Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions

2013
Saxony is acting

Erich Kästner knew this: „Nothing is any good unless: you act on it.“ The Dresden-born writer was pointing out that how important it is to act if we want to achieve something good.

Saxony has indeed acted and already achieved a large measure of success.

This is proven by the examples of high placings in location ranking, education monitor or the Pisa study as well as top placings in the current nationwide comparison of school pupil performance in Germany.

Our intelligent business location policy, investment incentives for the mittelstand, continual investment in education and training as well as our outstanding infrastructure with the provision of childcare, broadband coverage and transport networks – all this pays off in the long term. An increasing number of people are perceiving Saxony as an attractive state. They come here for their holidays or stay here for ever.

However, we do not intend to rest on our laurels. In a comparison of 79 European regions in the 2012 Innovation Index, Saxony has advanced to 14th position, leaving behind countries such as France, Italy, Netherlands and United Kingdom. We are well aware that in the long term the innovative capability and innovative potential of companies in Saxony is essential. We shall continue to support them.

We do not shy away from international comparisons. This is shown in this brochure, which depicts the situation of Saxony in comparison with other regions in many different ways.

Saxony has much to offer. Saxony is an endearing, attractive and cosmopolitan region where you can live well, learn, work and invest.

Do it here, write your own personal contribution to the success story of Saxony – you are warmly invited to do so!

Your

Sven Morlok
Saxony State Minister of the Economy, Employment and Transport
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1. Overview of key features

Highest economic performance in Eastern Germany

With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 23,400 Euros per inhabitant, the Free State of Saxony possesses the highest economic performance of all the Non-City-States in Eastern Germany. In a European comparison, it thus lies in front of all Central and Eastern European countries when weighted according to purchasing power.

Industrial strength in the Free State – high investment intensity

Saxony’s industry has made a major contribution to the economic success of the Free State; since 2000, it has achieved the second-largest growth of all federal states – 53 percent (adjusted for price). In the same period, industry in Germany overall grew by some 19 percent.

Significant reduction in unemployment – bucking the German and European trend

The labour market in Saxony is robust. Compared to the previous year, employment in Saxony in 2012 rose by 0.8 percent. This decline in unemployment was the highest of all the Non-City-States. On a European scale, the positive development in the labour market becomes even more marked. In 2012, the unemployment rate in the EU-27 rose by 0.8 percent, while being reduced in Saxony by 1.2 percentage points, an achievement unequalled by any EU-15 member state. In consequence, the unemployment rate in Saxony is less than the average EU rate for the second time in succession since 2011.

Strong mittelstand – both the backbone of the economy in Saxony and innovation force

The mittelstand plays a key role in the Saxon economy and is also an indispensable innovation force. Some 60,000 companies in craft activities are represented in the various sectors of the processing industry, the construction industry as well as in trade and services. The handicraft density in Saxony (14.5 companies per thousand inhabitants) is exceptionally high – far higher than the average in Germany (12.2) – and stands in third place of all federal states.

Saxony’s exports – continuing from record to record

2012 was again a record year for Saxony’s exports, reaching a total of Euro 31.8 billion. This is the first time it has exceeded 30 billion Euros. This represents a tripling of exports compared to 2000. Some 40 percent of all exports from the new East German Non-City-States come from Saxony. For the fourth time in succession, China is our number one customer country. Nevertheless, Europe remains the most important target region with a 55 percent share of exports from Saxony. Our direct neighbours, the Czech Republic and Poland, are our second and fifth most important trade partners, respectively, making a significant contribution.

Innovations from Saxony – highest increase in patent applications in the whole of Germany

Research and development are of key importance for the future development of Saxony as a location. Here Saxony is already well positioned in a European comparison. From 2004 to 2011, the R&D expenditure proportion of the Gross Domestic Product has increased by 35 percent. Our increasing success becomes clear from the development of patent applications – compared to 2004, Saxony is the only federal state to record notable growth (plus 37 percent). It is therefore not surprising that Saxony has improved its standing in the Innovation Index in comparison with 79 European regions by one place and now stands in 14th position.
Top-class transport infrastructure – basis of a top-class economic structure

A transport infrastructure appropriate to needs offers the decisive prerequisite for the mobility of persons and the transport of goods. The road network density measured both by area and by population lies far above the overall average in Germany.

A tradition in Saxony – saving and investing

Solid public finances not only reflect economic power but also represent the key requirement for good future perspectives of an economic location. With an investment quota of 18.1 percent (in 2012), Saxony makes continual use of its funds for a significantly higher proportion in investment than is the case in the other federal states. At the same time, Saxony records an outstandingly low level of indebtedness compared to other federal states. By this manner, Saxony sets the proper course for the future – only solid financial management with no new borrowing creates scope for investments.

Remarks on the demographic data used

This brochure contains population weighted time series. In order to ensure comparability, the results of the population statistics based on the 1987 census are used. For the new federal states including the eastern part of Berlin, the population statistics were based on the central Residence Register of the former East Germany, as of October 1990.
2. Free State of Saxony at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category (2012–12–31)</th>
<th>Saxony</th>
<th>Germany</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population 2012–12–31 (1,000 persons)</strong></td>
<td>4,132.3</td>
<td>82,020.6</td>
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<td>Surface area (km²)</td>
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<td>357,137.2</td>
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<td>population density (inhabitants per km²)</td>
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<td>230</td>
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<td><strong>Gross Domestic Product 2012</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>billion € (nominal)</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>2,643.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>% compared to previous year (adjusted for price)</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Index (2000 = 100, adjusted for price, chain linked)</td>
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<td>114.3</td>
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<td>€/inhabitant (nominal)</td>
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<td>€/working person (nominal)</td>
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<td>63,535</td>
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<td><strong>Persons in employment 2012 (1,000 persons)</strong></td>
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<td>% compared to previous year</td>
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<td><strong>Unemployed 2012</strong></td>
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<td>unemployment rate (% of all civilian labour force)</td>
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<td><strong>Proportion of gross value added 2012 (%)</strong></td>
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<td>Processing industry (at current prices)</td>
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<td><strong>Mining and manufacturing industry 2012</strong></td>
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<td>(Operations of companies with work force of 20 or more)</td>
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<td>Persons employed (1,000)</td>
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<td>5,985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change from previous year (%)</td>
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<td>Turnover (billion €)</td>
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<td>Change from previous year (%)</td>
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<td>Export quota (foreign/total turnover)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany=100</td>
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<td><strong>Industrial density on 2012–06–30</strong></td>
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<td>Manufacturing employees subject to social insurance contributions per 1,000 inhabitants</td>
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<td>Germany=100</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign trade 2012</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Export (million €)</td>
<td>31,827.7</td>
<td>1,095,766.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>of which: EU-27 in %</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>56.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Import (million €)</td>
<td>19,477.9</td>
<td>905,925.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>of which: EU-27 in %</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>55.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Export share of GDP (%)</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>41.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Mittelstand</em></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Self-employed 2012 (annual average)</td>
<td>224,000</td>
<td>4,638,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-employed as % of working population</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany=100</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Number of handicraft companies on 2012–12–31</strong></td>
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<td>1,004,232</td>
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<td>Companies per 1,000 inhabitants</td>
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<td><strong>Number of cars on 2013–01–01</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>in 1,000</td>
<td>2,084.2</td>
<td>43,431.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>per 1,000 inhabitants</td>
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<td>530</td>
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<td><strong>New car registration 2012</strong></td>
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<td>in 1,000</td>
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<td>per 1,000 inhabitants</td>
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<td><strong>Qualification level of working population 2012 (%)</strong></td>
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<td>with no education/training certificate</td>
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<td>Apprenticeship, vocational college</td>
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<td>Master craftsman, technical training, technical college</td>
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<td>University, Polytechnic</td>
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3. Saxony’s position in Europe

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<td>10.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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1 The data has been standardised for the international comparison and may therefore deviate from national information
2 The working population aged from 15 to 64 based on the population of the same age
3 Unemployment rate as percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed) aged 15 and over
4 as of 2013-10-21, Saxony as of 2013-06-26, PPS = purchasing power standards
5 provisional figures
6 Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding differences

Sources: Eurostat, Federal Statistics Office

![GDP per inhabitant chart]

Source: 'National Accounting of the Federal States' Working Group [as of March 2013]

5. Economic power of Saxony/Germany compared to the weakest and strongest regions in the EU (NUTS 2 level) 2010 (EU-27=100)

![Economic power chart]

The eight regions with the highest GDP per capita:

- Groningen (NL)
- Inner London (UK)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Bruxelles-Cap./Brussels Hfdst. (BE)
- Hamburg (DE)
- Île de France (FR)
- Germany (DE)
- Leipzig (DE)

The eight regions with the lowest GDP per capita:

- Sud-Est (RO)
- Sud-Vest Oltenia (RO)
- Severozapaden (BG)
- Severna (BG)
- Nord-Est (BG)
- Nordvest (BG)
- Praga (CZ)
- Bratislavský kraj (SK)

Source: Eurostat
6. **Employment rates** of the EU countries and Federal States of Germany 2012 (%)  
Employed persons overall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Employment rate 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuringia</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemnitz</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sweden</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony-Anhalt</td>
<td>80.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leipzig</td>
<td>79.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Netherlands</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Denmark</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Wuerttemberg</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig-Holstein</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Germany</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhineland-Palatinate</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. United Kingdom</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Saxony</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Austria</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Labour force (employed and unemployed) aged from 15 to 64 years related to the population of the same age  
Source: Eurostat

7. **Development of employed persons subject to social insurance by Federal State**  
Change as of 2013-06-30 from 2005-06-30 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Change 2013-06-30 from 2005-06-30 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Saxony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig-Holstein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhineland-Palatinate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Wuerttemberg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Rhine-Westphalia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuringia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saarland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony-Anhalt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Federal Employment Agency (provisional figures based on the ‘place-of-work’ principle as of August 2013)
8. Unemployment rate\(^1\) (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Saxony</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Unemployed persons in % of the whole civil labour force, mean annual figures
Source: Federal Employment Agency

9. Unemployment rates\(^1\) in the border areas of Saxony, Czech Republic and Poland 2012 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTS-2 region Chemnitz</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTS-2 region Dresden</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolnoslaskie (Lower Silesia)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubuskie (Lesser Poland)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severozápad (Northwest Bohemia)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severovýchod (Northwest Bohemia)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed) 15-years-old and over
The definition of unemployment rates is based on definitions corresponding to the recommendations issued by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), therefore deviations from nationally determined unemployment rates are possible.
Source: Eurostat
10. Proportion of economics sectors in the gross value added in Saxony (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and forestry, fishery</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing industry</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing industry</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction industry</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation and storage, hospitality industry, information</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and communications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial, insurance and company service providers, real estate and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public and other service providers, education and health, private</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Accounting of the Federal States’ Working Group (as of March 2013)

11. Gross value added in the processing industry by Federal State 2012
(adjusted for price, chain linked), index (2000=100)

Thuringia: 156.9
Saxony: 153.4
Bavaria: 146.7
Saxony-Anhalt: 142.5
Berlin: 136.3
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: 125.7
Baden-Wuerttemberg: 123.9
Germany: 119.4
Saarland: 116.6
Brandenburg: 115.6
Rhineland-Palatinate: 114.1
Hesse: 113.0
Schleswig-Holstein: 108.5
Lower Saxony: 107.7
North Rhine-Westphalia: 88.9
Hamburg: 96.4
Bremen: 99.0

Source: National Accounting of the Federal States’ Working Group (as of March 2013), own analyses
### 12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in accommodation establishments and at campsites\(^1\) in Germany 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal State</th>
<th>Overnight stays of foreign guests overall</th>
<th>Change from 2011</th>
<th>Proportion of all overnight stays of foreign guests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>15,289</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>10,590</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Wuerttemberg</td>
<td>9,428</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Rhine-Westphalia</td>
<td>9,210</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>6,226</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhineland-Palatinate</td>
<td>5,316</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Saxony</td>
<td>3,509</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig-Holstein</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuringia</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony-Anhalt</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saarland</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>-7.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Federal States with Berlin</td>
<td>15,250</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Federal States without Berlin</td>
<td>53,568</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>68,818</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Accommodation establishments with a minimum of 10 beds and campsites with a minimum of 10 tent sites  
Source: Federal Statistical Office, own analyses

### 13. Handicraft businesses 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal State</th>
<th>Number of handicraft companies on 2012-12-31 (Annexes A, A simple activities, B1 and B2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Wuerttemberg</td>
<td>132,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>200,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>30,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td>39,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>5,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>15,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>75,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</td>
<td>20,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Saxony</td>
<td>82,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Rhine-Westphalia</td>
<td>186,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhineland-Palatinate</td>
<td>51,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saarland</td>
<td>11,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>59,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony-Anhalt</td>
<td>29,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig-Holstein</td>
<td>30,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuringia</td>
<td>31,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Federal States with Berlin</td>
<td>212,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Federal States without Berlin</td>
<td>792,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,004,232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Population on 2012-12-31  
Source: German Confederation of Skilled Crafts, Federal Statistical Office, own analyses
## Innovation index for countries/regions of the European Union 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>EU country/region</th>
<th>Overall index (100 %)</th>
<th>Level index (75 %)</th>
<th>Dynamics index (25 %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baden-Württemberg</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Île de France (FR)</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Noreste (ES)</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Centre-Est (FR)</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>North Rhine-Westphalia</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Comunidad de Madrid (ES)</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>South East (UK)</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lower Saxony</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rhineland-Palatinate</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Thuringia</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sud-Ouest (FR)</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nord Est (IT)</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Zuid-Nederland (NL)</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Est (FR)</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>London (UK)</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Saarland</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Nord Ovest (IT)</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Noroeste (ES)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>South West (UK)</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Méditerranée (FR)</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>West-Nederland (NL)</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Oost-Nederland (NL)</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Schleswig-Holstein</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>North West (UK)</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Northern Ireland (UK)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>East Midlands (UK)</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### For information only:

- Germany
- France
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Spain
- United Kingdom
- EU27

### Source and calculation method:

Statistical Office of Baden-Wuerttemberg

---

1 NUTS-1 regions in Germany, France (FR), Italy (IT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Spain (ES) and the United Kingdom (UK), otherwise countries
15. **R&D Intensity**<sup>1</sup> (%)

- **Economic sector**
- **Public sector**
- **University sector**

Source: Federal Statistical Office

16. **Patent applications per 100,000 inhabitants**

**Change in 2012 compared to 2004 (%)**

Source: German Patent and Trade Mark Office, own analyses
17. **Road network length and density on 2013-01-01**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road network</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Density</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Saxony</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal motorways</td>
<td>12,879</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal roads</td>
<td>39,604</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State roads</td>
<td>86,224</td>
<td>4,753</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District roads</td>
<td>91,810</td>
<td>5,744</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td>230,517</td>
<td>13,453</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The extent of the federal motorway network in Saxony consists of the sections:

- A 4 Aachen - Görlitz 211.1 km
- A 9 Berlin - Munich 20.4 km
- A 13 Berlin - Dresden 26.4 km
- A 14 Magdeburg - Dresden 98.5 km
- A 17 Dresden - Prague 44.6 km
- A 38 Göttingen - Halle/Leipzig 38.2 km
- A 72 Hof - Chemnitz 102.6 km

Source: Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport

18. **Gross electricity production by energy carrier 2011¹ (billion kWh)**

![Diagram of electricity production]

- **Germany**
  - Lignite 150.1 (24.7 %)
  - Nuclear energy 108.0 (17.7 %)
  - Hard coal 112.4 (18.5 %)
  - Renewable energies 123.5 (20.3 %)
  - Other 19.4 (3.2 %)

- **Saxony**
  - Lignite 28.9 (77.8 %)
  - Nuclear energy 13.9 (37.3 %)
  - Hard coal 10.6 (29.3 %)
  - Renewable energies 4.0 (10.7 %)
  - Other 0.2 (0.5 %)

¹ preliminary data, February 2013
Source: AG Energiebilanzen, Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony
## 19. Saxony’s external trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>million €</td>
<td>Change from previous year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2,581.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2,587.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2,721.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3,099.3</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3,645.9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3,804.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5,376.3</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7,873.7</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>8,876.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10,425.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>13,209.1</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>13,931.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>15,143.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>16,259.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>17,696.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19,589.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>23,432.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>23,200.0</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19,501.1</td>
<td>-15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>24,743.4</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>29,408.4</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>31,827.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Most important foreign trade partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Russia, Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, own analyses

## 20. Exports by commodity groups 2012 (%)
The key customer and supplier countries in Saxony's foreign trade and the position of the EU countries 2012 (million €)

Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony
22. Investment quotas of the Old and New Non-City-States (without Saxony) and Saxony (%)

1 Quotas as proportions of the expenditure adjusted for price level differences (state budgets)
Source: Federal Statistical Office, Saxon State Ministry of Finance (values for Saxony)

23. Per capita debt of the New Non-City-States
€ per inhabitant

1 Debts from credit market funds and with public sector budgets of the states' core budgets (Saxony: budgetary debt repayment status)
Population on 30th June of the given year
Source: Federal Statistical Office, Saxon State Ministry of Finance
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