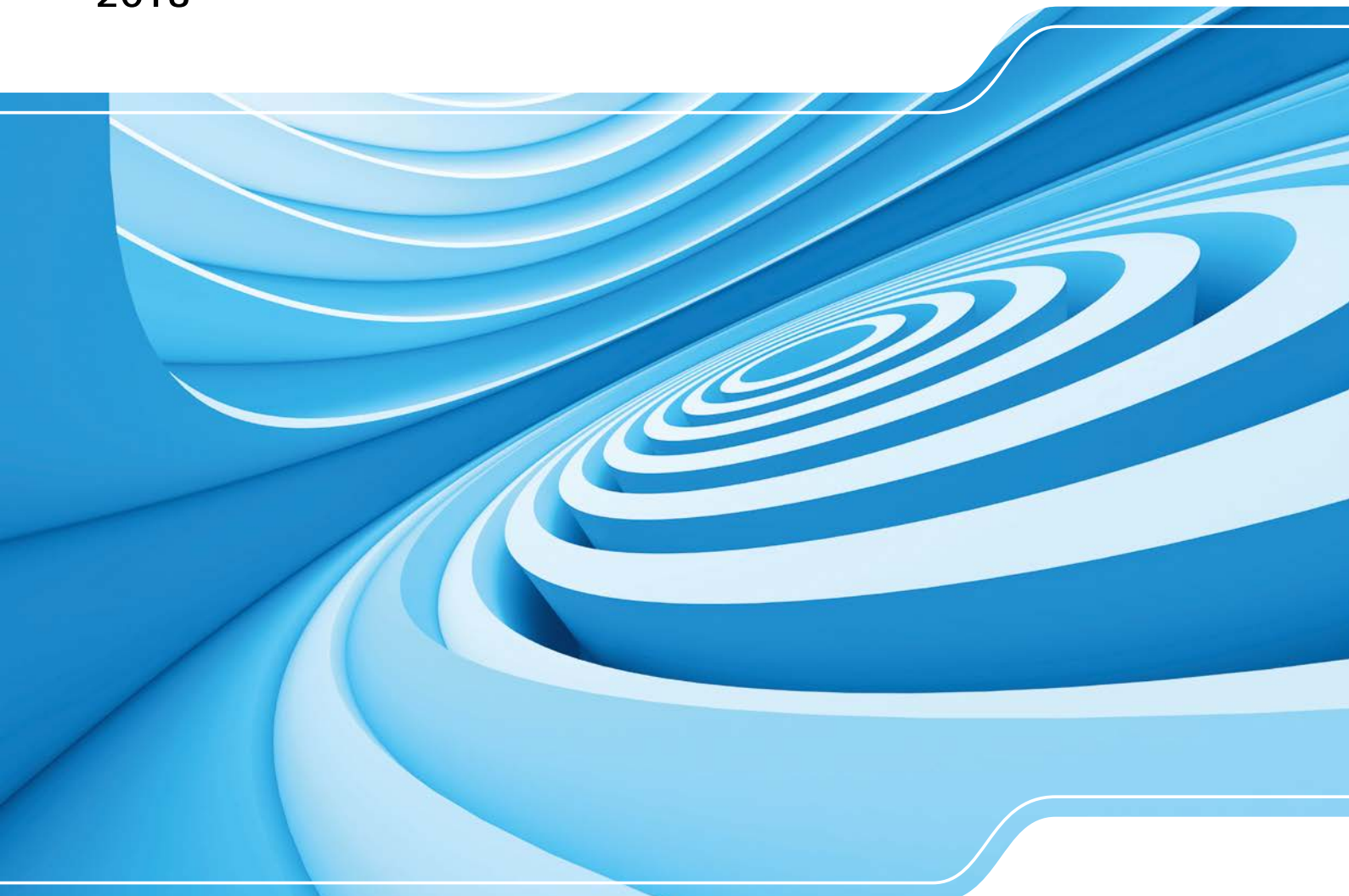




Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions
2018



FUTURE.

Foreword

Saxony's economy is booming

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

The development of a state sometimes resembles a marathon. After the German reunification the Free State of Saxony started out as a "newcomer" with great ambitions, overtook some and slowed down or accelerated now and then and defied adverse influences. The view is forward and with every step we take we are getting closer to our goal – a great future for all people living here.

We can be proud of what we have achieved so far:

Between 2010 and 2017 Saxony's economic power grew at an above-average rate of 13.8 percent. The gross domestic product per inhabitant has almost quadrupled since 1991. Products "Made in Saxony" have been in demand worldwide for years. In 2017 we exported goods worth 41.3 billion euros, more than ever!

What makes me specially happy is an annual average unemployment rate of 6.7 percent being the lowest since its recording and it continues to improve in terms of trend. Back in 2005 it used to be 18.3 percent.

Saxony is the place where the renowned Helmholtz, Leibniz, Fraunhofer and Max Planck Institutes do research in cutting-edge technologies for the future.

Premium products are supplied by Saxon companies not only in the fields of microelectronics, automotive industry and mechanical engineering. The craft sector, tourism and service providers form the foundation of small and medium-sized companies being competitive beyond regional borders. In addition, a large number of world-renowned corporations is investing here. To ensure that they continue to find the excellent specialists typical for Saxony, we are going to develop together with all stakeholders a new specialists strategy for Saxony. It will include, for example, a sustainable career guidance tuned to real-world needs, a more attractive dual training or qualification and advanced training.

Come and join us on our path to a future full of new challenges and opportunities.

Yours



Martin Dulig
Saxon State Minister for Economic Affairs,
Labour and Transport



Martin Dulig

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1. Basic facts at a glance

Prosperity and disposable incomes on the rise

With a gross domestic product (GDP) weighted based on to the purchasing power of 27,500 euros per inhabitant the Free State of Saxony has now reached 94 percent of the EU average thus ranking ahead of all Central and Eastern European countries. The region of Leipzig has even reached the EU average. Neighboring Poland and the Czech Republic clearly lag behind at 68 percent and 88 percent respectively.

Employment rising, unemployment rate declining again

In 2017 the unemployment rate in Saxony was for the seventh year in a row below the EU average. Since 2010 it has dropped from 11.8 to 6.7 percent in 2017. In the new federal states it just fell from 12.0 to 7.6 percent.

Strong sector of small and medium-sized businesses

Craft businesses of about 56,800 companies play a major part in the different sectors, such as the manufacturing industry, building industry as well as trade and services. The density of craft businesses is exceptionally high in Saxony: 13.9 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants is clearly above the German average counting 12.1 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants and thus ranking fourth among all federal states.

Saxony's exports exceeded the threshold of 40 billion euros in 2017

Since 2010 the exports have risen by about two thirds. In 2017 they came up to 41.3 billion euros which is by far the highest amount for Saxony and 13 percent higher than the year before. As a result the share of exports in the GDP has risen to 34 percent.

With 6 billion euros China has remained by far number one among the buyer countries before the USA with 4.2 billion euros.

The imports, too, reached a record high of about 42 percent above the figure of 2010.

The trade with Saxony's direct neighbors has contributed much to the current development. The Czech Republic is by far number one when it comes to imports of about 4.6 billion followed by Poland. The exports to these two countries rank fifth and sixth respectively among major buyer countries together coming up to about 4 billion euros.

Top-performing Saxon research and development

R&D are key factor for the further development of Saxony. The share of R&D expenditure in the GDP has increased by 12 percent between 2000 and 2016.

Modern and efficient infrastructure

A good transport infrastructure provides a major prerequisite for the mobility of people and transport of goods. The road density is clearly above the national average both in terms of area and the number of inhabitants.

When it comes to transport by air the volume of 2017 has also risen compared to the previous year. The goods transported by air in the new federal states fall almost completely on Saxony and in relation to Germany it reaches about 23 percent.

High level of investments and declining debt of the state budget.

Sound public finances are both a mirror of economic strength and an essential prerequisite for good prospects of a business location.

In 2017 the Free State spent again a much higher share of the budgetary resources for investments than the other federal states. The investment ratio was 14.8 percent, the new non-city states (excluding Saxony) reached 11.1 percent. whereas the old non-city states invested not more than 8.2 percent of their funds.

Compared to other federal states Saxony has an outstandingly low level of debt thus setting the right course for the future: a sound financial management avoiding new debts to create leeway for current and future investments.

2. The Free State of Saxony at a glance

	Saxony	Germany
Population as of 31 December 2017 (1,000 persons)	4,081.3	82,792.4
Area (km ²)	18,450.0	357,385.7
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	221	232
Gross domestic product 2017		
Billion euro	121.7	3,263.4
% to prior year (adjusted for price)	1.4	2.2
Index (2010 = 100, adjusted for price, chained)	113.8	113.1
Euro/inhabitant	29,856	39,477
D=100	75.6	100
Euro/gainfully employed person	59,262	73,680
D=100	80.4	100
Gainfully employed persons 2017 (1,000 persons)	2,056.4	44,269.0
% to prior year	1.1	1.4
Unemployed persons 2017		
Unemployment rate (% of all civil labour force)	6.7	5.7
Share in gross value added 2017 (%)		
Manufacturing sector	20.3	22.9
D=100	88.6	100
Building sector	7.2	4.9
D=100	146.9	100
Mining and manufacturing sector 2017		
(Operations of enterprises with 20 or more employees)		
Persons employed (1,000)	282	6,275
Change to prior year (%)	1.6	1.7
Sales (billion euro)	67.4	1,902.8
Change to prior year (%)	5.6	5.7
Export ratio (foreign/total sales)	37.3	48.2
D=100	77.4	100
Industrial density as of 30 June 2017		
Employees liable to contribute soc. security in manuf. sect. per 1,000 inhabitants	76.8	82.2
D=100	93.4	100
Foreign trade 2017		
Export (million euro)	41,257.4	1,278,958.2
thereof:		
EU-28 in %	50.1	58.6
Import (million euro)	24,038.0	1,031,012.7
thereof:		
EU-28 in %	66.7	56.8
Share of export in GDP (%)	33.9	39.2
Small and medium-sized businesses		
Self-employed in 2017 (annual average)	206,500	4,246,000
Self-employed % of working population	10.5	10.2
D=100	102.9	100
Craft businesses as of 31 December 2017	56,800	999,954
D=100	5.7	100
Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants	13.9	12.1
Number of cars to 1 January 2018		
as 1,000	2,135.9	46,474.6
per 1,000 inhabitants	523	561
Registration of brand new cars 2017		
as 1,000	124.0	3,441.3
per 1,000 inhabitants	30	42
Level of qualification of working population 2017 (%)		
With no formal vocational qualification	4.2	17.1
Apprenticeship, vocational school	55.7	50.1
Training as master craftsman, technician, college	15.7	10.2
University, university of applied sciences	20.5	22.2

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Statistical Office of Saxony, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2018), Employment Statistics of the Federal States working group (as of October 2018), Federal Employment Agency, own calculations

3. Saxony's position in Europe¹

	Area 2015	Population 01/01/2017	Employment rate ² 2017	Unemployment rate ³		Gross domestic product		
				2017	Change to prior year	Per inhabitant (PPS) 2016 ⁴		Growth 2017/2016 (adj. for price)
				1,000 km ²	million	%	%-points	1,000
Saxony	18.5	4.1	77.5	4.4	-0.6	27.5	94	1.4
Germany	357.6	82.5	75.2	3.8	-0.3	36.0	124	2.2
France	638.5	67.0 ⁵	64.7	9.4	-0.7	30.4	104	2.2 ⁵
United Kingdom	248.5	65.8	74.1	4.4	-0.4	31.4	108	1.7
Italy	302.1	60.6	58.0	11.2	-0.5	28.2	97	1.5
Spain	506.0	46.5	61.1	17.2	-2.4	26.7	92	3.0 ⁵
Netherlands	37.4	17.1	75.8	4.9	-1.1	37.2	128	2.9 ⁵
Greece	131.7	10.8	53.5	21.5	-2.1	19.7	68	1.4 ⁵
Belgium	30.7	11.4	63.1	7.1	-0.7	34.3	118	1.7
Portugal	92.2	10.3	67.8	9.0	-2.2	22.5	77	2.7 ⁶
Sweden	447.4	10.0	76.9	6.7	-0.2	36.0	123	2.1
Austria	83.9	8.8	72.2	5.5	-0.5	37.2	127	3.0
Denmark	42.9	5.7	74.2	5.7	-0.5	36.1	124	2.3
Finland	338.4	5.5	70.0	8.6	-0.2	31.9	109	2.8
Ireland	69.9	4.8	67.7	6.7	-1.7	53.3	183	7.2
Luxembourg	2.6	0.6	66.3	5.6	-0.7	75.1	257	2.3
Poland	311.9	38.0	66.1	4.9	-1.3	19.9	68	4.6
Czech Republic	78.9	10.6	73.6	2.9	-1.1	25.6	88	4.3
Hungary	93.0	9.8	68.2	4.2	-0.9	19.7	67	4.0
Slovakia	49.0	5.4	66.2	8.1	-1.6	22.4	77	3.4
Lithuania	65.3	2.8	70.4	7.1	-0.8	22.0	75	3.8
Latvia	64.6	2.0	70.1	8.7	-0.9	18.8	65	4.5
Slovenia	20.3	2.1	69.3	6.6	-1.4	24.1	83	4.9
Estonia	45.3	1.3	74.1	5.8	-1.0	21.9	75	4.9
Cyprus	9.3	0.9	65.5	11.1	-1.9	24.1	83	4.2 ⁵
Malta	0.3	0.5 ⁶	67.4	4.6	-0.6	27.9	96	6.7
Bulgaria	111.0	7.1	66.9	6.2	-1.4	14.2	49	3.6 ⁵
Romania	238.4	19.6 ⁶	63.9	4.9	-1.0	17.0	58	6.9 ⁵
Croatia	56.6	4.2	58.9	11.1	-2.3	17.5	60	2.9
EU-28	4,554.9	511.5⁵	67.6	7.6	-1.0	29.2	100	2.4

¹ data standardized for international comparison and may therefore deviate from national figures

² working population aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age

³ unemployment rates based on definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation
unemployed as percentage of labour force (working population and unemployed) from the age of 15

⁴ as of April 2018, PPS = Purchasing Power Standard

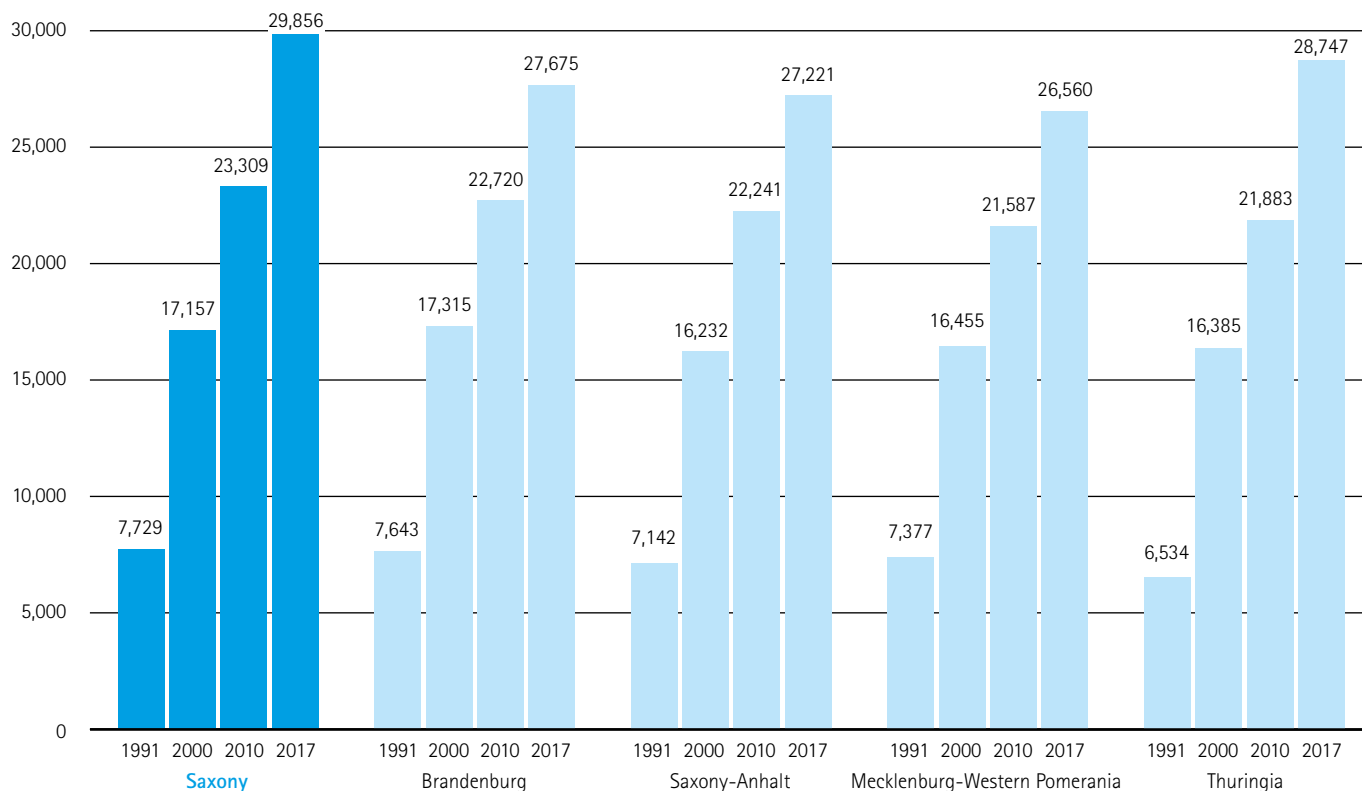
⁵ preliminary figure

⁶ estimated

Deviations as to sums due to rounding

Source: Eurostat

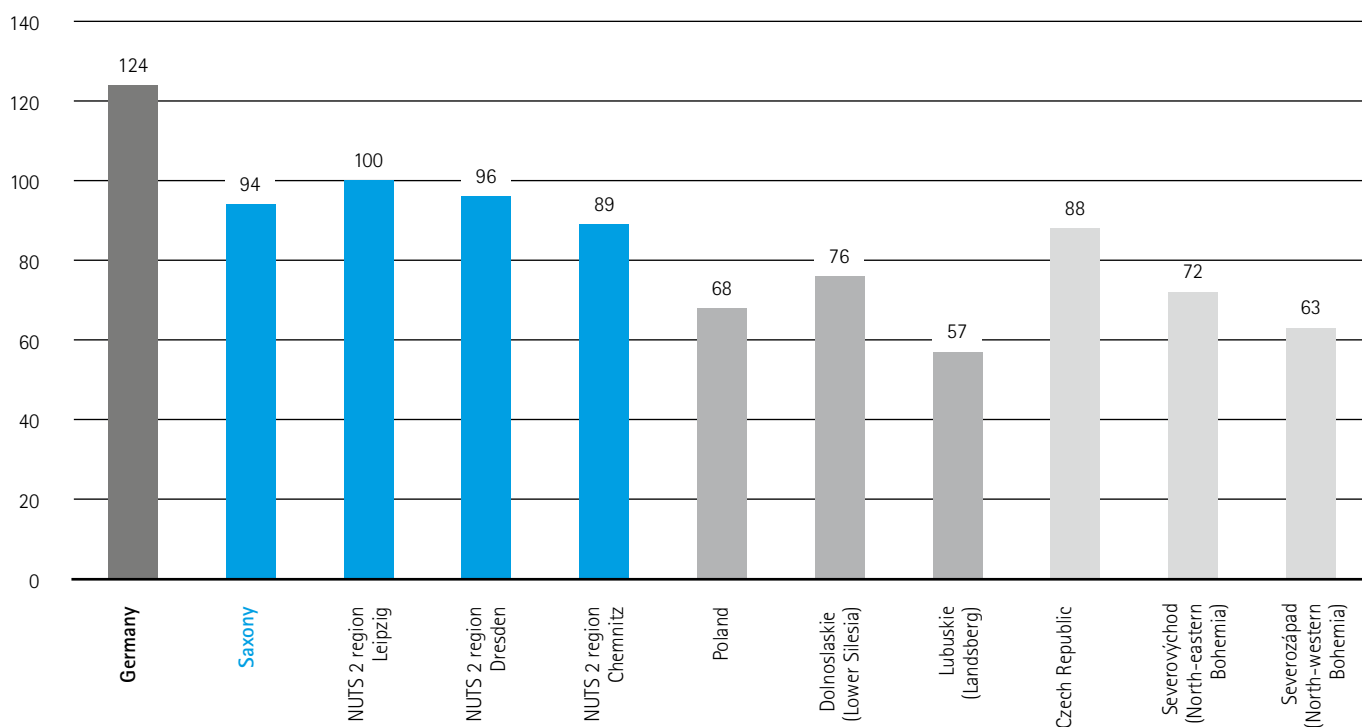
4. Gross domestic product per inhabitant 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2017 (euro)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of June 2018)

5. Economic power of Saxony and Germany as compared to the neighbouring regions (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions) 2016

Gross domestic product per inhabitant¹ (EU-28 = 100)



¹Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)
Source: Eurostat (as of April 2018)

6. Employment rates¹ of EU member states and German federal states 2017 (%)

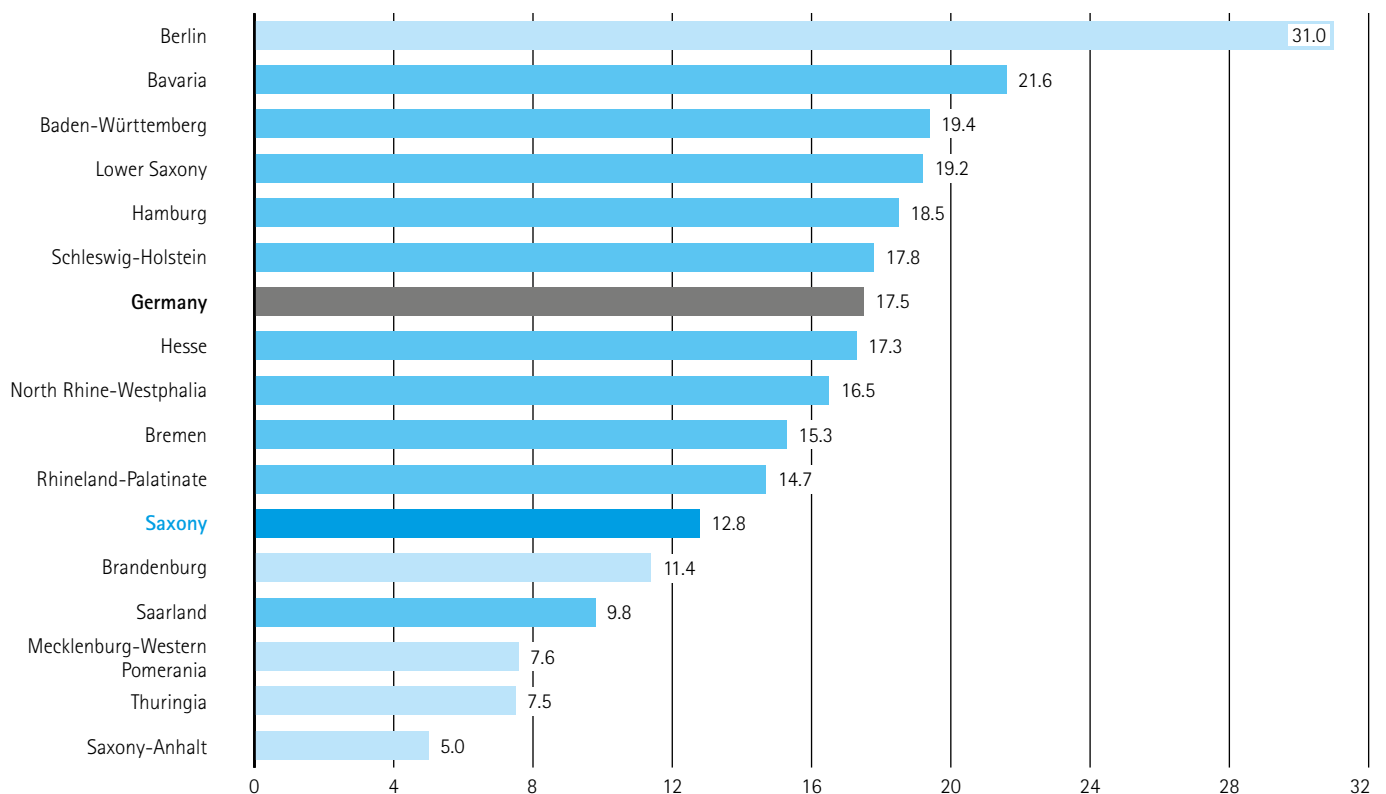
Labour force, total

	Regions	Employment rate ¹		Regions	Employment rate ¹
1	Sweden	82.5	9	Austria	76.4
	Dresden	81.6		Saarland	76.0
	Chemnitz	81.2	10	Lithuania	75.9
	Saxony	81.2	10	Czech Republic	75.9
	Bavaria	80.6		North Rhine-Westphalia	75.1
	Brandenburg	80.5		Bremen	74.9
	Leipzig	80.5	12	Portugal	74.7
	Thuringia	80.2	13	Slovenia	74.2
	Baden-Württemberg	80.1	14	Spain	73.9
	Hamburg	79.8	14	Cyprus	73.9
2	Netherlands	79.7		EU-28	73.3
	Saxony-Anhalt	79.4	16	Ireland	72.6
3	Denmark	78.8	17	Slovakia	72.1
3	Estonia	78.8	18	France	71.5
	Berlin	78.3	19	Bulgaria	71.3
5	Germany	78.2	20	Hungary	71.2
	Schleswig-Holstein	78.0	21	Malta	70.7
6	United Kingdom	77.6	22	Luxembourg	70.2
	Hesse	77.5	23	Poland	69.6
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	77.5	24	Greece	68.3
	Rhineland-Palatinate	77.4	25	Belgium	68.0
	Lower Saxony	77.3	26	Romania	67.3
7	Latvia	77.0	27	Croatia	66.4
8	Finland	76.7	28	Italy	65.4

¹ labour force (employed and unemployed) aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age
Source: Eurostat (as of August 2018)

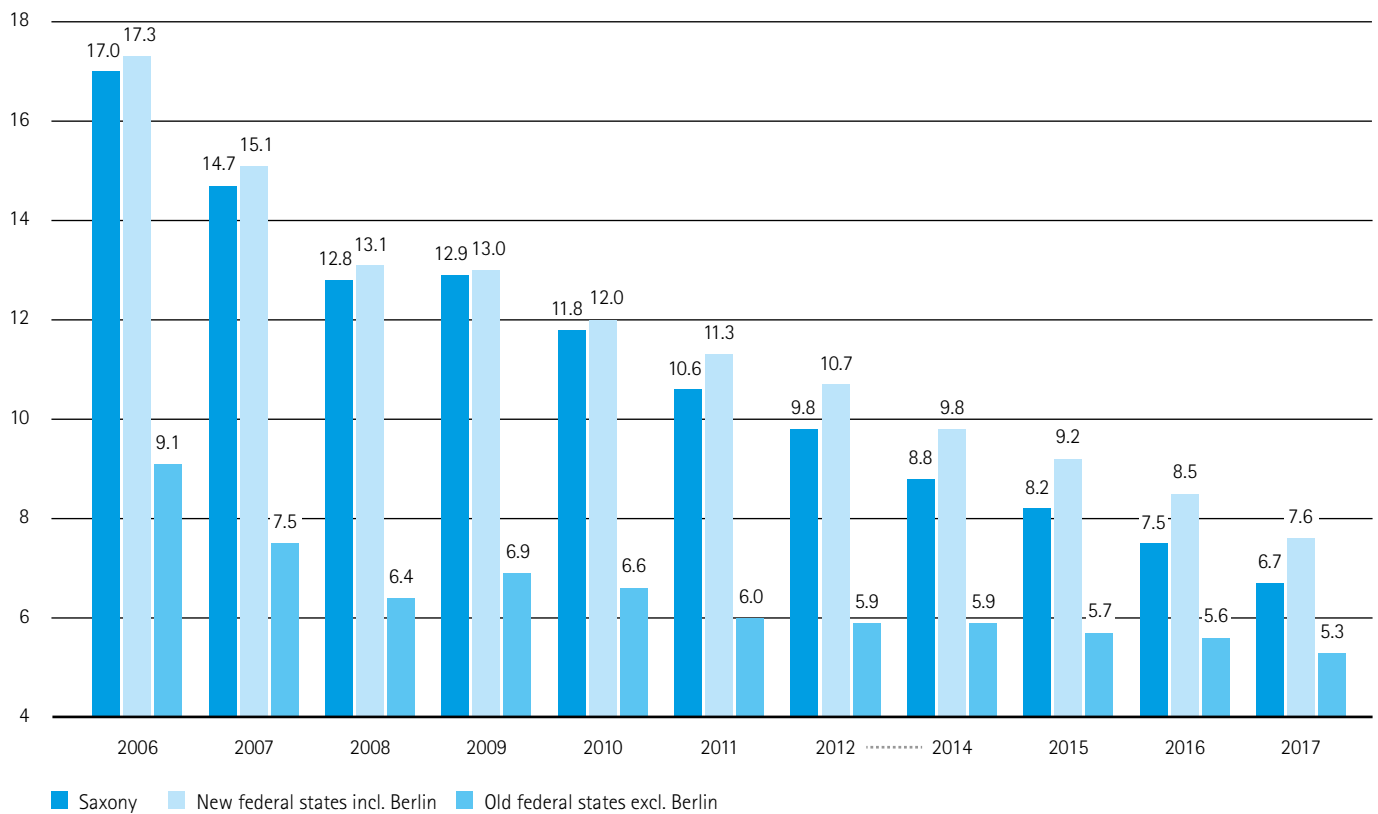
7. Development of employees subject to social insurance contributions by federal states

Change 30 June 2018 as against 30 June 2010 (%)



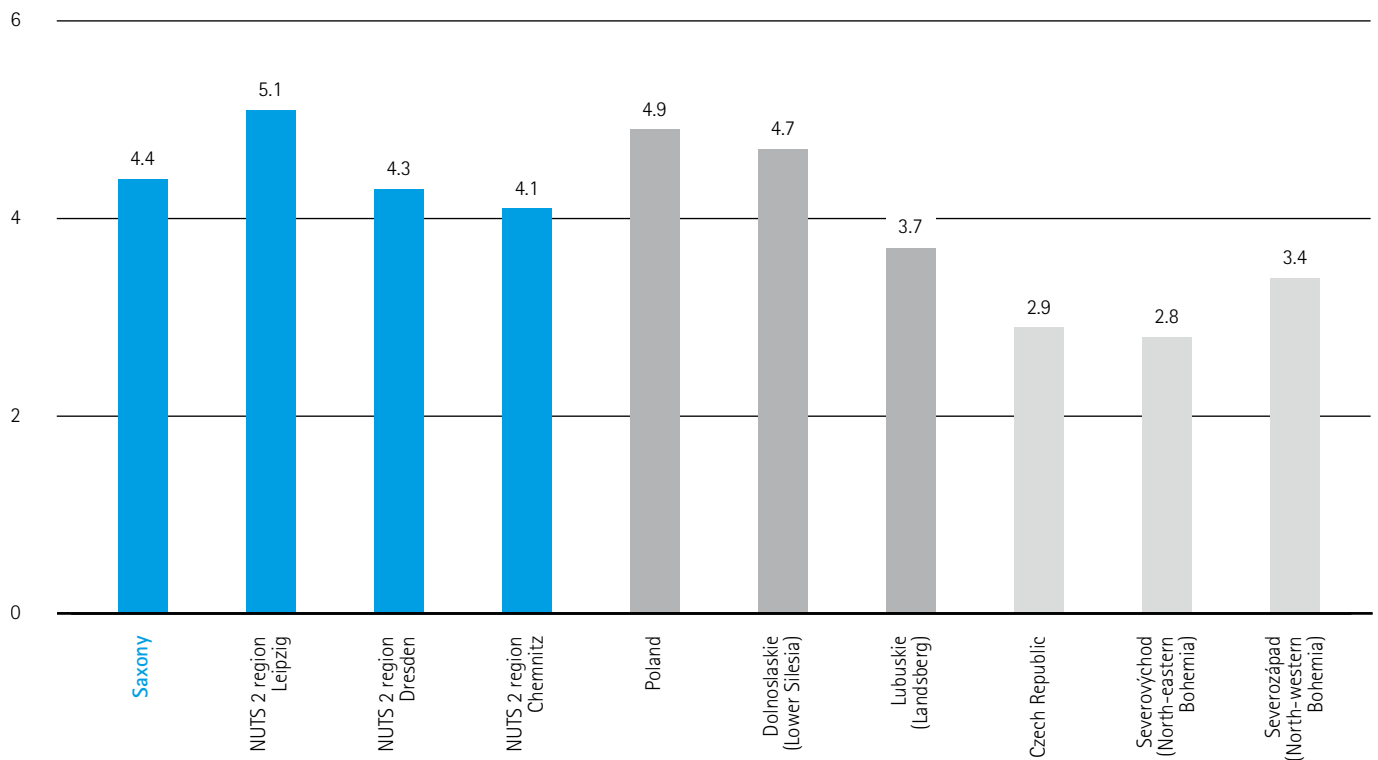
Source: Federal Employment Agency (preliminary results, employees subject to social insurance contributions at place of work, as of September 2018), own calculations

8. Unemployment rates¹ (%)



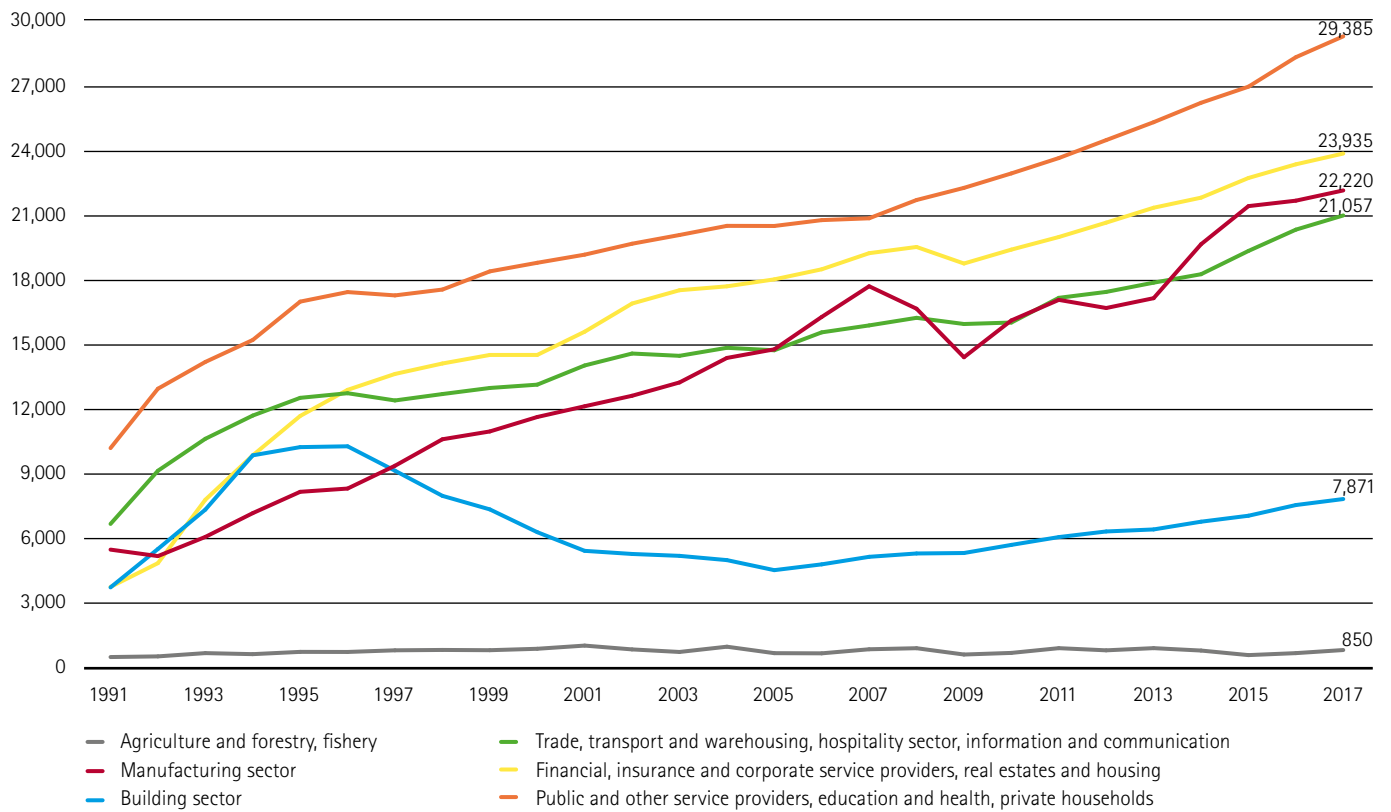
¹ % unemployed of all civil labour force, annual average
Source: Federal Employment Agency

9. Unemployment rates¹ in Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic 2017 (%)



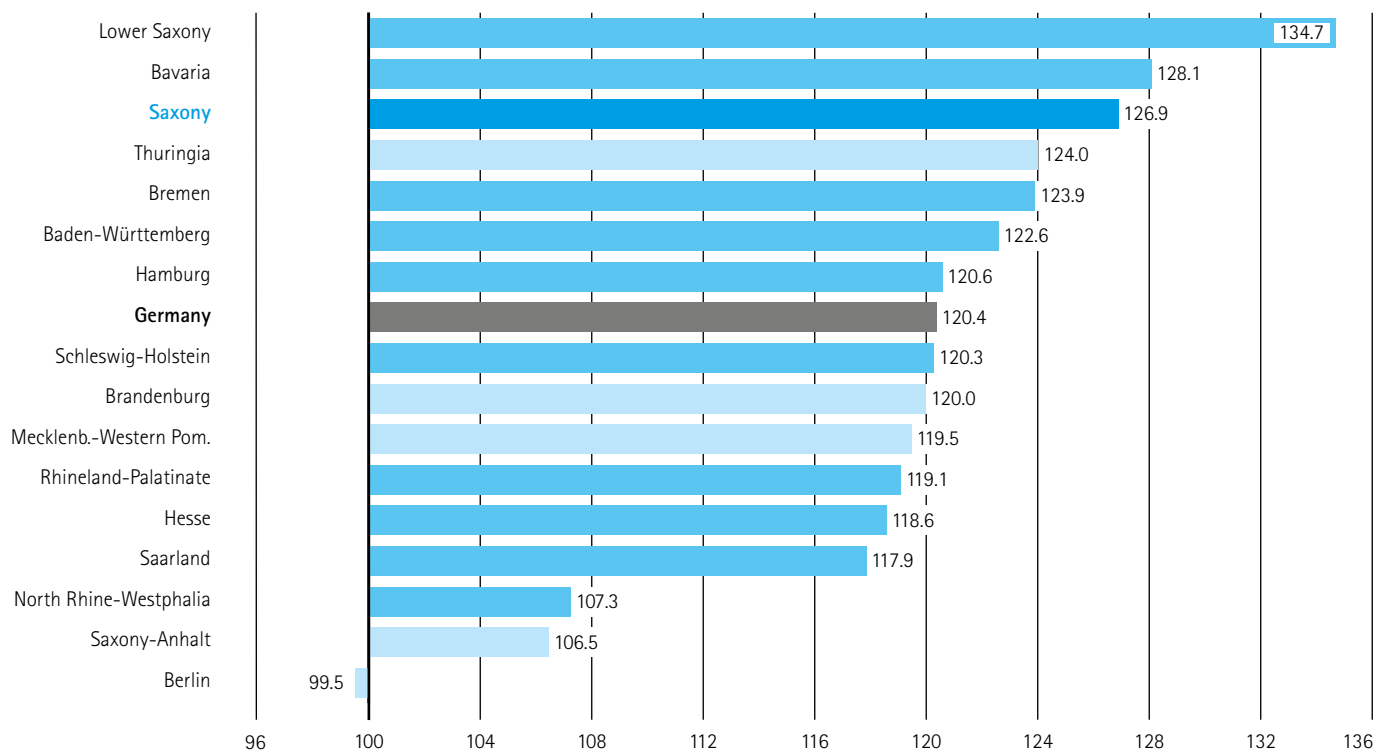
¹ % unemployed of labour force (employed and unemployed), 15 years and older; with bordering regions of neighbouring states. Definition of unemployment rates is based on definitions that are in keeping with the recommendations by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), therefore the unemployment rates determined on national level may vary.
Source: Eurostat (as of August 2018)

10. Gross value added in Saxony for selected business sectors (million euro)



Source: "Regional Accounts of Federal States" working group (as of March 2018)

11. Gross value added of manufacturing sector 2017 (adjusted for price changes, chained), Index (2010 = 100)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2018)

12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in lodging establishments and at camping sites¹ in Germany 2017

	Overnight stays of foreign guests		
	1,000	Changes to prior year %	Share in total number of overnight stays of foreign guests %
Bavaria	19,126	8.9	22.8
Berlin	13,985	-1.4	16.7
Baden-Württemberg	11,398	1.7	13.6
North Rhine-Westphalia	10,992	5.5	13.1
Hesse	7,673	5.4	9.1
Rhineland-Palatinate	5,240	-0.9	6.2
Lower Saxony	3,769	2.0	4.5
Hamburg	3,447	5.1	4.1
Saxony	2,058	8.8	2.5
Schleswig-Holstein	2,012	3.5	2.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	998	-3.5	1.2
Brandenburg	962	-0.8	1.1
Saxony-Anhalt	635	14.1	0.8
Thuringia	622	7.1	0.7
Bremen	494	1.7	0.6
Saarland	463	-1.1	0.6
New German federal states incl. Berlin	19,260	0.2	23.0
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	64,615	4.8	77.0
Germany	83,875	3.7	100.0

¹ Lodging establishments of minimum 10 beds and camping sites of minimum 10 pitches
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics (as of August 2018), own calculations

13. Craft businesses 2017

	Craft businesses existing on 31 December 2017 (annex A, A simple activities, B1 and B2)		
	Number	Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants ¹	Share in Germany (%)
Baden-Württemberg	132,721	12.0	13.3
Bavaria	203,100	15.6	20.3
Berlin	29,578	8.2	3.0
Brandenburg	38,905	15.5	3.9
Bremen	5,247	7.7	0.5
Hamburg	14,916	8.1	1.5
Hesse	74,275	11.9	7.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	19,962	12.4	2.0
Lower Saxony	82,751	10.4	8.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	190,013	10.6	19.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	51,631	12.7	5.2
Saarland	11,998	12.1	1.2
Saxony	56,800	13.9	5.7
Saxony-Anhalt	26,551	11.9	2.7
Schleswig-Holstein	31,344	10.8	3.1
Thuringia	30,162	14.0	3.0
New German federal states incl. Berlin	201,958	12.5	20.2
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	797,996	12.0	79.8
Germany	999,954	12.1	100.0

¹ inhabitants as of 31 December 2017
Source: German Confederation of Skilled Crafts, German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

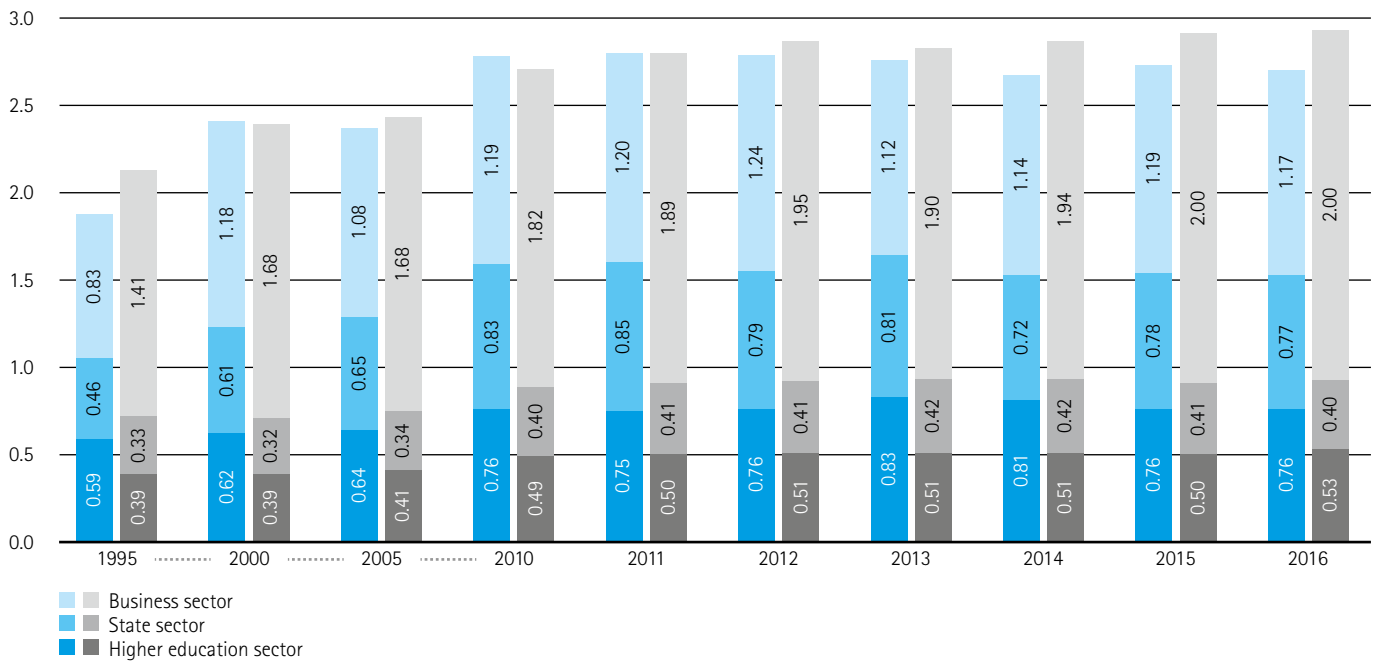
14. Human resources in science and technology (HRST)¹ in EU member states and for Germany in the NUTS 2 regions 2017

	Regions	% of working population
	Berlin	58.5
	Hamburg	55.5
1	Luxembourg	55.4
	Upper Bavaria	55.3
2	Sweden	54.4
3	United Kingdom	53.7
4	Belgium	52.6
5	Finland	52.4
6	Ireland	52.2
	Darmstadt	51.3
	Cologne	51.1
7	Denmark	50.1
8	Netherlands	49.9
9	Cyprus	49.7
	Hesse	49.6
10	France	49.2
	Leipzig	49.0
	Stuttgart	48.8
	Karlsruhe	48.7
	Dresden	48.5
11	Estonia	48.4
12	Austria	48.2
13	Lithuania	47.9
	Baden-Württemberg	47.8
	Bavaria	47.8
	Middle Franconia	47.7
	Bremen	47.6
	Giessen	47.5
	Tübingen	47.3
14	Germany	46.9
	Rhineland-Palatinate	46.9
	Düsseldorf	46.4
	Brandenburg	46.3
	Saxony	46.1
	Braunschweig	46.0
	North Rhine-Westphalia	46.0
	Kassel	45.5

	Regions	% of working population
	Freiburg	45.4
	Rhineland-Palatinate	45.4
15	Slovenia	45.4
	Hanover	45.1
	Schleswig-Holstein	44.9
	Trier	44.9
	EU-28	44.8
	Lower Franconia	44.5
	Münster	43.7
	Koblenz	43.5
	Saarland	43.5
	Lüneburg	43.4
16	Latvia	43.3
	Upper Franconia	43.3
17	Spain	43.2
	Arnsberg	43.0
	Swabia	42.8
	Lower Saxony	42.7
	Thuringia	42.6
18	Poland	42.3
	Meckl.-W. Pomerania	42.2
	Detmold	41.6
19	Malta	41.4
	Upper Palatinate	41.4
	Chemnitz	41.2
	Saxony-Anhalt	41.0
	Lower Bavaria	39.3
20	Czech Republic	38.8
	Weser-Ems	38.2
21	Greece	37.3
22	Croatia	36.0
23	Bulgaria	35.6
24	Hungary	35.3
25	Italy	35.0
26	Portugal	34.7
27	Slovakia	34.1
28	Romania	25.8

¹ persons working in a science and technology occupation and/or who have completed a scientific study. HRST as share in working population aged between 15 and 74
Source: Eurostat (as of October 2018)

15. Share of R&D expenditure in GDP (%)

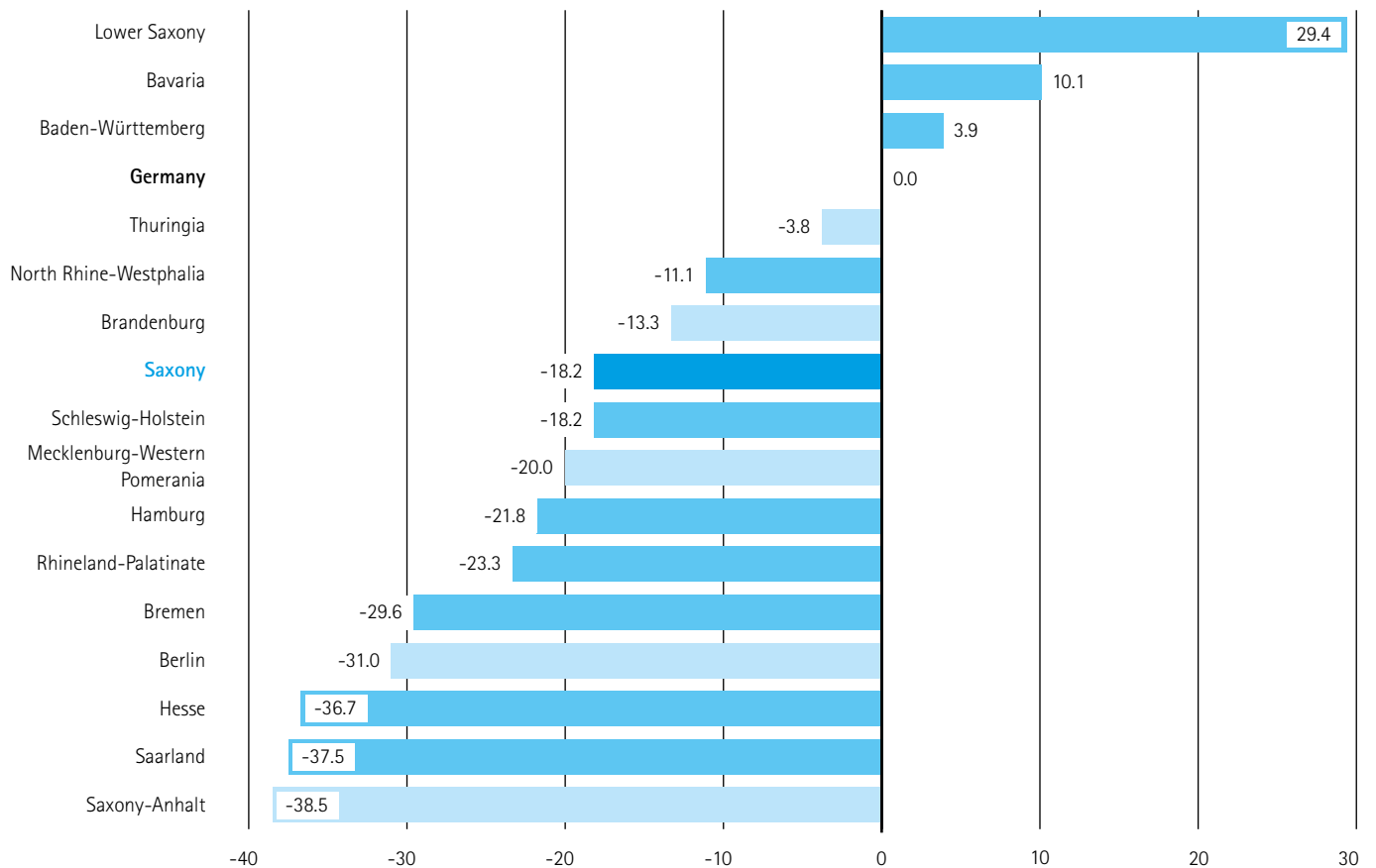


left bar Saxony, right bar Germany

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

16. Patent applications per 100,000 inhabitants

Change 2017 against 2007 (%)



Source: German Patent and Trademark Office, own calculations

17. Road network length and density as of 01 January 2018

	Road network length		Road network density			
	km		km per 1,000 km ²		km per 1,000 inhabitants ¹	
	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony
Federal motorways	13,009	567	36	31	0.16	0.14
Federal roads	38,018	2,311	106	125	0.46	0.57
State roads	86,964	4,793	243	260	1.05	1.17
District roads	91,912	5,756	257	312	1.11	1.41
Total	229,903	13,427	643	728	2.78	3.29

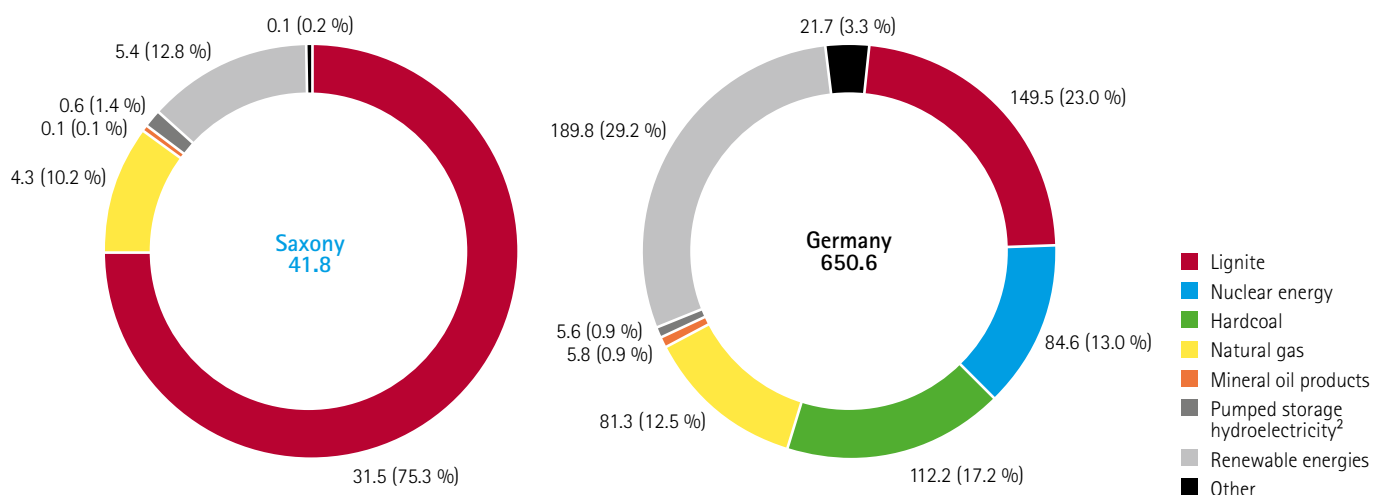
¹ inhabitants as of 31 December 2017

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, own calculations

The length of the Federal motorways network in Saxony comprises the following 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 – Praha	44.6 km
A 38	Göttingen – Halle /Leipzig	38.2 km
A 72	Hof – Leipzig	126.6 km

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

18. Gross electricity generation by energy carriers 2016¹ in billion kWh (%)



¹ preliminary data, as of February 2018

² without natural supply

Source: AG Energiebilanzen, Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

19. Foreign trade of Saxony

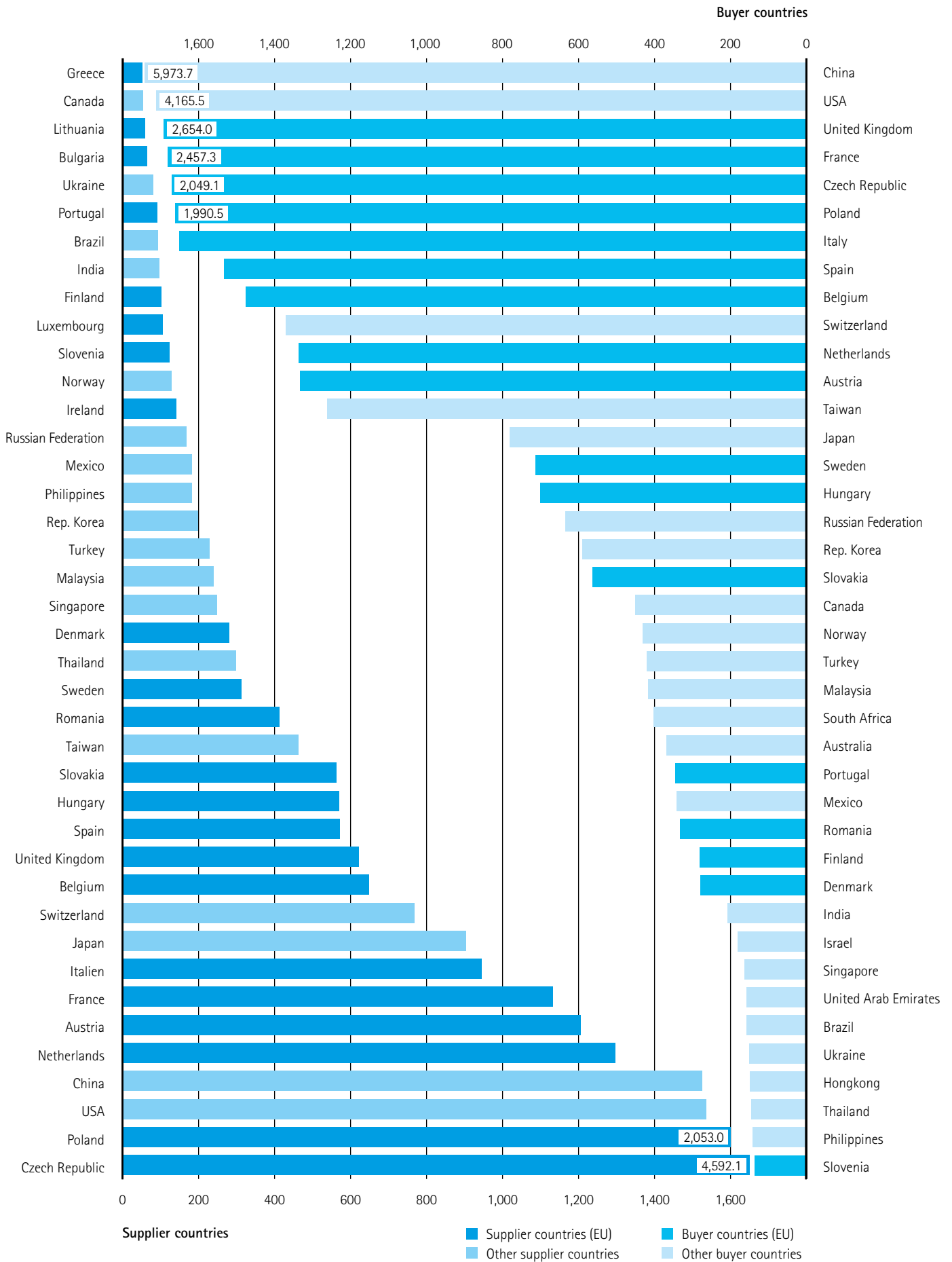
	Export		Import	
	million euro	Change to prior year %	million euro	Change to prior year %
1991	2,581.6	-	2,086.8	-
1992	2,587.2	0.2	2,641.2	26.6
1993	2,721.9	5.2	2,648.9	0.3
1994	3,099.3	13.9	3,319.4	25.3
1995	3,645.9	17.6	3,858.2	16.2
1996	3,804.6	4.4	4,315.4	11.9
1997	5,376.3	41.3	4,865.1	12.7
1998	7,873.7	46.5	5,785.0	18.9
1999	8,876.7	12.7	5,823.7	0.7
2000	10,425.4	17.4	7,327.2	25.8
2001	13,209.1	26.7	8,046.1	9.8
2002	13,931.7	5.5	8,309.3	3.3
2003	15,143.9	8.7	9,002.3	8.3
2004	16,259.6	7.4	9,732.2	8.1
2005	17,696.2	8.8	10,623.5	9.2
2006	19,589.9	10.7	13,746.9	29.4
2007	23,432.6	19.6	14,856.3	8.1
2008	23,200.0	-1.0	15,388.8	3.6
2009	19,501.1	-15.9	13,605.3	-11.6
2010	24,743.4	26.9	16,902.7	24.2
2011	29,408.4	18.9	20,252.9	19.8
2012	31,827.7	8.2	19,477.9	-3.8
2013	31,430.3	-1.2	18,988.8	-2.5
2014	35,907.1	14.2	20,616.0	8.6
2015	38,349.8	6.8	22,115.1	7.3
2016	36,662.8	-4.4	21,938.6	-0.8
2017	41,257.4	12.5	24,038.0	9.6

	Major foreign trade partners	
	Export	Import
2017	China	Czech Republic
	USA	Poland
	United Kingdom	USA
	France	China
	Czech Republic	Netherlands

	Export		Share of export in GDP %
	million euro	New German federal states excl. Berlin = 100 %	
New German federal states excl. Berlin	91,775.7	100	25.8
thereof:			
Saxony	41,257.4	45.0	33.9
Saxony-Anhalt	15,490.1	16.9	25.5
Thuringia	15,157.7	16.5	24.5
Brandenburg	12,655.4	13.8	18.3
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	7,215.1	7.9	16.9

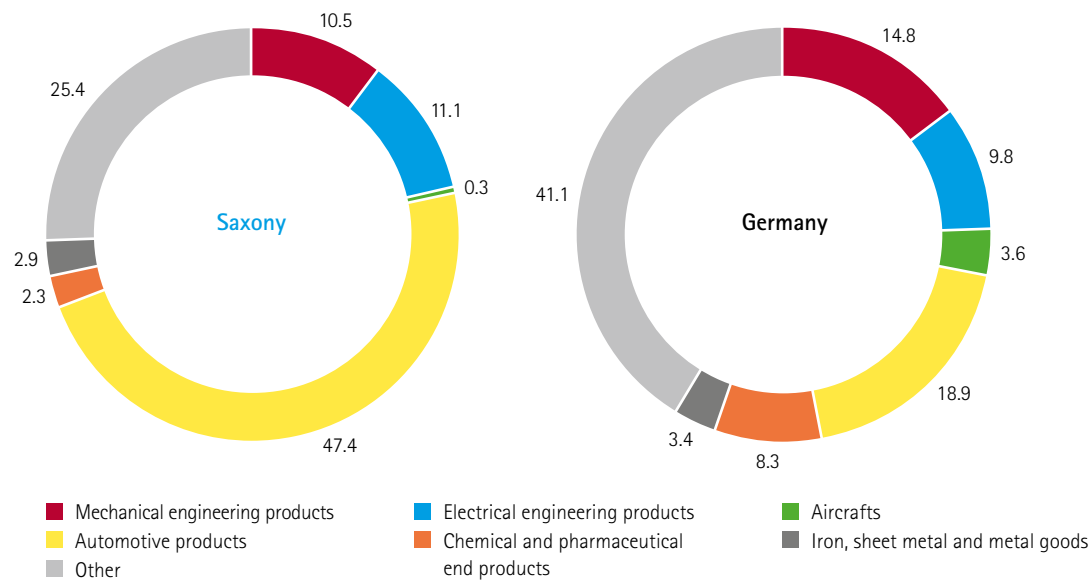
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2018), own calculations

20. Major buyer and supplier countries of Saxony 2017 (million euro)



Quelle: Federal Statistical Office

21. Exports by commodity groups 2017 (%)



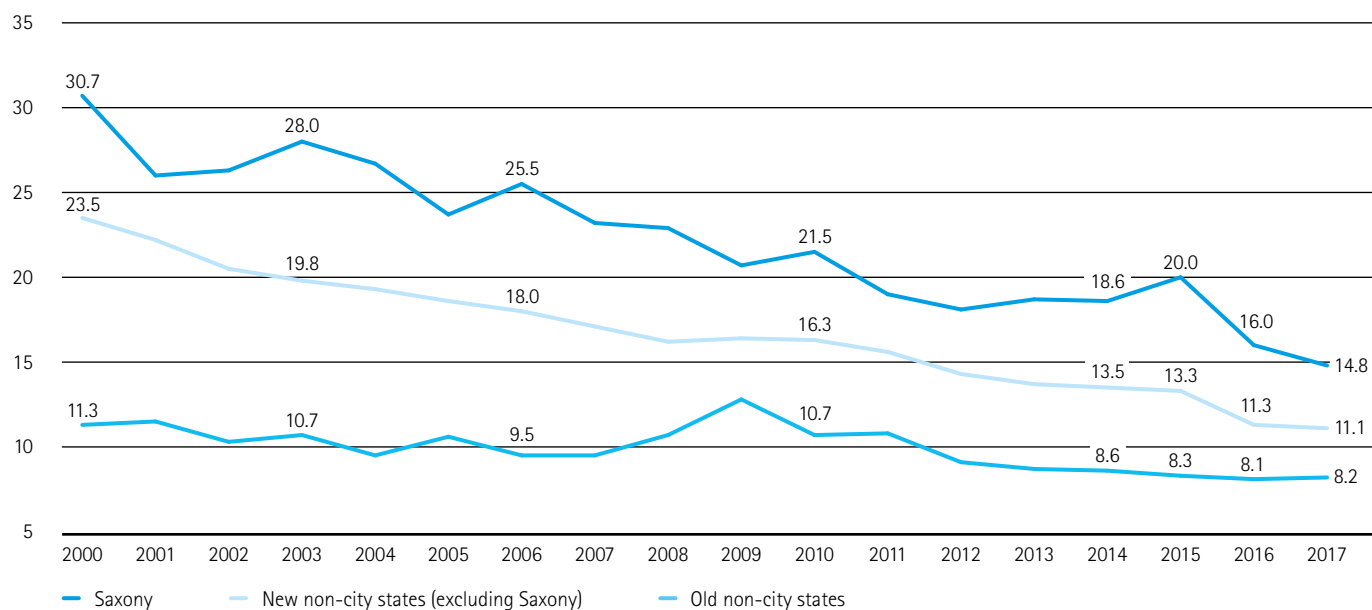
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

22. Air transport 2017

	Persons transported ¹		Goods transported ¹	
	Embarking number	Disembarking number	Loading 1,000 t	Unloading 1,000 t
Baden-Württemberg	6,328,998	6,305,460	21	17
Bavaria	24,855,028	25,017,368	221	164
Berlin	10,181,375	10,269,607	26	19
Brandenburg	6,411,669	6,443,678	4	4
Bremen	1,265,318	1,270,023	0	0
Hamburg	8,777,890	8,813,605	20	17
Hesse	32,017,607	32,372,608	1,141	1,053
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	130,050	134,174	0	-
Lower Saxony	2,908,244	2,945,799	9	8
North Rhine-Westphalia	21,232,081	21,301,124	482	443
Rhineland-Palatinate	1,172,604	1,185,819	63	48
Saarland	187,016	186,188	0	0
Saxony	2,017,809	2,033,119	585	546
Saxony-Anhalt	-	-	-	-
Schleswig-Holstein	-	-	-	-
Thuringia	137,189	137,741	1	1
New German federal states incl. Berlin	18,878,092	19,018,319	616	570
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	98,744,786	99,397,994	1,957	1,750
Germany	117,622,878	118,416,313	2,572	2,319

¹ without transit traffic, deviations in sums due to rounding
Source: Federal and state offices of statistics

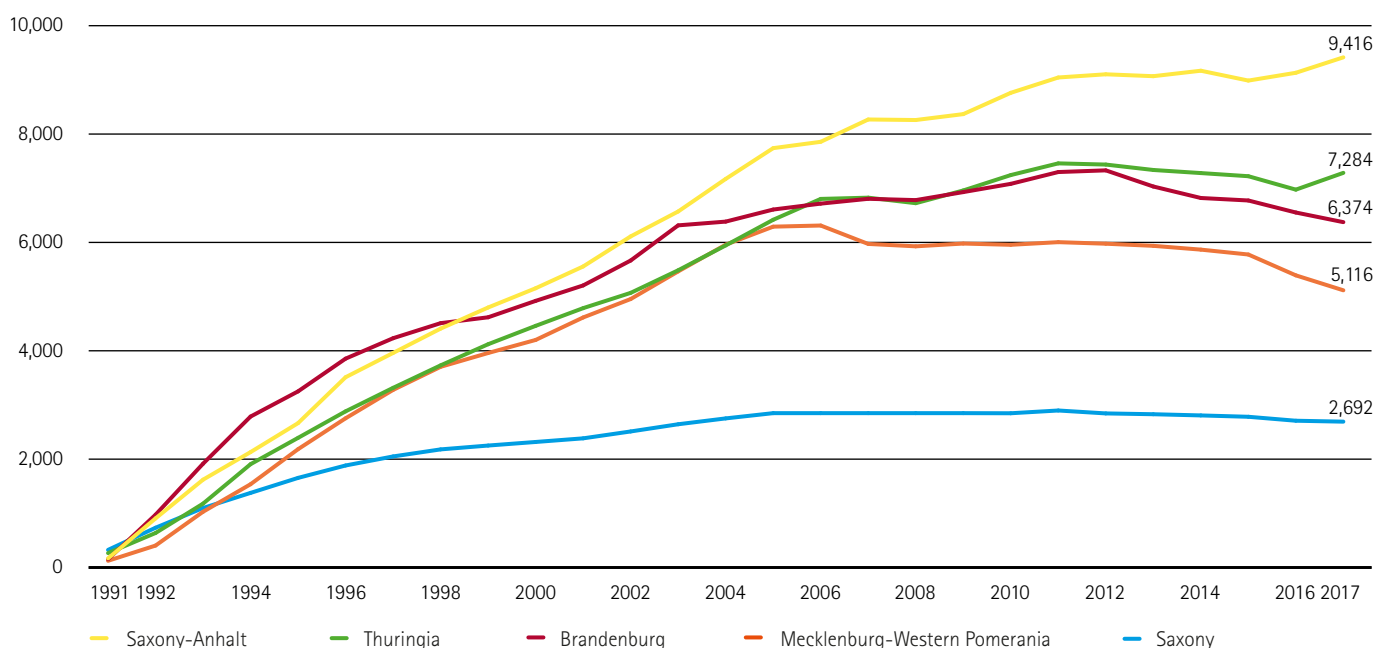
23. Investment rates of the old and new non-city states (excluding Saxony) and Saxony (%)¹



¹ rates as proportions of the adjusted figures (federal states budgets)
 Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxon State Ministry of Finance (figures for Saxony)

24. Debt per capita¹ of new non-city states

Euro per inhabitant²



	1991	1992	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Saxony-Anhalt	168	906	2,665	5,154	7,740	8,761	9,044	9,103	9,068	9,169	8,987	9,131	9,416
Thuringia	266	637	2,393	4,460	6,418	7,243	7,459	7,437	7,337	7,280	7,222	6,974	7,284
Brandenburg	153	974	3,251	4,921	6,607	7,081	7,299	7,330	7,032	6,820	6,774	6,552	6,374
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	124	405	2,184	4,200	6,291	5,956	6,005	5,976	5,937	5,867	5,777	5,392	5,116
Saxony	325	734	1,654	2,317	2,849	2,847	2,898	2,844	2,829	2,807	2,782	2,709	2,692

¹ debts from credit market funds and with public budgets of core budgets of states (Saxony: budget-related debt level)

² inhabitants as of 30 June of the relevant year

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxon State Ministry of Finance

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