

# Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions  
2019

FUTURE.

STAATSMINISTERIUM  
FÜR WIRTSCHAFT  
ARBEIT UND VERKEHR



Freistaat  
SACHSEN



# Foreword

## In Saxony, everything is in place!

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

What are the reasons for investing, producing, working, living or learning in Saxony?

"In Saxony, everything is in place" – I think our business development agency answered this question in the simplest and most accurate way possible.

Saxony can boast of a constantly expanding, excellent university and research landscape, highly qualified and motivated specialists, strong small and medium-sized businesses, globally active companies, a modern infrastructure, as well as diverse artistic, cultural and natural treasures. You are welcome to view further information at [www.business-saxony.com](http://www.business-saxony.com) and [www.heimat-fuer-fachkraefte.de/en](http://www.heimat-fuer-fachkraefte.de/en).

Of course, a fulfilled life is not just a matter of a rewarding job and professional success, but also of relaxation, sporting activities and enjoying culture. In this regard, Saxony also has a lot to offer for all age groups. For example, you can find some exciting suggestions at [www.sachsen-tourismus.de/en](http://www.sachsen-tourismus.de/en).

This brochure provides you with an overview of a wide range of statistical data and interesting comparisons with which we compare ourselves in many areas with other German and European regions. In 2018, Saxony achieved economic growth of around 16 percent per inhabitant compared with 2010. This is the secondbest figure of all the German federal states and is above the national average of around 12 percent. The annual average unemployment rate for 2018 reached a new low of 6.0 percent, which makes me especially happy. And exports, too, despite global political uncertainties, are once again worth over 40 billion euros.

I wish you much pleasure and new insights when reading this brochure and hope that I have made you curious about our beautiful Saxony. Drop by – and stay forever! I would be most pleased.

Yours



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



Martin Dulig

© Götz Schlieser/SMWA



## Content

1. Basic facts at a glance .....	05
2. The Free State of Saxony at a glance .....	06
3. Saxony's position in Europe .....	07
4. Gross domestic product per inhabitant .....	08
5. Economic power of Saxony and Germany by comparison .....	08
6. Employment rates of EU member states and German federal states .....	09
7. Development of employees subject to social insurance contributions by federal states ...	09
8. Unemployment rates .....	10
9. Unemployment rates in Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic .....	10
10. Gross value added in Saxony for selected business sectors .....	11
11. Gross value added of manufacturing sector .....	11
12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in Germany .....	12
13. Craft businesses .....	12
14. Human resources in science and technology .....	13
15. Innovative strength of EU member states and German federal states 2018 .....	14
16. Share of R&D expenditure in GDP .....	15
17. Road network length and density .....	15
18. Gross electricity generation by energy carriers .....	15
19. Foreign trade of Saxony .....	16
20. Major buyer and supplier countries of Saxony .....	17
21. Exports by commodity groups .....	18
22. Air transport .....	18
23. Investment rates of the old and new non-city states .....	19
24. Debt per capita of new non-city states .....	19

## 1. Basic facts at a glance

### Prosperity and incomes steadily on the rise

With a gross domestic product (GDP) weighted based on the purchasing power of 28,000 euros per inhabitant, the Free State of Saxony has now reached 93 percent of the EU average and is still ahead of all Central and Eastern European countries. Neighbouring Poland and the Czech Republic clearly lag behind at 70 and 89 percent respectively.

### Employment rising, unemployment declining significantly

The unemployment rate in Saxony dropped from 11.8 percent in 2010 to 6.0 percent in 2018. For the eighth consecutive year, it was well below the EU average. In the new federal states, the rate dropped only from 12.0 to 6.9 percent. And the gap between the overall German average of 5.2 percent was, with 0.8 percentage points, lower than ever since reunification.

### Saxon SMEs are vitally important for Saxony's economy

With 56,660 companies, craft businesses account for a large proportion of the various sectors in manufacturing and construction, as well as in trade and services. The business density in Saxony is exceptionally high. With 13.9 companies per 1,000 inhabitants, it is well above the German average of 12.1 companies per 1,000 inhabitants, and also ranks fourth among all the German federal states.

### Saxony's exports exceed the threshold of 40 billion euros once again

In 2018, exports reached the second highest value for Saxony with around 40.5 billion euros, only about 2 percent below the highest value for the previous year. Imports reached a new peak figure of around 24.7 billion euros. China remains by far number one among the buyer countries with exports of 6.7 billion euros, followed by the US with around 3.6 billion euros.

Nevertheless, Europe persists the most important export destination for Saxony. Trade with its immediate neighbours is an important contributing factor here. The Czech Republic, with imports of around 4.6 billion euros, is in first place and is ranked fifth in exports. Poland is ranked second in imports and sixth in exports, with around 2 billion euros each.

Exports have increased by about two thirds since 2010. As a result, the share of exports in the GDP has increased to 32 percent.

### Top-performing Saxon research and development

Research and development are of central importance for the development of Saxony as a business location. The amount of R&D expenditure in the GDP reached 2.8 percent in 2017. Saxony's innovative strength is not only significantly ahead of the other East German non-city states, but also above the EU average being, for example, ahead of countries such as France and the United Kingdom.

### Infrastructure expansion

The well-developed transport infrastructure provides the crucial precondition for the mobility of people and for the transportation of goods. The road network density is well above the German average, both in terms of area and inhabitants.

Even in the case of freight transport by aircraft, the data for 2018 shows a further increase in transport volume. The goods transported to and from the new federal states by air freight are received or sent almost entirely by Saxony. With respect to Germany as a whole, this is around 24 percent.

### Sound state budget and highest rate of investment by comparison

Stable public finances reflect economic power and are an important prerequisite for the positive future prospects of a business location.

Again in 2018, the Free State of Saxony set aside a greater part of its budget for investment than all the other German federal states. The investment rate is 14.8 percent, compared to 12.4 percent in the other new non-city states. The old German non-city states invest only 8.5 percent of their budget. At the same time, Saxony has recorded an outstandingly low level of debt compared to other federal states. Thus Saxony is making the right decisions for the future – sound budget management without new debt provides greater scope for investment.

## 2. The Free State of Saxony at a glance

	Saxony	Germany
<b>Population as of 31 December 2018 (1,000 persons)</b>	<b>4,077.9</b>	<b>83,019.2</b>
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	18,450.0	357,574.8
Population density (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )	221	232
<b>Gross domestic product 2018</b>		
Billion euro	126.4	3,386.0
Percent to prior year (adjusted for price)	1.2	1.4
Index (2010 = 100, adjusted for price, chained)	115.8	115.3
Euro/inhabitant	31,008	40,851
Germany = 100	75.9	100
Euro/gainfully employed person	60,895	75,516
Germany = 100	80.6	100
<b>Gainfully employed persons 2018 (1,000 persons)</b>	<b>2,060.5</b>	<b>44,854.0</b>
Percent to prior year	0.9	1.4
<b>Unemployed persons 2018</b>		
Unemployment rate (percent of all civil labour force)	6.0	5.2
<b>Share in gross value added 2018 (percent)</b>		
Manufacturing sector	20.8	23.1
Germany = 100	90.0	100
Building sector	7.7	5.3
Germany = 100	145.3	100
<b>Mining and manufacturing sector 2018</b>		
(Operations of enterprises with 20 or more employees)		
Persons employed (1,000)	288	6,431
Change to prior year (percent)	2.2	2.5
Sales (billion euro)	68.6	1,948.0
Change to prior year (percent)	1.8	2.4
Export ratio (foreign/total sales)	37.0	48.5
Germany = 100	76.3	100
<b>Industrial density as of 30 June 2018</b>		
Employees liable to contribute social security in manufacturing sector per 1,000 inhabitants	78.3	83.6
Germany = 100	93.7	100
<b>Foreign trade 2018</b>		
Export (million euro)	40,486.0	1,317,440.2
thereof:		
EU-28 in percent	51.1	59.1
Import (million euro)	24,741.6	1,088,720.4
thereof:		
EU-28 in percent	67.5	57.3
<b>Small and medium-sized businesses</b>		
Self-employed in 2018 (annual average)	198,000	4,148,000
Self-employed percent of working population	10.1	9.9
Germany = 100	102.0	100
Craft businesses as of 31 December 2018	56,660	1,001,748
Germany = 100	5.7	100
Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants	13.9	12.1
<b>Number of cars to 1 January 2019</b>		
as 1,000	2,149.0	47,095.8
per 1,000 inhabitants	527	567
<b>Registration of brand new cars 2018</b>		
as 1,000	120.6	3,435.8
per 1,000 inhabitants	30	41
<b>Level of qualification of working population 2018 (percent)</b>		
With no formal vocational qualification	4.0	17.2
Apprenticeship, vocational school	55.0	49.7
Training as master craftsman, technician, college	15.9	10.3
University, university of applied sciences	21.0	22.5

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Statistical Office of Saxony, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2019), Employment Statistics of the Federal States working group (as of October 2019), Federal Employment Agency, own calculations

### 3. Saxony's position in Europe<sup>1</sup>

	Area 2016	Population 01/01/2018	Employment rate <sup>2</sup> 2018	Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>		Gross domestic product		
				2018	Change to prior year	Per inhabitant (PPS) 2017 <sup>4</sup>		Growth 2018/2017 (adj. for price)
					%-points	1,000	EU 28 = 100	%
	1,000 km <sup>2</sup>	million	%					
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>28.0<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>93<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>357.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>37.1<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>124<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1.4</b>
France	638.5	66.9	65.2	9.1	-0.3	31.2 <sup>5</sup>	104 <sup>5</sup>	1.7 <sup>5</sup>
United Kingdom	244.4	66.3	74.7	4.0	-0.3	31.7	106	1.4
Italy	302.1	60.5	58.5	10.6	-0.6	28.9	96	0.9
Spain	506.0	46.7	62.4	15.3	-1.9	27.6 <sup>5</sup>	92 <sup>5</sup>	2.6 <sup>5</sup>
Poland	311.9	38.0	67.4	3.8	-1.1	20.9 <sup>5</sup>	70 <sup>5</sup>	5.1
Romania	238.4	19.5	64.8	4.2	-0.7	18.8 <sup>5</sup>	63 <sup>5</sup>	4.1 <sup>5</sup>
Netherlands	37.4	17.2	77.2	3.8	-1.0	38.4 <sup>5</sup>	128 <sup>5</sup>	2.6 <sup>5</sup>
Belgium	30.7	11.4	64.5	5.9	-1.2	35.0	116	1.4
Greece	131.7	10.7	54.9	19.3	-2.2	20.2 <sup>5</sup>	67 <sup>5</sup>	1.9 <sup>5</sup>
Czech Republic	78.9	10.6	74.8	2.2	-0.7	26.9	89	3.0
Portugal	92.2	10.3	69.7	7.0	-1.9	23.0	77	2.1 <sup>6</sup>
Sweden	447.4	10.1	77.5	6.3	-0.4	36.3	121	2.4
Hungary	93.0	9.8	69.2	3.7	-0.5	20.3	68	4.9
Austria	83.9	8.8	73.0	4.8	-0.7	38.1	127	2.7
Bulgaria	111.0	7.1	67.7	5.2	-1.0	14.8	49	3.1 <sup>5</sup>
Denmark	42.9	5.8	75.4	5.0	-0.7	38.4	128	1.5
Finland	338.4	5.5	72.1	7.4	-1.2	32.7	109	1.7
Slovakia	49.0	5.4	67.6	6.5	-1.6	22.9 <sup>6</sup>	76 <sup>6</sup>	4.1
Ireland	69.9	4.8	68.6	5.7	-1.0	54.3	181	8.2
Croatia	56.6	4.1	60.6	8.4	-2.8	18.5 <sup>6</sup>	62 <sup>6</sup>	2.6
Lithuania	65.3	2.8	72.4	6.1	-1.0	23.5	78	3.5
Slovenia	20.3	2.1	71.1	5.1	-1.5	25.5	85	4.5
Latvia	64.6	1.9	71.8	7.4	-1.3	20.0	67	4.8
Estonia	45.3	1.3	74.8	5.4	-0.4	23.7	79	3.9
Cyprus	9.3	0.9	68.6	8.4	-2.7	25.4 <sup>5</sup>	85 <sup>5</sup>	3.9 <sup>5</sup>
Luxembourg	2.6	0.6	67.1	5.6	0.1	75.9	253	2.6
Malta	0.3	0.5	71.9	3.7	-0.3	29.3	97	6.7
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>4,469.7</b>	<b>512.4</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> data standardized for international comparison and may therefore deviate from national figures

<sup>2</sup> working population aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age

<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> as of September 2019, PPS = Purchasing Power Standard

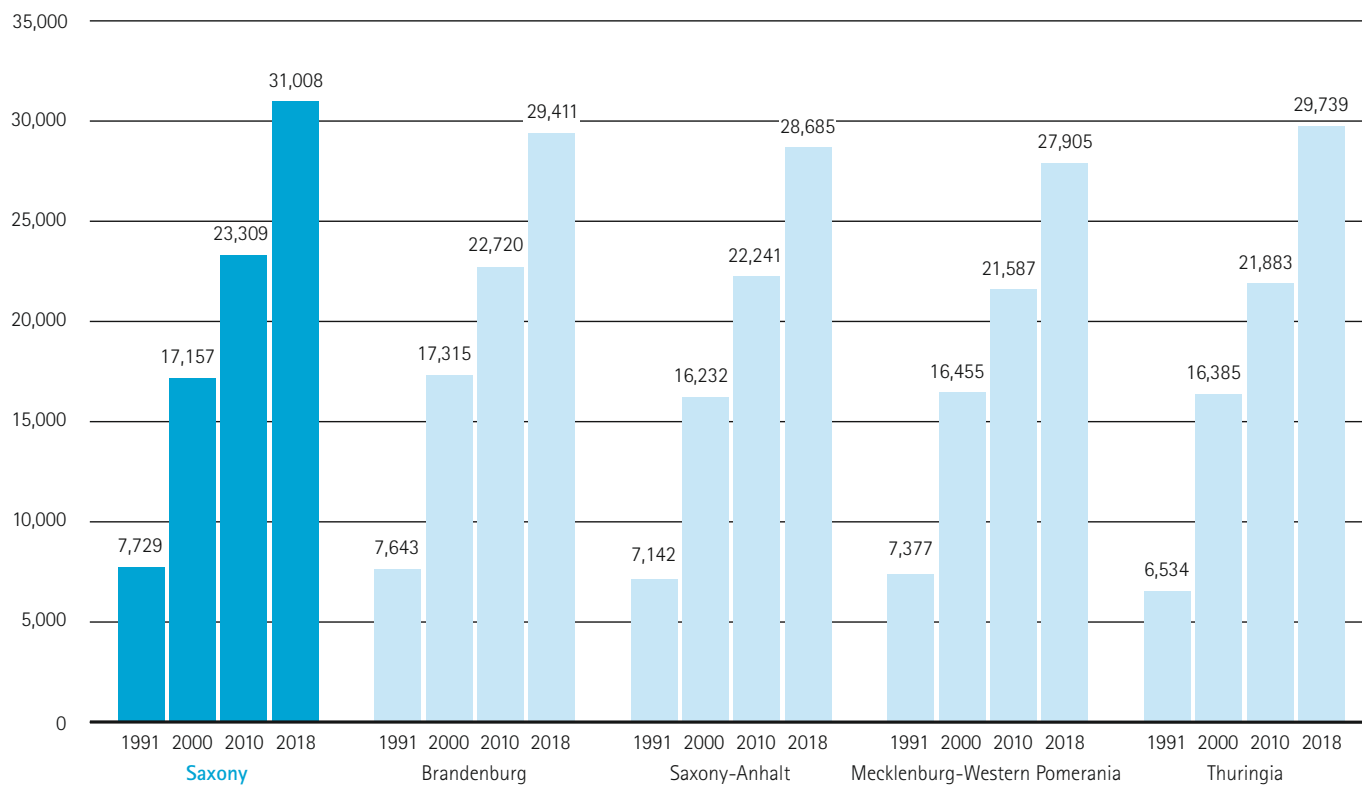
<sup>5</sup> preliminary figure

<sup>6</sup> estimated

Deviations as to sums due to rounding

Source: Eurostat

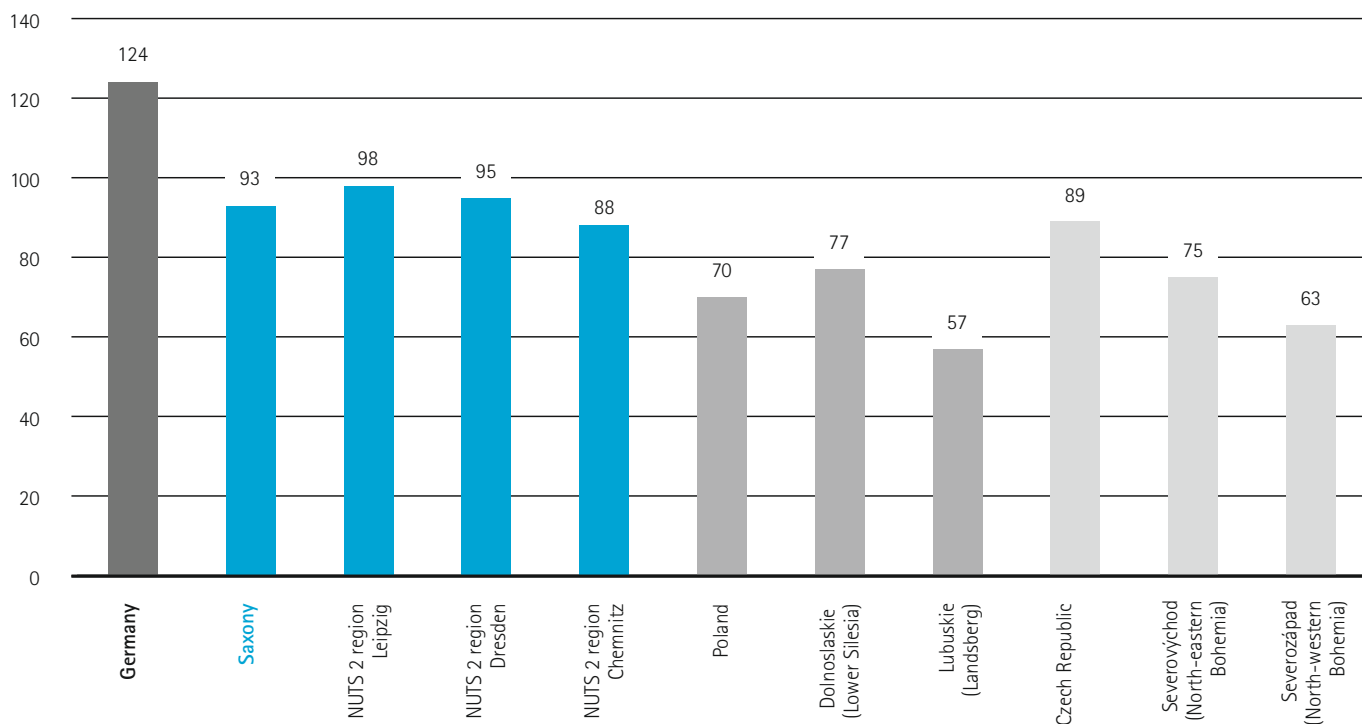
#### 4. Gross domestic product per inhabitant 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2018 (euro)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2019)

#### 5. Economic power of Saxony and Germany as compared to the neighbouring regions (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions) 2017

Gross domestic product per inhabitant<sup>1</sup> (EU-28 = 100)



<sup>1</sup>Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)  
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2019)



## 6. Employment rates<sup>1</sup> of EU member states and German federal states 2018 (%)

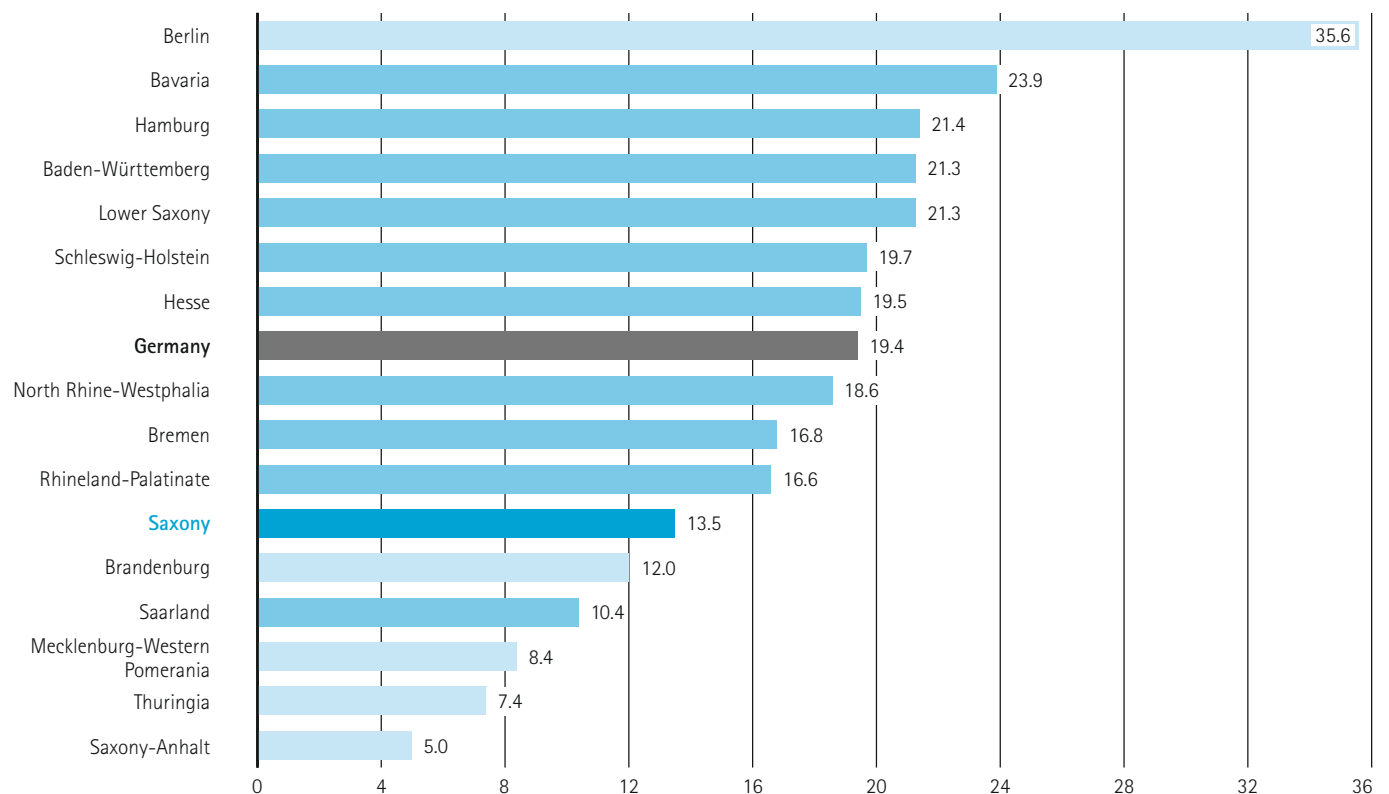
Labour force, total

	Regions	Employment rate <sup>1</sup>		Regions	Employment rate <sup>1</sup>
1	Sweden	82.9		<b>Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania</b>	<b>77.0</b>
	Chemnitz	81.4	10	Austria	76.8
	Dresden	81.4	11	Czech Republic	76.6
	<b>Saxony</b>	<b>81.4</b>		<b>Saarland</b>	<b>76.4</b>
	Leipzig	81.3		<b>North Rhine–Westphalia</b>	<b>75.7</b>
	Bavaria	81.0	12	Portugal	75.1
	Baden–Württemberg	80.6	13	Slovenia	75.0
	Brandenburg	80.6	13	Cyprus	75.0
	Thuringia	80.5		<b>Bremen</b>	<b>74.7</b>
2	Netherlands	80.3	15	Malta	74.7
	<b>Hamburg</b>	<b>79.7</b>		<b>EU–28</b>	<b>73.7</b>
3	Denmark	79.4	16	Spain	73.7
	Berlin	79.2	17	Ireland	72.9
	<b>Saxony–Anhalt</b>	<b>79.2</b>	18	Slovakia	72.4
4	Estonia	79.1	19	France	71.9
5	Germany	78.6	19	Hungary	71.9
	Rhineland–Palatinate	78.1	21	Bulgaria	71.5
	<b>Schleswig–Holstein</b>	<b>78.1</b>	22	Luxembourg	71.1
6	Finland	77.9	23	Poland	70.1
	<b>Lower Saxony</b>	<b>77.9</b>	24	Belgium	68.6
6	United Kingdom	77.9	25	Greece	68.2
8	Latvia	77.7	26	Romania	67.8
	<b>Hesse</b>	<b>77.6</b>	27	Croatia	66.3
9	Lithuania	77.3	28	Italy	65.6

<sup>1</sup> labour force (employed and unemployed) aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age  
Source: Eurostat (as of October 2019)

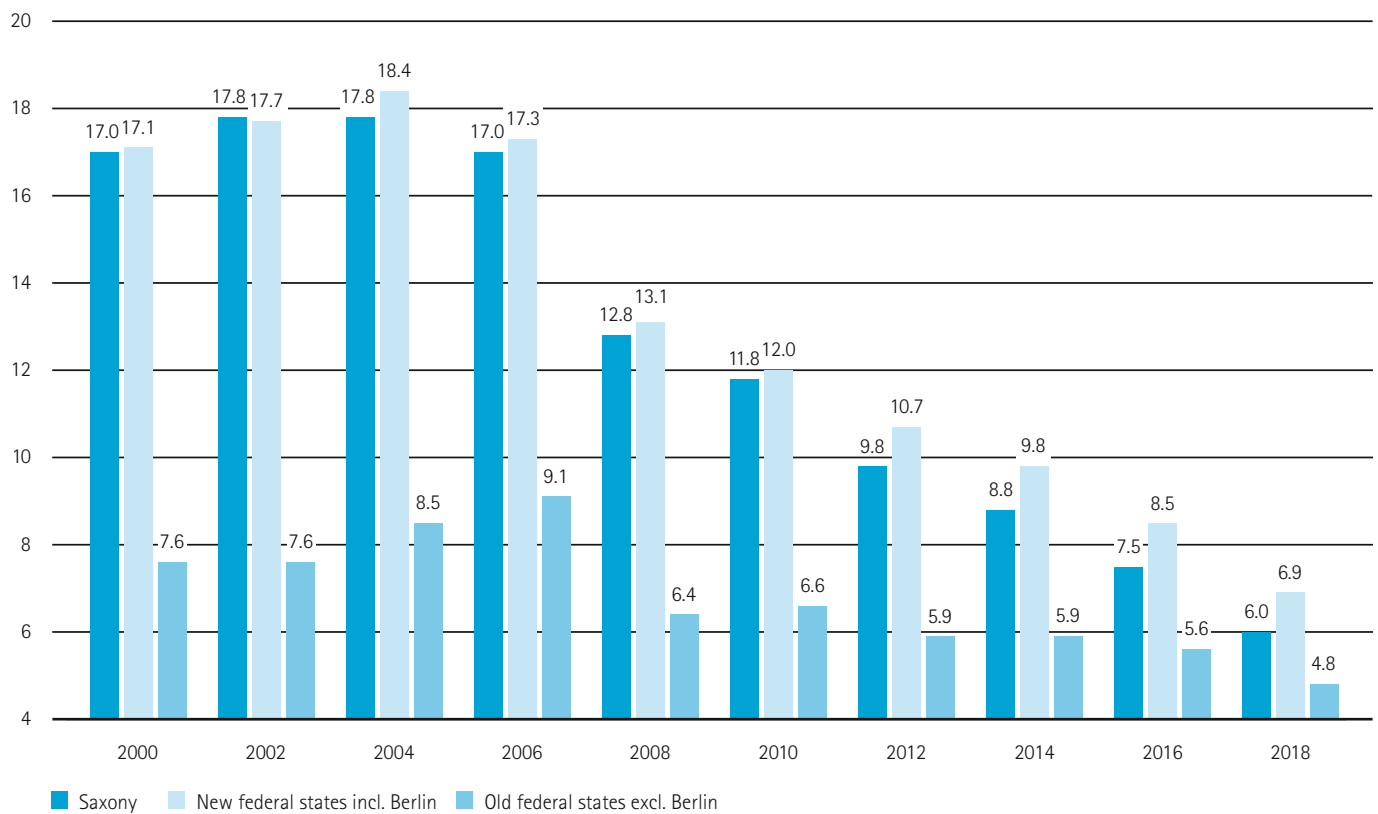
## 7. Development of employees subject to social insurance contributions by federal states

Change 30 June 2019 as against 30 June 2010 (%)



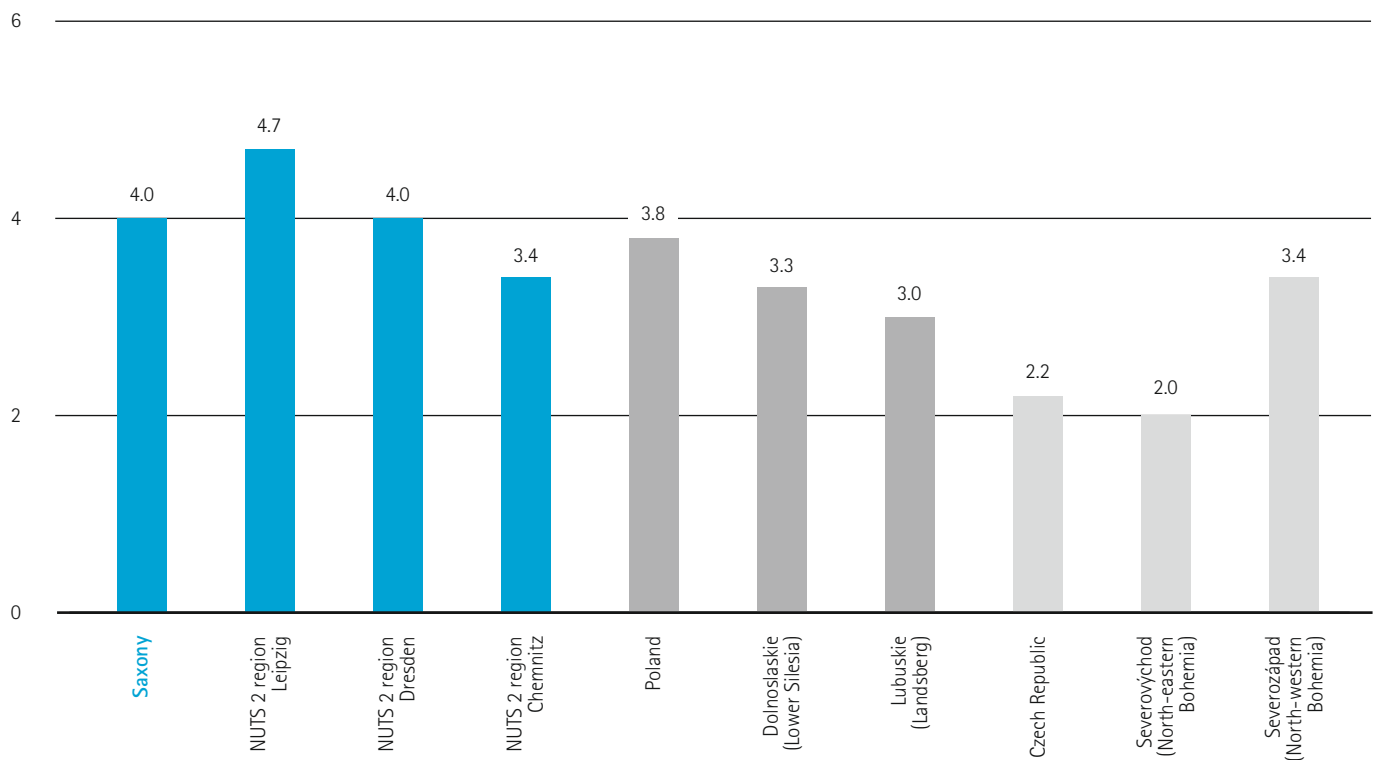
Source: Federal Employment Agency (preliminary results, employees subject to social insurance contributions at place of work, as of September 2019), own calculations

## 8. Unemployment rates<sup>1</sup> (%)



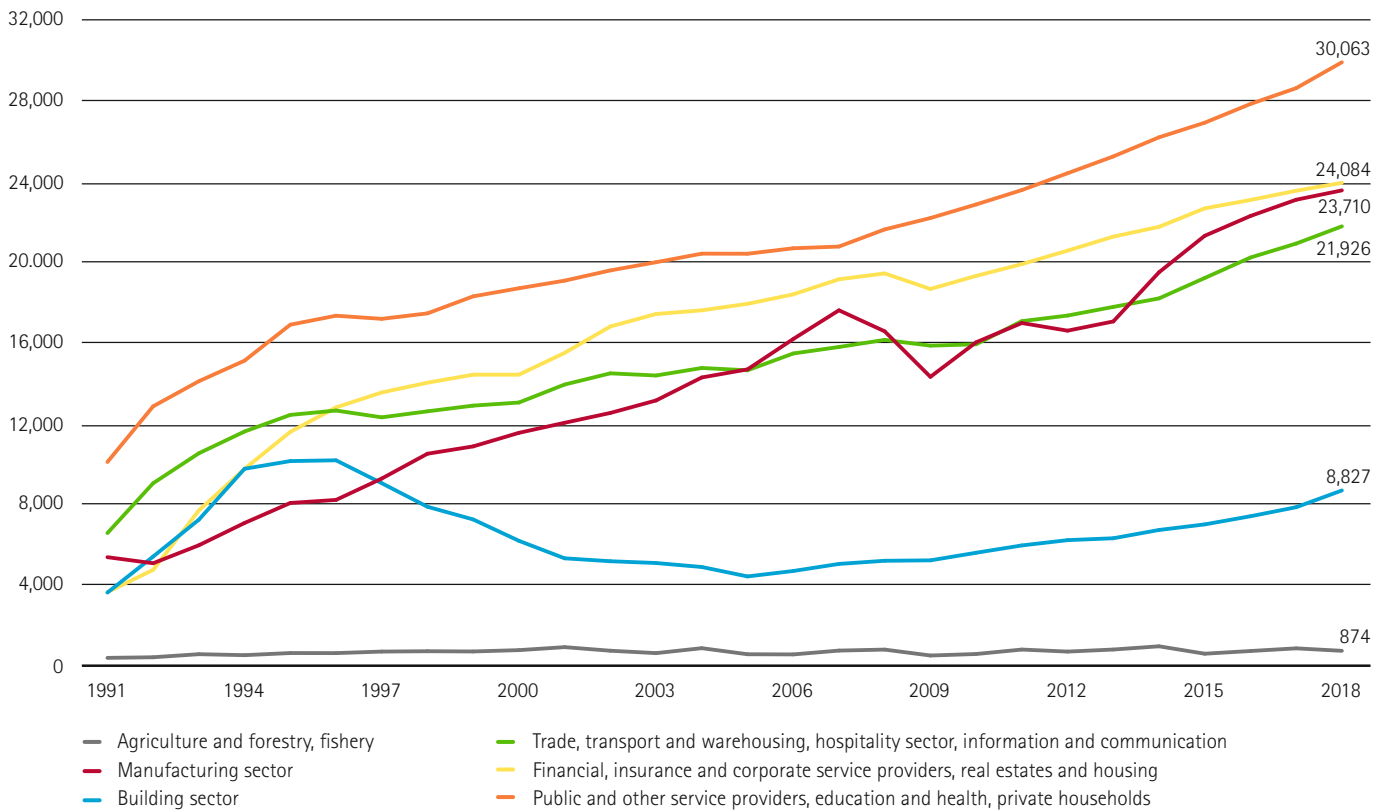
<sup>1</sup> % unemployed of all civil labour force, annual average  
Source: Federal Employment Agency

## 9. Unemployment rates<sup>1</sup> in Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic 2018 (%)



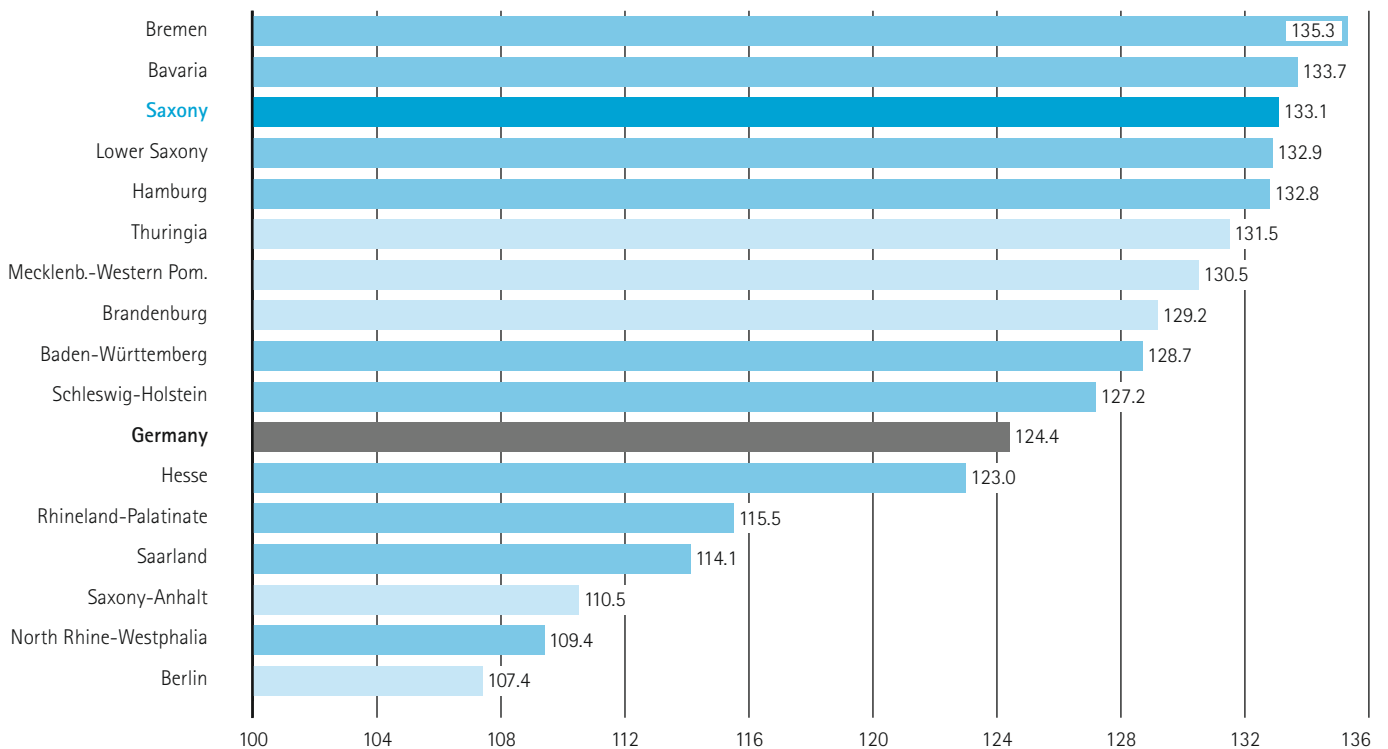
<sup>1</sup> % unemployed of labour force (employed and unemployed), 15 years and older; with bordering regions of neighbouring states. Definition of unemployment rates is based on definitions that are in keeping with the recommendations by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), therefore the unemployment rates determined on national level may vary.  
Source: Eurostat (as of August 2019)

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



Source: "Regional Accounts of Federal States" working group (as of March 2019)

## 11. Gross value added of manufacturing sector 2018 (adjusted for price changes, chained), Index (2010 = 100)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2019)

## 12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in lodging establishments and at camping sites<sup>1</sup> in Germany 2018

	Overnight stays of foreign guests		
	1,000	Changes to prior year %	Share in total number of overnight stays of foreign guests %
Bavaria	20,490	7.1	23.4
Berlin	15,088	7.9	17.2
Baden-Württemberg	11,843	3.9	13.5
North Rhine-Westphalia	10,786	-1.9	12.3
Hesse	8,095	5.5	9.2
Rhineland-Palatinate	5,306	1.3	6.1
Lower Saxony	3,907	3.7	4.5
Hamburg	3,599	4.4	4.1
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Schleswig-Holstein	2,113	5.1	2.4
Brandenburg	1,069	11.1	1.2
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	1,067	7.0	1.2
Thuringia	575	-7.6	0.7
Saxony-Anhalt	556	-12.5	0.6
Bremen	524	6.0	0.6
Saarland	481	3.9	0.5
<b>New German federal states incl. Berlin</b>	<b>20,541</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Old German federal states excl. Berlin</b>	<b>67,146</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>76.6</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>87,686</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Lodging establishments of minimum 10 beds and camping sites of minimum 10 pitches  
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics (as of September 2019), own calculations

## 13. Craft businesses 2018

	Craft businesses existing on 31 December 2018 (annex A. A simple activities. B1 and B2)		
	Number	Businesses per 1.000 inhabitants <sup>1</sup>	Share in Germany (%)
Baden-Württemberg	133,588	12.1	13.3
Bavaria	203,519	15.6	20.3
Berlin	30,420	8.3	3.0
Brandenburg	38,630	15.4	3.9
Bremen	5,230	7.7	0.5
Hamburg	14,969	8.1	1.5
Hesse	74,508	11.9	7.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	19,741	12.3	2.0
Lower Saxony	83,092	10.4	8.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	190,294	10.6	19.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	51,824	12.7	5.2
Saarland	12,054	12.2	1.2
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>56,660</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Saxony-Anhalt	26,071	11.8	2.6
Schleswig-Holstein	31,225	10.8	3.1
Thuringia	29,923	14.0	3.0
<b>New German federal states incl. Berlin</b>	<b>201,445</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Old German federal states excl. Berlin</b>	<b>800,303</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>79.9</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>1,001,748</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> inhabitants as of 31 December 2018  
Source: German Confederation of Skilled Crafts, German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

## 14. Human resources in science and technology (HRST)<sup>1</sup> in EU member states and for Germany in the NUTS 2 regions 2018

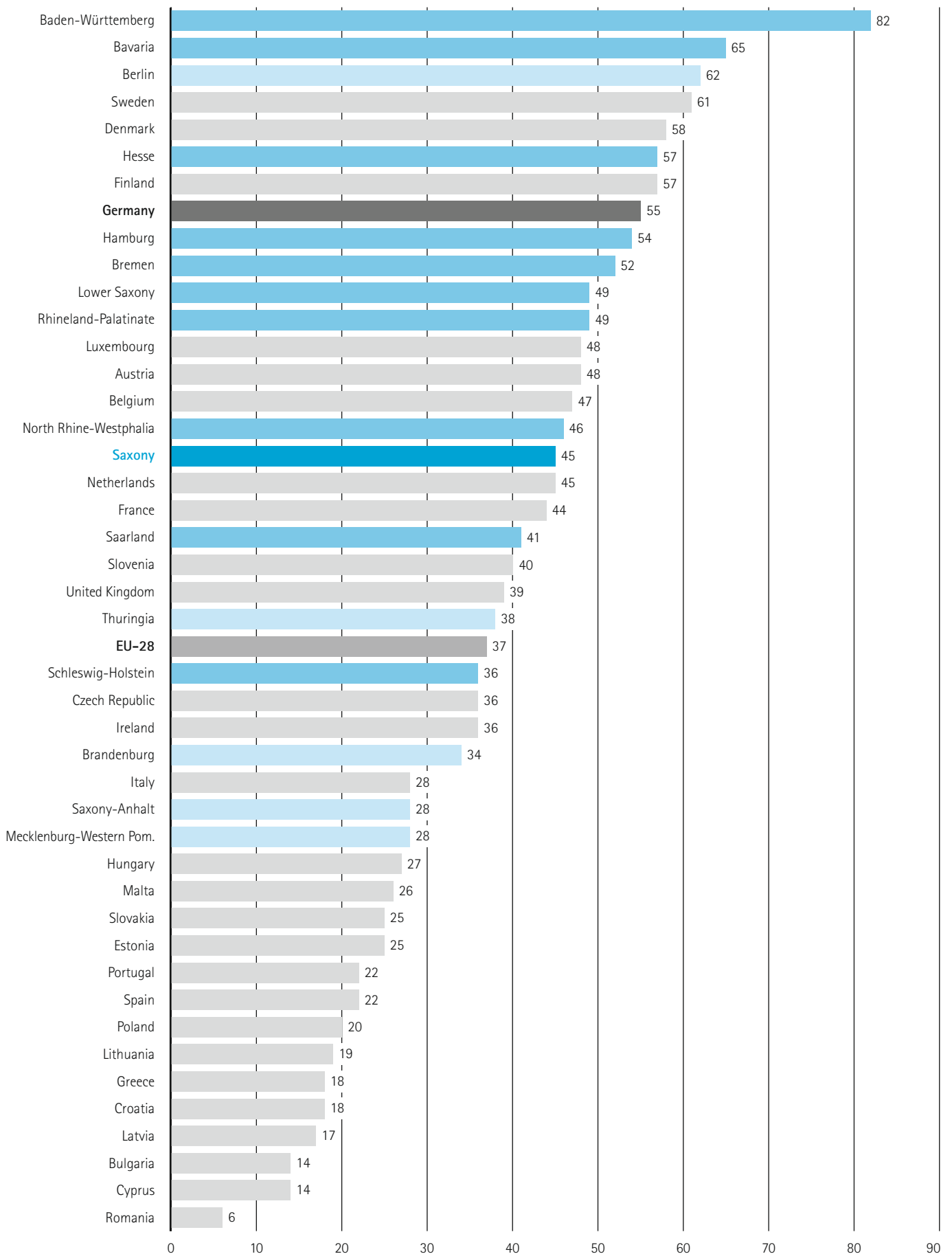
	Regions	% of working population
	<b>Berlin</b>	<b>60.4</b>
1	Luxembourg	59.1
	Upper Bavaria	56.6
	<b>Hamburg</b>	<b>56.2</b>
2	Sweden	55.7
3	United Kingdom	54.3
4	Finland	53.5
5	Ireland	53.1
6	Belgium	52.6
	Cologne	51.6
	Darmstadt	51.4
7	Netherlands	51.2
8	Denmark	50.8
	<b>Leipzig</b>	<b>50.7</b>
9	France	50.4
9	Cyprus	50.4
11	Estonia	50.0
	<b>Hesse</b>	<b>49.2</b>
	<b>Dresden</b>	<b>49.0</b>
12	Lithuania	48.9
	Middle Franconia	48.9
	<b>Bavaria</b>	<b>48.7</b>
13	Austria	48.6
	Stuttgart	48.5
	Karlsruhe	48.4
	Rhineland-Palatinate	47.8
	<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>	<b>47.7</b>
	<b>Bremen</b>	<b>47.6</b>
	Braunschweig	47.5
14	Germany	47.5
	Tübingen	47.2
	<b>Saxony</b>	<b>47.0</b>
	Düsseldorf	46.8
	<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>	<b>46.4</b>
	<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>	<b>46.3</b>
	<b>Brandenburg</b>	<b>46.2</b>
	Hanover	46.1

	Regions	% of working population
	Giessen	45.9
	Freiburg	45.8
	Trier	45.7
	<b>EU-28</b>	<b>45.6</b>
	<b>Saarland</b>	<b>45.6</b>
	<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>	<b>45.6</b>
15	Slovenia	45.4
	Lower Franconia	45.2
	Münster	44.9
	Lüneburg	44.7
	Kassel	44.6
	Koblenz	44.5
	Swabia	44.4
	<b>Lower Saxony</b>	<b>44.1</b>
16	Spain	44.1
17	Malta	44.0
	<b>Thuringia</b>	<b>44.0</b>
18	Latvia	43.6
18	Poland	43.6
	Upper Franconia	43.3
	Arnsberg	42.7
	Detmold	42.5
	<b>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</b>	<b>42.4</b>
	<b>Chemnitz</b>	<b>41.8</b>
	Upper Palatinate	41.5
	<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>	<b>40.6</b>
	Weser-Ems	39.9
	Lower Bavaria	39.4
20	Czech Republic	39.2
21	Greece	38.0
22	Croatia	37.8
23	Bulgaria	36.1
23	Hungary	36.1
25	Portugal	35.8
25	Slovakia	35.8
27	Italy	35.7
28	Romania	26.1

<sup>1</sup> 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 2019)

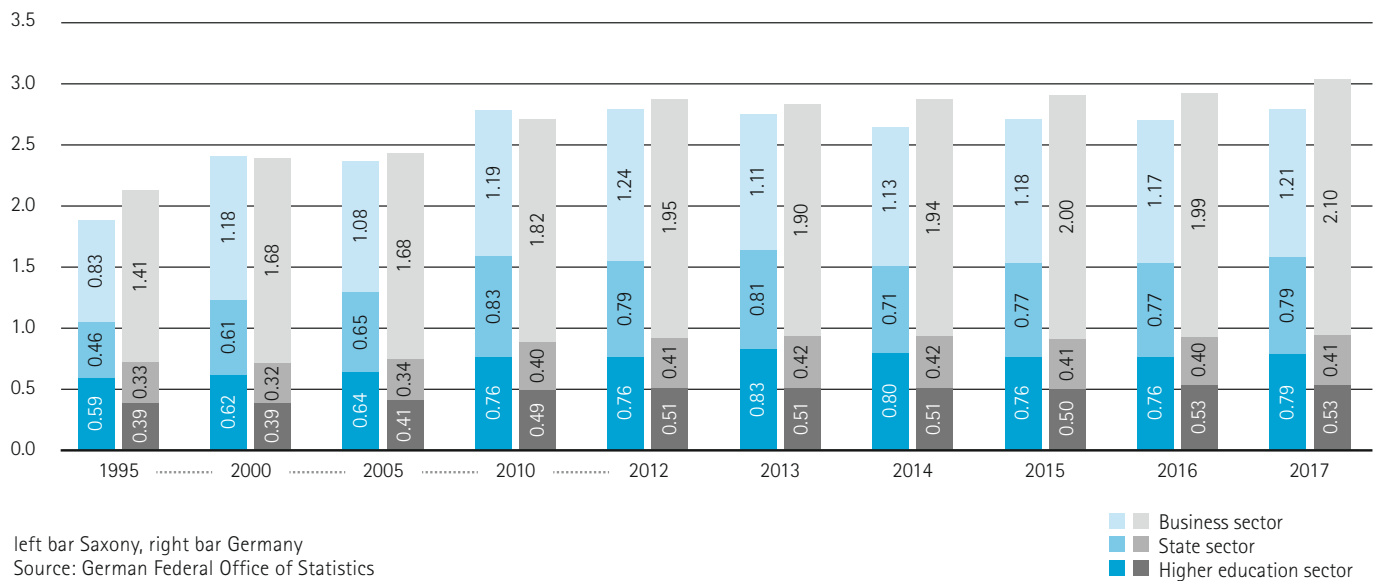
## 15. Innovative strength of EU member states and German federal states 2018

Innovation index (range 0 to 100)



Source: Statistical Office of Baden-Württemberg

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



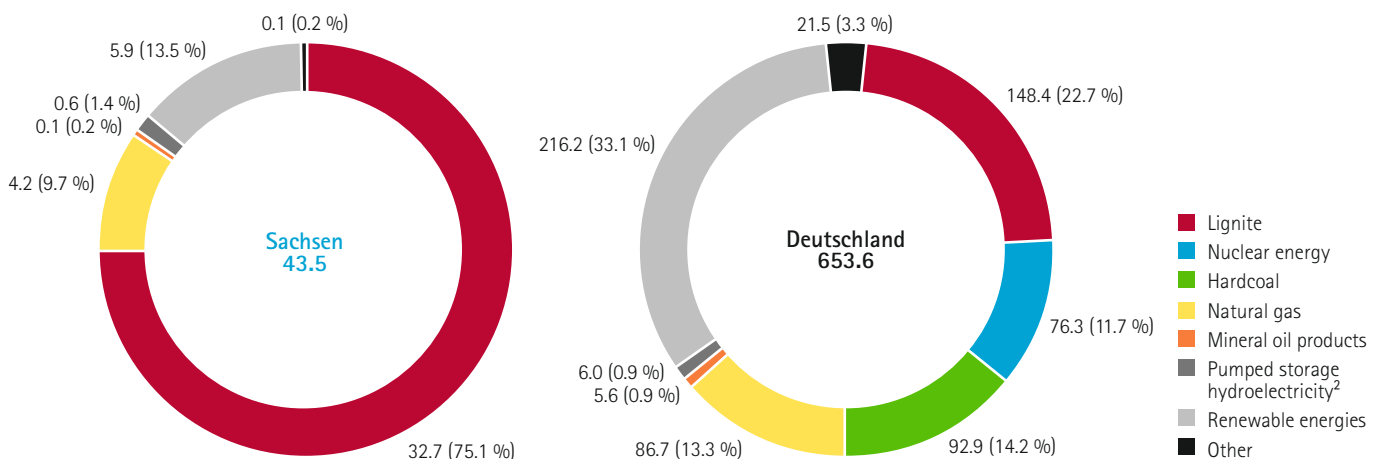
## 17. Road network length and density as of 01 January 2019

	Road network length		Road network density			
	km		km per 1,000 km <sup>2</sup>		km per 1,000 inhabitants <sup>1</sup>	
	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony
Federal motorways	13,141	567	37	31	0.16	0.14
Federal roads	37,879	2,310	106	125	0.46	0.57
State roads	86,946	4,779	243	259	1.05	1.17
District roads	91,860	5,741	257	311	1.11	1.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,826</b>	<b>13,397</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>3.29</b>

<sup>1</sup> inhabitants as of 31 December 2018

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

## 18. Gross electricity generation by energy carriers 2017<sup>1</sup> in billion kWh (%)



<sup>1</sup> preliminary data, as of March 2019

<sup>2</sup> without natural supply

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

## 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
2018	40,486.0	-1.9	24,741.6	2.9

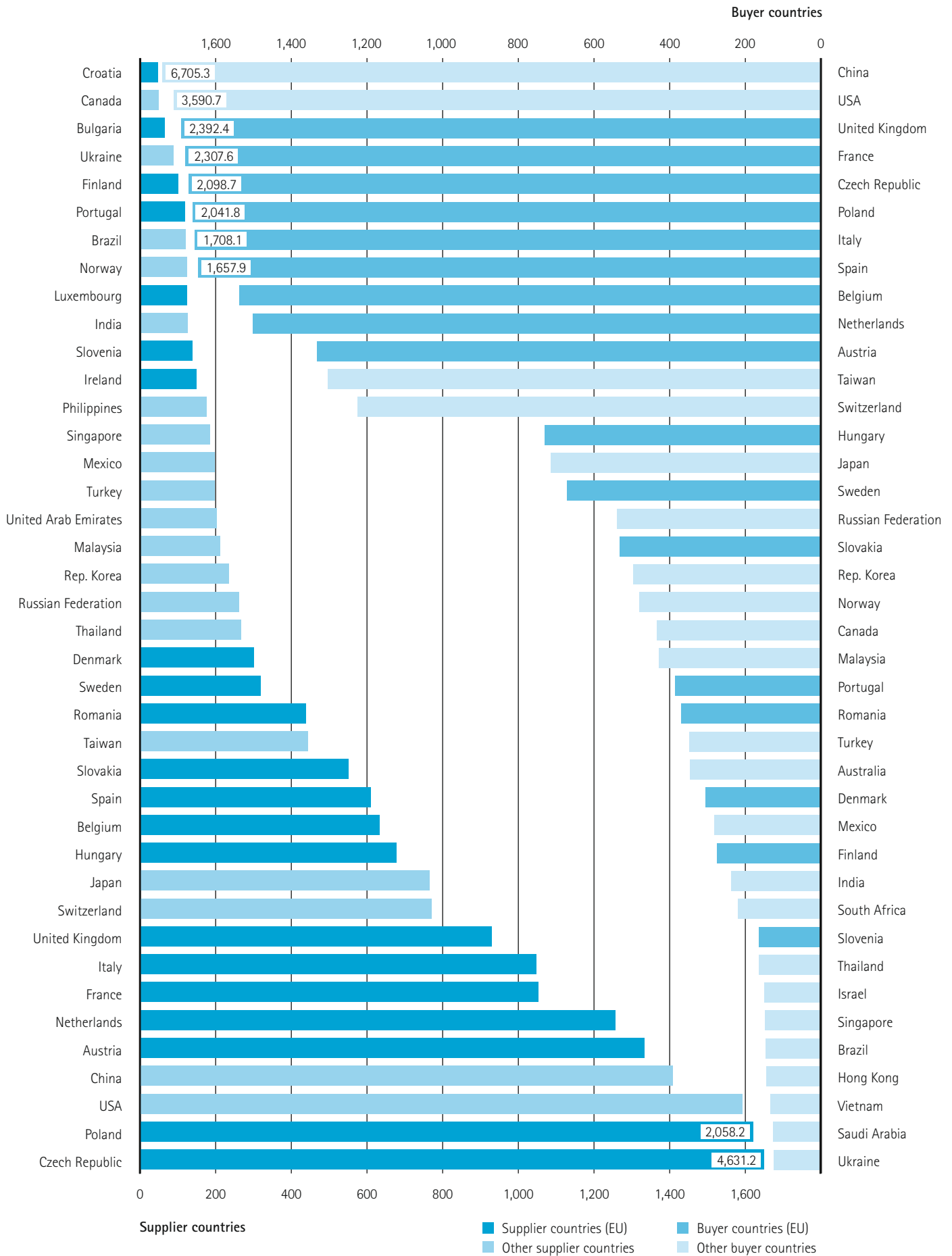
	Major foreign trade partners	
	Export	Import
2018	China	Czech Republic
	USA	Poland
	United Kingdom	USA
	France	China
	Czech Republic	Austria

	Export		Share of export in GDP %
	million euro	New German federal states excl. Berlin = 100 %	
New German federal states excl. Berlin	92,641.2	100	24.9
thereof:			
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>40,486.0</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>
Saxony-Anhalt	16,560.4	17.9	26.1
Thuringia	15,469.3	16.7	24.2
Brandenburg	12,911.6	13.9	17.5
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	7,214.0	7.8	16.1

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2019), own calculations

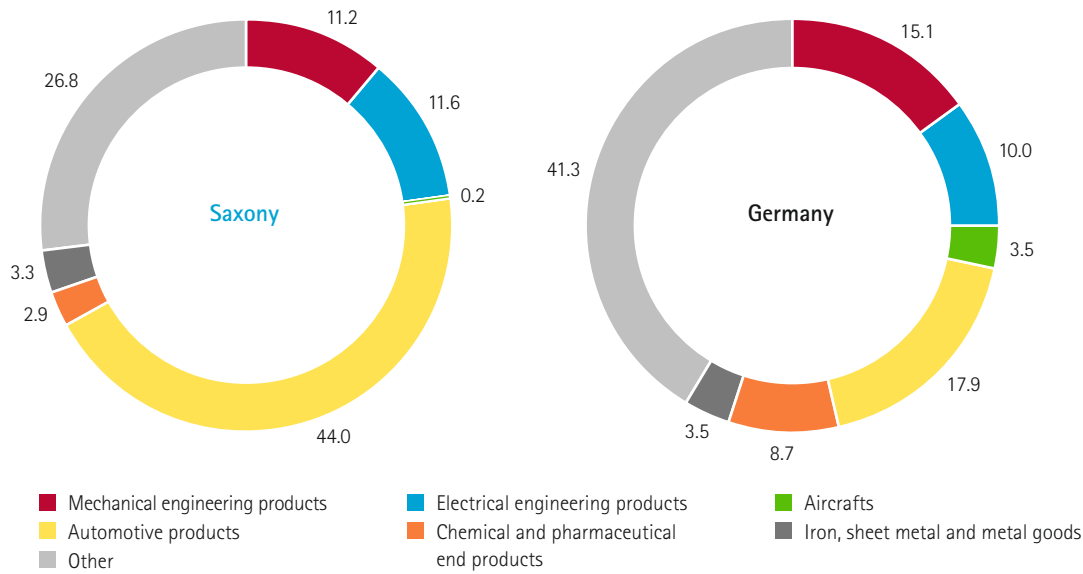


## 20. Major buyer and supplier countries of Saxony 2018 (million euro)



Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

## 21. Exports by commodity groups 2018 (%)



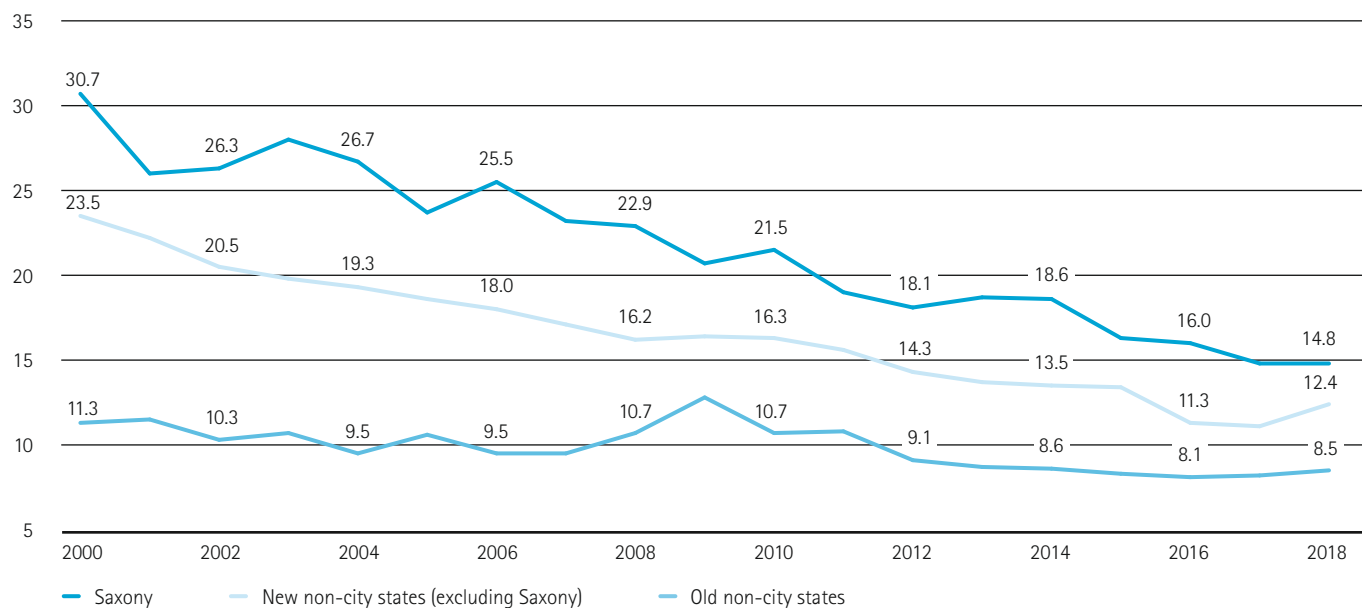
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

## 22. Air transport 2018

	Persons transported <sup>1</sup>		Goods transported <sup>1</sup>	
	Embarking number	Disembarking number	Loading 1,000 t	Unloading 1,000 t
Baden-Württemberg	6,783,994	6,738,748	21	16
Bavaria	25,982,073	26,147,465	212	162
Berlin	10,934,615	11,056,276	19	14
Brandenburg	6,348,363	6,370,399	6	5
Bremen	1,278,434	1,281,377	0	0
Hamburg	8,589,375	8,611,521	18	16
Hesse	34,508,653	34,877,352	1,115	1,060
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	135,007	134,411	0	-
Lower Saxony	3,137,003	3,169,577	8	8
North Rhine-Westphalia	21,430,790	21,452,188	473	446
Rhineland-Palatinate	989,517	1,022,913	83	67
Saarland	167,131	166,073	0	0
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>2,159,010</b>	<b>2,150,821</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>575</b>
Saxony-Anhalt	-	-	-	-
Schleswig-Holstein	-	-	-	-
Thuringia	129,986	130,284	1	1
<b>New German federal states incl. Berlin</b>	<b>19,706,981</b>	<b>19,842,191</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>595</b>
<b>Old German federal states excl. Berlin</b>	<b>102,866,970</b>	<b>103,467,214</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>1,775</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>122,573,951</b>	<b>123,309,405</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>2,371</b>

<sup>1</sup> without transit traffic; deviations in sums due to rounding  
Source: Federal and state offices of statistics

## 23. Investment rates<sup>1</sup> of the old and new non-city states (excluding Saxony) and Saxony (%)

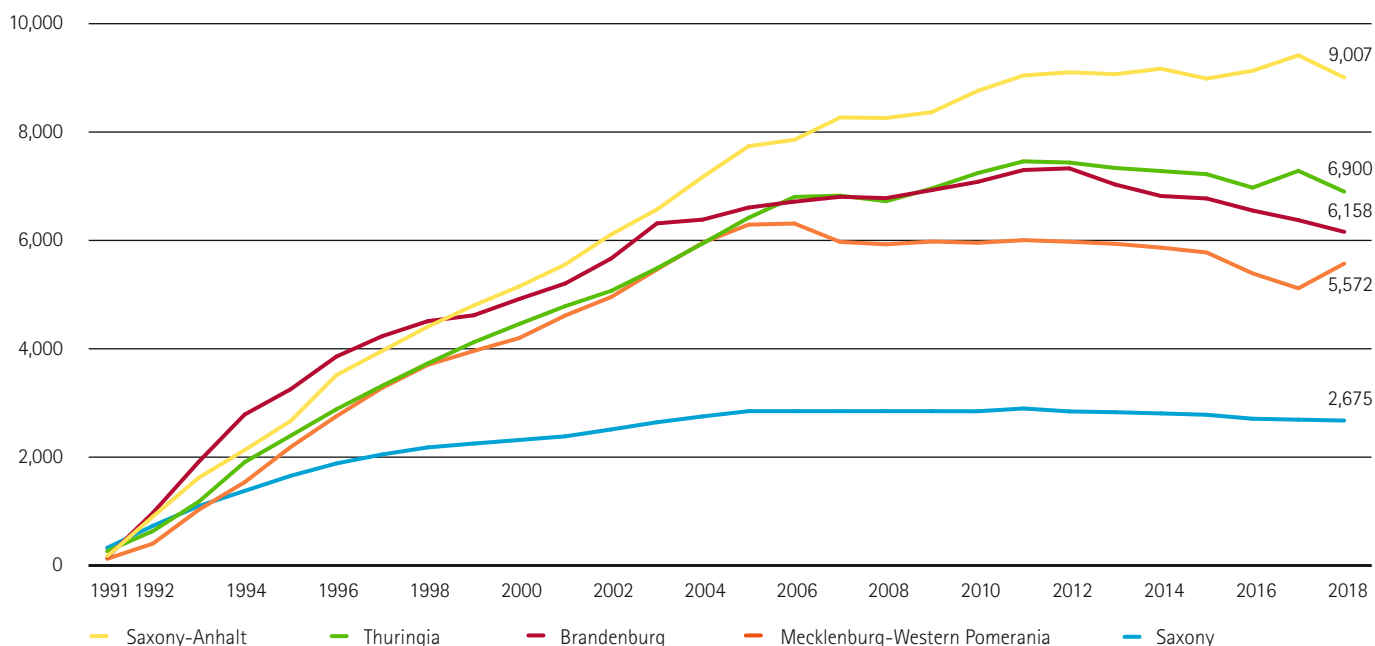


<sup>1</sup> rates as proportions of the adjusted figures (federal states budgets); adjusted for special effects in Saxony (2015 and 2018) as well as Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg (2018)

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxon State Ministry of Finance (figures for Saxony)

## 24. Debt per capita<sup>1</sup> of new non-city states

Euro per inhabitant<sup>2</sup>



	1991	1992	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Saxony-Anhalt	168	906	2,665	5,154	7,740	8,761	9,103	9,068	9,169	8,987	9,131	9,416	9,007
Thuringia	266	637	2,393	4,460	6,418	7,243	7,437	7,337	7,280	7,222	6,974	7,284	6,900
Brandenburg	153	974	3,251	4,921	6,607	7,081	7,330	7,032	6,820	6,774	6,552	6,374	6,158
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	124	405	2,184	4,200	6,291	5,956	5,976	5,937	5,867	5,777	5,392	5,116	5,572
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>2,675</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> inhabitants as of 30 June of the relevant year

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

**Published by:**

Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport  
Press Centre  
Wilhelm-Buck-Strasse 2 | 01097 Dresden  
Telephone: +49 351 564-80605  
Fax: +49 351 564-80680  
presse@smwa.sachsen.de  
www.smwa.sachsen.de

**Editorial Office:**

Unit 43 – Economic Analysis

**Editorial deadline:**

October 2019

**Design and composition:**

Ö GRAFIK agentur für marketing und design

**Picture credits:**

Ö GRAFIK based on © Mikser45 – stock.adobe.com

**Translation/Editing:**

in-translations GmbH

**Printing:**

Druckerei Thieme Meißen GmbH

**Circulation:**

1,000 copies

**Orders:**

Zentraler Broschürenversand  
der Sächsischen Staatsregierung  
Telephone: +49 351 2103671  
Fax: +49 351 210 3681  
publikationen@sachsen.de  
www.publikationen.sachsen.de

**Distribution note:**

This brochure is issued by the Saxon government as part of its constitutional duties to inform the public. It may neither be used by parties or their candidates or assistants for the purpose of election advertising. It shall apply to all elections. Improper use shall be considered in particular its distribution at public campaign events, information stands of parties and insertion, printing or affixing of party political information or advertising materials. It shall also not be passed on to third parties for the purpose of campaign advertising.

**Copyright**

Reproduction and distribution, including in extract form, permitted if the source is mentioned.

