
Gross premiums	DM mn	143 660	164 966	.
Incl. life assurances	DM mn	54 406	62 227	.
Capital investments	DM mn	658 094	725 228	776 876
Incl. life assurances	DM mn	447 092	493 406	528 934

Index of share prices ¹⁾

30 December 1980 = 100

Annual average



1) Former territory of the Federal Republic.

JUSTICE

A central task of the constitutional state is the implementation and enforcement of the laws passed by parliament. Under a constitution based on the separation of powers – as is the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany -, this task falls within the competence of the "third" power, i.e. jurisdiction. The administration of justice includes not only the rulings of the courts but also their enforcement.

Jurisdiction comprises, on the one hand, the courts of general jurisdiction which deal with civil and criminal matters and, on the other, the special courts whose tasks lie in the spheres of labour, administrative, social and financial law. At the end of 1991, the number of civil and criminal courts in the former territory of the Federal Republic was 668, which is more than three times the number of all labour, administrative, social and financial courts, of which there was a total of 194. At the courts in the former territory of the Federal Republic, a total of 17 932 judges were employed by the Länder or the Federation in 1991, including 13 652 at the courts of general jurisdiction. That year, the number of public prosecutors in the former territory of the Federal Republic was 3 887, while the number of lawyers was 51 266.

The following table, which shows both the proceedings settled in 1991 and those still pending at the end of the year, for the first time includes the new Länder. However, due to differing collection methods, the results for the old and the new Länder are not fully comparable.

In the former territory of the Federal Republic, about 1 274 persons were convicted in 1991 per 100 000 inhabitants having attained the age of criminal responsibility. A differentiated examination of individual population groups shows that men (2 240 persons per 100 000) were convicted more than five times as often as women (385). Adolescents (2 614) were convicted more than twice as often as juveniles (1 278) or adults (1 207). Among foreigners, the rate of persons convicted was 3 132, thus being much higher than among Germans (1 110) also in 1991. For various reasons, however, this comparison has only limited informational value. One of the reasons is the fact that many foreigners living in Germany - some only temporarily - are not registered as residents, which results in disproportionate rates of persons convicted. Well-founded information on this issue may be obtained from the Federal Statistical Office.

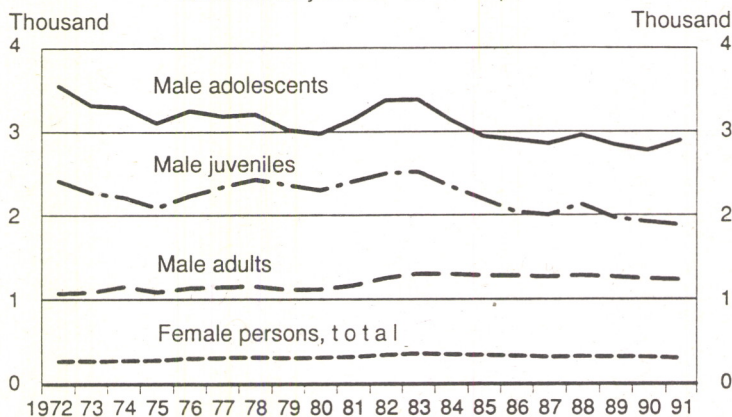
Statistics of proceedings settled or pending, 1991

Type of court (proceedings of courts of first instance)	Proceedings settled in the course of the year	Proceedings pending at the end of the year	Proceedings pending in % of proceedings settled
Territory			
Civil courts (excl. family courts)			
Former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. Berlin)	1 461 003	624 352	42.7
Berlin	96 542	46 625	48.3
New Länder.....	53 538	42 929	80.2
Family courts			
Former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. Berlin)	338 574	244 769	72.3
Berlin	18 125	20 156	111.2
New Länder.....	33 750	25 240	74.8
Criminal courts			
Former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. Berlin)	595 799	219 747	36.9
Berlin	33 391	16 791	50.3
New Länder.....	43 094	17 546	40.7

Persons convicted of crimes and offences¹⁾

Per 100 000 inhabitants of the same group of persons

Former territory of the Federal Republic



1) Excl. road traffic offences.

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Persons convicted, total	Number	693 499	692 363	695 118
	Rate ¹⁾	1 304	1 286	1 274
Men	Number	580 151	578 556	585 603
	Rate ¹⁾	2 291	2 251	2 240
Women	Number	113 348	113 807	109 515
	Rate ¹⁾	407	404	385
Juveniles	Number	38 020	34 684	32 282
	Rate ¹⁾	1 400	1 348	1 278
Adolescents	Number	73 078	66 972	64 344
	Rate ¹⁾	2 639	2 554	2 614
Adults	Number	582 401	590 707	598 492
	Rate ¹⁾	1 221	1 214	1 207
Germans	Number	581 150	569 323	557 615
	Rate ¹⁾	1 173	1 141	1 110
Non-Germans ²⁾	Number	109 780	120 532	135 292
	Rate ¹⁾	3 017	3 048	3 132
Persons convicted (excl. road traffic offences)	Number	436 832	433 682	432 662
Incl.: Larceny	Number	117 741	122 111	125 462
Burglary	Number	25 228	22 712	21 663
Robbery, extortion.....	Number	5 698	5 604	6 359
Bodily injury, incl. serious injury ..	Number	28 965	28 881	28 662
Sexual offences	Number	4 843	4 779	4 643
Murder and manslaughter.....	Number	532	513	496
Persons convicted of road traffic offences	Number	256 667	258 681	262 456

1) Rate of persons convicted: Persons convicted per 100 000 inhabitants of the same group of persons. – 2) Excl. members of foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	31 March 1989	31 March 1990	31 March 1991
Jail prisoners, total	Number	40 806	38 996	37 281
Men.....	Number	39 218	37 421	35 787
Women	Number	1 588	1 575	1 494
Juveniles.....	Number	378	311	288
Adolescents	Number	2 335	2 003	1 859
Adults	Number	38 093	36 682	35 134
Germans	Number	35 940	33 852	31 716
Non-Germans.....	Number	4 866	5 144	5 565
Term of imprisonment				
under 6 months	Number	8 109	8 009	7 752
6 – 12 months	Number	9 062	8 766	7 971
1 – 2 years	Number	8 613	7 902	7 658
2 – 5 years (incl. indeterminate sentences passed by juvenile courts).....	Number	9 242	8 794	8 474
5 – 15 years	Number	4 601	4 376	4 249
Life sentences	Number	1 179	1 149	1 177
Number of prior convictions				
None	Number	10 888	10 220	10 468
1.....	Number	6 337	6 105	5 707
2 – 4.....	Number	11 130	10 755	9 891
5 – 10.....	Number	8 921	8 594	8 028
11 and more	Number	3 530	3 322	3 187

EDUCATION

Education is provided to man not only at public and private institutions especially set up for this purpose; education rather starts in early childhood within the family where patterns of behaviour are imparted in addition to language. It is however very difficult to give quantitative information on that field. Official statistics provide figures only on pupils, apprentices, students, and teachers.

The demographic structure has a decisive impact on education as it leads to different numbers of persons in the respective age groups, for instance when children are enrolled in primary school. But individual decisions, the economic situation and the implementation of education policies also exert influence on the demand for and supply of education.

In 1992, 9.3 million pupils in Germany attended schools of general education; this figure included 3.4 million attending primary schools, 1.5 million pupils at secondary general schools (incl. fifth and sixth years' orientation stage for all types of schools), 1.3 million at intermediate schools and 2.0 million at grammar schools. That year, the integrated comprehensive schools (incl. Freie Waldorfschulen) had 493 000 pupils, while the integrated classes for pupils attending secondary general and intermediate schools had 133 000 pupils. Some 359 000 girls and boys attended special schools, while 49 000 adults attended evening schools and adult education colleges. Vocational schools were attended by some 2.5 million young people, incl. 1.7 million at vocational schools (dual system) and about 264 000 at full-time vocational schools. Schools for nurses, midwives etc. were attended by 104 000 women and men. In 1991, 611 000 teachers were employed at schools of general education and about 100 000 at vocational schools in Germany.

In 1992, the number of apprentices in Germany was nearly 1.7 million, i.e. almost 1.4 million in the former territory of the Federal Republic and 278 000 in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

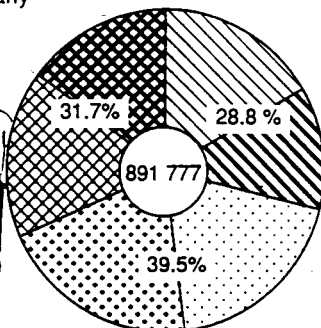
Some 1.8 million persons were enrolled as students at institutions of higher education in Germany in 1992, 1.38 million of which at universities, 420 000 at Fachhochschulen (specialized colleges of higher education) and 29 000 at colleges of art and music. Just 142 000 of all students attended an institution of higher education in the new Länder and Berlin-East. In 1991, 196 000 students passed an examination. Almost half a million persons worked in science and administration at institutions of higher education in Germany in 1991.

Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Pupils at schools of general education	1 000	8 962	9 143	9 342
Incl.: Primary schools	1 000	3 405	3 386	3 422
Secondary general schools	1 000	1 273	1 446	1 482
Integr. classes for pupils attending secondary general and intermediate schools	1 000	—	137	133
Special schools	1 000	317	344	359
Ten-grade schools of general educ.	1 000	1 145	357	—
Intermediate schools	1 000	865	1 039	1 280
Grammar schools	1 000	1 550	1 864	2 045
Comprehensive schools (integr.)	1 000	296	436	493
Evening schools, adult education colleges	1 000	42	56	49
At vocational schools	1 000	2 558	2 448	2 467
Incl.: Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	1 739	1 696	1 675
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	246	249	264
Trade and technical schools	1 000	231	146	160
At schools for nurses, midwives etc.	1 000	—	104	104
Apprentices	1 000	1 732	1 665	1 667
Students	1 000	1 713	1 776	1 827
Universities	1 000	1 313	1 350	1 378
Colleges of art and music	1 000	29	29	29
Fachhochschulen (specialized colleges of higher education)	1 000	371	397	420
Exam. passed at inst. of higher educ.	1 000	194	196	...
Teachers at schools of general educ.	1 000	493	611	...
Teachers at schools of general educ. vocational schools	1 000	116	100	...

School-leavers, 1991

Germany



After the compulsory period of full-time education



With completed intermediate and equivalent school education



With completed school education qualifying for enrolment at institutions of higher education



Including: Female



Including: Female



Including: Female

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Pupils at schools of general education.	1 000	6 882	6 992	7 127
Incl.: Primary schools	1 000	2 535	2 563	2 599
Secondary general schools	1 000	1 273	1 282	1 293
Special schools.....	1 000	252	259	265
Intermediate schools	1 000	865	877	903
Grammar schools.....	1 000	1 550	1 570	1 601
Comprehensive schools (integr.)	1 000	296	321	346
Evening schools, adult education colleges.....	1 000	42	48	42
At vocational schools	1 000	2 162	2 121	2 105 ¹⁾
Incl.: Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	1 579	1 422	1 392 ¹⁾
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	246	242	245 ¹⁾
Trade and technical schools.....	1 000	124	120	130 ¹⁾
At schools for nurses, midwives etc.....	1 000	97	101	99 ¹⁾
School-leavers				
After compulsory full-time schooling.....	1 000	254	249	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent	1 000	284	276	...
With entrance qualification for institutions of higher education.....	1 000	275	267	...
Apprentices.....	1 000	1 477	1 430	1 388
Incl.: Industry and distributive trade	1 000	756	734	691
Crafts.....	1 000	487	460	460
Other vocational training occupations	1 000	234	235	238
Examinations passed by apprentices ...	1 000	532	498	...
Students.....	1 000	1 579	1 640	1 685
Universities	1 000	1 184	1 227	1 263
Colleges of art and music	1 000	24	24	25
Fachhochschulen (specialized colleges of higher education)	1 000	371	389	397
Exam. passed at inst. of higher educ....	1 000	166	172	...
Staff at institutions of higher education	1 000	370	383	...
Academic and creative arts staff	1 000	163	171	...
Administrative, technical and other staff...	1 000	207	212	...

1) Incl. Berlin-East.

New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Pupils at schools of general education	1 000	2 081	2 151	2 215
Incl.: Primary schools	1 000	870	824	822
Secondary general schools	1 000	—	164	189
Integr. classes for pupils attending secondary general and intermediate schools.....	1 000	—	137	131
Special schools	1 000	65	85	93
Ten-grade schools of general educ.	1 000	1 145	357	—
Intermediate schools.....	1 000	—	162	377
Grammar schools.....	1 000	—	294	444
Comprehensive schools (integr.).....	1 000	—	116	147
Evening schools, adult education colleges	1 000	—	8	6
At vocational schools.....	1 000	396	327	362 ¹⁾
Incl.: Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	280	275	283 ¹⁾
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	—	7	19 ¹⁾
Trade and technical schools.....	1 000	116	25	31 ¹⁾
School-leavers				
After compulsory full-time schooling	1 000	—	8	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent.....	1 000	—	76	...
With entrance qualification for institutions of higher education	1 000	—	16	...
Apprentices	1 000	256	235	278
Students	1 000	134	136	142
Universities	1 000	129	123	115
Colleges of art and music	1 000	5	5	4
Fachhochschulen (specialized colleges of higher education)	1 000	—	8	23
Exam. passed at inst. of higher educ....	1 000	28	24	...
Staff at institutions of higher education	1 000	.	87	...
Academic and creative arts staff.....	1 000	.	34	...
Administrative, technical and other staff...	1 000	.	53	...

1) Excl. Berlin-East.

CULTURE

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 focusses on cultural institutions, some of which do have an impact on the daily routine and particularly on the way people spend their leisure time. Citizens either participate in activities offered by cultural institutions or consume their products. In any case, such institutions are an enrichment of everyday life.

An important sphere of spending one's leisure time is sports. In 1992, nearly 21 million citizens were registered members of the 79 434 sports clubs in Germany. About 447 000 sportswomen and sportsmen were awarded with a sports badge in 1992.

Libraries make books, and to a growing extent audio and video media, accessible to the population at large. Some libraries lend games, too. In 1991, the 14 998 public libraries in Germany offered a total of some 145 million units of media.

In 1991, about 745 000 persons interested in music participated in the courses offered by 976 music schools where 33 000 teachers gave lessons. Choral societies, too, met with great interest. Some 1.8 million persons were members of the 17 025 societies of the German Choral Association in 1992.

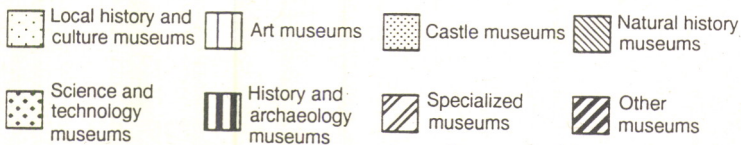
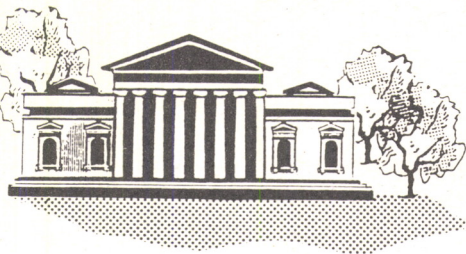
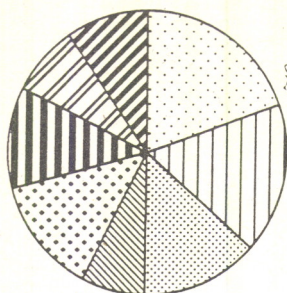
The 3 492 museums in Germany were visited by 92 million persons in 1991; this included 74 million visitors to 2 768 museums in the former territory of the Federal Republic and 19 million visitors to 724 museums in the new Länder and Berlin-East. Although in the latter territory the number of museums has increased by 32 since 1990, the total number of visitors is declining.

So far, television and video have not quite succeeded in replacing cinemas. 3 686 cinemas with 763 000 seats existed in Germany in 1991, while in 1990, there had still been 3 754 cinemas with 781 000 seats. The public television stations broadcasted 4 071 hours (ARD: 1st channel, joint programme) and 4 989 hours (ZDF, main programme) of TV programmes in 1991.

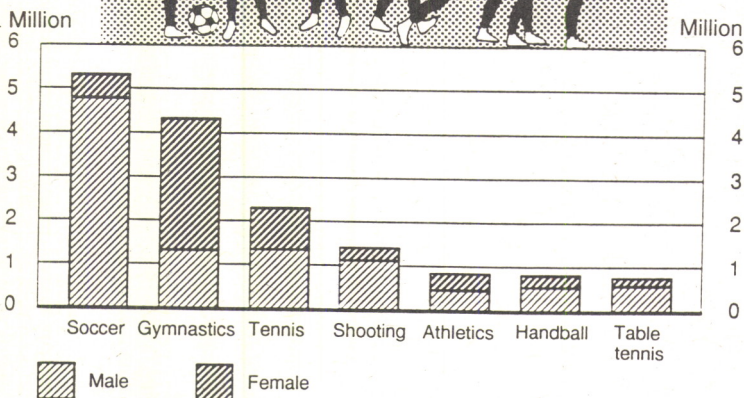
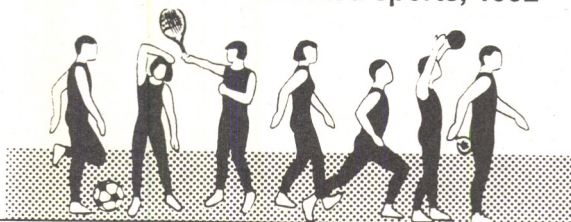
Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Museums	Number	3 314	3 492	—
Visitors	1 000	97 070	92 400	—
Public libraries	Number	18 284	14 998	—
Stock of media	1 000	148 683	144 629	—
Borrowings	1 000	281 601	279 116	—
Book publishing				
Editions	Number	—	67 890	—
Viz.				
First editions	Number	—	48 879	—
Paperbacks	Number	—	11 845	—
Music schools	Number	964	976	—
Students	1 000	685	745	—
Teachers	1 000	32	33	—
German Choral Association				
Member societies	Number	—	16 697	17 025
Members	1 000	—	1 805	1 818
Public theatres				
Theatre enterprises	Number	—	149	—
Performance sites	Number	—	455	—
Visitors	1 000	—	20 136	—
Cinemas	Number	3 754	3 686	—
Seats	1 000	781	763	—
Radio and television				
Radio subscriptions	1 000	28 062	34 760	35 302
Television subscriptions	1 000	24 694	31 031	31 516
Hours of broadcasting				
ARD 1st channel/joint programme.	Number	4 181	4 071	—
incl. departments of				
Family, education and counselling ...	%	21.2	19.5	—
Feature films and detective serials ...	%	15.0	18.1	—
Politics and society	%	12.2	11.8	—
ZDF main programme	Number	4 723	4 989	5 232
incl. programme departments of				
Television plays and films	%	21.0	24.4	25.9
Topical issues	%	10.9	11.7	9.9
Children, youth and family	%	9.2	9.0	8.7
German Sports Association				
Clubs	Number	74 802	77 895	79 434
Members	1 000	21 032	20 370	20 851
Sports badges awarded	1 000	—	465	447
Youth hostels	Number	—	643	648
Beds	1 000	—	77	78
Overnights	1 000	—	10 403	10 647
Adult education schools	Number	—	1 024	—
Study groups, courses	1 000	—	529	—
Participants	1 000	—	9 033	—

Visits to museums, 1991



Club members in selected sports, 1992



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Museums	Number	2 622	2 768	-
Visitors.....	1 000	73 783	73 623	-
Libraries	Number	-	-	-
Stock of media	1 000	-	-	-
Book publishing	Number	61 015	-	-
First editions	Number	44 779	-	-
Re-editions.....	Number	16 236	-	-
Public theatres	Number	87	88	-
Seats	1 000	153	144	-
Visitors.....	1 000	15 606	15 613	-
Cinemas	Number	-	3 285	-
Seats	1 000	-	613	-
Visitors.....	1 000	102 500	-	-
Press				
Newspapers published				
Main editions	Number	352	.	-
Subeditions	Number	881	.	-
Periodicals published	Number	8 106	.	-

New Länder and Berlin-East

Museums	Number	692	724	-
Visitors.....	1 000	23 307	18 778	-
Public theatres	Number	-	61	-
Seats	1 000	-	70	-
Visitors.....	1 000	-	4 523	-

PUBLIC HEALTH

The health care system comprises all institutions and persons serving to maintain, promote and restore good health. Apart from statutory and private health insurance funds, costs are borne also by the social insurance against occupational accidents, and, in their capacity as pension funds, by the insurance institutes of the Länder and the Federal Insurance Institute for Salaried Employees. The overall responsibility for the health care system lies with the Federation and the Länder.

The bases of a uniform health care administration were created in Germany by the foundation of the Health Office of the German Reich (1876) in Berlin, the introduction of statutory health insurance (1883) and the passing of the insurance rules and regulations of the German Reich (1911).

For in-patient treatment, 809 737 beds were available in 3 592 institutions (hospitals and prevention or rehabilitation facilities) in Germany in 1991. The average length of stay of the patients amounted to 16.2 days and the bed occupancy rate was 84.3 %. In 1991, a total of 413 165 persons worked in the sphere of nursing care and obstetrics. In the same period, there were 244 238 physicians and 54 972 dentists.

Among the notifiable diseases treated in Germany were salmonellosis, which had increased markedly in the three preceding years from about 103 000 (1990) to over 195 000 cases, and infectious hepatitis, with an increased incidence in the period from 1990 (11 043 cases) to 1992 (15 165 cases). In 1991, 13 834 cases of tuberculosis were treated. There were 120 cases of paratyphoid fever A, B und C in 1992, as compared with 129 cases in 1990. One treated case of diphtheria and two treated cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the public health offices in 1992. In Germany, 5 711 infants died in their first year in 1991, as compared with 6 385 in 1990.

In 1992, the most frequent causes of death in Germany were diseases of the circulatory system (437 000) and malignant neoplasms (212 223). In the same year, the number of abortions was 74 856 in the former territory of the Federal Republic, and 43 753 in the new Länder excl. Berlin-East, while it is assumed that there is a certain number of unknown cases.

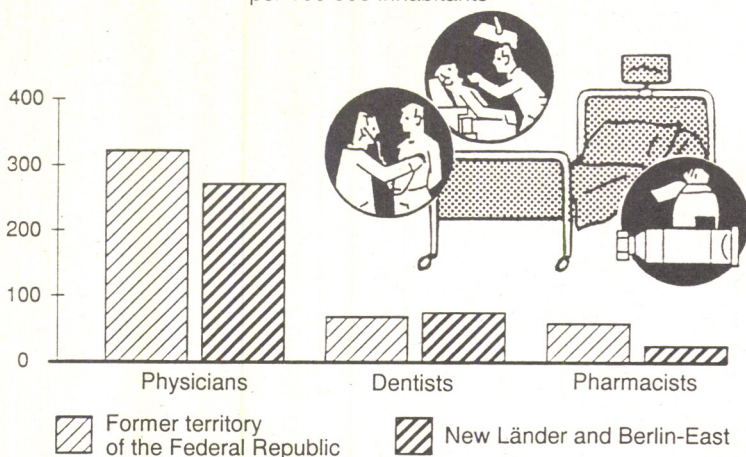
Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Notifiable diseases				
Paratyphoid fever A, B und C	Number	129	128	120 ¹⁾
Salmonellosis	Number	103 201	134 841	195 378 ¹⁾
Tuberculosis (all forms)	Number	14 653	13 834 ¹⁾	...
Diphtheria	Number	6	2	1 ¹⁾
Poliomyelitis	Number	3	2	2 ¹⁾
Venereal diseases	Number	20 753	13 509 ¹⁾	...
Encephalitis and meningitis	Number	4 606	4 489	4 231 ¹⁾
Infectious hepatitis	Number	11 043	12 970	15 165 ¹⁾
Infant deaths	Number	6 385	5 711	...
Most frequent causes of death				
Diseases of the circulatory system ..	Number	462 992	455 774	437 000 ¹⁾
Incl. cerebrovascular diseases	Number	105 669	111 160	106 591 ¹⁾
Malignant neoplasms	Number	205 148	210 537	212 223 ¹⁾
Accidents	Number	29 283	29 582	28 140 ¹⁾
Physicians and nursing staff				
Physicians	Number	237 750	244 238	251 877
Dentists	Number	.	54 972	56 342
Veterinarians	Number	.	17 149	17 296
Pharmacists	Number	.	41 607	42 369
Pharmacies	Number	.	20 773	21 009
Hospitals ²⁾	Number	3 510	3 592	...
Beds	Number	817 692	809 737	...
In-patients	1 000	15 074	15 398	...
Length of stay	Days	16.7	16.2	...
Bed occupancy rate	%	84.2	84.3	...
Nursing staff, (man) midwives	Number	.	413 165	...

1) Preliminary result. - 2) From 1990 excl. hospitals of the armed forces, incl. prevention or rehabilitation facilities.

Physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, 1992

per 100 000 inhabitants



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Infant deaths	Number	5 076	4 862	...
Most frequent causes of death				
Diseases of the circulatory system .	Number	346 887	344 932	335 592 ¹⁾
Malignant neoplasms	Number	171 552	172 461	173 769 ¹⁾
Accidents	Number	20 653	21 165	20 093 ¹⁾
Physicians and nursing staff				
Physicians	Number	195 254	202 020	209 255
Dentists	Number	41 757	43 135	44 499
Veterinarians	Number	12 876	13 353 ²⁾	13 682 ²⁾
Nursing staff, (man) midwives ³⁾	Number	.	346 628	...
Pharmacists	Number	36 474	37 550	38 441
Pharmacies	Number	18 549	18 630	18 682
Cases of incapacity for work ⁴⁾	Number	28 436 137	29 041 190	...
Additions of pensions due to incapacity for work and occupational disability ⁵⁾	Number	196 297	185 006	...
Abortions	Number	78 808	74 571	74 856

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Incl. Berlin-East. – 3) Staff at hospitals and prevention or rehabilitation facilities. – 4) Compulsory members of statutory health insurance excl. pensioners. – 5) Statutory pension insurance.

New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Infant deaths	Number	1 309	849	...
Most frequent causes of death				
Diseases of the circulatory system ...	Number	116 105	110 842	101 408 ¹⁾
Incl.: cerebrovascular diseases	Number	21 427	28 716	27 103 ¹⁾
Malignant neoplasms	Number	33 596	38 076	38 454 ¹⁾
Accidents	Number	8 630	8 417	8 047 ¹⁾
Physicians and nursing staff				
Physicians.....	Number	42 296	42 218	42 622
Dentists.....	Number	.	11 837	11 843
Veterinarians.....	Number	.	3 796 ²⁾	3 614 ²⁾
Nursing staff, (man) midwives ³⁾	Number	.	66 537	...
Pharmacists	Number	.	4 057	3 928
Pharmacies	Number	.	2 143	2 327
Abortions	Number	66 459	49 806 ²⁾	43 753 ²⁾

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Excl. Berlin-East. – 3) Staff at hospitals and prevention or rehabilitation facilities.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

The system of social security, whose origins date from the era of the German Emperor William II, has reached its present form after a long historical development. It reflects a good part of German social history - especially when new requirements such as a nursing care insurance are taken into account.

Social expenditure comprises any cash payments and benefits in kind granted to private households or persons by the government or public bodies or by enterprises to cover specific social risks and needs. They serve above all to provide social security, an equalization of burdens for families, and other socio-political expenditure for purposes such as the promotion of housing construction, indemnities for victims, and the improvement of the situation of disabled persons. Funds are provided mainly by contributions of the persons insured and of employers or by government transfers.

In 1992, nearly 51 million persons in Germany were members (including pensioners) of one of the 1 367 funds of statutory health insurance, whose expenditure in 1991 (slightly over 50 million members) amounted to DM 180 billion. In the pension insurance funds for wage earners, 11 million current pensions were counted, for salaried employees there were about 7 million, and by the miners' pension insurance funds, 973 000 pensions were paid.

In 1992, about 7 825 000 families in Germany received children's allowances; the expenditure of the relevant funds was DM 16 705 million. In the same period, DM 8 021 million were paid in the form of educational grants.

2.2 million persons received unemployment pay or relief in 1992 for which DM 40.7 billion were provided by unemployment insurance. Maintenance allowance was paid to 604 000 recipients, and 653 000 persons received short-time allowances.

In 1991, the welfare offices made continuous subsistence payments to 3.2 million persons, while 1.7 million citizens received assistance in special situations. Total expenditure for public assistance in 1991 amounted to DM 37 337 million. According to preliminary data, this figure increased to DM 42 515 million in 1992.

Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Statutory health insurance				
Funds	Number	.	1 235	1 367
Members (incl. pensioners)	1 000	.	50 270	50 834
Expenditure	DM mn	.	180 224	...
Statutory accident insurance				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	.	1 187	...
Expenditure	DM mn	.	18 751	...
Pension insurance funds				
Wage earners:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	.	.	11 117
Expenditure	DM mn	.	138 829	...
Salaried employees:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	.	.	7 208
Expenditure	DM mn	.	114 209	...
Miners:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	.	.	973
Expenditure	DM mn	.	20 421	...
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients	1 000	1 648	1 821	2 211
Expenditure	DM mn	25 528	30 909	40 666
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients	1 000	312	383	604
Expenditure	DM mn	3 652	5 470	10 223
Short-time allowance				
Recipients	1 000	1 792	1 761	653
Expenditure	DM mn	1 410	10 485	3 602
Public assistance				
Recipients of continuous subsistence payments	1 000	.	3 221	...
Recipients of assistance in special situations	1 000	.	1 711	...
Expenditure	DM mn	.	37 337	42 515 ¹⁾
Assistance for war victims				
Expenditure	DM mn	.	1 948	...
Public youth welfare				
Young persons receiving educational assistance outside their home	Number	.	115 010	...
Young persons having completed an institutional advice programme	Number	.	154 483	...
Children's allowance				
Recipients	1 000	.	7 800	7 825
Expenditure	DM mn	.	14 565	16 705
Educational grants				
Recipients	1 000	.	790	...
Expenditure	DM mn	.	5 915	8 021

1) Preliminary result.

Children in crèches and nursery schools, 1991¹⁾

Former territory of the Federal Republic



Children



Incl.: Children in crèches
and nursery schools

New Länder and Berlin-East



Children



Incl.: Children in crèches
and nursery schools

Thousand

2 092

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

0-3

3-4

4-5

5-6

6-8

Age from ... to under ... years

1) Excl. pupils



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Pension insurance funds				
Wage earners:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	9 149	9 283	9 277
Expenditure	DM mn	115 182	121 884	...
Salaried employees:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	5 195	5 343	5 356
Expenditure	DM mn	93 100	99 579	...
Miners:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	709	711	689
Expenditure	DM mn	17 225	17 991	...
Average pensions paid – pensions paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	DM	948	994	971
Salaried employees	DM	1 347	1 403	1 368
Miners	DM	2 175	2 283	2 199
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients	1 000	1 232	1 112	1 253
Expenditure	DM mn	24 601	22 804	27 369
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients	1 000	310	306	306
Expenditure	DM mn	3 613	3 893	4 216
Short-time allowance				
Recipients	1 000	56	145	283
Expenditure	DM mn	239	479	949

New Länder and Berlin-East

Pension insurance funds				
Wage earners:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	.	.	1 840
Expenditure	DM mn	.	16 945	...
Salaried employees:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	.	.	1 852
Expenditure	DM mn	.	14 630	...
Miners:				
Number of pensions paid	1 000	.	.	284
Expenditure	DM mn	.	2 430	...
Average pensions paid – pensions paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	DM	.	.	940
Salaried employees	DM	.	.	955
Miners	DM	.	.	1 073
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients	1 000	416	709	958
Expenditure	DM mn	927	8 105	13 297
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients	1 000	2	77	298
Expenditure	DM mn	39	1 577	6 006
Short-time allowance				
Recipients	1 000	1 736	1 616	370
Expenditure	DM mn	1 171	10 006	2 653

FINANCE AND TAXES

There was a time when the state primarily was to provide the general framework conditions for the citizens to live together in an orderly way. Today, the state is expected to render a great number of additional services. Providing education and training, social security and housing space are but few examples of the tasks a welfare state has to fulfill. In addition to the traditional provision and improvement of infrastructure, the state has numerous tasks to perform in the field of economic policy, especially after the unification of Germany: Promoting and securing economic stability and above all creating equal living conditions in the regions of Germany are important duties of the state at the present time.

The state can provide the services it is expected to perform only if it has the necessary financial means at its disposal. The money needed may be obtained by means of taxes, charges, contributions, etc., or by taking up credits.

In 1992, the cash tax revenue of the Federal Republic of Germany amounting to DM 731.73 bn was well above the preceding year's DM 661.92 bn. The biggest portion of the tax revenue were shared taxes (DM 529.02 bn), where the wage tax stood out with DM 247.32 bn. Shared taxes were followed by federal taxes (DM 105.09 bn), with the mineral-oil tax providing the highest tax revenue (DM 55.17 bn). Municipal taxes (DM 56.91 bn) were dominated by the trade tax (DM 44.85 bn), while in the case of the Länder taxes (DM 32.96 bn) the motor vehicle tax amounting to DM 13.32 bn was at the top of the list.

Despite higher tax revenue, the credit market debt (in the broader sense) also increased considerably in Germany from 1991 to 1992. The indebtedness of the public sector rose from DM 1 165.52 bn in 1991 to DM 1 331.51 bn in 1992. This increase could be observed in all areas. Within the period under review, not only the indebtedness of the Federation rose markedly, but also that of the E.R.P. Special Fund, the German Unity Fund, the Loan Processing Fund, Länder, communities/local authorities and special-purpose associations. From 1991 to 1992, the public sector personnel fell by 114 000 persons to 6.3 million staff members.

Germany

Specification	Unit	1991	1992
Cash tax revenue	DM mn	661 919	731 730
Shared taxes	DM mn	478 475	529 021
Wage tax.....	DM mn	214 175	247 322
Assessed income tax.....	DM mn	41 533	41 531
Capital yields tax.....	DM mn	11 381	11 273
Corporation tax	DM mn	31 716	31 184
Turnover tax (VAT).....	DM mn	98 798	117 274
Import turnover tax	DM mn	80 874	80 437
Federal taxes	DM mn	93 624	105 093
Incl.: Insurance tax.....	DM mn	5 862	8 094
Tobacco tax	DM mn	19 591	19 253
Coffee tax	DM mn	2 151	2 125
Tea tax	DM mn	67	59
Sugar tax	DM mn	180	183
Salt tax	DM mn	53	54
Spirits levies	DM mn	5 648	5 544
Sparkling wine tax.....	DM mn	1 051	1 083
Mineral-oil tax	DM mn	47 266	55 166
Länder taxes	DM mn	29 114	32 963
Incl.: Net worth tax	DM mn	6 729	6 750
Inheritance tax	DM mn	2 636	3 030
Real property acquisition tax ..	DM mn	4 235	5 137
Motor vehicle tax.....	DM mn	11 011	13 317
Beer tax	DM mn	1 647	1 625

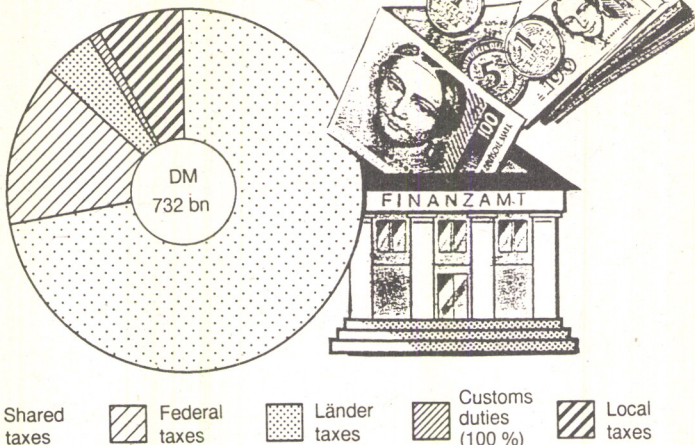
Germany

Specification	Unit	1991	1992
Municipal taxes	DM mn	52 399	56 911
Incl.: Real property type A tax ¹⁾	DM mn	547	565
Real property type B tax ²⁾	DM mn	9 374	10 217
Trade tax	DM mn	41 297	44 848
Credit market debt in the broader sense	DM mn	1 165 521	1 331 505
Federal Government	DM mn	585 983	606 745
E.R.P. Special Fund	DM mn	16 319	24 259
German Unity Fund	DM mn	50 482	74 371
Loan Processing Fund	DM mn	27 472	91 747
Länder	DM mn	348 253	384 012
Communities/local authorities.	DM mn	127 247	137 245 ³⁾
Special-purpose associations	DM mn	9 765	11 327 ³⁾
Personnel	1 000	6 413	6 299
Federal Government ⁴⁾	1 000	652	625
Länder	1 000	2 572	2 542
Communities/local authorities.	1 000	1 996	1 998
Municipal special-purpose associations	1 000	56	58
The German Railways (DB/DR)	1 000	474	434
German PTT Administration	1 000	663	642
Service relationship			
Officials, judges and soldiers	1 000	2 069	2 110
Salaried employees	1 000	2 738	2 702
Wage earners	1 000	1 605	1 486

1) Agricultural and forestry holdings. – 2) Other real property. – 3) Excl. hospitals with financial accounting system; together DM 1 799 mn. – 4) Incl. soldiers.

Cash tax revenue

Germany, 1992



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Personnel	1 000	4 656	4 680	4 678
Federal Government ¹⁾	1 000	576	567	544
Länder	1 000	1 935	1 938	1 957
Communities/local authorities.....	1 000	1 305	1 334	1 343
Municipal special-purpose associations.....	1 000	53	55	57
German Federal Railways	1 000	250	243	240
German PTT Administration..	1 000	537	543	537
Service relationship				
Officials and judges ¹⁾	1 000	2 055	2 046	2 030
Salaried employees.....	1 000	1 575	1 607	1 633
Wage earners.....	1 000	1 026	1 026	1 015

1) Incl. soldiers.

FAMILY BUDGET SURVEYS AND SUPPLY

Continuous family budget surveys were first conducted in 1949. The survey covers specific types of households selected on the basis of clearly defined characteristics. Due to the differences still existing between the former territory of the Federal Republic and the new Länder incl. Berlin-East e.g. with regard to the economic situation or the labour force participation, results are presented separately for these two territories.

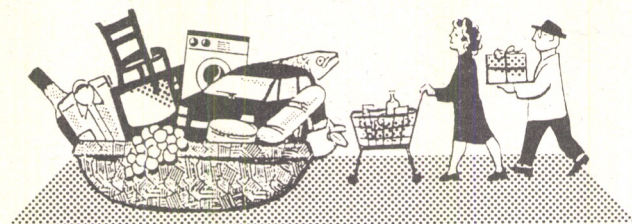
In the former territory of the Federal Republic, 2-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with low income had an average gross income of DM 2 498 in 1992. After deducting income and net worth taxes and compulsory social insurance contributions, the remaining net income of a household amounted to DM 2 375. Together with the other receipts of the household, the spendable income or receipts amounted to DM 2 432. Private consumption expenditure accounted for DM 1 993, with the biggest share (DM 704) being spent for rents and energy (excl. motor fuels).

In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the gross income of the above type of household was DM 2 204 in 1992, while the net income of the household amounted to DM 2 080, and the spendable income or receipts to DM 2 153. An amount of DM 1 796 was used for private consumption, DM 481 of which for food, beverages and tobacco products.

The gross income of 4-person households of salaried employees and wage earners with medium income in the former territory of the Federal Republic was DM 6 173 in 1992, while the net income amounted to DM 4 769, and the spendable income or receipts to DM 5 143. A total of DM 3 976 were spent for private consumption, with the biggest share (DM 1 040) going to rents and energy (excl. motor fuels).

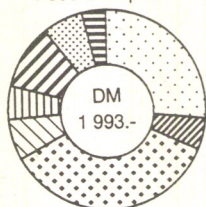
In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the gross income of this type of household was DM 4 277 in 1992, with the net income amounting to DM 3 465 and spendable income or receipts to DM 3 616. Private consumption expenditure accounted for DM 2 965, the largest part of which (DM 781) was spent by this household type for food, beverages and tobacco products.

Shares of individual groups of expenditure in the consumption expenditure of households, 1992

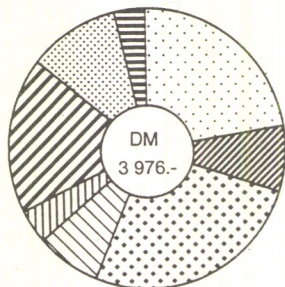
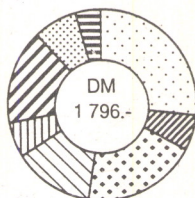


Former territory of the
Federal Republic

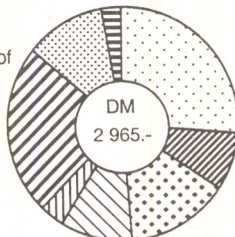
New Länder
and Berlin-East



2-person households of
recipients of pensions and
welfare benefits with low
income



4-person households of
salaried employees
and
wage earners
with medium
income



Food,
beverages,
tobacco
products

Clothing,
footwear

Rents, energy
(excl. motor fuels)

Furniture,
household
appliances,
and other
commodities for
household
operation

Commodities
and services for
health and
personal care

Commodities
and services
for transport and
communications

Commodities and
services for
education,
entertainment,
leisure time

Commodities and
services for
personal
effects and other
articles, travels

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Receipts and expenditure of private households				
2-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with low income	Households covered (number)	170	172	172
Gross income	DM	2 236	2 362	2 498
Net income	DM	2 122	2 244	2 375
Spendable income or receipts	DM	2 181	2 291	2 432
Private consumption expenditure	DM	1 786	1 892	1 993
Food, beverages, tobacco products	DM	491	515	527
Clothing, footwear	DM	102	103	103
Rents, energy (excl. motor fuels)	DM	619	670	704
Furniture, household appliances, and other commodities for household operation	DM	103	104	133
Commodities and services for health and personal care	DM	84	98	107
Commodities and services for transport and communications	DM	209	205	209
Commodities and services for education, entertainment, leisure time	DM	119	129	133
Commodities and services for personal effects and other articles, travels	DM	59	69	77
4-person households of salaried employees and wage earners with medium income	Households covered (number)	400	377	393
Gross income	DM	5 534	5 962	6 173
Net income	DM	4 321	4 581	4 769
Spendable income or receipts	DM	4 586	4 905	5 143
Private consumption expenditure	DM	3 452	3 773	3 976
Food, beverages, tobacco products	DM	831	881	893
Clothing, footwear	DM	281	302	307
Rents, energy (excl. motor fuels)	DM	927	994	1 040
Furniture, household appliances, and other commodities for household operation	DM	248	285	299
Commodities and services for health and personal care	DM	127	142	156
Commodities and services for transport and communications	DM	550	653	713
Commodities and services for education, entertainment, leisure time	DM	366	388	425
Commodities and services for personal effects and other articles, travels	DM	121	129	143

New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Receipts and expenditure of private households				
2-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with low income	Households covered (number)	.	122	181
Gross income	DM	.	1 785	2 204
Net income	DM	.	1 780	2 080
Spendable income or receipts	DM	.	1 831	2 153
Private consumption expenditure	DM	.	1 597	1 796
Food, beverages, tobacco products	DM	.	486	481
Clothing, footwear	DM	.	113	109
Rents, energy (excl. motor fuels)	DM	.	212	350
Furniture, household appliances, and other commodities for household operation	DM	.	198	246
Commodities and services for health and personal care	DM	.	86	106
Commodities and services for transport and communications	DM	.	280	286
Commodities and services for education, entertainment, leisure time	DM	.	142	138
Commodities and services for personal effects and other articles, travels	DM	.	78	79
4-person households of salaried employees and wage earners with medium income	Households covered (number)	.	251	232
Gross income	DM	.	3 797	4 277
Net income	DM	.	3 007	3 465
Spendable income or receipts	DM	.	3 110	3 616
Private consumption expenditure	DM	.	2 569	2 965
Food, beverages, tobacco products	DM	.	724	781
Clothing, footwear	DM	.	255	241
Rents, energy (excl. motor fuels)	DM	.	228	425
Furniture, household appliances, and other commodities for household operation	DM	.	279	299
Commodities and services for health and personal care	DM	.	80	104
Commodities and services for transport and communications	DM	.	633	702
Commodities and services for education, entertainment, leisure time	DM	.	308	332
Commodities and services for personal effects and other articles, travels	DM	.	64	83

WAGES AND SALARIES

Today, women in Germany still earn less than men. In 1992, for instance, average gross hourly earnings of female industrial wage earners in the former territory of the Federal Republic were 26.1 % lower than those of their male colleagues, while the corresponding figure for gross monthly earnings of salaried employees in industry was 32.8 % on average. In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the difference was 22.3 % and 23.3 %, respectively. This difference in earnings is mainly due to the high percentage of women in the lower wage and salary grades. In addition, in economic branches where earnings are low a particularly great number of the persons employed are women.

In the industrial sector (incl. civil engineering) of the former territory of the Federal Republic, average gross weekly earnings of wage earners in 1992 were DM 885, while average gross monthly earnings of salaried employees amounted to DM 5 570. This was a rise of 4.7 % and 5.5 %, respectively, as compared with 1991. In the economic branches of distributive trade, credit institutions and the insurance industry, salaried employees in the former territory of the Federal Republic had average gross monthly earnings of DM 4 183. Thus there were considerable differences in wages and salaries among economic branches, too. In October 1992, average gross monthly earnings of wage earners and salaried employees in the industrial sector of the former territory of the Federal Republic ranged from DM 3 819 in the consumer goods industry to DM 5 036 in electricity, gas, remote heating and water supply.

In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the average gross weekly earnings of full-time wage earners in the industrial sector (incl. civil engineering) amounted to DM 552 in 1992; this was a 29.9 % rise from the previous year. Average gross monthly salaries of salaried employees reached DM 2 919 (+ 33.0 %) in industry and DM 2 499 (+ 37.4 %) in distributive trade and credit institutions and the insurance industry. This means that in 1992 wage earners in the industrial sector of the new Länder and Berlin-East received 62.4 % of the remuneration paid to their colleagues in the former territory of the Federal Republic, while salaried employees received 52.4 %. In 1991, the figures had been just 50.3 % and 41.6 %, respectively. In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the lowest average gross monthly earnings of wage earners and salaried employees in October 1992 were paid by the consumer goods industry (DM 2 248), while the highest earnings (DM 3 182) were paid in electricity, gas, remote heating and water supply.

Average gross monthly earnings of both wage earners and salaried employees, by sectors of economic activity, October 1992



Former territory
of the Federal Republic
(excl. Bremen)

New Länder and Berlin-East

Industry (incl. civil engineering,
crafts)

Electricity, gas, remote
heating, and water supply

Mining

Primary and producer
goods industries

Investment goods industry

Consumer goods industry

Food, beverages, and tobacco
industries

Civil engineering, crafts

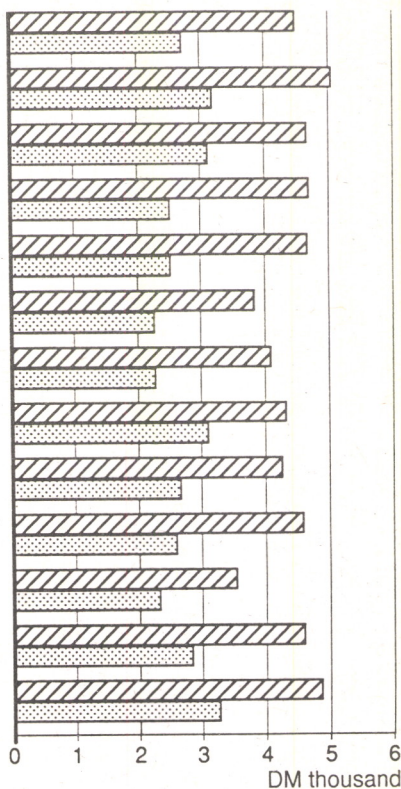
Distributive trade, credit
institutions, and insurance
industry

Wholesale trade

Retail trade

Credit institutions

Insurance industry



1) Salaried employees only.

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992 ¹⁾
Industry				
Weekly hours paid	hrs	39.7	39.3	39.0
Wage earners, male	hrs	39.9	39.6	39.3
Wage earners, female	hrs	38.4	38.1	37.6
Gross hourly earnings	DM	20.21	21.45	22.66
Wage earners, male	DM	21.17	22.46	23.69
Wage earners, female	DM	15.49	16.52	17.51
Gross weekly earnings	DM	803	845	885
Wage earners, male	DM	848	890	933
Wage earners, female	DM	594	630	658
Gross monthly earnings	DM	4 982	5 278	5 570
Salaried employees, male	DM	5 469	5 788	6 109
Salaried employees, female	DM	3 649	3 884	4 108
Crafts				
Gross weekly earnings ²⁾	DM	748	793	838
Agriculture				
Index of agreed wages	1985 = 100	111.6	116.4	121.9
Wholesale trade				
Gross monthly earnings	DM	3 916	4 121	4 497
Salaried employees, male	DM	4 355	4 578	5 004
Salaried employees, female	DM	3 021	3 197	3 545
Retail trade				
Gross monthly earnings	DM	3 054	3 229	3 464
Salaried employees, male	DM	3 786	3 974	4 294
Salaried employees, female	DM	2 599	2 765	2 948
Credit institutions				
Gross monthly earnings	DM	4 026	4 279	4 527
Salaried employees, male	DM	4 535	4 825	5 114
Salaried employees, female	DM	3 487	3 705	3 931
Insurance industry				
Gross monthly earnings	DM	4 299	4 637	4 844
Salaried employees, male	DM	4 807	5 190	5 397
Salaried employees, female	DM	3 742	4 040	4 240
Distributive trade, credit institutions, insurance industry				
Gross monthly earnings	DM	3 663	3 892	4 183
Salaried employees, male	DM	4 293	4 548	4 893
Salaried employees, female	DM	3 017	3 220	3 455

1) Excl. data for Bremen. - 2) Male workers in November.

New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1991	1992
Industry			
Weekly hours paid.....	hrs	40.7	40.9
Wage earners, male.....	hrs	40.8	41.1
Wage earners, female.....	hrs	40.0	40.0
Gross hourly earnings.....	DM	10.45	13.42
Wage earners, male.....	DM	10.80	13.82
Wage earners, female.....	DM	8.53	10.74
Gross weekly earnings.....	DM	425	552
Wage earners, male.....	DM	442	571
Wage earners, female.....	DM	341	430
Gross monthly earnings.....	DM	2 195	2 919
Salaried employees, male.....	DM	2 437	3 268
Salaried employees, female.....	DM	1 902	2 506
Crafts			
Gross weekly earnings ¹⁾	DM	-	571
Agriculture²⁾			
Gross hourly earnings ¹⁾	DM	-	10.59
Skilled workers.....	DM	-	10.78
Farm workers.....	DM	-	10.07
Unskilled workers.....	DM	-	9.49
Wholesale trade			
Gross monthly earnings.....	DM	1 869	2 453
Salaried employees, male.....	DM	2 117	2 804
Salaried employees, female.....	DM	1 761	2 270
Retail trade			
Gross monthly earnings.....	DM	1 657	2 174
Salaried employees, male.....	DM	1 824	2 402
Salaried employees, female.....	DM	1 626	2 125
Credit institutions			
Gross monthly earnings.....	DM	2 003	2 697
Salaried employees, male.....	DM	2 249	3 228
Salaried employees, female.....	DM	1 977	2 621
Insurance industry			
Gross monthly earnings.....	DM	.	.
Salaried employees, male.....	DM	.	.
Salaried employees, female.....	DM	.	.
Distributive trade, credit institutions, insurance industry			
Gross monthly earnings.....	DM	1 819	2 499
Salaried employees, male.....	DM	2 022	2 812
Salaried employees, female.....	DM	1 777	2 430

1) Male workers in November. - 2) Excl. Berlin-East.

PRICES

The price development has an impact on everyone's budget; it is one of the factors determining what can be bought with one's income and which acquisitions can be made. With regard to enterprises, prices exert influence on the cost situation, one of the reasons being that collective bargaining is based, among other things, on the price development.

The introduction of market economy in the new Länder and Berlin-East led to a radical change of the price structure there. As subsidies were reduced, most prices adjusted to the market prices in the former territory of the Federal Republic.

In 1992, the consumer price index of all private households in the former territory of the Federal Republic was up 4 % on average from 1991. This was the highest rate of inflation since 1982. The price increases of food, beverages, tobacco, clothing and footwear were below average, while the prices of services (including repairs) and rents showed a 5.5 % rise which was above average; this tendency has been observed for quite some time.

In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the rise in consumer prices of the households of employees was just over 11 %. This was mainly due to the sharp rise in rents (+ 127 % from 1991 to 1992) resulting from the reduction of subsidies in the field of dwellings.

The situation is different for producer prices and wholesale prices where the low level of business activity resulted in just a slight price increase. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, producer prices of industrial products were up 1.4 % from the previous year and wholesale prices were just 0.1 % higher than in the preceding year.

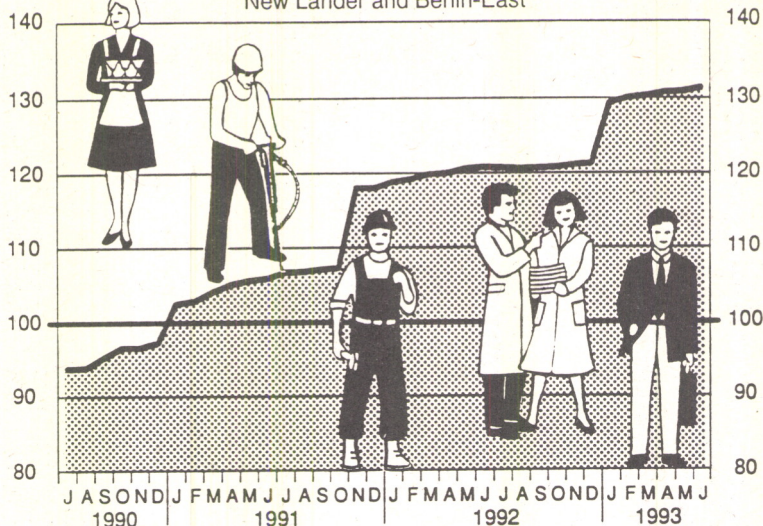
In contrast, the economic situation in the building industry was good due to the demand for dwellings remaining high; thus the prices for constructing residential buildings in the former territory of the Federal Republic were up 5.6 % from 1991.

On average, imported commodities were 3.3 % cheaper in 1992 than in the previous year, which was due to the slump in prices at the international raw material exchanges and rises in DM exchange rates.

Consumer price index of all households of employees

2nd half of 1990 / 1st half of 1991 = 100

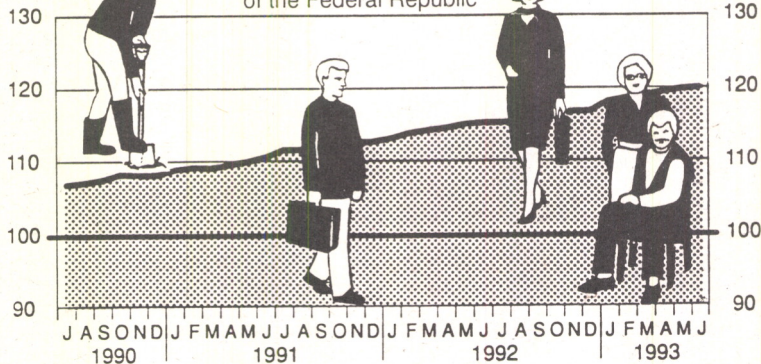
New Länder and Berlin-East



Consumer price index of all private households

1985 = 100

Former territory
of the Federal Republic



Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Index of purchase prices of farm supplies¹⁾	1985 = 100	95.7	98.3	100.8
Index of producer prices				
Agricultural products ²⁾	1985 = 100	94.7	94.1	91.9
Industrial products ¹⁾	1985 = 100	101.0	103.4	104.8
Investment goods	1985 = 100	112.9	116.6	120.0
Consumer goods	1985 = 100	102.9	107.5	110.5
Price index of commodities received by production industries	1985 = 100	91.4	91.0	89.9
of domestic origin	1985 = 100	99.4	99.4	99.6
of foreign origin	1985 = 100	75.7	74.7	71.0
Price index of residential buildings³⁾	1985 = 100	116.4	124.3	131.3
Index of wholesale selling prices¹⁾	1985 = 100	95.2	96.7	96.8
Index of retail prices⁴⁾	1985 = 100	104.4	107.1	109.8
Consumer price index				
All private households	1985 = 100	107.0	110.7	115.1
Incl.: Services (incl. repairs)	1985 = 100	112.6	116.5	122.9
Food, beverages, tobacco products	1985 = 100	105.6	108.6	112.1
Clothing, footwear	1985 = 100	107.5	110.1	113.3
Rents	1985 = 100	112.5	117.3	123.8
Energy (excl. motor fuels)	1985 = 100	85.5	89.4	89.8
Furniture, household appliances	1985 = 100	107.3	110.5	114.4
Health and personal care	1985 = 100	110.3	113.8	117.9
Education, entertainment, leisure time	1985 = 100	106.1	108.1	112.7
By types of households				
4-person households				
of officials and salaried employees with higher income	1985 = 100	107.6	111.3	115.8
of wage earners and salaried employees with medium income	1985 = 100	106.7	110.5	114.9
2-person households of recipients of pensions and welfare benefits with low income	1985 = 100	107.0	110.8	115.2
Index of import prices	1985 = 100	82.5	82.8	80.1
Index of export prices	1985 = 100	102.2	103.5	104.5

1) Excl. turnover tax (VAT). – 2) Excl. turnover tax (VAT) and income compensation. – 3) Construction work performed at the building, incl. turnover tax (VAT). – 4) Incl. turnover tax (VAT).

New Länder and Berlin-East

Specification	Unit	1991	1992
Index of purchase prices of farm supplies¹⁾	1989 = 100	74.5	79.6
Index of producer prices			
Agricultural products ²⁾	1989 = 100	35.4	36.6
Industrial products ¹⁾	1989 = 100	63.2	63.8
Investment goods.....	1989 = 100	63.3	63.9
Consumer goods.....	1989 = 100	61.1	62.9
Price index of residential buildings	1989 = 100	164.3	182.4
of industrial buildings	1989 = 100	145.1	163.4
of road building	1989 = 100	115.4	124.6
Consumer price index			
	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991		
All households of employees	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	108.3	120.4
incl.: Services (incl. repairs)	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	113.1	124.8
Food, beverages, tobacco products	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	102.7	105.7
Clothing, footwear.....	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	104.1	105.5
Rents.....	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	176.6	400.0
Energy (excl. motor fuels)	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	159.2	214.3
Furniture, household appliances, etc.....	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	102.8	105.6
Health and personal care	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	104.1	111.6
Education, entertainment, leisure time.....	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	106.0	113.0
Transport and communications ...	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	105.3	112.1
By types of households			
4-person households of employees			
	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991		
with higher income.....	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	107.9	119.2
with medium income	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	108.2	119.6
2-person households of recipients of pensions.....	2nd half of 1990/ 1st half of 1991	108.3	121.0

1) Excl. turnover tax (VAT). – 2) Excl. turnover tax (VAT) and income compensation.

DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The gross domestic product is a measure of economic performance on the production side. It is made up of the value of all goods and services of domestic production in a specific period, but excludes the products of intermediate consumption. The 1992 gross domestic product of Germany at current prices was DM 3 007.3 bn.

In the second year after unification, business activity in Germany slowed down considerably. Although the gross domestic product showed a nominal 7.4 % rise compared with the previous year, this was not more than a 2.0 % increase in real terms after adjustment for price rises. The real economic growth in the former territory of the Federal Republic (1.5 %) was considerably lower than in the new Länder (6.8 %).

The sales prospects of enterprises depend on the demand of private households, enterprises, government and foreign countries. This relationship is shown by presenting the expenditure side of the gross domestic product. Slightly more than half of the all-German gross domestic product was demanded by private households for final consumption. However, in 1992, final consumption of households in Germany increased just 1.6 % in real terms, thus its contribution to the growth of the gross domestic product was below average. Final consumption of general government and gross fixed capital formation, however, showed an above-average increase of 2.8 % and 4.6 %, respectively, from the preceding year.

Due to the different economic situations in the former territory of the Federal Republic and the new Länder, many of the all-German figures are based on different or even opposite trends: 20 % of the population of Germany live in the new Länder and Berlin-East; in 1992, however, only 7.8 % of the all-German gross domestic product was produced there. This corresponds to DM 37 100 per economically active person, while in the former territory of the Federal Republic DM 94 100 were produced by each economically active person. Thus 39 % of the per capita performance of the former territory of the Federal Republic were achieved in the new Länder. In 1991, the figures had been 6.7 % of the gross domestic product and less than 29 % of the per capita performance. In 1992, the monthly average of gross wages and salaries was DM 2 510 per employee in the new Länder and Berlin-East, i.e. 64 % of the West German level.

Germany
at current prices

Specification	Unit	2nd half of 1990 ¹⁾	1991 ¹⁾	1992 ¹⁾
Gross value added	DM bn	1 315.4	2 719.3	2 926.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing.....	DM bn	29.8	35.3	36.4
Producing industries.....	DM bn	519.1	1 053.4	1 102.6
Trade, transport and communications.....	DM bn	200.7	408.0	422.0
Service enterprises	DM bn	378.1	841.0	947.8
General government, households etc.	DM bn	187.8	381.6	417.7
Gross domestic product	DM bn	1 359.6	2 798.8	3 007.3
Final consumption of households	DM bn	771.5	1 607.3	1 708.8
Final consumption of general government.....	DM bn	274.8	554.3	605.0
Gross fixed capital formation	DM bn	304.1	648.0	705.2
Equipment	DM bn	140.1	301.9	304.8
Construction	DM bn	164.1	346.1	400.4
Changes in stocks.....	DM bn	- 20.8	- 5.9	- 5.5
Final national uses	DM bn	1 329.7	2 803.7	3 013.6
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	DM bn	30.0	- 4.9	- 6.3
Exports ²⁾	DM bn	362.6	711.2	712.3
Imports ²⁾	DM bn	332.6	716.1	718.6
Gross national product	DM bn	1 373.7	2 826.6	3 021.8
Gross national income ³⁾	DM bn	.	2 535.5	2 694.9
Incl. compensation of employees.....	DM bn	.	1 606.3	1 728.3
Gross wages and salaries	DM bn	638.9	1 306.3	1 408.4
Monthly per employee.....	DM	3 150	3 310	3 640
At 1991 prices				
Gross domestic product.....	DM bn	1 401.6	2 798.8	2 853.9

1) Preliminary result. - 2) Goods and services. - 3) Incl. consumption of fixed capital.

Former territory of the Federal Republic

at current prices

Specification	Unit	1990 ¹⁾	1991 ¹⁾	1992 ¹⁾
Gross value added	DM bn	2 335.2	2 521.0	2 679.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	DM bn	37.4	32.8	32.8
Producing industries	DM bn	935.5	983.6	1 019.4
Trade, transport and communications	DM bn	346.3	373.9	383.8
Service enterprises	DM bn	704.6	795.5	884.2
General government, households etc.	DM bn	311.4	335.1	359.0
Gross domestic product	DM bn	2 417.8	2 612.6	2 772.0
Final consumption of households .	DM bn	1 321.2	1 420.7	1 492.7
Final consumption of general government	DM bn	444.4	468.1	499.1
Gross fixed capital formation	DM bn	506.8	565.1	596.3
Equipment	DM bn	234.0	261.6	258.7
Construction	DM bn	272.8	303.5	337.6
Changes in stocks	DM bn	3.1	- 8.6	- 5.9
Final national uses	DM bn	2 275.5	2 445.2	2 582.3
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	DM bn	142.3	167.5	189.7
Exports ²⁾	DM bn	777.5	891.7	928.5
Imports ²⁾	DM bn	635.2	724.3	738.8
Gross national product	DM bn	2 439.1	2 631.2	2 774.9
National income	DM bn	1 885.3	2 008.8	2 099.7
Incl. compensation of employees	DM bn	1 317.7	1 422.1	1 506.1
Gross wages and salaries	DM bn	1 070.2	1 154.6	1 223.6
Monthly per employee	DM	3 500	3 710	3 910
At 1985 prices				
Gross domestic product	DM bn	2 130.5	2 209.6	2 242.7

1) Preliminary result. - 2) Goods and services, incl. intra-German transactions.

New Länder and Berlin-East

at current prices

Specification	Unit	2nd half of 1990 ¹⁾	1991 ¹⁾	1992 ¹⁾
Gross value added	DM bn	100.4	198.3	247.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing.....	DM bn	/	2.5	3.6
Producing industries.....	DM bn	41.8	69.9	83.2
Trade, transport and communications.....	DM bn	19.8	34.1	38.2
Service enterprises	DM bn	15.9	45.5	63.5
General government, households etc.	DM bn	20.3	46.5	58.7
Gross domestic product	DM bn	97.7	186.2	235.3
Final consumption of households.	DM bn	85.8	186.7	216.1
Final consumption of general government.....	DM bn	38.1	86.2	105.9
Gross fixed capital formation	DM bn	34.1	82.9	108.9
Equipment.....	DM bn	13.0	40.4	46.1
Construction	DM bn	21.2	42.6	62.8
Changes in stocks.....	DM bn	- 11.5	2.7	0.4
Final national uses	DM bn	146.5	358.5	431.3
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	DM bn	- 48.8	- 172.3	- 196.0
Exports ²⁾	DM bn	29.9	44.0	51.2
Imports ²⁾	DM bn	78.7	216.4	247.3
Gross national product	DM bn	99.4	195.4	246.9
Gross national income ³⁾	DM bn	.	199.7	243.2
Incl. compensation of employees.....	DM bn	.	184.2	222.2
Gross wages and salaries	DM bn	66.2	151.7	184.8
Monthly per employee.....	DM	1 360	1 810	2 510
At 1991 prices				
Gross domestic product.....	DM bn	111.5	186.2	198.9

1) Preliminary result. - 2) Goods and services, incl. intra-German transactions. - 3) Incl. consumption of fixed capital.

ENVIRONMENT

Along with the people's growing awareness of environmental issues, the demand for statistical data in this sphere has increased.

The development of forest damage is of particular interest in this context. All over the world, the process of replacing wooded areas by other forms of use has been going on for many decades. A serious hazard to the remaining forests are the new types of wood damage that have increasingly been observed since the late 1970s. Such damage was first noticed in rather old firs and some years later also occurred in other coniferous and deciduous trees. Information on the current state of German forests is provided by the results of the surveys of forest damage conducted so far. There are considerable regional differences in the extent of damage in the Federal Republic of Germany: In 1992, the most serious damage rate (34 %) was recorded for the forests of the East German Länder (damage level 2 – 4). They were followed by Southern Germany, with 27 % of the trees being considerably damaged, while the Northwest of Germany was least affected, with 14 % of the trees being considerably damaged.

A comparison of mass pollutant emissions between the former territory of the Federal Republic and the new Länder incl. Berlin-East clearly shows that there are still great differences in the structure of emissions. Pollutants which can efficiently be retained by emission reduction installations, in particular sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and dust, are emitted to a much lower extent in the former territory of the Federal Republic (0.94 mn t of SO_2 and 0.45 mn t of dust) than in the new Länder and Berlin-East (4.75 mn t of SO_2 and 1.85 mn t of dust). The emissions of pollutants for which emission reduction installations have hardly been available so far (e. g. CO_2) roughly correspond to the population relations.

Establishing variously classified nature conservation zones serves to protect nature in specifically defined areas. In Germany in 1992, there were for instance some 4 900 relatively small nature reserves with a total area of 6 270 km^2 and ten large-scale national parks with a total area of more than 7 004 km^2 . Within wooded areas, more and more natural forest reserves have been established where forestry activities are prohibited. Along lakes and rivers, 31 shore and bank areas were declared "wetlands" of international importance for the protection of biotopes and species.

Germany

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Nature conservation zones¹⁾				
National parks	km ²	.	7 002	7 004
Biosphere reserves	km ²	382	3 700	7 273
Nature reserves	km ²	4 748	6 816	6 270
Wetlands of international importance	km ²	.	3 715	6 705
Natural forest reserves	km ²	.	.	164
Forest damage				
Northwest German region				
Damage level 0 (no damage evidence)	%	52	57	50
Damage level 1 (slightly damaged)	%	33	32	36
Damage level 2-4 (considerably damaged)	%	15	11	14
South German region				
Damage level 0	%	.	34	29
Damage level 1	%	.	42	44
Damage level 2-4	%	.	24	27
East German region				
Damage level 0	%	.	27	25
Damage level 1	%	.	35	41
Damage level 2-4	%	.	38	34
Pesticides				
Production	1000 t	.	120.427	.
Exports	1000 t	.	97.611	.
Imports	1000 t	.	25.951	.
Domestic sales	1000 t	.	36.937	.

1) The individual types of areas cannot be added up as they partly overlap.

Former territory of the Federal Republic

Specification	Unit	1990	1991	1992
Nature conservation zones¹⁾				
National parks.....	km ²	5 707	5 707	5 707
Biosphere reserves	km ²	133	3 451	4 270
Nature reserves	km ²	3 689	4 108	4 633
Wetlands of international importance	km ²	3 135	3 252	6 242
Natural forest reserves.....	km ²	.	.	116
Total emission of selected pollutants				
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	mn t	0.94	.	.
Nitrogen oxide (calcul. as NO ₂)	mn t	2.60	.	.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	mn t	8.20	.	.
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), from energy production	mn t	708	.	.
Dust.....	mn t	0.45	.	.
Volatile organic compounds ...	mn t	2.55	.	.

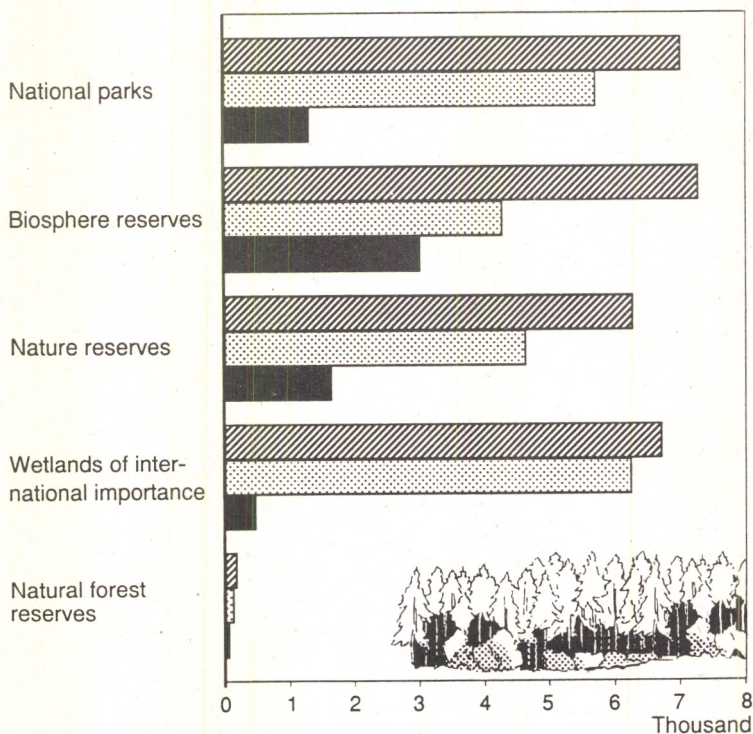
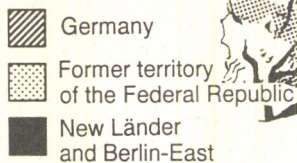
New Länder and Berlin-East

Nature conservation zones¹⁾				
National parks.....	km ²	.	1 295	1 297
Biosphere reserves	km ²	249	249	3 003
Nature reserves	km ²	1 059	2 707	1 636
Wetlands of international importance	km ²	463	463	463
Natural forest reserves.....	km ²	.	.	49
Total emission of selected pollutants				
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	mn t	4.75	.	.
Nitrogen oxide (calcul. as NO ₂)	mn t	0.63	.	.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	mn t	3.80	.	.
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), from energy production	mn t	300	.	.
Dust.....	mn t	1.85	.	.
Volatile organic compounds ...	mn t	1.10	.	.

1) The individual types of areas cannot be added up as they partly overlap.

Nature conservation zones, 1992

km²



GERMANY BY LÄNDER

	Area	Population	Inhab. per km ²	Live births	Deaths
Land	km ²	1 000	number	1 000	1 000
	31 Dec. 1991	31 Dec. 1991	31 Dec. 1991	1992	1992
Baden- Württemberg	35 751	10 002	280	118	97
Bavaria.....	70 554	11 596	164	134	122
Berlin	889	3 446	3 876	31	44
Brandenburg.....	29 053	2 543	88	17	31
Bremen	404	684	1 691	7	9
Hamburg	755	1 669	2 209	17	21
Hesse.....	21 114	5 837	276	61	64
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania.....	23 598	1 892	80	14	21
Lower Saxony....	47 364	7 476	158	83	85
North Rhine- Westphalia	34 071	17 510	514	198	193
Rhineland- Palatinate.....	19 846	3 821	193	42	44
Saarland.....	2 570	1 077	419	11	13
Saxony	18 338	4 679	255	31	66
Saxony-Anhalt ...	20 443	2 823	138	19	38
Schleswig- Holstein.....	15 731	2 649	168	29	31
Thuringia	16 251	2 572	158	17	32
Germany.....	356 733	80 275	225	830	911

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Economically active persons	Un-employed	Unemployment rate	Vacancies	Short-time workers
	1 000	number	%	number	number
	April 1991	1992	1992	1992	1992
Baden-Württemberg	4 831	191 970	4.4	64 122	63 004
Bavaria	5 821	243 224	4.9	78 041	62 646
Berlin	1 689	207 059	1)	12 797	17 698
Brandenburg	1 270	182 342	14.8	4 732	55 454
Bremen	287	31 532	10.7	3 993	3 353
Hamburg	781	57 441	7.9	7 116	3 056
Hesse	2 727	136 825	5.5	26 980	17 864
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	906	163 163	16.8	3 392	33 831
Lower Saxony ...	3 303	249 792	8.1	30 569	22 169
North Rhine-Westphalia	7 483	580 473	8.0	66 995	74 384
Rhineland-Palatinate	1 741	88 985	5.7	20 320	13 123
Saarland	448	38 294	9.0	4 101	6 551
Saxony	2 283	316 512	13.6	8 947	126 957
Saxony-Anhalt...	1 382	217 474	15.3	6 240	71 615
Schleswig-Holstein	1 235	80 737	7.2	12 471	10 288
Thuringia	1 259	192 748	15.4	5 422	71 024
Germany	37 445	2 978 571	2)	356 237	653 016

1) Berlin-West: 11.1 %, Berlin-East: 14.3 %. – 2) Former territory of the Federal Republic: 6.6 %, new Länder and Berlin-East: 14.8 %.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Bankrupt- cies (enter- prises)	Building permits (dwellings)	Construc- tion work completed (dwellings)	Stock of dwellings	Public youth welfare expendi- ture
	number	number	number	1 000	DM mn
	1992	1991	1991	31 Dec. 1991	1990
Baden- Württemberg	1 186	86 906	64 995	4 049	1 897
Bavaria.....	1 536	87 792	71 465	4 820	1 061
Berlin	584	11 210	10 717	1 723	1 152 ¹⁾
Brandenburg.....	126	746	137	1 087	.
Bremen	110	2 291	1 524	326	157
Hamburg	311	7 740	4 582	794	423
Hesse.....	952	33 170	25 561	2 428	1 140
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania.....	136	1 404	3 889	764	.
Lower Saxony....	973	47 593	41 338	3 081	1 025
North Rhine- Westphalia	3 054	78 909	64 454	7 370	2 777
Rhineland- Palatinate.....	582	27 046	20 657	1 580	658
Saarland.....	233	4 199	3 604	449	146
Saxony	311	666	516	2 194	.
Saxony-Anhalt ...	146	841	3 374	1 248	.
Schleswig- Holstein.....	430	14 080	10 771	1 158	338
Thuringia	250	1 498	3 594	1 104	.
Germany.....	10 920	406 091	331 178	34 174	.

1) Berlin-West.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

	Public assistance assisted persons	Public assistance expendi- ture	Foreign trade imports	Foreign trade exports	Gross domestic product
Land	1 000	DM mn	DM mn	DM mn	DM bn
	1991	1991	1992	1992	1991
Baden- Württemberg	419	3 739	85 762	112 629	431.0
Bavaria	445	3 705	94 615	101 098	475.2
Berlin	¹⁾	¹⁾	10 622	12 034	100.3
Brandenburg	71	533	4 824	2 604	31.5
Bremen	64	655	21 516	13 721	35.1
Hamburg	171	1 801	52 240	12 548	116.4
Hesse	334	3 319	70 694	44 986	278.7
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania	65	317	2 152	2 585	21.3
Lower Saxony ...	477	4 149	47 142	60 290	253.4
North Rhine- Westphalia	1 210	10 534	179 818	155 253	662.9
Rhineland- Palatinate	183	1 678	27 144	35 424	130.2
Saarland	72	567	10 021	11 232	37.8
Saxony	122	921	5 166	5 060	52.8
Saxony-Anhalt...	99	768	3 793	4 656	34.0
Schleswig- Holstein	162	1 655	15 787	13 156	91.8
Thuringia	70	534	1 765	2 297	26.7
Germany	4 227	37 337	647 593	671 203	2 798.8

1) Berlin-West: assisted persons: 201 000, expenditure: DM 2.317 bn; Berlin-East: assisted persons: 62 000, expenditure: DM 147 mn.

GERMANY IN AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, 1991

Country	Area	Population			Inhabitants per km ²
		total	under 15 y.	over 65 y.	
	1 000 km ²	1 000	%		number
Germany.....	357	79 984	16	15	224
Belgium.....	31	10 005	18	15	328
Denmark.....	43	5 124	17	16	119
France.....	552	57 050	20	14	103
Greece.....	132	10 225	20	14	77
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	244	57 561	19	16	236
Ireland.....	70	3 524	27	11	50
Italy.....	301	57 767	16	15	192
Luxembourg.....	3	387	17	13	150
Netherlands.....	41	15 070	18	13	369
Portugal.....	92	9 852	21	13	107
Spain.....	505	39 025	19	14	77
EC.....	2 371	345 574	18	15	146
Finland.....	338	4 987	19	13	15
Iceland.....	103	256	25	11	2
Norway.....	324	4 224	19	16	13
Austria.....	84	7 587	17	15	90
Sweden.....	450	8 460	18	18	19
Switzerland.....	41	6 628	16	15	161
Turkey.....	779	57 004	35	4	73
Canada.....	9 976	26 736	21	11	3
United States.....	9 373	251 086	22	13	27
Japan.....	378	123 940	18	13	328
Australia.....	7 713	17 087	22	11	2
New Zealand.....	271	3 421	23	11	13
OECD.....	32 201	856 990	.	.	27

GERMANY IN AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, 1991

Country	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-) per 1 000 inhabitants	Activity rate	Unemploy- ment rate	Agricultural area	Grain harvested
		%	%	1 000 ha	1 000 t
Germany	- 1.0	50	.	18 032	39 268
Belgium.....	+ 2.1	40	7.5	1 490 ¹⁾	2 068
Denmark	+ 1.0	57	8.9	2 788	9 231
France	+ 4.1	44	9.5	30 628	60 320
Greece.....	+ 0.7	40	7.7	9 189	6 147
Great Britain and Northern Ireland					
Ireland	+ 2.6	51	9.1	17 837	22 634
Ireland	+ 6.0	39	16.2	5 635	2 084
Italy.....	+ 0.2	42	10.0	16 938	19 111
Luxembourg	+ 3.2	43	1.6	²⁾	158
Netherlands.....	+ 4.6	47	7.0	2 026	1 265
Portugal	+ 1.2	49	4.1	4 022	1 677
Spain	+ 1.2	39	16.3	30 525	19 380
EC	+ 1.4	46	8.7	139 110	183 342
Finland.....	+ 3.3	51	7.5	2 558	3 399
Iceland.....	+ 10.7	51	1.5	2 282	.
Norway	+ 3.7	50	4.7	976	1 467
Austria	+ 1.4	46	5.8	3 500	4 921
Sweden.....	+ 3.3	53	2.7	3 382	5 092
Switzerland	+ 3.4	53	1.3	2 021	1 281
Turkey.....	+ 18.6	38	7.4	36 410	31 051
Canada	+ 8.0	51	10.3	74 050	55 969
United States.....	+ 7.7	50	6.6	431 382	279 923
Japan.....	+ 3.2	53	2.1	5 243	13 165
Australia.....	+ 7.9	50	9.6	466 561	17 212
New Zealand.....	+ 10.0	47	10.3	13 902	906
OECD .....	.	.	6.1	1 181 377	597 728

1) Incl. data for Luxembourg. - 2) The data for Luxembourg are included under Belgium.

GERMANY IN AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, 1991

Country	Meat production	Production of			Passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants
		electricity	raw steel	passenger cars	
	1 000 t	1 000 GWh	1 000 t	1 000	number
Germany	7 350	543	42 169	4 647	.
Belgium	1 456 ¹⁾	72	11 348	298	393
Denmark	1 608	36	633	—	320
France	5 764	455	18 442	3 188	416
Greece	527	36	980	—	173
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3 505	320	16 519	1 237	353
Ireland	903	15	293	—	235
Italy	3 956	220	25 231	1 633	456
Luxembourg	²⁾	1	3 379	—	498
Netherlands	2 650	74	5 171	85	368
Portugal	515	29	573	—	183
Spain	3 519	156	12 798	1 774	317
EC	31 753	1 957	137 536	12 862	.
Finland	348	55	2 890	.	380
Iceland	20	5	—	—	466
Norway	222	111	438	—	354
Austria	742	51	4 186	10	394
Sweden	498	143	4 252	269	419
Switzerland	481	54	955	—	457
Turkey	964	60	9 336	206	37
Canada	2 769	490	12 987	1 045	486
United States	29 720	2 823	80 655	5 439	572
Japan	3 486	783	109 649	9 753	299
Australia	3 200	154	6 141	278	447
New Zealand	1 199	30	806	—	448
OECD	75 402	6 716	369 831	.	.

1) Incl. data for Luxembourg. — 2) The data for Luxembourg are included under Belgium.

GERMANY IN AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, 1991

Country	Energy consumption (C.E.)	Inhabitants per physician	Foreign trade		Gross domestic product per inhab. ¹⁾
	kg per inhabitant	number	imports	exports	1985 = 100
			US \$ mn per inhabitant		
Germany	5 754	329	4 864	5 034	.
Belgium.....	5 915	298	11 855 ²⁾	11 579 ²⁾	142
Denmark	4 662	375	6 290	6 986	135
France	3 966	390	4 036	3 731	144
Greece.....	3 042	311	2 152	861	279
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 988	665	3 661	3 227	161
Ireland	3 663	786	5 895	6 883	152
Italy.....	3 676	233	3 124	2 969	176
Luxembourg	12 952	522	³⁾	³⁾	155
Netherlands.....	7 210	399	8 356	8 866	127
Portugal	1 868	373	2 489	1 543	281
Spain	2 526	272	2 376	1 502	194
EC .....	.	.	4 197⁴⁾	3 957⁴⁾	148⁵⁾
Finland.....	932	503	4 316	4 589	150
Iceland.....	6 257	372	6 688	6 042	321
Norway	6 912	325	5 991	7 950	137
Austria	4 063	341	6 483	5 253	142
Sweden.....	4 736	317	5 756	6 367	166
Switzerland	3 911	351	9 763	9 054	146
Turkey.....	1 039	1 172	313	202	1 635
Canada	10 255	450	4 375	4 697	141
United States	9 958	401	2 007	1 573	140
Japan.....	4 148	610	1 889	2 537	141
Australia.....	7 530	436	2 186	2 160	160
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1) At current prices. - 2) Incl. data for Luxembourg. - 3) The data for Luxembourg are included under Belgium. - 4) Incl. intra-Community trade and intra-OECD trade (commodity trade between EC countries or OECD countries, respectively). - 5) Incl. former territory of the Federal Republic only (143).

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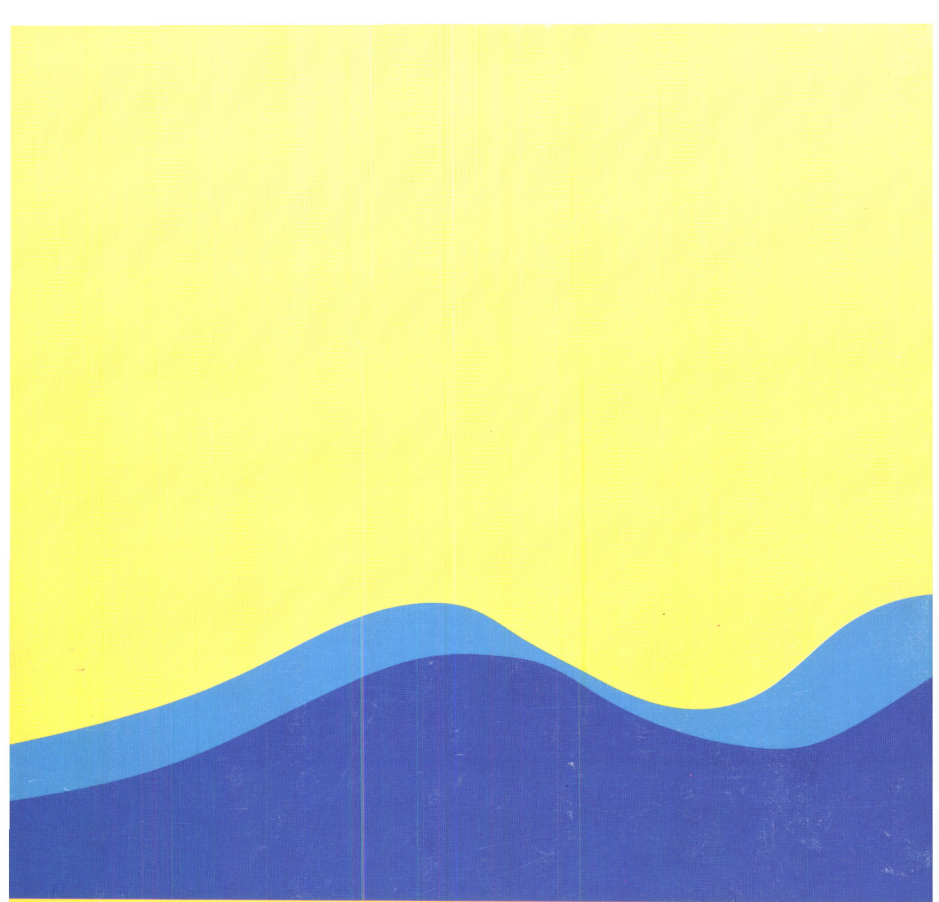
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